# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

INDIA

2019-20

NAGALAND

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INTRODUCTION

The 2019-20 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All five NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the Government of India. Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys Program, ICF, USA. Assistance for some of the Clinical, Anthropometric, and Biochemical (CAB) tests was provided by the ICMR and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

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

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

stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

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

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Nagaland was conducted in all 11 districts from 15 July, 2019 to 06 December, 2019, by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi. Information was collected from 10,112 households, 9,694 women age 15-49 (including 1,515 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 1,456 men age 15-54.

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

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

Household composition

In Nagaland, 32 percent of the households are in urban areas. On average, households are comprised of 3.6 members. Fifteen percent of households are headed by women, whereas 12 percent of the population live in female-headed households.

Seven percent of households in Nagaland have household heads who are Hindu. Only 1 percent of households have household heads who are Muslim, and 92 percent of households have household heads who are Christian.

A large majority of the households in Nagaland have household heads who belong to a scheduled tribe (92%), 4 percent belong to a scheduled caste, and only 1 percent belong to an other backward class. The majority of households (81%) are nuclear, but 19 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

One-fourth of Nagaland's population is under age 15, and 7 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,007 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is much lower at 949 females per 1,000 males. Eighty-two 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, 84 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 10 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 6 percent live with neither parent. Births of most children under 5 years of age (73%) were registered with the civil authorities, but only 56 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Forty percent of deaths of usual residents of households in Nagaland were registered with the civil authorities (38 percent of deaths in age group 0-4 and 43 percent among age 35 and above). Overall, death registration is much higher in urban (59%) as compared to rural areas (34%).

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether they have any disability in the specified domain or not. Domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor and other. Only one percent of *de jure* household population have any disability. The most prominent disability in the population is hearing disability (0.3%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (1.0% versus 0.7%). The proportion of household members who have any disability generally rises with increasing age. For instance, while only 0.3 percent of age 0-4 have any disability, the proportion

increases to 0.8 percent among age 25-35, and to 1 percent among age 50-60, and to 5 percent among age 70 and above.

Housing characteristics

Over one-third (34%) of households in Nagaland live in a *pucca* house, but almost all households (99%) have electricity.

Less than half (46%) of households in Nagaland have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Eighty-nine percent of households in Nagaland have basic drinking water service; 91 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 46 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (52%) are more likely than rural households (43%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Ninety-five percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by boiling). A little over two-fifths of households (43%) in Nagaland use a clean fuel for cooking.

Access to toilet facility

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

In Nagaland, less than 1 percent of all households do not have toilet facility; they use open spaces or fields. However, 87 percent of households have basic sanitation service (use of improved facilities not shared with other households). All the households have access to toilet facility, including in both urban and rural areas.

Selected household possessions

In Nagaland, 76 percent of households own a house (86% of rural households and 55% of urban households). Almost all urban households (98%) and most rural households (93%) have a mobile phone. Ninety-two percent of households have a bank or post office account. Seventeen percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are possessed by 67 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 45 percent of rural households and 8 percent of urban households. Overall, 49 percent of all households in Nagaland own agricultural land, and nearly three-quarters (72%) of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

In Nagaland, 30 percent of women and 28 percent of men are in the 15-24 age group, while 34 percent of both women and men are in the 25-34 age group. More than three-fifths of both women (65%) and men (63%) reside in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 83 percent of women age 15-49 and 92 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Nine percent of women and 6 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 28 percent of women age 15-49 in Nagaland have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 36 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Nagaland. More than two-fifths (41%) of men and about two-fifths of women watch television at least once a week. However, men (29%) are much more likely than women (20%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Forty-nine percent of men and 53 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (57% versus 49%) or widowed (2% versus 0.7%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (49% versus 39%).

A majority of women and men respondents are Christian (92% and 91% respectively), 7 percent are Hindu, and 1 percent are Muslim.

Ninety-one percent of women and 93 percent of men respondents belong to a scheduled tribe, 4 percent of women and 5 percent of men belong to a scheduled caste, and only 1 percent each of women and men belong to an other backward class. Three percent of women and 1 percent of men respondents of age 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward classes.

Sixty-one percent of women and 29 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in past 12 months preceding the survey. Six percent of women and 29 percent of men are engaged in agricultural occupation, while 32 percent of women and 39 percent of men are employed in a non-agricultural occupation.

EDUCATION

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

Preschool attendance

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

In Nagaland, 14 percent of boys and 19 percent of girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is lower among children in nuclear households (16%) than non-nuclear households (17%). Preschool attendance is higher in households headed by Christian and scheduled tribe (17% each). Preschool attendance is also higher in households with 3-5 members (18%), compared with households with 6 or more members (13%). Overall, urban households (24%) show lower preschool attendance than rural households (14%). Among the districts, preschool attendance is highest in Dimapur district (23%) and lowest in Phek district (9%).

School attendance among children

Ninety-one percent of children age 6-17 years in Nagaland attend school (94% in urban areas and 90% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (94%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 81 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no perceptible gender disparity in school attendance in both urban and rural areas for age group 6-14 years; however, in the age group 15-17 years, 85 percent of girls compared with 76 percent of boys are attending school.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age

■ Male ■ Female

Age group	Male	Female
6-10 years	95	95
11-14 years	94	93
15-17 years	76	85
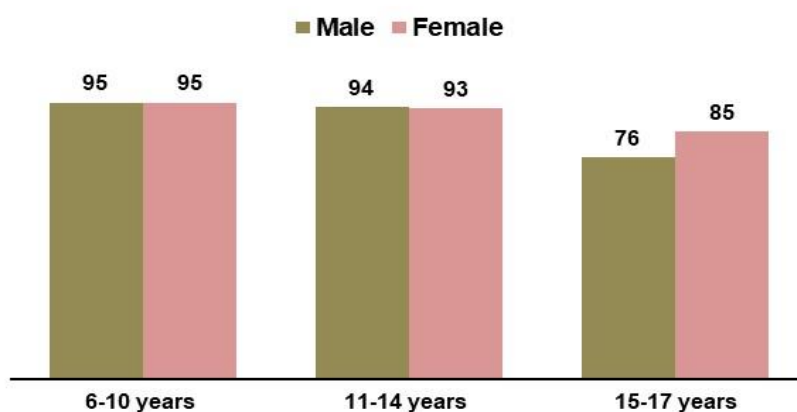
FERTILITY

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

Age at first marriage

In Nagaland, the median age at first marriage is 23.9 years among women age 25-49. Thirty percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 43 percent of men age 20-49. Six percent of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, down from 13 percent in NFHS-4. Seventy-four percent of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with 93 percent of men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Nagaland.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Nagaland is 1.7 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 1 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.2 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 2 children per woman, are both below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 18 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 26 percent in NFHS-4.

Fertility Trends
Total fertility rate
(children per woman)

NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
3.3	3.8	3.7	2.7	1.7
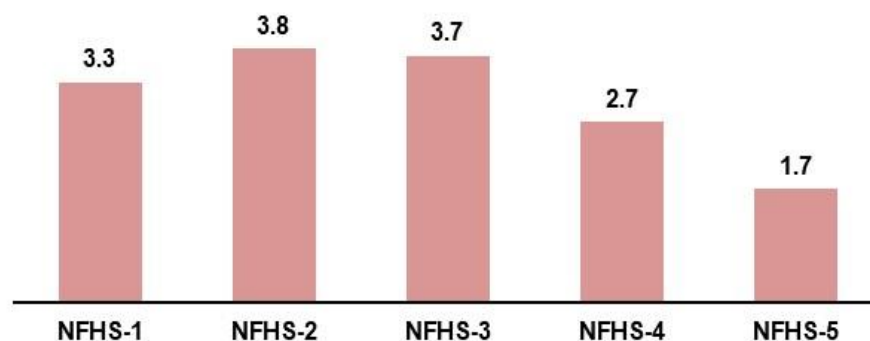
The greatest differentials in fertility are by residence and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 2.1 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling (1.0). Christian women will have an average of 0.7 children more than Hindu women (TFR of 1.8, compared with 1.1).

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

Category	Value
No schooling	3.1
<5 years complete	3.2
5-9 years complete	2.3
10-11 years complete	1.5
12 or more years complete	1.0
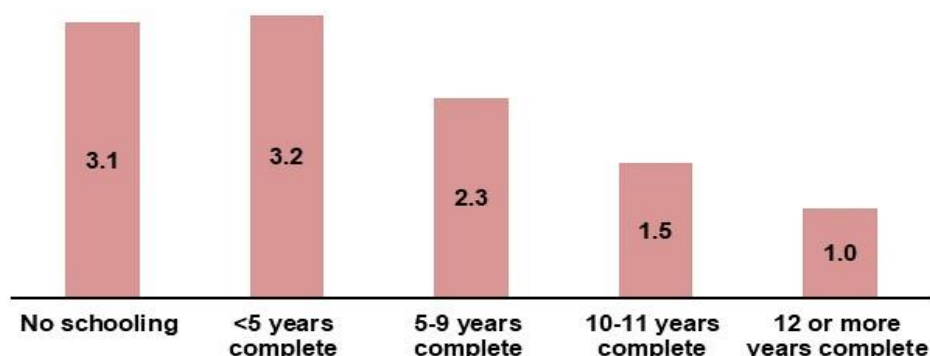
Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-two percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining pregnancies terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 5 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 2 percent.

The two main reasons for abortion reported by women were unplanned pregnancy (56%) and complications in pregnancy (2%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (64%), and other surgical methods (23%). Most abortions were performed in the private health sector than in public health sector, and performed by a doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among younger women age 15-19 in Nagaland, 4 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, which is slightly below NFHS-4. A very few proportion of women in age 15-17 years have started childbearing, but the proportion increases to 6 percent by age 18, and doubled to 12 percent among age 19 years. The proportion of women who have started childbearing decreases with increasing years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Nagaland is 29.6 months. Eight percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 29 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24-35 months of a previous birth is 37 percent, and particularly higher for mothers in the 20-29 age group (39%). Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality and has a positive impact on maternal health.

Almost two-thirds (65%) of births in Nagaland occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

Fifty-five percent of currently married women and 51 percent of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 25 percent of women and 37 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Thirty-eight percent of women and 37 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Nagaland, there is a strong preference for sons. Eighteen percent of women and 28 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 7-13 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, 84 percent of women would like to have at least one son and want at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 65 percent with 2 sons want no more children, compared with 40 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has remained unchanged since NFHS-4.

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

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

■ NFHS-3   ■ NFHS-4   ■ NFHS-5

Current family size	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
2 boys and no girls	62	53	65
1 boy and 1 girl	61	57	60
2 girls and no boys	47	40	40
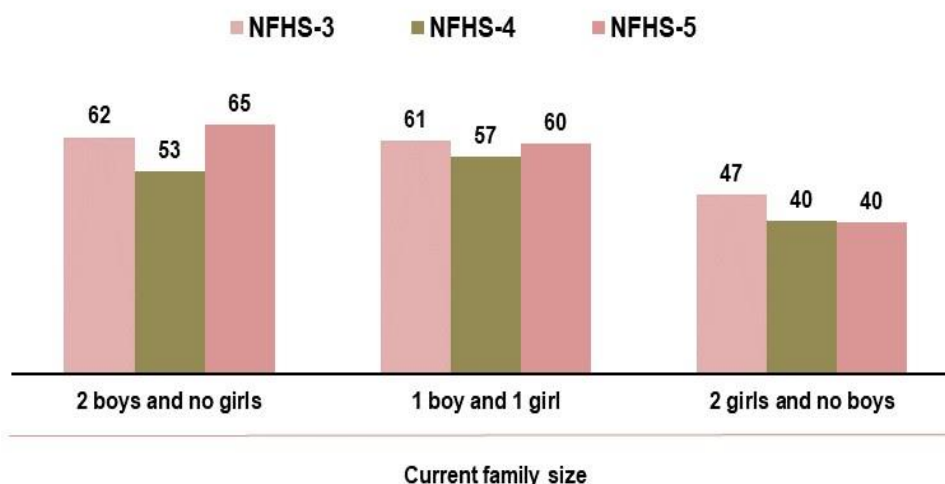
In Nagaland, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.6 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.7 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

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

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Nagaland. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 38 percent of all women and 55 percent of currently married women know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and 14 percent of currently married know about female condoms. Among all women, only 39 percent know about emergency contraception (EC).

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 57 percent, a two-fold increase from NFHS-4 (27%). The use of modern family planning methods (45%) has also substantially increased from its level in NFHS-4 (21%). The level of female sterilization use has increased, from 9 percent to 14 percent, in Nagaland between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has fluctuated between 25 and 34 percent in the three most recent NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 13 percent for women age 15-19 to 64 percent for women age 40-49. Use of any spacing method is 31 percent and that of traditional method is 12 percent in Nagaland.

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

Legend: NFHS-1, NFHS-2, NFHS-3, NFHS-4, NFHS-5

Any method: 13, 30, 30, 27, 57
Any modern method: 13, 24, 23, 21, 45
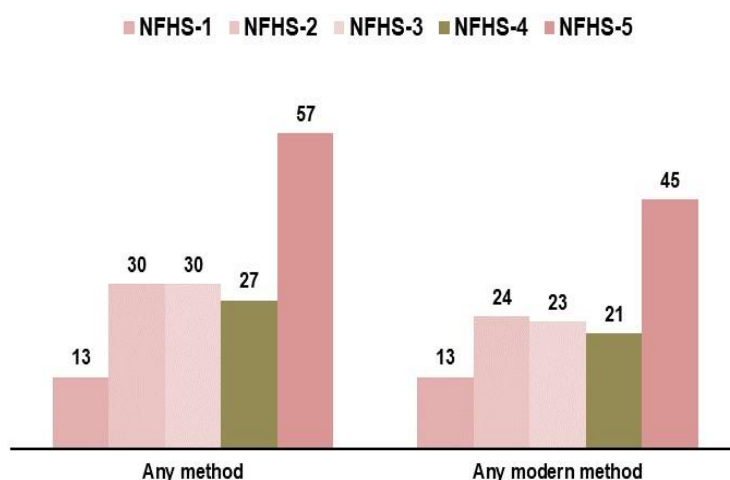
In Nagaland, contraceptive use is higher in urban areas (61%) than in rural areas (56%). Contraceptive prevalence decreases somewhat with increasing schooling of women; 16 percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with 12 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Scheduled caste women (54%) are less likely to use contraception than either scheduled tribe (57%) or women who do not belong to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward classes (69%).

Women in Nagaland are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 66 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 60 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

Among the districts, use of any contraceptive method is higher in Mon and Zunhebeto districts (69% each), and lower in Kiphire and Dimapur districts (43% and 47% respectively).

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women
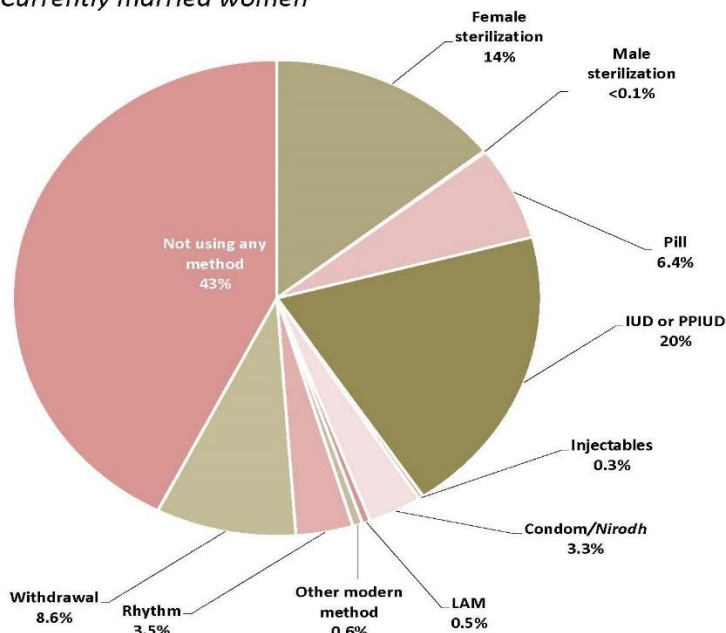
The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Nagaland are IUD or PPIUD (20%), followed by the pill (6%) and condoms (3%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

Seventy-eight percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 88 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in the public sector. The majority of pill and condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector or other source, including a shop. Nonetheless, 43 percent of pill users and 30 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public sector.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District
Percentage of currently married women

District	Percentage
Zunheboto	69
Mon	69
Mokokchung	67
Longleng	67
Wokha	65
Kohima	61
Peren	59
NAGALAND	57
Phek	56
Tuensang	53
Dimapur	47
Kiphire	43
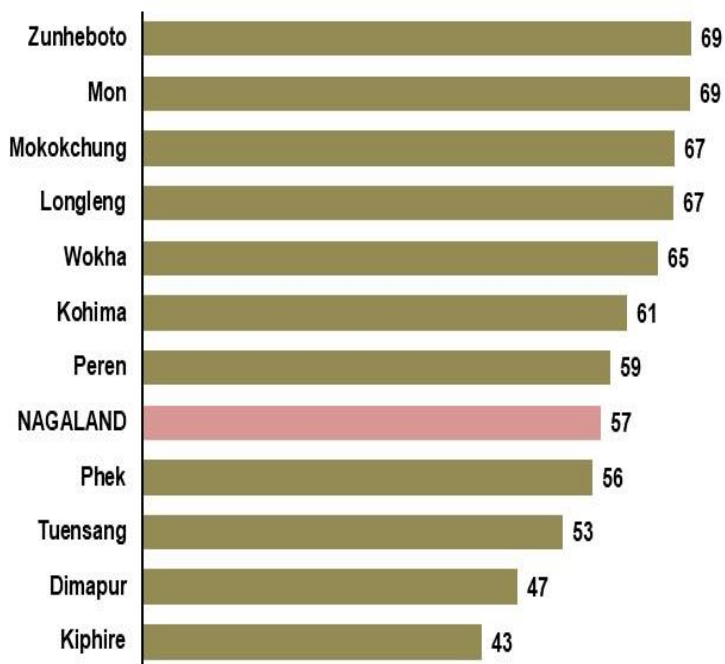
The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 51 percent for all methods. Forty-nine percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

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

Informed choice
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Only 67 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 61 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and even fewer (51%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes
Almost one-tenth 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 17 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A majority of men (61%) 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, in Nagaland 9 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, down from 22 percent in NFHS-4. Currently, 86 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 68 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. Among the districts, unmet need for family planning is higher in Kiphire (17%) and Dimapur (14%), and lower in Zunheboto and Wokha (3% each).

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rates among children under age 5 years including neonatal, postneonatal and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of a country. The infant mortality rate in Nagaland in NFHS-5 is estimated to be 23 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 30, the NFHS-3 estimate of 38, the NFHS-2 estimate of 42.

Trends in Infant Mortality
Deaths per 1,000 live births

NFHS-1	NFHS-2	NFHS-3	NFHS-4	NFHS-5
17	42	38	30	23
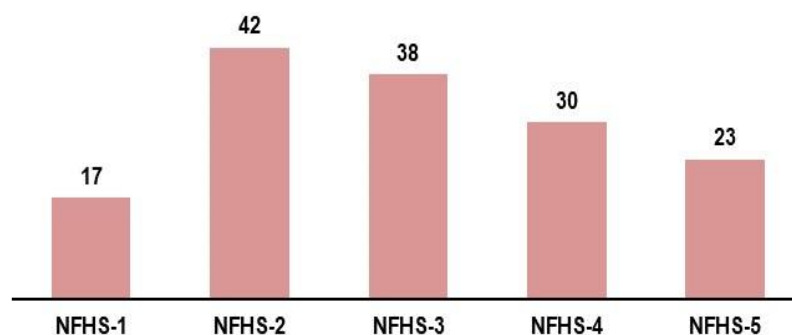
Boys have a higher childhood mortality rates than girls, especially higher for neonatal, infant, child and under-5 mortalities. All early childhood mortality rates are also higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

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

MOTHER'S AGE AT BIRTH	
20-29	21
30-39	30
BIRTH ORDER	
1	19
2-3	23
4 or more	33
PREVIOUS BIRTH INTERVAL	
<2 years	26
2-3 years	20
4 years or more	(42)

Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted cases
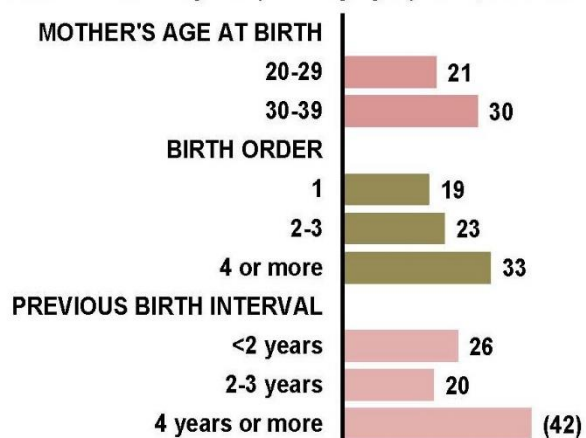
Children born to mothers age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 30 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 21 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29. Having children too close together is specially 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.

In Nagaland, infant mortality is 26 per 1,000 live births children born less than two years after a previous birth, compared with 20 per 1,000 live births for mothers who waited two to three years between births.

All early childhood mortality rates are higher for boys than girls, and children in rural areas than in urban areas.

MATERNAL HEALTH

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

Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 70 percent received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (50% from a doctor and 21%from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). More than one-quarter (27%) did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 68 percent registered their pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 92 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Half of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as recommended. Only twenty-one percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; urban women were more likely to have four or more antenatal visits than rural women.

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

District	Percentage
Dimapur	50
Wokha	35
Kohima	28
NAGALAND	21
Mokokchung	18
Longleng	15
Peren	15
Zunheboto	11
Mon	10
Phek	10
Kiphire	5.8
Tuensang	4.4

14
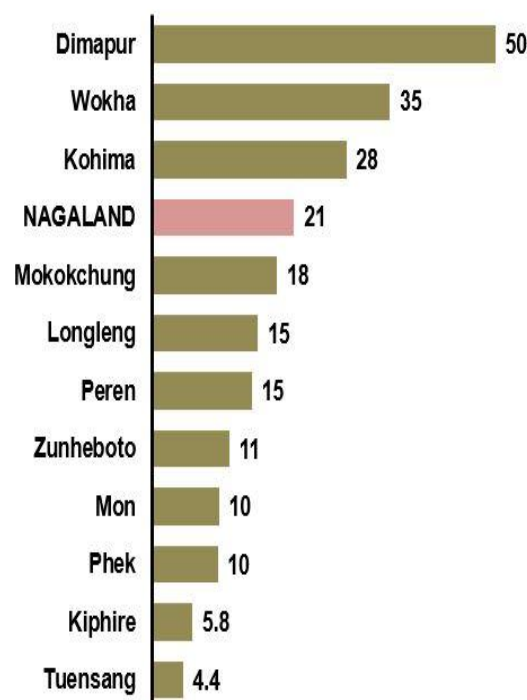
The proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits has increased from 15 percent in NFHS-4 to 21 percent in NFHS-5, and the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births has increased substantially in the last 4 years since NFHS-4 (from 25% to 50%). For 68 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 10 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 4 percent consumed them according to the newly recommended 180 days or more. Eighty-one percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Only seven percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Only twenty-one 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, more than 6 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (77% on the importance of institutional delivery, 68% received advice on breastfeeding, 65% on keeping the baby warm, 64% on cord care and 61% on family planning).

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

Four or more ANC visits: 8, 9, 16, 21, 40
ANC visit during first trimester: 26, 44, 45, 52, 72

- No schooling
- <5 years complete
- 5-9 years complete
- 10-11 years complete
- 12 or more years complete
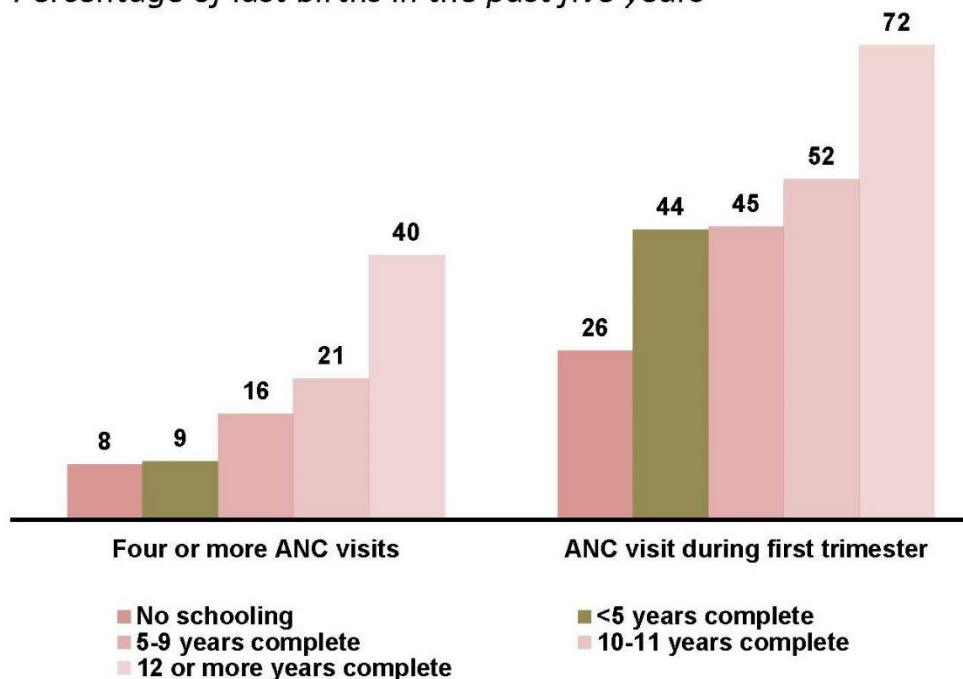
Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Nagaland, more than 85 percent of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken (95%), their blood pressure measured (97%), and urine samples taken (87%)

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and having blood samples taken (89%), and having their abdomen examined (93%).

An ultrasound test was performed for 54 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were much more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Eighty-five percent of women with at least 12 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 30 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons were slightly more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, those with no sons (47%) were much more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (46%).

Delivery care

Only forty-six percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 54 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the four years from 33 percent (NFHS-4) and 46 percent (NFHS-5). Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 12 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 92 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 59 percent of deliveries. Seventy-six percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

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

■ NFHS-4   ■ NFHS-5

	In a health facility	Assisted by health personnel
NFHS-4	33	41
NFHS-5	46	55

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

Five percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Over three-fifths (62%) 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, 37 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (43%) were more likely than urban women (29%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Among the districts, institutional delivery/birth in the past five years ranges from 20 percent in Mon to 47 percent in Mokokchung.

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

District	Percentage
Mokokchung	47
Kohima	45
Dimapur	43
Peren	39
Longleng	38
NAGALAND	36
Tuensang	34
Kiphire	34
Zunheboto	32
Phek	29
Wokha	24
Mon	20
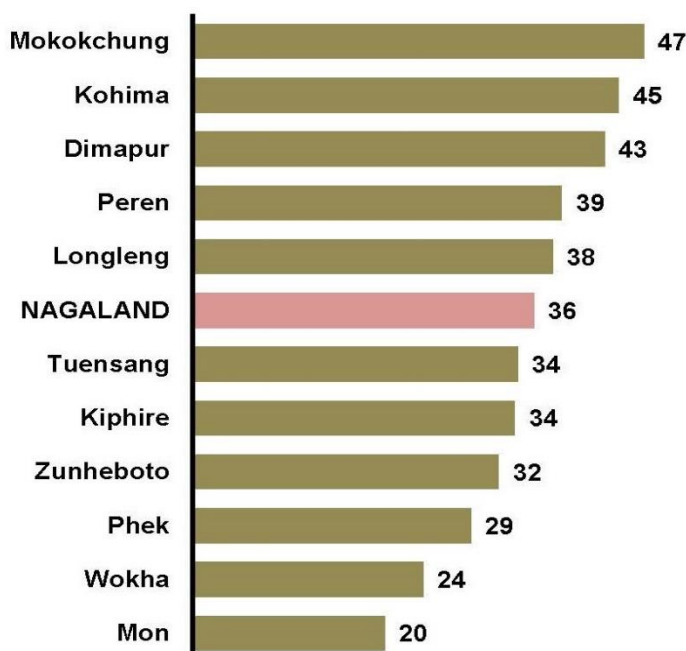
Fifty-five percent of children in Nagaland who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Nagaland, 49 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 48 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common for births in a health facility; 78 percent of births in public health facilities and 91 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with only 17 percent of home births.

Forty-four percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Only 10 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Sixty-four percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Forty-one percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother, but only one-third were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 27-37 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Fifty percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Twenty-four percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child. Only 24-51 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

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Fifty-eight 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, 93 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 7 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Twenty-eight percent of children received age appropriate vaccinations in Nagaland. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (80%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (53%).

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

■ NFHS-1 ■ NFHS-2 ■ NFHS-3 ■ NFHS-4 ■ NFHS-5
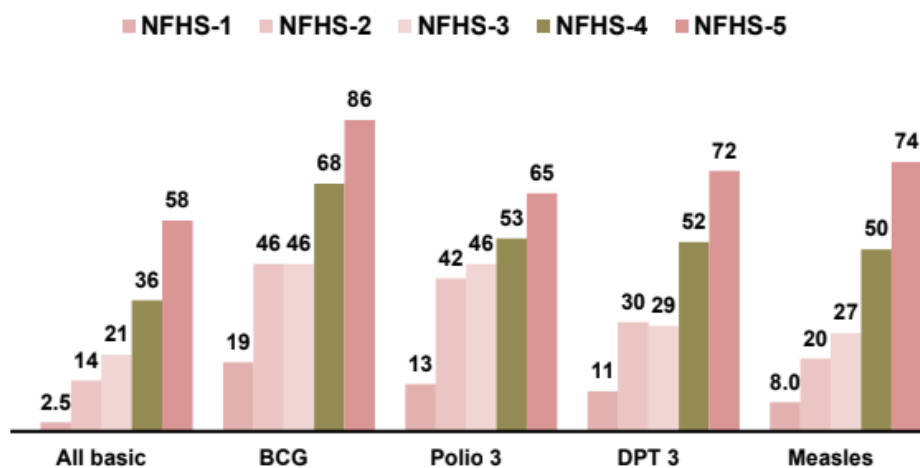
Eighty-six percent of children received a BCG vaccination. However, more than three-fifths (65%) have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 72 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 74 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 84% to 72%) and polio vaccine (from 86% to 65%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

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

District	Percentage
Mokokchung	(92)
Kohima	(83)
Peren	63
Mon	62
Zunheboto	(61)
NAGALAND	58
Dimapur	(56)
Phek	55
Longleng	53
Wokha	(43)
Kiphire	43
Tuensang	40
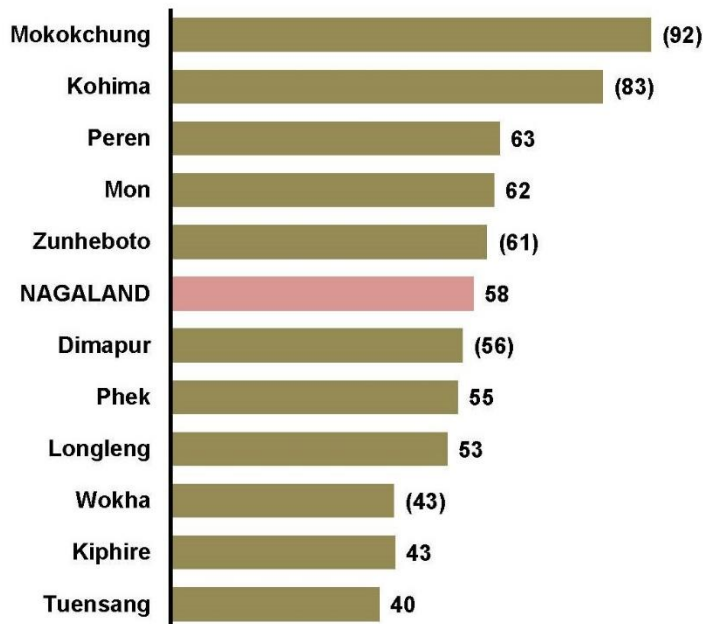
Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 52% to 72%), measles (from 50% to 74%), and BCG (from 68% to 86%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 53 percent to 65 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 36% to 58%). In addition, over four-fifths (81%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 66 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for boys than girls (60% versus 56%) and in urban than rural areas (69% versus 54%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is highest for children whose mothers have completed 12 or more years of schooling (73%) and for first birth (63%).

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is highest for children whose mothers have completed 12 or more years of schooling.

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, 9 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Nine percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 33 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 3 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Thirty-two percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 55 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Thirty percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and almost two-third (63%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Only nine percent were given zinc supplements. Twenty-five percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Nagaland only 8 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Almost half (49%) of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, about half of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Nearly three-fifths of children (57%) with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

Fifty-eight percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food (58%), growth monitoring (23%), health check-ups (15%), and early childhood care or preschool (15%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is immunizations (14%). Nearly half (47%) of

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services

Any service	Supplementary food	Growth monitoring	Health check-ups	Early childhood care or preschool	Immunizations
58	58	23	15	15	14

mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, 24 percent of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and one-fourth (25%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Nagaland, only 43 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-eight percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 57 percent started breastfeeding within the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-4, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 31 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 62 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and more than two-thirds (36%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 17.3 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, only 69 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 non-breastfed children. More than two-fifths (43%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and even fewer (23%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 13 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Nagaland, 46 percent of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 59 percent of children age 6-23 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. Forty-seven percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, only 13 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Thirty-three 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. Nineteen 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 8 percent are severely wasted. Twenty-seven percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 25 percent of children are stunted, 24 percent are wasted, and 20 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Nagaland has worsen since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted increased from 29 percent to 33 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are underweight has increased from 17 percent to 27 percent and the percentage of children who are wasted has increased from 11 percent to 19 percent since NFHS-4. Child malnutrition is still a major problem in Nagaland.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status
Percentage of children under five years
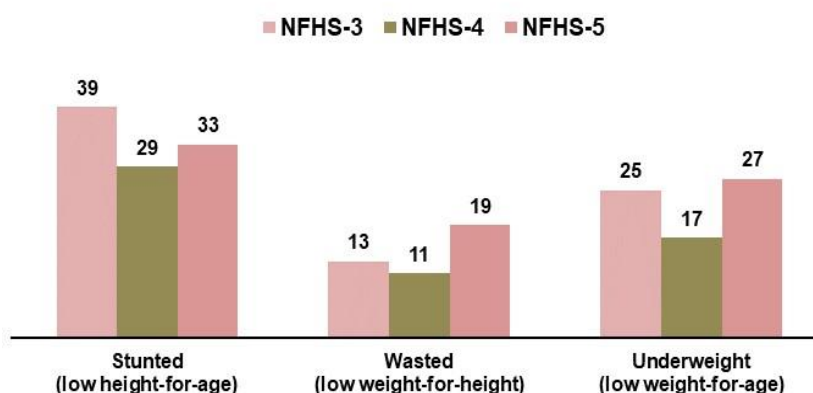
Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics. Malnutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for children of higher birth orders and for rural children; however, wasting is high for urban children. Malnutrition is somewhat higher among children of scheduled caste and male children, on all three nutritional status measures.

Adults' nutritional status

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

One-fourth (25%) of women and 31 percent of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. More men and women are overweight or obese than thin, which is similar to the pattern observed in NFHS-4. Eleven percent of women and 8 percent of men in Nagaland are too thin, and 14 percent of women and 24 percent of men are overweight or obese. About three-fourths of women and just over two-third of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

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

For the first time, the 2019-20 NFHS measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, stroke, and premature death.

More than two-fifths (62%) of women and 29 percent of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with such increased risk WHR increases with age, from 56 percent for women age 15-19 to 67 percent for women age 40-49, and from 22 percent for men age 15-19 to 37 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk of WHR is higher in rural areas (63%) than in urban areas (60%) and the risk among men is somewhat higher in urban areas (33%) than in urban areas (28%).

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

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

■ Thin ■ Normal weight ■ Overweight/obese

	Thin	Normal weight	Overweight/obese
No schooling	5.6	76	18
<5 years complete	8.3	74	18
5-9 years complete	15	71	15
10-11 years complete	11	74	15
12 or more years complete	8.4	80	12
Schooling			
Urban	12	71	17
Rural	11	76	13
Residence			
Total	11	75	14
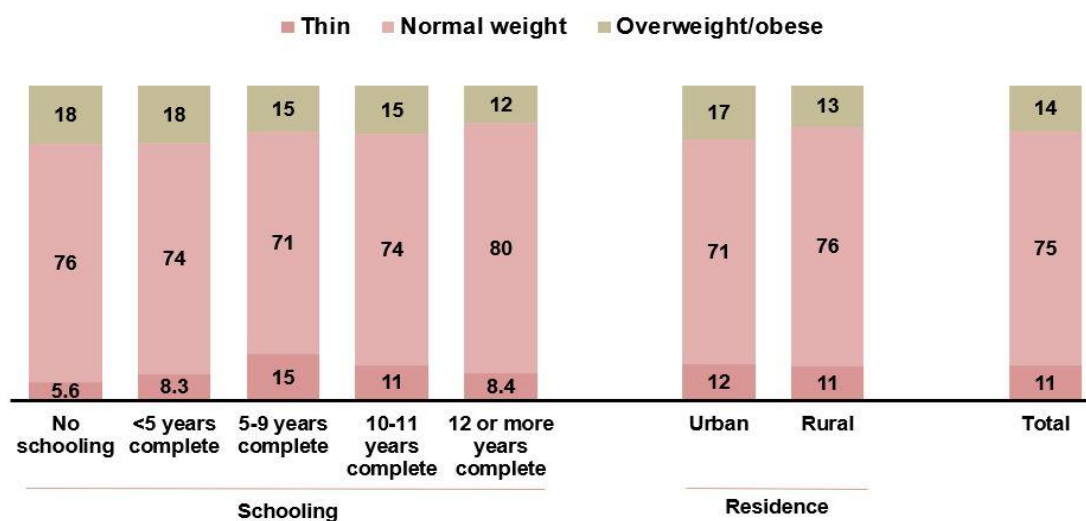
Anaemia

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

More than two-fifths (43%) of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 26 percent who are mildly anaemic, 16 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 22 percent in NFHS-4 to 43 percent in NFHS-5. There is no difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls and boys in NFHS-5. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Two-fifth (42 %) of children in Nagaland 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 (29% anaemic)	Men (10% anaemic)	Children 6-59 months (43% anaemic)
Severe	0.7%	0.1%	0.7%
Moderate	4.0%	3.7%	16%
Mild	18%	6.2%	26%
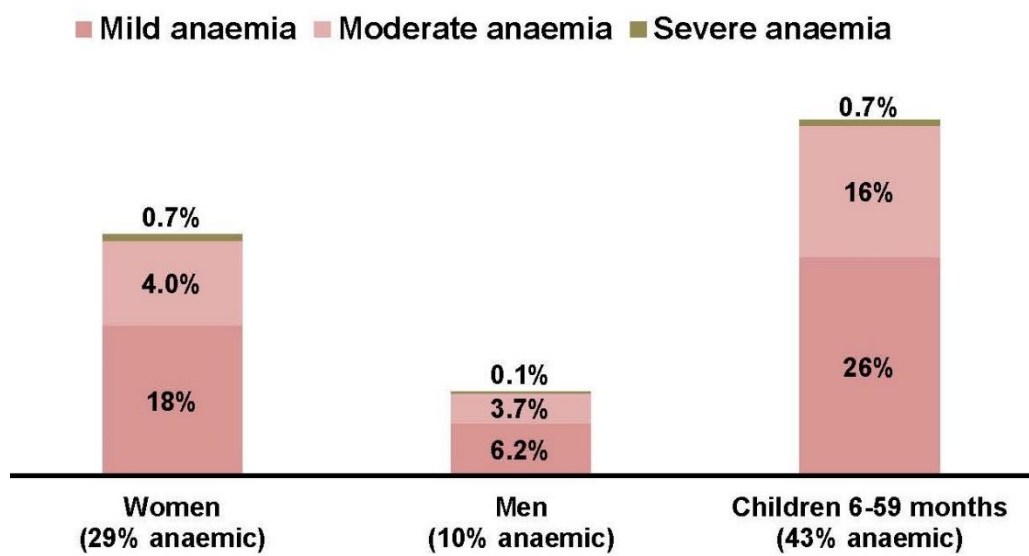
Twenty-nine percent of women in Nagaland have anaemia, including 25 percent with mild anaemia, 4 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high for women who are breastfeeding, but anaemia exceeds 22 percent for every group of women. Anaemia among women has increased by 5 percentage points since NFHS-4. Ten percent of the men in Nagaland are anaemic. Men age 15-19 and age 40-49 are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcohol have higher chances of falling ill. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Nagaland, 616 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among men (601) than among women (630) and is higher in urban areas (656) than in rural areas (596).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (94% of women and 88% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 72 percent of women and 82 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Nearly half (47%) of women and 28 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 84 percent of women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 9 percent of women and 14 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, 844 women and 656 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 713 women and 364 men per 100,000 have asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women is higher in age group of 20-34, and those in urban areas; however, among men is higher in older age groups and those in rural areas. Diabetes is more common than asthma or goitre among both women and men. Prevalence of goitre is higher among women (505) than men (43). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among women (1277 per 100,000) than among men (312 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 151 women reportedly having cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

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

Fourteen percent of women age 15-49 in Nagaland have hypertension, including 9 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 2 percent each with Stage 2 and Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Forty-three percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Twenty-one percent of men in Nagaland have hypertension, including 17 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Twenty-seven percent of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase with age

Blood glucose

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

In Nagaland, three percent of women and 4 percent men age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and 3 percent of men and 2 percent of women have very high blood glucose levels in the same age group. Women and men in older age groups and those with less than 7 years of schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Men are more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (1% of men versus less than 1% of women (0.2%)). Less than one percent of both women (0.7%) and men (0.3%) have blood glucose levels ≥140 mg/dl and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level

Screening tests for cancer

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

In Nagaland, only 0.2 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, 0.2 percent have ever undergone a screening test for breast cancer. Only 0.3 percent women and 0.4 percent men age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity.

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, only 21 percent of households in Nagaland have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household.

Only 10 percent of women and 12 percent of men age 15-49 in Nagaland are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Households with atleast one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme is higher in rural area (23%) than in urban areas (15%). In Nagaland, the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY) is the predominant health scheme/health insurance with a coverage of 62 percent of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance, followed by CGHS with 9 percent. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men.

Tobacco and alcohol use

More than half (55%) of men, but only 14 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (34%), cigarettes (21%), *bidis and paan* with tobacco (11%). Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is much higher in rural areas (58%) than in urban areas (48% for men). Men who smoke cigarettes (56%), smoked fewer than 5 cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Nagaland, among adults age 15-49, 5 percent of women and 11 percent of men drink alcohol, and the consumption is slightly higher in the urban areas. In urban areas, 5 percent of women and 12 percent of men drink alcohol. In rural areas, 4 percent of women and 10 percent of men drink alcohol. Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (39%) or less than once a week (46%), and 15 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

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

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

In Nagaland, awareness about HIV/AIDS is nearly universal. Ninety-eight percent of men and 96 percent of women age 15-49 have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban and rural areas, both shows 96 percent of women knowing about HIV or AIDS. Women and men age 25-29 are more likely (99% each) than older age 40-49 (95% women and 97% men) to have heard of HIV or AIDS. Women and men with no schooling, those with no regular exposure to media are less likely than other men and women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

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 61 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 69 percent of men, and 61 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 73 percent of men.

Only 26 percent of women and 40 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 the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. Among the youth age 15-24, the level of comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS is 26 percent.

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

■ Women ■ Men

	Use condoms consistently	Have one uninfected partner who has no other partners	Have comprehensive knowledge
Women	61	61	26
Men	69	73	40
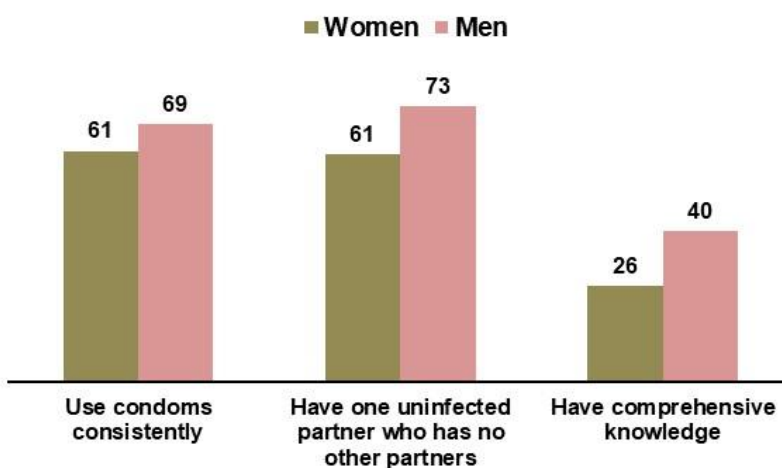
HIV-related stigma

More than three-fifths (63%) of women and 65 percent of men in Nagaland would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A similar proportion of women and men (76% each) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Over two-fourths (57%) of women and 64 percent of men say that they would

buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Forty-four percent of women and 41 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. An almost equal proportion of women (74%) and men (74%) say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. Nearly two-thirds of women (65%) and men (62%) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Almost three-quarter (76%) women and men (74%) think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

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

Only 27 percent of women and 17 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Women and men in urban areas are somewhat more likely to have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5 than rural women and men. Thirty-nine percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (43%) are more likely than rural women (36%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Thirty-nine percent of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Nagaland, 4 percent of women and 17 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (22% of women, compared with 14% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 99 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex refers to sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, 6 percent of women and 23 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher (24%) in rural areas than in urban areas (21%). Even fewer respondents had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (1% of women and men).

Three-fifths (60%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher–risk sex in the past 12 months, the proportion who reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse is

higher in urban areas (69%) than in rural areas (55%), and only 0.4 percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

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

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method(s) they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Nagaland, 78 percent use sanitary napkins, 57 percent use cloth, 4 percent use locally prepared napkins, and none reported using tampons. Overall, 80 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 73 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, 77 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 88 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

In Nagaland, only 39 percent of women age 15-49, compared with 71 percent of men in the same age group, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 61 percent earned cash, including 16 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Thirty-two percent were not paid at all. More men who were employed earned cash (75%), including 20 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Nineteen percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (86%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 60 percent of employed men.

Only 39 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preciding the survey, and 32 percent of employed women were not paid.

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. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about visits to their own family and relatives, and about major household purchases (98%) than decisions about their own health care (97%). Overall, 95 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 1 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by schooling, increasing from 89 percent among uneducated women to 98 percent among women who have completed 10 or more years of schooling.

In the case of currently married men, 76 percent reported that they alone or jointly with their wives participated in making decisions about their own health care and 85 percent participated

in decisions about major household purchases. Eight percent of men did not participate in making either of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Nagaland, 40 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among urban (45%) than rural (38%) women, increases sharply with age, much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (56%), and highest among women who are employed for cash (81%) than any other group of women.

More than three-fifths (64%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Sixty-four percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 92 percent, among women who have 12 or more years of schooling . In Nagaland, women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Twenty-three percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 3 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Nearly one-fifths (20%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are almost twice (27%) as likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (14%). This percentage increases with education with almost half (48%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with less than one percent of women having less than five years of schooling (0.6%) or no schooling (4%). One-third of employed women (35%) who earn in cash use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 6 percent of employed women who don't earn in cash.

Ownership of assets

Twenty-six percent of women and 52 percent of men age 15-49 in Nagaland own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 16 percent of women and 41 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas.

Twenty-six percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 16 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Nagaland, 83 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 79 percent can read SMS messages. Ninety-three percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 76 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 56 percent among women with no schooling to 99 percent among women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Gender-role attitudes

In Nagaland, 24 percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife with atleast one specified reason or under some circumstances. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (17%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (15%) and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (8%). Men are more likely to agree: 34 percent say that wife beating is justified with atleast one specified reason, especially if he suspects her of being unfaithful (25%), if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (23%), or if she neglects the house or children, or if she argues with him (11% each). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 14 percent of women and 29 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Eighty- 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. More than four-fifths (88%) of men agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

In Nagaland, 10 percent of all women age 18-49 (both ever and never married) have ever experienced physical or sexual violence. Nine percent of women have ever experienced physical violence only, and 1 percent have ever experienced sexual violence only. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband (69%).

Eleven percent of ever-married women age 18-49 in Nagaland have experienced spousal violence (emotional, physical or sexual violence).

Violence during pregnancy

Less than 1 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have experienced violence during their pregnancies.

Spousal violence

In Nagaland, 8 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of emotional violence, 6 have experienced any form of physical violence and 1 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband. Overall, 11 percent of ever married women experienced spousal violence in the form of emotional, physical or sexual violence, and 6 percent experienced physical or sexual violence. Four percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband, being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Two percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, kicked, dragged, or beaten up and 1 percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled.

One percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husband have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 1 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 6 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (4%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women; however, 6 percent women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is higher among women in rural areas (13%) than in urban areas (8%); and among women who are employed for cash (13%) than women who are not employed (9%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband gets drunk often (22%), displays 1-2 marital control behaviours (30%), gets drunk sometimes (15%), and if the husband completed less than 5 years of schooling (24%). Thirteen percent of women who say they are afraid of their husband sometimes have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves.

Nearly, one-quarter (23%) of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. The most common types of injuries among ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (21%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (6%); and deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (1%).

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?
Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence

		19
	8.7	
4.2		
Husband does not drink	**Husband gets drunk sometimes**	**Husband gets drunk often**
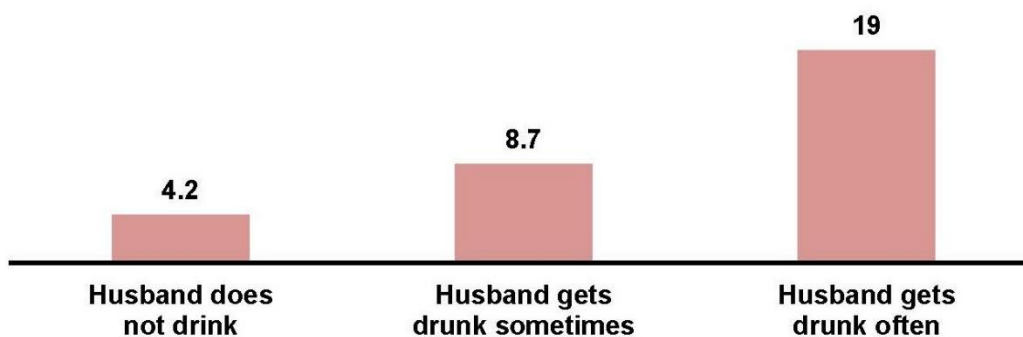
Note: Category "Husband drinks alcohol, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Help seeking

In Nagaland, only 8 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 29 percent never sought help but told someone. However, more than three-fifths (64%) never sought help and never told anyone.

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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, 2019-20

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	2,442	7,699	10,141
Households occupied	2,430	7,694	10,124
Households interviewed	2,425	7,687	10,112
Household response rate[1]	99.8	99.9	99.9
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	2,577	7,140	9,717
Number of eligible women interviewed	2,575	7,119	9,694
Women response rate[2]	99.9	99.7	99.8
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	405	1,057	1,462
Number of eligible men interviewed	404	1,052	1,456
Men response rate[2]	99.8	99.5	99.6

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the household interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied

[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Nagaland, 2019-20

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate[1]	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate[2]	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate[2]
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Dimapur	472	440	912	99.8	552	501	1,053	99.7	90	65	155	100.0
Kiphire	197	725	922	99.8	190	609	799	99.4	32	93	125	98.4
Kohima	418	505	923	99.9	433	384	817	100.0	71	61	132	100.0
Longleng	132	792	924	100.0	146	727	873	100.0	21	111	132	100.0
Mokokchung	263	658	921	99.8	272	620	892	99.2	43	75	118	98.3
Mon	131	768	899	99.9	127	705	832	99.8	21	102	123	100.0
Peren	132	791	923	100.0	131	812	943	100.0	26	122	148	100.0
Phek	131	788	919	99.7	151	780	931	99.9	33	121	154	99.4
Tuensang	176	748	924	100.0	203	784	987	99.9	24	118	142	99.3
Wokha	197	724	921	99.9	192	597	789	99.9	25	99	124	100.0
Zunheboto	176	748	924	100.0	178	600	778	99.6	18	85	103	100.0
Nagaland	2,425	7,687	10,112	99.9	2,575	7,119	9,694	99.8	404	1,052	1,456	99.6

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population.
na = Not applicable
[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

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

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by age and schooling and percentage of *de facto* individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, according to residence and sex, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	6.3	6.0	6.1	8.5	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.2	7.5
5-9	7.4	7.5	7.4	9.2	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.2	8.4
10-14	8.5	8.5	8.5	9.2	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.8
15-19	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.7
20-24	9.4	9.6	9.5	6.3	8.8	7.5	7.3	9.0	8.2
25-29	10.3	13.1	11.7	7.1	9.7	8.4	8.2	10.8	9.5
30-34	9.5	9.5	9.5	7.7	7.3	7.5	8.3	8.0	8.1
35-39	8.1	7.8	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.1
40-44	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.6
45-49	6.2	7.1	6.6	6.0	7.6	6.8	6.0	7.5	6.7
50-54	5.8	7.4	6.6	6.0	7.0	6.5	5.9	7.1	6.5
55-59	5.8	4.0	4.9	6.4	4.3	5.3	6.2	4.2	5.2
60-64	4.2	2.4	3.3	4.8	3.4	4.1	4.6	3.1	3.8
65-69	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.3
70-74	1.4	0.7	1.0	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.7
75-79	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.3
80 or more	0.9	0.5	0.7	2.4	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.2	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	86.6	86.0	86.3	80.1	80.8	80.5	82.2	82.5	82.4
Sex ratio, all ages[1]	na	na	980	na	na	1,020	na	na	1,007
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years[1]	na	na	947	na	na	949	na	na	949
Schooling[2]									
No schooling	5.1	7.9	6.5	12.2	18.1	15.2	9.8	14.8	12.3
<5 years complete	13.3	13.7	13.5	21.6	21.2	21.4	18.8	18.8	18.8
5-9 years complete	26.6	31.2	28.9	39.3	39.2	39.3	35.1	36.6	35.8
10-11 years complete	16.2	15.0	15.6	12.4	10.1	11.2	13.7	11.7	12.7
12 or more years complete	38.7	32.2	35.5	14.4	11.4	12.9	22.5	18.2	20.3
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,450	5,354	10,805	10,861	11,144	22,004	16,311	16,497	32,809
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.4	8.7	9.1	6.4	5.6	6.0	7.4	6.8	7.1

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, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household headship				
Male	82.9	85.7	84.8	88.2
Female	17.1	14.3	15.2	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.6	3.6	3.6	na
Household structure[1]				
Nuclear	78.8	82.0	81.0	76.3
Non-nuclear	21.2	18.0	19.0	23.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	18.4	1.5	7.0	6.6
Muslim	2.5	0.7	1.3	1.3
Christian	78.6	97.7	91.6	91.9
Other	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	10.0	1.0	3.9	3.7
Scheduled tribe	78.0	97.9	91.5	91.8
Other backward class	2.4	0.3	1.0	1.0
Other	8.9	0.7	3.4	3.4
Don't know	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.6	98.0	98.6	98.5
No	0.4	2.0	1.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	93.5	89.8	91.0	91.0
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	52.4	42.6	45.8	45.9
Piped to neighbour	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.3
Public tap/standpipe	3.7	17.1	12.8	12.7
Tube well or borehole	7.0	3.0	4.3	4.5
Other improved[2]	26.0	22.4	23.6	23.5
Unimproved source	6.4	10.1	8.9	8.8
Unprotected dug well	4.1	3.0	3.3	3.4
Unprotected spring	0.8	2.7	2.1	2.1
Surface water	1.5	4.4	3.4	3.3
Other source	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	92.4	76.6	81.7	82.2
Less than 30 minutes	6.5	19.0	15.0	14.4
Thirty minutes or longer	0.8	4.2	3.1	3.1
Don't know	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service[3]	92.8	87.6	89.3	89.3
Percentage with limited drinking water service[4]	0.6	2.2	1.7	1.7

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, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Water treatment prior to drinking[5]				
Boil	71.7	90.7	84.5	84.2
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Strain through cloth	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	36.6	17.4	23.6	24.9
Use electronic purifier	15.3	2.8	6.8	7.4
Use solar disinfection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Allow water to stand and settle	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2
Other	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
No treatment	5.6	3.9	4.5	4.3
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[6]	93.4	95.8	95.0	95.2
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility	81.5	89.6	87.0	87.7
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	79.2	79.1	79.2	81.0
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	2.2	10.3	7.7	6.5
Other[7]	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shared facility[8]	16.5	4.8	8.6	8.1
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	15.9	4.4	8.1	7.7
Pit latrine with slab	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Unimproved	1.7	5.1	4.0	3.7
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.8
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.7	3.6	2.6	2.4
Dry toilet	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
No facility/uses open spaces/field	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service[9]	81.5	89.6	87.0	87.7
Percentage with limited sanitation service[10]	16.5	4.8	8.6	8.1
Type of house[11]				
Kachha	2.9	10.4	8.0	7.6
Semi-*pucca*	39.8	66.8	58.1	58.3
Pucca	57.1	22.2	33.5	33.6
Missing	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	91.3	88.5	89.4	85.3
3-4	7.2	8.6	8.2	10.9
5-6	1.5	2.6	2.2	3.3
7 and over	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
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, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	4.1	2.1	2.7	2.6
LPG/natural gas	75.7	22.2	39.5	39.8
Biogas	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.7
Kerosene	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wood	18.2	74.7	56.5	56.5
No food cooked in the household	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[12]	81.1	24.9	43.0	43.1
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[13]	18.2	74.8	56.5	56.5
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	57.4	45.0	49.0	49.6
In the house, no separate room	8.8	5.7	6.7	6.3
In a separate building	33.5	49.0	44.0	43.9
Outdoors	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
No food cooked in household	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,264	6,848	10,112	35,965
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels[13]				
Stove	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chullah	21.1	10.7	11.8	12.5
Open fire	78.6	89.2	88.1	87.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	595	5,121	5,716	20,326
Frequency of smoking in the house[14]				
Daily	16.4	19.6	18.6	20.1
Weekly	16.4	15.0	15.5	16.4
Monthly	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.8
Less than monthly	12.1	10.6	11.1	11.4
Never	45.2	45.2	45.2	42.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,264	6,848	10,112	35,965

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12] Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas

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

[14] Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Access to a toilet facility

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by selected background characteristics, according to residence, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	100.0	99.4	99.9
Muslim	(96.2)	(100.0)	97.6
Christian	100.0	99.5	99.7
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	100.0	99.1	99.8
Scheduled tribe	100.0	99.5	99.7
Other backward class	(100.0)	*	(100.0)
Other	98.9	(100.0)	99.1
Total	99.9	99.5	99.7

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

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by district, according to residence by districts, Nagaland, 2019-20

	Residence		
District	Urban	Rural	Total
Dimapur	99.7	99.9	99.8
Kiphire	99.6	99.0	99.2
Kohima	100.0	99.2	99.6
Longleng	100.0	98.5	98.7
Mokokchung	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mon	100.0	99.9	99.9
Peren	100.0	99.7	99.8
Phek	100.0	99.2	99.3
Tuensang	100.0	99.9	99.9
Wokha	100.0	98.9	99.2
Zunheboto	100.0	99.2	99.3
Nagaland	99.9	99.5	99.7

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

Table 7 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house, and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, a health insurance/financing scheme, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Nagaland, 2019-20

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	*De jure* population
Household goods				
Mattress	95.0	85.9	88.8	88.7
Pressure cooker	93.9	74.6	80.9	82.1
Chair	95.9	86.2	89.4	89.6
Cot or bed	98.2	96.8	97.3	97.3
Table	95.3	85.1	88.4	88.8
Electric fan	51.9	26.6	34.8	35.9
Radio or transistor	8.2	13.0	11.5	10.7
Television (black and white)	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
Television (colour)	78.9	48.3	58.2	61.7
Any television	79.0	48.6	58.4	62.0
Sewing machine	27.3	15.7	19.4	20.6
Mobile telephone	97.6	92.6	94.2	96.4
Landline telephone	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Internet	77.5	44.2	54.9	58.0
Computer	25.5	6.7	12.7	13.6
Refrigerator	46.2	17.0	26.4	28.2
Air conditioner/cooler	4.7	1.1	2.2	2.4
Washing machine	27.3	7.7	14.1	15.4
Watch or clock	85.8	71.9	76.4	77.5
Water pump	10.1	3.2	5.4	5.9
Thresher	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Tractor	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
None of the above	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Means of transport				
Bicycle	7.6	4.6	5.5	6.4
Motorcycle or scooter	21.7	14.3	16.7	17.9
Animal-drawn cart	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Car	32.1	16.1	21.3	23.2
None of the above	47.4	69.5	62.3	59.6
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	86.3	34.8	51.4	50.0
Irrigated land only	6.3	33.8	24.9	26.1
Non-irrigated land only	4.3	12.4	9.8	9.4
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	1.9	11.0	8.0	8.1
Irrigation not determined	1.2	8.1	5.8	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	54.8	86.2	76.1	77.4
Percentage owning farm animals[1]	44.6	85.5	72.3	74.6
Percentage having a bank account/post office account[2]	94.2	90.5	91.7	92.9
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme[3]	15.0	23.1	20.5	20.7
Percentage having a BPL card	45.9	77.5	67.3	68.6
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	57.8	74.6	69.2	70.5
Number	3,264	6,848	10,112	35,965

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

Table 8 Preschool attendance

Percent of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	*	*	(11.1)	*	*	*	*	*	(12.4)
Christian	22.7	30.6	26.8	11.9	15.6	13.8	14.4	19.2	16.8
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	*	*	(8.3)	*	*	*	*	*	(10.7)
Scheduled tribe	23.2	30.6	27.0	11.9	15.5	13.7	14.4	19.1	16.8
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	18.6	29.2	23.8	10.6	16.2	13.5	12.8	19.6	16.3
Non-nuclear	(24.6)	(23.7)	24.1	15.0	14.3	14.6	16.9	17.4	17.2
Family size									
3-5 members	19.9	29.9	25.0	12.7	17.0	14.8	14.8	20.9	17.9
6 or more members	(20.1)	(21.5)	20.9	9.5	13.1	11.3	11.4	15.1	13.3
Total	19.7	27.7	23.9	11.7	15.8	13.7	13.8	19.1	16.5

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

Percentage of *de facto* household population (age 2-4 years) attending preschool by district, according to residence and sex, Nagaland, 2019-20

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dimapur	(11.2)	(35.9)	24.9	(16.3)	(28.3)	21.7	13.9	32.7	23.4
Kiphire	*	*	(26.7)	8.4	14.6	11.6	10.1	19.5	15.1
Kohima	*	(34.3)	(31.9)	*	(10.7)	11.1	(21.7)	23.1	22.5
Longleng	*	*	(26.8)	11.4	19.7	15.4	13.2	20.1	16.4
Mokokchung	*	*	(27.4)	(9.5)	24.5	17.8	14.9	24.6	19.9
Mon	*	*	*	12.6	13.3	12.9	16.7	10.3	13.4
Peren	*	*	(23.3)	21.9	19.2	20.7	19.6	23.2	21.2
Phek	*	*	*	10.3	9.5	9.9	10.1	8.6	9.4
Tuensang	*	*	(25.5)	6.0	9.3	7.6	8.4	11.5	9.9
Wokha	*	*	*	(12.1)	(14.6)	13.5	(11.0)	14.3	12.8
Zunheboto	*	*	*	(20.2)	16.6	18.2	19.3	14.1	16.3
Nagaland	19.7	27.7	23.9	11.7	15.8	13.7	13.8	19.1	16.5

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

Table 10 School attendance

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

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	95.9	94.4	94.9	96.3	94.3	94.9	96.1	94.4	94.9
6-13 (Elementary)	96.4	94.4	95.0	94.5	94.2	94.3	95.5	94.3	94.6
11-13 (Upper Primary)	97.2	94.3	95.2	91.8	93.9	93.2	94.5	94.1	94.2
14-15 (Secondary)	95.0	80.4	84.8	97.2	89.8	92.6	96.3	85.0	88.8
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	85.9	64.2	72.1	88.9	77.3	81.1	87.4	71.3	76.8
11-14 years	96.0	92.5	93.5	92.9	93.0	93.0	94.4	92.8	93.3
15-17 years	89.9	68.3	76.0	92.2	81.1	85.0	91.1	74.9	80.7
6-14 years	96.0	93.6	94.3	94.7	93.8	94.1	95.3	93.7	94.2
6-17 years	94.5	88.4	90.3	94.0	90.9	91.9	94.3	89.6	91.1
Religion of household head									
Hindu	94.0	*	94.9	90.0	*	90.7	92.0	(96.9)	92.8
Muslim	(90.1)	*	(88.7)	*	*	*	(86.2)	*	84.3
Christian	94.8	88.3	90.0	95.3	90.9	92.1	95.1	89.6	91.1
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	(96.4)	*	93.9	(85.2)	*	88.8	91.2	(92.6)	91.5
Scheduled tribe	94.9	88.3	90.0	95.3	90.7	92.0	95.1	89.5	91.0
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	(99.3)	*	(99.4)

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2019-20 school year (assumed here to be April 2019). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	91.1	6.9	0.7	1.3	100.0	2.0	2,696
5-9 years	88.4	6.0	1.9	3.8	100.0	4.6	3,014
10-14 years	77.7	6.5	4.1	11.7	100.0	9.5	3,163
15-17 years	76.1	8.4	5.9	9.7	100.0	12.1	1,552
Residence							
Urban	81.2	7.6	2.7	8.5	100.0	5.8	3,105
Rural	85.2	6.4	2.9	5.5	100.0	6.8	7,321
Sex							
Male	84.7	6.6	3.0	5.6	100.0	6.5	5,288
Female	83.3	6.9	2.6	7.2	100.0	6.6	5,137
Total age < 15 years	85.4	6.4	2.3	5.8	100.0	5.6	8,874
Total age < 18 years	84.0	6.7	2.9	6.4	100.0	6.5	10,426

Note: Total includes transgender children, who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 12 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Age				
< 2	46.8	19.4	66.2	1,004
2-4	60.7	16.6	77.3	1,692
Sex				
Male	54.4	18.2	72.6	1,393
Female	56.7	17.1	73.8	1,303
Residence				
Urban	63.0	16.9	79.9	713
Rural	52.8	17.9	70.8	1,983
Total	55.5	17.7	73.2	2,696

Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Nagaland, 2019-20

| District | Percentage of children whose birth was registered | | | |
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	*De jure* children
Dimapur	63.1	17.1	80.1	475
Kiphire	53.3	19.0	72.3	141
Kohima	60.6	17.7	78.3	278
Longleng	56.1	11.4	67.5	136
Mokokchung	72.8	12.8	85.6	217
Mon	54.6	16.8	71.4	278
Peren	50.2	28.5	78.7	149
Phek	51.9	18.4	70.3	277
Tuensang	45.4	20.6	66.0	461
Wokha	67.2	11.7	78.9	125
Zunheboto	35.2	16.3	51.6	159
Nagaland	55.5	17.7	73.2	2,696

Table 14 Death registration

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	*	*	*	33.0	(41.9)	36.5	33.0	46.1	37.9
15-24	*	*	*	(30.0)	*	(25.1)	(27.4)	*	(24.0)
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(17.9)
25-34	*	*	*	(48.3)	*	(42.4)	(60.3)	*	(59.2)
35 and over	(64.2)	(64.9)	64.5	35.6	34.1	35.0	43.4	41.9	42.8
Religion of household head									
Christian	56.9	(60.2)	57.9	34.6	32.7	33.9	39.9	37.9	39.1
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled tribe	55.6	(59.4)	56.8	35.5	32.6	34.4	40.1	37.5	39.2
Total	56.1	(65.2)	59.3	34.8	32.1	33.8	40.4	40.1	40.3

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

Table 15 Death registration by district

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by district, according to residence and sex, Nagaland, 2019-20

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dimapur	*	*	*	*	*	*	(55.3)	*	(61.6)
Kiphire	*	*	*	(25.9)	*	22.5	(29.2)	*	28.1
Kohima	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(42.8)
Longleng	*	*	*	*	*	(14.2)	(10.8)	*	12.7
Mokokchung	*	*	*	(25.8)	*	(27.2)	(29.9)	*	29.7
Mon	*	*	*	(62.5)	*	(51.2)	(60.2)	*	50.9
Peren	*	*	*	(24.9)	*	18.4	(25.3)	*	19.3
Phek	*	*	*	*	*	(25.1)	*	*	(31.2)
Tuensang	*	*	*	(18.6)	(23.4)	20.7	25.5	(27.7)	26.5
Wokha	*	*	*	(46.8)	*	44.9	(52.9)	(39.6)	47.5
Zunheboto	*	*	*	(37.1)	*	(46.0)	(42.7)	*	51.0
Nagaland	56.1	(65.2)	59.3	34.8	32.1	33.8	40.4	40.1	40.3

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

Table 16 Disability

Percentage of *de jure* household population having disability by type of disability, according to residence, age, and sex, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	Number of persons
				Type of disability				
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	5,752
Rural	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	12,270
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,303
5-14	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	3,035
15-24	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,019
25-34	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	3,393
35-49	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	3,635
50-69	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	2,988
70 and over	5.2	3.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.7	0.0	648
Total	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	18,022
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	5,874
Rural	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	12,069
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1,393
5-14	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	3,142
15-24	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	2,670
25-34	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	2,956
35-49	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	3,349
50-69	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	3,454
70 and over	4.5	2.6	0.4	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	980
Total	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	17,943
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	11,627
Rural	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	24,338
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	2,697
5-14	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	6,177
15-24	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	5,689
25-34	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	6,349
35-49	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	6,984
50-69	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	6,442
70 and over	4.8	2.8	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	1,628
Total	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	35,965

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

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	13.9	12.2	1,347	1,302	158	173
20-24	16.2	15.7	1,567	1,501	204	180
25-29	19.3	17.3	1,874	1,880	225	214
30-34	14.3	16.8	1,391	1,368	218	208
35-39	12.4	14.1	1,204	1,264	184	190
40-44	10.5	11.3	1,014	1,043	147	160
45-49	13.4	12.6	1,297	1,336	164	163
Residence						
Urban	34.9	36.9	3,384	2,575	480	364
Rural	65.1	63.1	6,310	7,119	820	924
Schooling						
No schooling	8.8	5.7	851	983	74	86
<5 years complete	6.5	5.7	627	746	74	84
5-9 years complete	40.3	35.6	3,911	4,267	463	536
10-11 years complete	16.1	16.9	1,557	1,500	220	213
12 or more years complete	28.3	36.1	2,748	2,198	470	369
Literacy						
Literate[1]	83.4	92.2	8,087	7,899	1,199	1,178
Not literate	16.4	7.7	1,592	1,782	100	109
Not measured	0.2	0.1	16	13	1	1
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	19.7	29.4	1,905	1,204	382	269
Watches television at least once a week	39.7	41.0	3,851	3,251	533	474
Listens to the radio at least once a week	2.2	4.9	211	199	64	63
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	4.2	1.9	406	251	25	13
Not regularly exposed to any media	52.8	49.4	5,120	5,947	642	719
Marital status						
Never married	39.3	49.4	3,811	3,526	643	598
Currently married	56.8	49.1	5,508	5,797	638	673
Married, *gauna* not performed	0.0	0.0	2	2	0	0
Widowed	2.4	0.7	233	236	9	6
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.4	0.8	140	133	10	11
Religion						
Hindu	7.1	7.3	690	313	95	43
Muslim	1.1	1.4	109	58	18	9
Christian	91.6	91.2	8,884	9,311	1,186	1,235
Other	0.1	0.0	11	12	0	1
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	4.0	4.8	391	190	62	29
Scheduled tribe	91.2	92.5	8,843	9,292	1,203	1,239
Other backward class	1.3	1.3	126	54	17	10
Other	3.4	1.3	328	155	16	9
Don't know	0.1	0.1	6	3	1	1
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	9,694	9,694	1,300	1,288
Age 50-54	na	10.7	na	na	156	168
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,456	1,456

Continued…

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	38.6	71.1	593	630	924	933
In agricultural occupation	5.5	28.8	84	62	374	481
In non-agricultural occupation	31.9	38.6	489	554	502	410
Don't know	1.3	3.7	19	14	48	42
Not employed	61.4	28.9	942	885	376	355
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	1,535	1,515	1,300	1,288
Age 50-54	na	10.7	na	na	156	168
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	1,456	1,456

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

Table 18 Fertility trends

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

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.010	0.023	0.019	0.020	0.057	0.040	0.050	0.065	0.060
20-24	0.058	0.110	0.092	0.091	0.189	0.150	0.144	0.189	0.175
25-29	0.083	0.118	0.105	0.107	0.187	0.154	0.147	0.221	0.200
30-34	0.061	0.095	0.081	0.082	0.130	0.110	0.110	0.156	0.142
35-39	0.027	0.040	0.035	0.045	0.074	0.063	0.053	0.130	0.112
40-44	0.002	0.014	0.010	0.011	0.026	0.021	0.031	0.047	0.042
TFR (15-49)	1.21	2.00	1.72	1.78	3.38	2.74	2.68	4.15	3.74
CBR	12.5	16.8	15.4	16.3	24.1	21.4	23.8	30.1	28.5

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-15 for NFHS-4, and 2017-19 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per 1,000 women.
TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman
CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	1.21	4.5	2.9	1.13
Rural	2.00	6.1	3.5	1.82
Schooling				
No schooling	3.13	3.9	4.0	2.63
<5 years complete	3.21	4.3	3.7	3.02
5-9 years complete	2.27	5.2	3.4	2.11
10-11 years complete	1.53	6.2	2.7	1.43
12 or more years complete	1.02	6.4	2.6	0.99
Religion				
Hindu	1.13	4.4	2.3	1.05
Muslim	(1.18)	8.3	*	(1.04)
Christian	1.77	5.6	3.4	1.62
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.54	5.8	(2.3)	1.41
Scheduled tribe	1.77	5.6	3.4	1.62
Other backward class	(0.49)	2.2	*	(0.49)
Other	1.02	3.9	(2.3)	0.96
Total	1.72	5.5	3.3	1.57

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview Figures in parentheses are based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for the fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 20 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

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				
15-17	0.3	0.1	0.3	768
15	0.3	0.0	0.3	252
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	265
17	0.0	0.1	0.1	251
18	2.5	3.1	5.6	312
19	8.0	4.3	12.2	266
Residence				
Urban	1.7	0.8	2.5	457
Rural	2.5	2.0	4.4	890
Schooling				
<5 years complete	(13.8)	(0.0)	(13.8)	35
5-9 years complete	2.5	1.8	4.2	811
10-11 years complete	1.0	0.5	1.5	338
12 or more years complete	0.0	0.7	0.7	140
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.1	0.1	1,284
Currently married	42.8	34.7	77.5	58
Religion				
Hindu	(2.7)	(5.0)	(7.7)	87
Christian	1.9	1.2	3.1	1,238
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled tribe	2.0	1.6	3.5	1,232
Other	(6.5)	(0.0)	(6.5)	49
Total	2.2	1.6	3.8	1,347

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 15-19 who never went to school, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, women belonging to Muslim and other religions, women belong to scheduled caste and other backward class, women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 21 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the 3 years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-4

	Birth order					Number
Background characteristic	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	of births
Mother's current age						
15-19	(73.3)	(12.7)	(7.0)	(7.0)	100.0	33
20-29	47.1	30.9	14.8	7.2	100.0	907
30-39	29.5	20.1	18.4	31.9	100.0	573
40-49	12.1	9.5	11.4	67.0	100.0	55
Residence						
Urban	49.7	28.8	12.9	8.5	100.0	407
Rural	36.6	24.8	16.8	21.8	100.0	1,162
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	19.4	22.0	18.0	40.5	100.0	187
<5 years complete	27.7	23.3	20.2	28.8	100.0	133
5-9 years complete	38.6	26.5	16.4	18.5	100.0	715
10-11 years complete	45.8	26.5	17.1	10.7	100.0	220
12 or more years complete	56.6	27.4	10.5	5.6	100.0	314
Religion						
Hindu	(53.9)	(27.4)	(13.5)	(5.2)	100.0	72
Christian	39.0	25.9	16.1	19.0	100.0	1,483
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(52.7)	(26.7)	(14.8)	(5.7)	100.0	65
Scheduled tribe	38.8	25.6	16.3	19.3	100.0	1,466
Total	40.0	25.8	15.8	18.3	100.0	1,569
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	30.1	27.3	16.3	26.3	100.0	2,712

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

Table 22 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the 5 years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth							Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60 or more	Total		
Mother's current age									
20-29	10.9	25.8	38.9	13.5	6.3	4.6	100.0	706	26.6
30-39	6.4	17.1	36.2	16.9	10.7	12.6	100.0	827	32.1
40-49	5.2	9.1	26.8	24.2	12.4	22.2	100.0	127	39.1
Residence									
Urban	8.0	14.2	36.1	21.9	7.0	12.7	100.0	387	32.6
Rural	8.5	22.0	36.8	14.3	9.4	9.0	100.0	1,285	29.0
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	7.8	20.5	33.5	13.5	10.3	14.5	100.0	253	30.7
<5 years complete	10.2	17.3	38.2	13.6	11.7	9.1	100.0	175	29.3
5-9 years complete	8.3	20.7	36.3	16.0	8.5	10.3	100.0	773	29.1
10-11 years complete	12.6	23.1	28.7	18.3	9.6	7.9	100.0	213	28.6
12 or more years complete	4.4	18.0	46.7	18.5	6.1	6.3	100.0	257	30.6
Religion									
Hindu	(7.3)	(3.6)	(30.6)	(22.3)	(18.0)	(18.2)	100.0	69	(39.6)
Christian	8.2	21.0	37.1	15.6	8.5	9.6	100.0	1,587	29.4
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(6.9)	(4.6)	(38.0)	(7.6)	(16.2)	(26.7)	100.0	54	(36.2)
Scheduled tribe	8.3	21.1	37.2	15.5	8.5	9.4	100.0	1,579	29.3
Birth order									
2-3	8.8	21.4	37.5	15.4	7.8	9.2	100.0	1,155	28.9
4-6	7.4	17.3	34.5	18.0	11.6	11.2	100.0	449	31.8
7 or more	7.9	18.6	37.5	13.8	9.2	12.9	100.0	68	30.2
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	10.9	20.1	33.5	15.7	8.3	11.5	100.0	847	29.7
Female	5.7	20.3	40.0	16.4	9.4	8.2	100.0	825	29.5
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	7.6	20.2	37.0	16.3	8.9	10.0	100.0	1,622	29.8
Dead	32.9	18.1	27.3	8.7	6.7	6.3	100.0	49	22.8
Total	8.4	20.2	36.7	16.0	8.9	9.9	100.0	1,671	29.6

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

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Nagaland, 2019-20

| Desire for children | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | Total 15-49 | Total 15-54 |
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
	WOMEN								
Want another soon[2]	31.8	20.0	10.1	3.8	1.0	0.8	1.4	9.6	na
Want another later[3]	5.0	17.9	3.5	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	5.2	na
Want another, undecided when	6.9	19.9	5.2	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	6.3	na
Undecided	6.2	16.0	18.2	14.7	10.4	4.5	5.8	13.7	na
Want no more	0.2	13.1	43.7	51.6	57.4	63.2	62.1	41.0	na
Sterilized[4]	0.3	3.8	13.6	20.3	21.9	24.6	16.7	14.4	na
Declared infecund	47.7	7.7	3.8	4.6	5.7	5.6	10.0	7.8	na
Missing	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.3	0.9	3.7	1.9	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	297	1,115	1,493	1,198	737	403	265	5,508	na
	MEN								
Want another soon[2]	8.3	23.9	7.0	4.8	1.3	*	*	9.2	7.6
Want another later[3]	12.4	22.3	7.0	0.0	0.9	*	*	9.8	8.1
Want another, undecided when	5.4	24.7	3.5	5.4	2.9	*	*	7.7	6.4
Undecided	18.0	16.4	31.0	24.5	8.1	*	*	19.1	16.7
Want no more	47.6	11.8	45.7	60.8	86.8	*	*	49.1	54.9
Sterilized[4]	3.2	0.0	5.2	0.9	0.0	*	*	2.3	2.8
Declared infecund	5.2	0.9	0.7	3.6	0.0	*	*	2.8	3.4
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	249	104	107	90	60	17	12	638	768

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

Table 24 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

	Women: Number of living children[1]						Men: Number of living children[1]					
Background characteristic	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Total
Age												
15-24	(0.0)	1.4	28.1	(33.4)	*	10.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
25-34	0.0	9.2	39.6	55.2	70.9	34.1	30.9	4.6	(29.9)	*	*	28.4
35-49	1.8	48.1	77.6	80.7	84.6	76.3	61.8	(22.4)	62.2	62.4	92.6	63.4
Residence												
Urban	0.0	19.7	64.8	77.7	81.6	55.6	43.4	*	(51.9)	(79.0)	*	48.6
Rural	0.8	15.2	52.3	69.3	81.7	55.4	55.2	10.4	50.1	56.6	92.6	52.8
Schooling												
No schooling	(1.8)	33.3	62.3	75.2	82.3	66.5	*	*	*	*	*	66.3
<5 years complete	*	36.5	58.7	72.8	79.9	66.1	(41.6)	*	*	*	*	40.0
5-9 years complete	1.0	18.0	58.6	69.0	82.3	57.7	62.0	(11.9)	(57.4)	(58.1)	(97.0)	60.2
10-11 years complete	0.0	13.8	56.6	76.4	81.9	51.1	(47.5)	*	*	*	*	51.9
12 or more years complete	0.0	8.8	53.0	72.8	78.8	41.1	40.8	(2.6)	(51.2)	*	*	39.3
Religion												
Hindu	*	37.9	80.3	(64.3)	*	60.5	*	*	*	*	*	(62.8)
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	(53.5)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Christian	0.6	14.1	54.0	72.0	81.5	55.0	47.5	9.3	49.7	59.1	91.7	49.6
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	*	(30.1)	(68.0)	*	*	48.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	0.6	14.4	54.5	72.0	81.5	55.2	50.2	9.3	50.3	58.8	91.7	50.6
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	(63.0)	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	(75.6)	*	*	67.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons[2]												
0	0.5	10.0	39.7	42.8	66.3	18.4	50.7	14.0	*	*	*	41.7
1	na	26.2	60.3	72.3	78.3	56.9	na	(6.1)	58.7	(65.7)	*	54.1
2	na	na	65.4	76.3	81.0	75.7	na	na	*	(64.6)	(90.4)	68.7
3	na	na	na	72.3	85.1	82.4	na	na	na	*	*	(77.4)
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	83.3	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	0.5	16.9	57.4	71.9	81.7	55.5	50.7	11.8	50.8	61.7	89.6	51.4
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	4.2	18.2	52.4	64.5	70.8	52.1	31.9	15.6	55.0	72.9	80.5	55.1

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

Table 25 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Nagaland, 2019-20, and percent distribution women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-4

| Ideal number of children | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | Total | NFHS-4 (2015-16) |
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
0	7.9	2.6	2.0	1.2	2.4	2.3	1.7	4.5	2.7
1	2.6	6.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.0
2	40.6	39.4	49.6	7.0	3.2	2.9	1.1	31.7	31.4
3	21.9	28.7	22.9	50.3	7.4	7.8	3.6	24.3	22.6
4	19.6	17.4	19.9	34.6	73.0	28.6	23.0	26.1	29.0
5	3.1	1.6	1.6	2.9	7.9	42.7	12.8	5.0	5.7
6 or more	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	3.6	11.9	49.5	2.8	4.7
Non-numeric responses	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	3.9	8.4	3.4	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,124	1,245	1,575	1,268	781	420	281	9,694	10,790
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondent	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.5	5.3	3.0	3.1
Number of all respondents	3,970	1,210	1,533	1,232	762	404	257	9,367	10,589
Currently married respondents	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.5	5.3	3.2	3.4
Number of currently married respondents	291	1,090	1,455	1,166	718	390	242	5,352	6,499
MEN									
0	17.9	7.0	7.4	4.3	17.1	*	*	15.2	2.7
1	2.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	1.5	1.0
2	20.5	22.8	38.3	2.0	4.5	*	*	19.8	28.9
3	19.8	31.6	16.4	36.0	11.9	*	*	20.8	29.0
4	22.0	20.6	17.0	32.7	46.5	*	*	23.6	26.0
5	6.6	3.2	5.7	7.8	12.5	*	*	6.7	6.2
6 or more	2.1	1.7	2.8	4.0	2.9	*	*	2.6	2.8
Non-numeric responses	9.1	11.7	12.3	13.1	4.6	*	*	9.8	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	895	111	110	90	65	17	12	1,300	1,399
Mean ideal number of children for[2]:									
All respondent	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.3	*	*	2.7	3.3
Number of all respondents	813	98	96	78	62	16	9	1,172	1,399
Currently married respondents	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.3	*	*	3.0	3.3
Number of currently married respondents	254	98	95	78	62	16	9	611	745

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

Table 26 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

	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	12.3	9.8	82.1	81.3	1,276	27.8	4.0	76.8	71.8	132
20-29	17.5	13.3	85.1	84.7	3,306	28.6	5.2	79.0	77.4	387
30-39	20.2	14.0	86.1	85.3	2,506	29.6	9.6	83.7	85.1	361
40-49	19.5	12.4	81.6	81.1	2,211	26.0	9.1	80.1	79.1	289
Residence										
Urban	16.8	12.5	84.4	84.0	3,253	24.7	5.6	76.8	75.7	420
Rural	18.6	12.9	84.0	83.3	6,048	30.1	8.4	82.5	81.7	750
Schooling										
No schooling	21.9	10.4	81.6	80.5	807	23.6	10.4	85.5	82.4	68
<5 years complete	20.9	13.0	82.2	80.9	597	32.6	6.7	89.9	89.8	67
5-9 years complete	17.9	11.7	84.5	83.7	3,758	30.4	6.2	80.9	81.5	416
10-11 years complete	18.9	13.6	85.0	84.4	1,487	18.2	9.2	71.9	70.5	202
12 or more years complete	15.7	14.5	84.3	84.4	2,652	30.9	7.4	81.9	80.0	417
Marital status										
Never married	13.8	12.3	82.2	81.8	3,640	27.2	4.1	77.2	74.8	561
Currently married	20.9	13.1	85.7	84.7	5,307	28.6	10.6	83.5	84.2	590
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	18.0	13.5	80.9	84.1	354	*	*	*	*	19
Religion										
Hindu	20.5	9.7	84.6	81.8	663	(25.3)	(0.0)	(66.9)	(62.2)	84
Muslim	18.7	13.2	85.3	84.1	104	*	*	*	*	18
Christian	17.8	13.0	84.1	83.7	8,522	28.5	8.0	81.9	81.3	1,068
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	17.8	7.1	81.7	76.4	377	(16.5)	(0.0)	(71.4)	(67.6)	57
Scheduled tribe	17.8	13.1	84.1	83.8	8,487	29.2	7.9	81.9	81.1	1,082
Other backward class	26.1	12.4	75.5	69.6	123	*	*	*	*	17
Other	20.7	10.7	90.6	89.8	308	*	*	*	*	14
Total	18.0	12.8	84.1	83.6	9,300	28.2	7.4	80.5	79.6	1,170
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	20.1	10.4	90.2	89.8	10,529	31.3	8.6	94.0	92.3	1,397

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

Table 27 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, 2019-20

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.4	99.8	98.9	99.4	100.0	98.9
Any modern method	99.4	99.8	98.9	99.4	100.0	98.8
Female sterilization	76.5	90.5	58.9	72.9	85.5	62.4
Male sterilization	22.2	28.7	14.4	41.0	43.5	38.8
Pill	80.2	92.2	65.5	83.3	95.4	73.4
IUD or PPIUD	64.6	87.1	36.2	49.6	67.4	34.8
Injectables	42.0	56.0	25.2	41.1	51.1	32.7
Condom/*Nirodh*	98.2	98.1	98.4	97.6	98.1	97.0
Female condom	23.8	21.8	27.0	30.9	28.5	32.5
Emergency contraception	48.7	55.8	41.4	58.0	60.5	55.4
Diaphragm	8.8	11.9	5.6	13.0	17.5	9.4
Foam or jelly	5.8	7.4	4.1	12.9	17.7	8.4
Standard days method	41.3	59.4	18.7	43.4	58.6	29.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	39.5	60.1	13.6	26.9	43.0	13.2
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	3.4	9.7
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	59.8	81.4	33.2	47.6	65.5	33.3
Any traditional method	75.6	94.5	51.8	80.4	92.3	70.0
Rhythm	42.4	61.6	18.7	33.1	47.5	19.9
Withdrawal	73.8	92.3	50.3	79.8	91.0	70.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.7	8.3	4.8	6.9	8.1	5.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,384	1,777	1,479	480	214	258

Continued…

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Table 27 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, 2019-20

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	98.1	99.5	95.7	98.5	99.3	97.6
Any modern method	97.7	99.0	95.6	98.5	99.3	97.6
Female sterilization	69.5	81.7	48.9	62.4	73.6	49.9
Male sterilization	13.8	16.5	8.9	29.2	33.2	25.4
Pill	73.0	81.6	58.1	77.2	83.5	70.5
IUD or PPIUD	66.8	83.6	38.3	41.8	56.7	25.1
Injectables	30.3	35.4	22.0	34.9	39.9	30.1
Condom/*Nirodh*	94.5	94.6	94.6	95.4	96.3	94.3
Female condom	13.0	10.5	17.4	30.1	29.4	31.6
Emergency contraception	34.1	38.3	27.1	44.9	48.2	40.0
Diaphragm	2.7	3.2	1.8	7.3	8.7	5.9
Foam or jelly	2.4	3.0	1.5	8.4	10.9	6.0
Standard days method	37.7	51.8	14.5	33.2	39.7	26.9
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	37.6	52.2	12.6	20.6	26.9	13.6
Other modern method	0.1	0.2	0.1	4.6	5.1	3.2
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	55.0	69.0	30.8	38.8	52.0	23.9
Any traditional method	73.7	90.9	44.8	84.1	95.1	71.6
Rhythm	43.8	59.8	16.9	32.9	42.5	22.4
Withdrawal	70.1	86.2	43.2	82.9	93.1	71.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.9	7.1	4.1	6.1	6.9	5.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	6,310	3,731	2,334	820	424	384

Continued…

Table 27 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, 2019-20

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.5	99.6	96.9	98.9	99.5	98.1
Any modern method	98.3	99.3	96.9	98.8	99.5	98.1
Female sterilization	72.0	84.5	52.7	66.3	77.6	54.9
Male sterilization	16.7	20.4	11.0	33.6	36.7	30.8
Pill	75.5	85.0	61.0	79.5	87.5	71.7
IUD or PPIUD	66.0	84.7	37.5	44.7	60.3	29.0
Injectables	34.4	42.1	23.2	37.2	43.7	31.2
Condom/*Nirodh*	95.8	95.7	96.1	96.2	96.9	95.4
Female condom	16.8	14.1	21.1	30.4	29.1	32.0
Emergency contraception	39.2	43.9	32.7	49.7	52.3	46.2
Diaphragm	4.8	6.0	3.3	9.4	11.7	7.3
Foam or jelly	3.6	4.4	2.5	10.1	13.2	7.0
Standard days method	38.9	54.2	16.1	37.0	46.0	28.1
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	38.2	54.8	13.0	22.9	32.3	13.4
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.4	4.5	5.8
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom[1]	56.6	73.0	31.7	42.1	56.5	27.7
Any traditional method	74.4	92.1	47.5	82.7	94.1	71.0
Rhythm	43.3	60.4	17.6	33.0	44.2	21.4
Withdrawal	71.4	88.2	46.0	81.8	92.4	70.7
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	6.2	7.5	4.3	6.4	7.3	5.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	9,694	5,508	3,813	1,300	638	643

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

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom /Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Age																			
15-19	12.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.`0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	2.5	6.0	0.0	87.4	100.0	58
20-24	33.8	17.8	0.3	0.0	7.3	3.8	1.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	15.9	4.9	11.1	0.0	66.2	100.0	395
25-29	43.3	27.0	3.0	0.0	8.3	9.4	0.3	4.8	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.4	16.2	3.7	12.6	0.0	56.7	100.0	1,000
30-39	63.2	50.0	11.6	0.0	9.1	23.6	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	13.2	4.4	8.8	0.0	36.8	100.0	2,046
40-49	64.4	56.3	26.2	0.0	2.6	24.8	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	8.1	2.2	5.9	0.0	35.6	100.0	2,009
Residence																			
Urban	61.0	48.5	13.6	0.0	9.1	20.1	0.2	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	12.5	2.2	10.3	0.0	39.0	100.0	1,777
Rural	55.7	43.8	14.8	0.0	5.1	19.7	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	11.8	4.1	7.7	0.0	44.3	100.0	3,731
Schooling																			
No schooling	57.5	46.8	16.0	0.0	8.3	18.8	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	10.7	2.7	8.1	0.0	42.5	100.0	723
<5 years complete	61.0	46.8	16.1	0.0	5.7	21.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	14.1	5.8	8.3	0.0	39.0	100.0	516
5-9 years complete	58.1	46.6	14.9	0.0	5.5	21.7	0.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	11.5	3.8	7.7	0.0	41.9	100.0	2,388
10-11 years complete	55.9	44.5	13.4	0.0	7.5	18.8	0.2	3.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	11.4	4.2	7.2	0.0	44.1	100.0	823
12 or more years complete	55.0	41.4	12.2	0.0	6.4	16.0	0.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	13.6	1.5	12.1	0.0	45.0	100.0	1,058
Religion																			
Hindu	59.0	49.4	14.2	0.0	13.3	15.9	0.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	9.5	0.0	9.5	0.0	41.0	100.0	452
Muslim	(57.1)	(47.2)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(20.5)	(14.6)	(0.8)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(3.2)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(42.9)	100.0	77
Christian	57.2	44.9	14.6	0.0	5.5	20.2	0.3	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	12.3	3.8	8.5	0.0	42.8	100.0	4,975
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	53.8	45.1	12.6	0.0	13.3	10.1	1.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	8.7	0.0	8.7	0.0	46.2	100.0	250
Scheduled tribe	57.3	45.0	14.7	0.0	5.4	20.3	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	12.3	3.8	8.5	0.0	42.7	100.0	4,972
Other backward class	(46.1)	(37.5)	(20.6)	(0.0)	(14.5)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(53.9)	100.0	75
Other	68.5	56.1	7.9	0.0	18.0	25.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	12.4	1.2	11.2	0.0	31.5	100.0	207

Continued…

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Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Female steri-lization	Male steri-lization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom /Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contra-ception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
													Modern method		Traditional method			Total	
Number of living children																			
No children	10.7	7.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.8	0.4	3.4	0.0	89.3	100.0	565
1 child	43.6	26.8	4.2	0.0	8.3	7.7	0.4	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	16.8	4.6	12.2	0.0	56.4	100.0	995
1 son	44.5	29.0	5.5	0.0	9.9	7.2	0.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	15.5	3.3	12.1	0.0	55.5	100.0	559
No sons	42.5	23.9	2.6	0.0	6.2	8.2	0.4	5.4	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	18.6	6.3	12.3	0.0	57.5	100.0	436
2 children	64.7	52.3	14.5	0.0	8.3	23.9	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	12.4	3.5	8.9	0.0	35.3	100.0	1,409
1 or more sons	65.6	54.1	15.7	0.0	8.8	24.2	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	11.5	3.6	7.8	0.0	34.4	100.0	1,173
No sons	60.3	43.1	8.6	0.0	5.7	22.2	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	17.2	2.8	14.5	0.0	39.7	100.0	236
3 children	71.6	59.1	20.9	0.0	6.7	28.1	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	12.5	3.7	8.9	0.0	28.4	100.0	1,164
1 or more sons	72.4	59.8	21.1	0.0	6.5	29.1	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	12.6	3.6	9.0	0.0	27.6	100.0	1,083
No sons	60.5	49.0	17.6	0.0	10.2	14.6	3.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	11.5	4.6	6.9	0.0	39.5	100.0	81
4 or more children	67.0	55.8	22.2	0.0	4.4	25.5	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	11.2	3.7	7.4	0.0	33.0	100.0	1,375
1 or more sons	67.3	56.6	22.8	0.0	4.5	25.6	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	10.8	3.4	7.3	0.0	32.7	100.0	1,329
No sons	55.9	33.1	3.1	0.0	2.6	21.2	1.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	22.9	12.6	10.3	0.0	44.1	100.0	45
Total	57.4	45.3	14.4	0.0	6.4	19.8	0.3	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	12.0	3.5	8.6	0.0	42.6	100.0	5,508
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	26.7	21.4	9.1	na	4.0	6.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	na	0.1	0.0	5.3	2.9	2.4	0.0	73.3	100.0	6,597

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Total includes currently married women belonging to "other" religions, and whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
na = not available

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Nagaland, 2019-20

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Any modern spacing method[1]	Any traditional method[2]	Number of women
Dimapur	46.9	38.4	15.7	22.8	8.4	1,333
Kiphire	42.5	32.7	5.8	26.8	9.8	241
Kohima	60.7	46.7	18.6	28.0	14.0	586
Longleng	66.5	56.3	16.3	40.0	10.1	216
Mokokchung	66.7	52.5	16.0	36.5	14.2	522
Mon	68.6	55.6	12.6	43.1	13.0	593
Peren	58.6	42.0	9.9	32.1	16.6	251
Phek	56.3	47.1	15.1	32.0	9.2	463
Tuensang	52.6	37.4	9.9	27.4	15.2	694
Wokha	64.6	50.1	15.7	34.4	14.5	316
Zunheboto	68.8	56.5	19.3	37.2	12.3	294
Nagaland	57.4	45.3	14.4	30.9	12.0	5,508

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

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method						Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Type of sexual partner															
Currently married	27.4	14.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.5	1.3	3.5	13.0	1.5	1.7	9.8	72.6	100.0	638
Wife	40.8	21.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	11.3	1.8	4.6	19.5	2.5	2.8	14.2	59.2	100.0	382
Other	7.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	1.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	92.6	100.0	255
Not currently married	71.6	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	30.0	3.1	36.7	5.8	0.0	30.9	28.4	100.0	79
Age															
20-24	(50.8)	(27.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(17.2)	(2.6)	(23.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.3)	(49.2)	100.0	32
25-29	36.1	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	13.7	1.9	20.1	3.5	0.8	15.9	63.9	100.0	85
30-34	35.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.4	3.5	2.9	23.3	1.7	1.0	20.6	64.2	100.0	155
35-39	33.9	20.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	9.2	2.8	5.9	13.7	1.2	1.7	10.7	66.1	100.0	157
40-44	22.7	12.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.7	2.7	1.6	9.8	2.0	2.2	5.6	77.3	100.0	134
45-49	29.7	18.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	11.3	0.8	4.5	10.8	2.6	1.9	6.3	70.3	100.0	152
Residence															
Urban	35.5	18.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	7.2	4.8	4.0	17.0	3.0	0.3	13.7	64.5	100.0	239
Rural	30.6	15.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.7	4.3	3.3	14.9	1.4	2.1	11.3	69.4	100.0	478
Schooling															
No schooling	6.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.0	0.0	3.4	93.3	100.0	50
<5 years complete	27.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	1.5	3.5	15.0	72.1	100.0	58
5-9 years complete	33.8	19.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	8.4	2.6	5.0	14.7	2.4	2.3	10.0	66.2	100.0	264
10-11 years complete	30.3	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	10.6	1.5	4.0	13.6	0.4	0.7	12.5	69.7	100.0	116
12 or more years complete	38.1	19.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.1	10.2	3.1	18.9	2.6	0.8	15.5	61.9	100.0	229
Marital status															
Never married	71.6	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	30.0	3.1	36.7	5.8	0.0	30.9	28.4	100.0	79
Currently married	27.4	14.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.5	1.3	3.5	13.0	1.5	1.7	9.8	72.6	100.0	638
Religion															
Hindu	(17.3)	(17.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(5.3)	(5.7)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(82.7)	100.0	60
Christian	34.1	16.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	7.1	4.4	3.6	17.2	2.2	1.7	13.4	65.9	100.0	648
Total age 15-49	32.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.9	4.4	3.5	15.6	2.0	1.5	12.1	67.7	100.0	717
Age 50-54	29.7	20.6	0.0	0.0	9.0	8.3	0.7	2.5	9.1	0.0	0.6	8.5	70.3	100.0	130
Total age 15-54	31.9	17.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	7.1	3.9	3.4	14.6	1.7	1.4	11.6	68.1	100.0	847

Note: Total includes currently married and sexually active men whose sexual partner is live-in partner or girlfriend, men age 15-19, and belonging to Muslim religions, who are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Nagaland, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Emergency contraception	All modern methods[1]
			URBAN				
Public health sector	71.0	33.4	81.2	*	27.1	*	62.8
Government/municipal hospital	64.4	26.5	72.7	*	13.8	*	54.9
Government dispensary	0.0	0.0	1.7	*	3.8	*	1.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.6	0.0	0.3	*	0.0	*	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	5.8	6.8	5.6	*	6.4	*	5.8
PHC/Additional PHC	0.0	0.0	0.5	*	0.0	*	0.2
Sub-centre/ANM	0.0	0.0	0.5	*	0.0	*	0.2
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
Camp	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.1
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	3.1	*	0.3
Private health sector	28.6	61.8	18.8	*	55.3	*	33.3
Private hospital	27.2	9.2	13.8	*	4.4	*	16.0
Private doctor/clinic	1.4	0.8	5.0	*	5.7	*	3.2
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	2.9	*	0.3
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	51.7	0.0	*	42.3	*	13.8
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
Other source	0.0	4.9	0.0	*	16.5	*	2.4
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
Husband	0.0	4.9	0.0	*	15.8	*	2.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.7	*	0.1
Missing	0.4	0.0	0.0	*	1.1	*	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	252	162	358	3	77	4	868

Continued…

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Nagaland, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Emergency contraception	All modern methods[1]
			RURAL				
Public health sector	80.9	51.8	90.8	*	31.5	*	77.1
Government/municipal hospital	71.2	19.3	73.3	*	12.4	*	60.8
Government dispensary	0.0	0.7	0.2	*	1.9	*	0.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.6	0.0	1.4	*	0.0	*	1.2
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	6.1	8.7	10.9	*	5.2	*	8.4
PHC/Additional PHC	0.8	3.9	3.3	*	2.9	*	2.4
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	10.9	1.1	*	5.4	*	2.3
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.8	*	0.1
Camp	1.0	0.0	0.7	*	0.0	*	0.7
ASHA	0.0	8.4	0.0	*	2.9	*	1.2
Private health sector	18.2	41.4	8.9	*	33.7	*	18.0
Private hospital	17.2	4.7	6.0	*	0.0	*	9.4
Private doctor/clinic	1.0	4.1	2.6	*	3.1	*	2.2
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.7	*	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	32.6	0.2	*	28.8	*	6.3
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	1.0	*	0.1
Other source	0.4	6.7	0.2	*	34.8	*	3.5
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
Husband	0.0	6.7	0.0	*	28.9	*	2.7
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	2.7	*	0.2
Other	0.4	0.0	0.2	*	3.1	*	0.5
Missing	0.5	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	569	189	742	15	112	2	1,650

Continued…

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Nagaland, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Emergency contraception	All modern methods[1]
			TOTAL				
Public health sector	77.9	43.3	87.7	*	29.7	*	72.2
Government/municipal hospital	69.1	22.6	73.1	*	13.0	*	58.8
Government dispensary	0.0	0.4	0.7	*	2.7	*	0.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.3	0.0	1.0	*	0.0	*	0.9
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	6.0	7.8	9.1	*	5.7	*	7.5
PHC/Additional PHC	0.5	2.1	2.4	*	1.7	*	1.6
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	5.8	0.9	*	3.2	*	1.5
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.5	*	0.0
Camp	0.8	0.0	0.5	*	0.0	*	0.5
ASHA	0.0	4.5	0.0	*	3.0	*	0.9
Private health sector	21.4	50.8	12.1	*	42.5	*	23.3
Private hospital	20.3	6.8	8.6	*	1.8	*	11.7
Private doctor/clinic	1.1	2.6	3.4	*	4.1	*	2.5
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	1.6	*	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	41.5	0.1	*	34.3	*	8.9
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.6	*	0.0
Other source	0.3	5.9	0.2	*	27.4	*	3.1
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0
Husband	0.0	5.9	0.0	*	23.6	*	2.6
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	1.6	*	0.1
Other	0.3	0.0	0.1	*	2.1	*	0.4
Missing	0.4	0.0	0.0	*	0.4	*	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	821	351	1,100	18	189	5	2,518

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. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

[1] Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

Table 32 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index) by method, according to residence, Nagaland, 2019-20

Method	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
		URBAN			
Method					
Female sterilization[1]	(40.1)	(31.0)	(43.2)	(31.0)	42
Pill	49.0	43.4	60.5	43.4	97
IUD or PPIUD	66.2	49.4	71.3	45.8	117
Total	55.3	44.1	62.6	42.4	257
		RURAL			
Method					
Female sterilization[1]	50.3	44.2	66.4	38.9	87
Pill	66.9	58.8	69.3	56.0	150
IUD or PPIUD	66.2	55.1	69.9	50.2	307
Total	63.9	54.4	69.2	50.0	543
		TOTAL			
Method					
Female sterilization[1]	46.9	39.8	58.8	36.3	129
Pill	59.8	52.7	65.8	51.0	247
IUD or PPIUD	66.2	53.5	70.3	49.0	424
Total	61.1	51.1	67.0	47.6	800

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

Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Nagaland, 2019-20

				Reason for discontinuation						
Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason[1]	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason[2]	Other reason	Any reason[3]	Switched to another method[4]	Number of episodes of use[5]
Pill	0.6	12.2	3.8	22.1	1.4	4.0	3.3	47.5	9.6	668
IUD or PPIUD	0.2	1.4	0.5	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.7	5.9	2.0	590
Injectables	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	36
Condom/*Nirodh*	1.0	15.9	15.4	3.0	4.6	12.4	18.8	71.1	18.2	699
Rhythm	2.9	12.0	18.2	0.3	8.0	0.6	14.6	56.6	15.7	449
Withdrawal	5.0	15.9	15.8	1.6	7.2	3.3	10.9	59.7	11.9	1,031
Other[6]	5.1	5.1	1.3	1.5	36.6	2.7	39.9	92.2	59.8	277
All modern spacing methods[7]	1.1	9.5	6.2	8.4	6.3	5.9	11.9	49.3	16.5	2,268
All spacing methods[8]	2.4	11.5	10.3	5.6	6.8	4.5	11.9	53.0	15.2	3,749
All methods	2.3	11.1	9.9	5.4	6.5	4.4	11.5	51.0	14.6	3,893

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

Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	2.9	8.1	44.0	12.6	4.5	38.9	100.0	158
20-24	10.0	11.6	49.0	23.1	5.5	22.3	100.0	204
25-29	4.0	11.5	61.7	19.4	1.8	17.1	100.0	225
30-34	14.8	22.6	66.0	22.3	3.2	8.5	100.0	218
35-39	13.3	26.8	62.8	21.6	10.8	4.8	100.0	184
40-44	10.5	21.5	69.2	19.1	2.9	8.8	100.0	147
45-49	11.6	19.5	71.6	14.3	4.7	9.4	100.0	164
Residence								
Urban	11.6	15.3	52.4	24.9	7.1	15.6	100.0	480
Rural	8.5	18.4	65.3	16.0	3.3	15.4	100.0	820
Schooling								
No schooling	18.2	22.8	47.9	13.8	10.3	28.0	100.0	74
<5 years complete	7.3	12.4	63.4	16.7	1.4	18.4	100.0	74
5-9 years complete	6.6	16.5	63.1	14.8	3.2	18.9	100.0	463
10-11 years complete	9.1	16.4	64.5	19.5	4.7	11.3	100.0	220
12 or more years complete	11.9	18.3	57.7	24.9	5.8	11.6	100.0	470
Religion								
Hindu	(15.0)	(18.6)	(49.5)	(26.0)	(9.4)	(15.1)	(100.0)	95
Christian	9.1	17.2	61.8	18.9	4.4	14.9	100.0	1,186
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(20.1)	(25.7)	(61.2)	(20.3)	(14.4)	(4.0)	(100.0)	62
Scheduled tribe	9.1	16.9	60.8	18.7	4.3	16.2	100.0	1,203
Total age 15-49	9.6	17.3	60.5	19.3	4.7	15.5	100.0	1,300
Age 50-54	12.5	24.0	61.9	15.3	7.4	15.4	100.0	156
Total age 15-54	9.9	18.0	60.7	18.9	5.0	15.5	100.0	1,456

Note: Total includes men belonging to Muslim and "other" religions, other backward class men, belong to "other" caste/tribe, and whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms

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

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	24.2	0.0	24.2	12.6	0.0	12.6	36.8	0.0	36.8	58	34.1	11.0
20-24	11.3	2.6	13.9	27.6	6.2	33.8	38.9	8.8	47.7	395	70.8	37.4
25-29	8.6	4.6	13.1	26.1	17.2	43.3	34.6	21.8	56.4	1,000	76.7	47.9
30-34	6.3	5.3	11.7	24.1	32.6	56.7	30.4	37.9	68.4	1,016	82.9	61.5
35-39	2.6	4.4	7.0	12.9	56.6	69.5	15.5	61.0	76.5	1,030	90.9	75.6
40-44	1.0	5.3	6.3	3.1	66.7	69.8	4.1	72.0	76.1	884	91.7	76.6
45-49	0.2	4.9	5.1	1.0	59.2	60.2	1.2	64.1	65.2	1,125	92.2	83.9
Residence												
Urban	4.3	5.0	9.3	17.0	44.0	61.0	21.2	49.0	70.2	1,777	86.8	69.1
Rural	4.5	4.5	9.1	13.2	42.5	55.7	17.7	47.0	64.7	3,731	86.0	67.7
Schooling												
No schooling	3.9	5.5	9.3	8.3	49.3	57.5	12.2	54.7	66.9	723	86.0	70.0
<5 years complete	2.0	6.1	8.1	9.8	51.1	61.0	11.8	57.2	69.1	516	88.3	67.8
5-9 years complete	4.6	4.7	9.3	13.7	44.4	58.1	18.3	49.1	67.4	2,388	86.2	69.2
10-11 years complete	4.6	4.6	9.3	14.9	41.0	55.9	19.6	45.6	65.2	823	85.8	68.2
12 or more years complete	5.6	3.5	9.1	22.1	32.9	55.0	27.7	36.4	64.1	1,058	85.8	64.6
Religion												
Hindu	3.9	3.7	7.6	10.5	48.4	59.0	14.4	52.1	66.5	452	88.6	74.3
Muslim	(8.4)	(2.6)	(10.9)	(9.4)	(47.6)	(57.1)	(17.8)	(50.2)	(68.0)	77	83.9	69.4
Christian	4.5	4.8	9.2	14.9	42.4	57.2	19.3	47.2	66.5	4,975	86.1	67.6
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.5	3.3	7.9	15.6	38.2	53.8	20.1	41.5	61.7	250	87.3	73.2
Scheduled tribe	4.5	4.7	9.2	14.8	42.5	57.3	19.3	47.2	66.4	4,972	86.2	67.7
Other backward class	(4.9)	(9.3)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(46.1)	(46.1)	(4.9)	(55.4)	(60.3)	75	76.5	62.2
Other	3.6	4.1	7.7	10.0	58.4	68.5	13.7	62.5	76.2	207	89.9	73.6
Total	4.5	4.7	9.1	14.4	43.0	57.4	18.9	47.6	66.5	5,508	86.3	68.2

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. . Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes currently married women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[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), other modern methods

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district and total for NFHS-4, Nagaland, 2019-20

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Dimapur	14.3	5.8	8.6	1,333
Kiphire	17.3	10.2	7.1	241
Kohima	9.1	7.2	1.8	586
Longleng	4.3	2.9	1.4	216
Mokokchung	6.4	3.4	3.1	522
Mon	3.7	0.6	3.1	593
Peren	6.2	4.5	1.6	251
Phek	6.4	3.5	3.0	463
Tuensang	12.9	5.9	7.0	694
Wokha	3.1	1.4	1.7	316
Zunheboto	2.8	0.7	2.1	294
Nagaland	9.1	4.5	4.7	5,508
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	22.2	11.2	10.9	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.

Table 37 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, median age at the time of hysterectomy and percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

					Place of hysterectomy				
Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector[1]	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed	Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
Age									
15-29	0.1	4,787	*	4	*	*	*	100.0	4
30-39	2.0	2,595	(30.9)	53	(66.2)	(33.8)	(0.0)	100.0	53
40-49	4.9	2,311	38.2	111	47.7	52.3	0.0	100.0	113
Residence									
Urban	2.3	3,384	34.6	77	51.5	48.5	0.0	100.0	79
Rural	1.4	6,310	35.6	91	57.6	42.4	0.0	100.0	91
Schooling									
No schooling	3.6	851	(34.9)	31	(65.0)	(35.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
<5 years complete	1.6	627	*	10	*	*	*	100.0	10
5-9 years complete	1.7	3,911	39.0	68	58.3	41.7	0.0	100.0	68
10-11 years complete	1.5	1,557	(32.8)	24	(48.3)	(51.7)	(0.0)	100.0	24
12 or more years complete	1.4	2,748	*	36	(33.2)	(66.8)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Religion									
Hindu	3.9	690	*	27	*	*	*	100.0	27
Muslim	0.0	109	*	0	*	*	*	-	0
Christian	1.6	8,884	35.8	141	57.3	42.7	0.0	100.0	143
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	3.2	391	*	13	*	*	*	100.0	13
Scheduled tribe	1.6	8,843	35.8	141	57.3	42.7	0.0	100.0	143
Other backward class	2.4	126	*	3	*	*	*	100.0	3
Other	2.6	328	*	9	*	*	*	100.0	9
Total	1.8	9,694	35.2	168	54.8	45.2	0.0	100.0	170

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 38 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the 5 years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	(88.5)	(4.5)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33
20-29	93.8	1.7	4.5	0.1	100.0	1,023
30-39	91.5	2.5	5.5	0.5	100.0	892
40-49	86.2	0.8	11.7	1.3	100.0	124
Residence						
Urban	90.8	3.5	5.6	0.2	100.0	593
Rural	92.8	1.5	5.3	0.4	100.0	1,479
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	94.2	0.9	4.4	0.5	100.0	221
<5 years complete	90.5	2.1	6.5	0.9	100.0	173
5-9 years complete	92.1	2.3	5.2	0.4	100.0	927
10-11 years complete	91.3	2.7	5.9	0.1	100.0	301
12 or more years complete	92.9	1.6	5.4	0.1	100.0	451
Religion						
Hindu	87.5	5.6	6.9	0.0	100.0	118
Christian	92.4	1.8	5.4	0.4	100.0	1,928
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	(91.7)	(2.7)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	88
Scheduled tribe	92.5	1.7	5.4	0.4	100.0	1,910
Other	(90.2)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	50
Total	92.2	2.0	5.4	0.3	100.0	2,072

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

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last 5 years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by main reason for abortion, method of abortion, place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution of the place of treatment, according to residence, Nagaland, 2019-20

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	*	*	(56.2)
Contraceptive failure	*	*	(3.5)
Complications in pregnancy	*	*	(1.7)
Health did not permit	*	*	(11.4)
Female foetus	*	*	(0.0)
Male foetus	*	*	(0.0)
Economic reasons	*	*	(2.0)
Last child too young	*	*	(12.4)
Foetus had congenital abnormality	*	*	(0.0)
Husband/mother-in-law did not want	*	*	(9.5)
Other	*	*	(3.5)
Total	*	*	(100.0)
Method of abortion			
Medicines	*	*	(63.7)
MVA	*	*	(2.0)
Other surgical	*	*	(23.0)
Other	*	*	(2.9)
Don't know	*	*	(8.4)
Total	*	*	(100.0)
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	*	*	(32.0)
Private health sector[1]	*	*	(59.4)
At home	*	*	(6.1)
Other	*	*	(2.4)
Total	*	*	(100.0)
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	*	*	(77.1)
Nurse/ANM/LHV	*	*	(5.1)
Dai (TBA)	*	*	(0.0)
Family member/relative/friend	*	*	(0.0)
Self	*	*	(17.8)
Other	*	*	(0.0)
Total	*	*	(100.0)
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	*	*	(17.4)
Number of women with abortions	21	22	42
Treatment for the complications			
Number of women with complications	5	3	7
Place of treatment			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	3	1	4

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 40 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	0.4	na	na	na	na	95.3	1,347	a	a	a
20-24	0.8	5.6	13.7	na	na	74.0	1,567	a	a	a
25-29	1.8	8.1	16.4	20.7	40.3	45.6	1,874	a	a	24.9
30-34	3.5	11.6	22.3	28.1	47.6	23.1	1,391	25.5	25.5	24.3
35-39	4.0	17.0	30.1	36.3	60.2	8.5	1,204	23.0	23.0	22.6
40-44	4.9	20.3	38.0	46.8	72.6	5.4	1,014	21.4	21.4	21.3
45-49	2.9	18.1	33.1	41.0	68.1	2.9	1,297	22.3	22.2	22.1
20-49	2.8	12.5	24.1	na	na	30.3	8,347	a	a	a
25-49	3.2	14.1	26.5	32.8	55.5	20.2	6,781	23.9	23.9	23.2
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.2	158	a	a	a
20-24	0.1	0.7	0.8	na	na	92.6	204	a	a	a
25-29	0.0	0.9	1.4	5.0	14.6	76.5	225	a	a	a
30-34	0.0	4.9	6.0	8.7	27.1	35.2	218	29.9	29.9	27.7
35-39	0.6	4.9	9.2	13.7	37.4	17.5	184	27.5	27.8	26.0
40-44	0.2	3.5	7.0	12.8	39.4	6.6	147	27.6	27.6	27.2
45-49	0.0	1.6	10.2	13.4	39.9	3.8	164	26.3	26.3	27.6
50-54	0.5	1.9	6.5	8.3	38.5	3.8	156	27.1	26.9	28.2
20-49	0.1	2.7	5.4	na	na	42.5	1,142	a	a	a
25-49	0.2	3.2	6.4	10.3	30.3	31.7	938	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 41 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	8.4	8.6	17.0	5.6	22.5
5-9	9.4	8.0	17.4	3.3	20.6
10-14	19.5	17.3	36.8	5.3	41.9
NFHS-4 (0-4)	11.4	9.2	20.6	4.4	24.9
NFHS-3 (0-4)	27.2	19.1	46.3	10.5	56.3
RURAL					
0-4	10.8	14.9	25.8	11.3	36.8
5-9	11.6	8.1	19.7	7.5	27.1
10-14	9.5	11.0	20.4	11.1	31.3
NFHS-4 (0-4)	18.3	14.5	32.9	9.6	42.1
NFHS-3 (0-4)	17.6	18.3	36.0	32.4	67.2
TOTAL					
0-4	10.2	13.2	23.4	9.8	33.0
5-9	11.0	8.1	19.1	6.3	25.3
10-14	12.2	12.6	24.8	9.5	34.1
NFHS-4 (0-4)	16.4	13.1	29.5	8.1	37.3
NFHS-3 (0-4)	19.8	18.5	38.3	27.5	64.7

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 1988-1992 for 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5).
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

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Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Schooling					
No schooling	(12.9)	(22.7)	(35.6)	(8.1)	(43.4)
< 10 years complete	10.1	10.3	20.4	13.9	34.0
10 or more years complete	9.3	14.7	24.0	3.8	27.7
Child's sex					
Male	13.4	14.1	27.5	10.7	37.9
Female	6.8	12.3	19.2	8.9	27.8
Mother's age at birth					
20-29	5.7	15.1	20.8	10.9	31.4
30-39	18.2	11.8	30.0	9.1	38.8
Birth order					
1	10.7	8.5	19.2	2.9	22.0
2-3	7.5	15.3	22.7	9.3	31.9
4 or more	15.4	17.5	32.9	22.3	54.5
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	8.5	17.1	25.6	17.8	42.9
2-3 years	7.0	13.4	20.3	10.5	30.6
4 years or more	(20.2)	(21.6)	(41.9)	(14.4)	(55.7)
Total	10.2	13.2	23.4	9.8	33.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children of women of 40-49 age at birth, who are not shown separately.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Nagaland, 2019-20

	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
Risk category	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	27.3	1.0	30.4[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	35.4	0.5	8.2
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.3	(3.3)	0.0
Mother's age >34	3.7	0.5	16.1
Birth interval <24 months	12.4	1.0	7.0
Birth order >3	10.0	1.2	7.0
Subtotal	27.4	1.2	30.1
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months[3]	0.1	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.5	*	0.7
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	4.5	1.5	26.9
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.9	(1.8)	1.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	3.9	1.4	2.6
Subtotal	9.9	1.4	31.3
In any avoidable high-risk category	37.3	1.2	61.4
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	2,679	na	5,508

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

Table 44 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	*Dai* (TBA)	*Anganwadi/* ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider[1]
Mother's age at birth											
<20	51.2	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	28.8	100.0	83	69.0
20-34	50.4	20.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.0	26.4	100.0	1,679	71.2
35-49	44.6	19.8	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	33.1	100.0	223	64.4
Birth order											
1	57.3	21.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	20.1	100.0	685	78.7
2-3	49.7	19.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.1	28.0	100.0	895	69.6
4 or more	37.2	20.9	0.9	0.1	0.7	2.4	0.0	37.8	100.0	405	58.1
Residence											
Urban	72.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	16.2	100.0	563	83.4
Rural	40.8	24.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.8	0.1	31.7	100.0	1,422	65.2
Schooling											
No schooling	29.4	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	49.6	100.0	217	48.1
<5 years complete	38.1	21.4	2.2	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.0	35.5	100.0	162	59.5
5-9 years complete	41.8	23.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.1	0.0	31.8	100.0	884	65.3
10-11 years complete	57.9	20.4	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	18.9	100.0	288	78.3
12 or more years complete	75.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	100.0	434	90.6
Religion											
Hindu	82.7	2.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	100.0	111	85.0
Christian	47.3	21.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.1	28.5	100.0	1,847	69.1
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	(79.9)	(3.2)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.9)	100.0	83	(83.1)
Scheduled tribe	46.9	22.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.1	28.7	100.0	1,832	68.9
Other	(90.7)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	100.0	50	(96.7)
Total	49.8	20.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.1	27.3	100.0	1,985	70.4

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 Muslim and "other" religions, other backward class women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor.

Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received

Percent of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Nagaland, 2019-20

| | Residence | | Source of ANC | | | | |
| | Urban | Rural | Public health sector | Private health sector[1] | Both public and private health sector[1] | ANC received only at home | Total |
Services/information							
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	98.5	93.3	95.0	96.7	(97.2)	82.4	95.0
Blood pressure measured	99.6	95.4	96.3	98.5	(97.9)	95.7	96.8
Urine sample taken	93.1	84.7	87.6	90.6	(92.4)	64.7	87.4
Blood sample taken	93.7	86.4	88.6	93.4	(96.5)	63.2	88.8
Abdomen examined	96.9	91.2	92.7	97.4	(98.3)	72.6	93.0
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	52.7	46.3	48.3	49.8	(57.2)	45.8	48.4
Convulsions	50.9	45.2	47.1	49.5	(66.5)	42.4	47.1
Prolonged labour	57.3	50.8	53.2	55.3	(77.0)	47.7	52.9
Severe abdominal pain	56.6	50.6	52.5	55.3	(75.8)	50.4	52.5
High blood pressure	57.3	50.9	52.9	56.7	(80.2)	50.1	53.0
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	65.1	61.5	63.0	64.7	(83.9)	56.0	62.7
Number of women	472	971	1,097	336	41	44	1,444

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

Table 46 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	14.7	36.1	69.3	77.2	75.8	4.5	3.2	3.8	83
20-34	21.8	51.3	76.8	82.4	68.0	10.7	3.9	7.4	1,679
35-49	14.4	41.4	68.2	74.5	62.9	8.0	5.8	8.1	223
Birth order									
1	24.7	56.8	81.0	85.7	77.1	12.8	4.7	7.2	685
2-3	22.7	50.3	76.8	82.4	67.3	10.8	4.9	8.0	895
4 or more	9.3	35.6	63.5	71.3	53.1	4.3	1.3	6.3	405
Residence									
Urban	39.9	64.5	84.2	89.3	73.8	16.5	6.7	7.4	563
Rural	13.1	43.6	72.1	78.1	65.4	7.7	3.1	7.3	1,422
Schooling									
No schooling	8.4	25.6	62.3	69.2	47.8	5.1	4.1	8.1	217
<5 years complete	8.8	44.1	57.6	70.4	63.4	6.9	1.5	4.3	162
5-9 years complete	16.0	44.6	71.7	77.7	65.0	7.9	3.7	7.8	884
10-11 years complete	21.4	51.8	84.3	88.1	73.2	11.5	4.0	6.6	288
12 or more years complete	40.2	72.2	91.1	94.0	81.6	17.6	6.1	7.8	434
Religion									
Hindu	58.3	70.6	87.7	96.1	72.0	25.1	19.7	16.3	111
Christian	18.1	48.1	75.0	80.5	67.6	9.3	3.1	6.9	1,847
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(55.5)	(68.8)	(83.3)	(96.1)	(83.9)	(21.4)	(14.8)	(18.1)	83
Scheduled tribe	17.8	47.8	74.9	80.4	67.4	9.0	3.1	7.0	1,832
Other	(45.5)	(72.6)	(78.3)	(80.3)	(68.5)	(33.2)	(21.2)	(0.0)	50
Total	20.7	49.5	75.6	81.3	67.8	10.2	4.1	7.3	1,985

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

Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by district, Nagaland, 2019-20

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Dimapur	50.1	71.4	78.2	86.4	70.7	14.9	9.3	11.9	366
Kiphire	5.8	27.2	54.3	63.0	50.2	1.6	0.8	7.7	103
Kohima	28.3	61.9	92.2	94.3	82.3	17.2	1.0	4.4	218
Longleng	15.4	42.3	72.9	75.5	67.9	2.6	1.6	3.6	89
Mokokchung	18.2	51.6	84.4	91.7	84.2	12.5	4.1	8.4	174
Mon	9.7	44.6	71.4	78.0	55.3	10.6	6.4	8.4	211
Peren	14.5	45.1	79.6	85.1	70.3	6.1	2.1	5.2	100
Phek	9.5	50.1	78.0	83.8	65.3	13.5	5.6	11.7	195
Tuensang	4.4	27.1	63.6	68.9	58.3	3.3	0.9	5.3	321
Wokha	34.7	57.8	73.7	77.6	75.8	12.9	4.3	3.4	99
Zunheboto	11.2	46.5	78.5	81.2	66.3	5.5	2.3	0.8	108
Nagaland	20.7	49.5	75.6	81.3	67.8	10.2	4.1	7.3	1,985

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

Table 48 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	(90.4)	(62.3)	(63.5)	(71.7)	(62.3)	20
20-34	76.4	64.8	69.1	63.9	60.5	440
35-49	(77.9)	(60.8)	(61.4)	(70.4)	(63.7)	40
Birth order						
1	80.8	67.0	73.3	66.0	68.2	190
2-3	74.7	64.7	65.8	64.2	56.3	227
4 or more	75.2	57.5	63.4	63.2	56.5	83
Residence						
Urban	78.4	65.5	70.7	62.2	60.8	133
Rural	76.6	64.0	67.4	65.6	60.9	368
Schooling						
No schooling	69.5	51.9	46.4	57.7	51.0	33
<5 years complete	(79.4)	(61.7)	(61.2)	(53.3)	(53.1)	26
5-9 years complete	72.7	61.1	64.4	62.9	55.6	238
10-11 years complete	80.2	72.3	80.6	70.6	68.6	77
12 or more years complete	84.9	69.5	75.1	68.5	70.2	126
Total	77.1	64.4	68.3	64.7	60.8	501

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *Anganwadi* worker, and other community health workers

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test | Number of pregnancies | Pregnancy outcome[1] | | | | | Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test |
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant	Total	
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	47.8	259	45.6	37.5	4.4	12.4	100.0	124
20-34	54.7	2,828	38.5	41.2	3.7	16.7	100.0	1,548
35-49	47.5	294	33.0	34.7	7.3	24.9	100.0	140
Residence								
Urban	73.2	905	39.5	41.2	3.0	16.4	100.0	662
Rural	46.4	2,476	38.0	40.0	4.6	17.4	100.0	1,150
Antenatal care visits[2]								
None	23.9	651	38.6	29.8	8.4	23.2	100.0	156
1-3	61.3	1,298	37.4	42.1	3.3	17.3	100.0	795
4 or more	80.8	558	40.8	38.6	5.5	15.1	100.0	451
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	30.1	363	37.4	46.5	5.4	10.6	100.0	109
<5 years complete	38.4	282	40.2	42.5	9.0	8.2	100.0	108
5-9 years complete	42.3	1,478	41.6	41.8	3.0	13.6	100.0	625
10-11 years complete	64.9	508	41.7	37.7	3.6	17.0	100.0	330
12 or more years complete	85.3	749	33.8	39.1	4.1	23.0	100.0	639
Religion								
Hindu	76.9	169	37.7	41.9	5.3	15.2	100.0	130
Christian	52.3	3,171	38.4	40.7	3.9	17.0	100.0	1,660
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	79.4	126	(41.4)	(35.1)	(7.3)	(16.2)	(100.0)	100
Scheduled tribe	52.3	3,150	38.0	40.8	3.8	17.4	100.0	1,647
Other	(57.9)	74	*	*	*	*	*	43
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	64.1	1,333	37.5	39.3	2.4	20.8	100.0	854
1 child	53.7	933	39.4	39.9	3.9	16.8	100.0	501
0 sons	53.8	450	46.2	36.2	3.5	14.0	100.0	242
1 son	53.6	483	33.1	43.3	4.3	19.3	100.0	259
2 children	46.0	525	38.7	46.3	3.8	11.2	100.0	242
0 sons	46.7	129	36.6	50.5	4.0	9.0	100.0	60
1 or more sons	45.8	396	39.4	44.9	3.8	11.9	100.0	181
3 children	44.7	317	39.4	40.3	10.8	9.5	100.0	142
0 sons	45.3	64	(29.2)	(55.6)	(12.9)	(2.2)	(100.0)	29
1 or more sons	44.6	253	42.0	36.4	10.3	11.4	100.0	113
4 or more children	26.7	273	42.3	38.2	10.0	9.6	100.0	73
0 sons	*	21	*	*	*	*	*	11
1 or more sons	24.4	252	38.9	37.9	11.8	11.3	100.0	62
Total	53.6	3,381	38.5	40.4	4.0	17.1	100.0	1,812

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women who don't know number of antenatal care visits, women belonging to Muslim and "other" religions, other backward class women and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth
[2] Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, percent distribution by the timing of the registration and percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mothers given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	60.5	83	65.3	32.9	1.8	86.0	50
20-34	68.7	1,679	72.5	26.1	1.4	93.4	1,154
35-49	66.5	223	65.8	32.9	0.8	86.5	148
Birth order							
1	75.6	685	75.3	24.4	0.2	90.7	517
2-3	68.6	895	72.1	26.0	1.7	94.6	614
4 or more	54.5	405	60.5	36.4	2.7	90.1	221
Residence							
Urban	78.1	563	79.1	19.3	1.5	91.8	440
Rural	64.2	1,422	67.8	30.8	1.2	92.7	913
Schooling							
No schooling	46.9	217	67.1	31.1	1.9	88.6	102
<5 years complete	65.3	162	64.8	31.6	3.6	87.6	106
5-9 years complete	63.0	884	69.3	29.1	1.2	95.0	557
10-11 years complete	74.2	288	66.6	32.6	0.8	95.1	213
12 or more years complete	86.2	434	80.5	18.6	0.9	89.4	374
Religion							
Hindu	77.6	111	(90.3)	(8.1)	(1.6)	(92.4)	86
Christian	67.7	1,847	70.0	28.5	1.3	92.3	1,252
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	(78.0)	83	(90.5)	(8.5)	(1.0)	(92.5)	65
Scheduled tribe	67.7	1,832	69.8	28.8	1.3	92.2	1,240
Other	(65.9)	50	*	*	*	*	33
Total	68.1	1,985	71.5	27.1	1.3	92.4	1,352

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

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Nagaland, 2019-20

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	65.0	38.8	45.7
Public sector	41.4	33.7	35.8
Private sector	23.6	5.1	9.9
At home	34.8	61.1	54.2
Own home	30.4	58.7	51.3
Parent's home	4.4	2.4	2.9
Other home	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other[1]	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery[2]			
Doctor	50.8	23.7	30.8
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	24.1	23.0	23.3
Other health personnel	0.4	1.4	1.2
Dai (TBA)	3.9	5.0	4.7
Friends/relatives	20.0	42.6	36.7
Other	0.4	1.8	1.5
No one	0.3	2.4	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider[3]	75.4	48.2	55.3
Percentage of home births delivered by a s killed provider[3]	11.6	9.9	10.4
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	9.8	3.6	5.2
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section[4]	5.8	2.3	3.2
Number of births	702	1,977	2,679
For home deliveries[5]			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	64.5	57.8	59.0
Clean blade used to cut the cord	96.8	90.5	91.7
Either of the above	96.8	91.4	92.4
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	83.1	73.8	75.5
Number of births delivered at home	188	838	1,026
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Less than four hours	61.1	37.4	44.1
4-23 hours	1.0	1.4	1.3
1-2 days	2.2	2.4	2.3
3-41 days	0.2	1.4	1.0
No postnatal check	35.6	57.5	51.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued…

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Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care—*Continued*

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Nagaland, 2019-20

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check[6]			
Doctor	39.6	16.9	23.3
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	23.4	19.5	20.6
Other health personnel	0.1	0.4	0.3
Dai (TBA)	1.1	3.9	3.1
Other	0.2	1.8	1.4
No postnatal check	35.6	57.5	51.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	563	1,422	1,985

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

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check[2,3]	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2,3]	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey: Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	40.8	2.8	43.6	51.8	150	48.2	44.3	83	(46.3)	34
20-34	36.6	10.5	47.1	56.8	2,271	50.0	49.1	1,679	59.9	473
35-49	25.4	8.7	34.0	44.0	258	39.3	38.1	223	52.5	62
Residence										
Urban	41.4	23.6	65.0	75.4	702	64.4	64.2	563	75.8	137
Rural	33.7	5.1	38.8	48.2	1,977	42.5	41.1	1,422	52.7	431
Birth order										
1	44.8	12.9	57.7	66.2	1,008	56.6	55.6	685	68.3	235
2-3	32.9	10.3	43.2	54.3	1,155	49.0	47.9	895	53.9	217
4 or more	24.6	3.3	27.9	36.2	517	34.6	33.7	405	45.8	115
Antenatal care visits[2]										
None	17.1	1.5	18.6	24.2	541	20.7	19.6	541	27.2	164
1-3	44.7	7.7	52.4	63.2	1,003	51.7	50.5	1,003	62.5	282
4 or more	46.8	28.1	74.9	87.1	410	76.6	75.8	410	89.6	105
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	21.1	3.0	24.1	32.5	317	28.2	26.9	217	48.6	62
<5 years complete	28.8	0.6	29.4	37.4	236	41.2	40.9	162	39.4	52
5-9 years complete	35.0	3.6	38.6	48.5	1,208	42.0	40.4	884	50.8	255
10-11 years complete	44.9	7.0	51.9	63.3	383	54.7	53.9	288	65.6	90
12 or more years complete	42.5	34.5	77.0	86.3	536	71.4	71.2	434	83.9	110
Religion										
Hindu	55.1	24.8	79.8	81.5	125	78.1	78.1	111	*	16
Christian	34.5	9.3	43.8	54.1	2,525	46.8	45.6	1,847	58.0	544

Continued…

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check[2,3]	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2,3]	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey: Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[1]	Number of births
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(48.5)	(20.3)	(68.9)	(67.9)	99	(71.2)	(71.2)	83	*	21
Scheduled tribe	34.2	9.3	43.5	54.1	2,506	46.7	45.5	1,832	58.0	536
Other	(71.1)	(11.7)	(82.8)	(72.8)	55	(74.4)	(74.4)	50	*	11
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	958	78.4	78.0	750	97.0	226
Private health facility[4]	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	266	90.6	90.6	208	(100.0)	54
Home	na	na	na	19.1	1,453	18.4	16.7	1,026	20.0	288
Total	35.8	9.9	45.7	55.3	2,679	48.7	47.7	1,985	58.3	568

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes births to women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, births belonging to Muslim or other religions, births belonging to other backword class, women who don't know their caste/tribe, and births delivered at other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.
[2] For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey
[3] Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the births
[4] Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	Percentages of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth[2]	Number of women
Dimapur	43.2	30.5	73.7	80.7	14.6	469	71.0	366
Kiphire	33.8	1.0	34.8	46.7	2.1	145	37.2	103
Kohima	44.7	22.2	66.9	78.9	4.3	272	61.5	218
Longleng	37.8	0.9	38.7	44.6	3.6	135	29.7	89
Mokokchung	47.3	4.2	51.5	61.7	3.8	217	51.1	174
Mon	20.2	1.3	21.4	30.9	1.4	274	27.6	211
Peren	38.7	4.8	43.5	52.5	2.4	148	51.1	100
Phek	29.2	3.0	32.2	50.7	1.7	284	49.0	195
Tuensang	34.1	0.8	34.8	39.2	1.5	452	34.2	321
Wokha	24.2	19.4	43.6	63.5	10.1	122	52.7	99
Zunheboto	32.1	2.8	35.0	40.5	7.6	159	28.7	108
Nagaland	35.8	9.9	45.7	55.3	5.2	2,679	47.7	1,985

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

Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

| 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	4,081	37,739	6,492	18.1	55
20-34	5,908	21,518	9,511	39.0	837
35-49	5,859	29,762	12,580	29.8	66
Birth order					
1	5,724	22,898	9,904	37.3	565
2-3	5,562	21,448	8,997	37.3	301
4 or more	6,770	23,516	8,950	35.7	92
Residence					
Urban	7,035	20,608	11,789	28.5	375
Rural	5,175	25,361	8,119	42.7	583
Schooling					
No schooling	4,738	25,157	7,316	26.5	60
<5 years complete	4,576	-	4,576	29.8	52
5-9 years complete	4,752	22,375	6,741	40.7	367
10-11 years complete	6,608	14,979	7,315	44.9	150
12 or more years complete	7,501	23,045	14,591	32.7	329
Religion					
Hindu	(7,760)	(21,747)	(12,147)	(11.1)	95
Christian	5,598	22,618	9,312	40.1	845
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(6,971)	(24,486)	(12,589)	(11.7)	63
Scheduled tribe	5,598	22,618	9,374	40.4	832
Total	5,778	22,499	9,538	37.1	958

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to Muslim religions, women belong to other backward class, "other" caste/tribe and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the 3 years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	30.8	274	83.4	38.2	366	17.6	276
Kiphire	49.8	87	21.6	23.6	103	28.9	39
Kohima	20.2	154	70.2	65.8	218	36.8	143
Longleng	34.8	76	45.5	52.6	89	37.0	34
Mokokchung	20.9	109	48.7	35.0	174	53.4	99
Mon	25.4	169	24.6	50.7	211	(69.0)	49
Peren	48.1	91	42.9	26.3	100	43.0	49
Phek	35.1	178	29.8	57.3	195	56.3	69
Tuensang	46.6	269	34.8	25.5	321	44.8	116
Wokha	24.5	72	67.2	60.9	99	38.2	43
Zunheboto	39.5	90	46.8	49.0	108	38.3	41
Nagaland	34.1	1,569	49.8	43.1	1,985	37.1	958

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

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

Percent distribution of last births in the 5 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check								Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal health check[1]	Total		
Mother's age at birth										
<20	15.5	23.1	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	57.7	100.0	41.6	128
20-34	17.2	24.9	1.4	1.9	0.6	0.0	52.1	100.0	45.4	1,674
35-49	12.6	17.4	0.8	3.4	0.3	0.0	63.8	100.0	34.3	182
Birth order										
1	19.8	30.0	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.0	44.4	100.0	52.5	685
2-3	17.1	23.0	2.0	2.6	0.8	0.0	53.7	100.0	44.7	895
4-5	10.4	19.3	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.0	64.5	100.0	31.9	302
6 or more	11.4	7.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	80.3	100.0	19.0	103
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	30.9	45.4	2.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	17.4	100.0	79.7	750
Private health facility[2]	39.1	41.3	2.3	3.3	0.2	0.0	8.3	100.0	85.9	208
Home	1.8	5.0	0.5	2.3	1.0	0.0	89.1	100.0	9.7	1,026
Residence										
Urban	23.8	32.7	1.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	35.6	100.0	60.9	563
Rural	13.9	20.7	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.0	60.6	100.0	37.5	1,422
Religion										
Hindu	27.2	45.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	100.0	77.1	111
Christian	15.9	22.7	1.2	2.1	0.6	0.0	56.1	100.0	41.8	1,847
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	(34.2)	(37.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.3)	(100.0)	(72.1)	83
Scheduled tribe	15.8	22.6	1.2	2.1	0.6	0.0	56.3	100.0	41.7	1,832
Other	(25.7)	(46.6)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.9)	(100.0)	(73.8)	50
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	8.9	15.2	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.0	70.7	100.0	25.9	217
<5 years complete	7.9	22.8	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	64.1	100.0	34.8	162
5-9 years complete	14.8	20.8	0.6	1.9	0.9	0.0	59.6	100.0	38.0	884
10-11 years complete	16.6	27.2	2.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	50.3	100.0	47.3	288
12 or more years complete	27.9	33.6	2.1	3.3	0.2	0.0	30.9	100.0	66.9	434
Total	16.7	24.1	1.4	1.9	0.6	0.0	53.5	100.0	44.1	1,985

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

Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators

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

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	83.6	63.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	39.9	31.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	64.4	37.1
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	67.6	61.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	76.7	69.1
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	66.3	40.1
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	12.5	9.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	43.5	19.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	39.7	26.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	49.0	35.8
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care[1]	70.9	46.5
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits[1]	19.9	15.6
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy[1]	49.1	24.6
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility[2]	46.9	35.7
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel[2,3]	56.2	44.5

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

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

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Nagaland, 2019-20

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	(77.2)	59.2	64.3
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	(61.5)	32.6	40.8
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	(45.9)	19.4	26.9
Convulsions	(42.6)	23.5	28.9
Prolonged labour	(46.3)	31.3	35.5
Severe abdominal pain	(50.2)	32.1	37.2
High blood pressure	(38.2)	25.8	29.3
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	(33.9)	32.4	32.8
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	(73.9)	31.6	43.5
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	(57.0)	48.9	51.2
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	(61.5)	45.8	50.2
Family planning or delaying his next child	(46.5)	15.0	23.9
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	35	88	123
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	*	23.7	23.5
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	43.1	43.7
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	51.8	51.2
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	9	61	70

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

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/ MR	All basic vaccinations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Sex																		
Male	88.6	44.8	84.1	77.1	68.2	86.9	81.8	73.8	62.4	85.7	79.0	65.8	75.2	59.5	31.4	6.2	82.4	245
Female	82.4	36.7	77.7	69.3	64.5	81.5	75.8	69.3	56.5	86.2	77.7	65.1	72.8	56.2	24.3	8.3	77.2	240
Birth order																		
1	89.1	54.4	85.5	76.4	70.2	87.0	81.9	75.6	69.8	88.7	79.7	69.9	79.3	63.2	39.2	6.8	84.1	199
2-3	85.4	34.9	81.6	75.1	68.7	86.5	80.6	73.1	54.6	86.0	79.2	67.0	74.6	58.8	24.0	6.2	81.3	192
4-5	80.7	22.9	66.1	61.7	52.9	72.4	68.3	59.1	45.9	79.1	74.8	53.7	61.2	46.1	13.5	9.9	69.9	75
6 or more	(68.2)	(29.2)	(85.2)	(66.0)	(56.8)	(80.0)	(68.9)	(62.7)	(55.1)	(83.5)	(70.2)	(50.2)	(64.5)	(39.5)	(5.2)	(12.1)	(59.0)	19
Residence																		
Urban	88.8	59.5	90.1	84.6	76.5	90.7	88.4	80.6	69.8	88.3	80.8	72.0	83.6	68.9	45.6	4.3	88.9	133
Rural	84.3	33.7	77.5	68.9	62.6	81.8	75.2	68.1	55.6	85.1	77.4	63.0	70.4	53.7	21.2	8.3	76.4	351
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	83.3	24.4	81.3	74.6	67.6	88.1	77.4	73.4	55.5	87.0	74.3	61.0	75.7	49.4	16.1	5.7	78.0	61
<5 years complete	83.9	39.5	78.6	71.8	66.4	81.8	77.7	73.1	63.7	85.5	78.0	65.6	69.4	57.2	25.4	10.3	79.2	42
5-7 years complete	72.7	25.4	75.9	66.2	58.5	81.2	74.7	64.4	47.4	84.3	76.6	59.9	68.3	49.7	14.3	13.5	77.7	77
8-9 years complete	86.0	36.2	75.2	67.0	59.9	79.7	72.9	64.9	55.2	82.6	76.3	59.6	67.9	50.9	23.4	4.8	76.5	131
10-11 years complete	90.2	46.8	84.3	72.5	68.7	83.9	80.5	74.9	56.5	85.2	76.3	67.8	76.2	63.7	31.5	5.5	79.4	63
12 or more years complete	92.9	62.7	90.0	85.4	77.4	90.6	88.8	80.7	75.1	91.0	85.5	77.0	84.7	73.2	47.7	6.4	86.6	112
Total	85.5	40.8	81.0	73.2	66.4	84.2	78.8	71.5	59.5	85.9	78.4	65.4	74.0	57.9	27.9	7.2	79.8	485
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	68.4	29.1	61.5	54.1	45.8	68.1	60.9	52.0	45.9	76.5	67.5	52.5	50.4	35.7	na	18.9	52.6	859

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

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Table 60 Vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by district, Nagaland, 2019-20.

District	BCG	Hepatitis B or Penta[1]				DPT or Penta			Polio[2]				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations[3]	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
Dimapur	(85.1)	(51.7)	(82.2)	(77.5)	(71.1)	(82.2)	(79.6)	(73.2)	(59.3)	(81.3)	(71.3)	(61.3)	(74.5)	(55.9)	(32.5)	(5.8)	(85.4)	96
Kiphire	82.1	35.2	74.2	71.4	49.3	78.9	74.7	60.2	63.8	87.8	78.2	53.1	66.2	42.8	19.3	8.7	58.3	31
Kohima	(100.0)	(60.1)	(97.7)	(93.8)	(88.7)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(88.7)	(76.5)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(86.1)	(86.6)	(82.8)	(50.4)	(0.0)	(91.8)	46
Longleng	88.3	26.1	77.8	66.4	58.2	85.0	76.1	64.7	65.0	82.7	66.4	57.5	76.5	53.0	18.6	8.8	81.9	22
Mokokchung	(96.8)	(60.8)	(100.0)	(96.0)	(96.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(99.0)	(73.7)	(100.0)	(96.3)	(96.3)	(100.0)	(92.0)	(53.0)	(0.0)	(96.3)	30
Mon	87.1	36.6	87.8	80.1	70.9	92.3	86.9	79.0	56.9	93.5	83.4	72.2	83.4	62.4	18.0	3.3	89.9	57
Peren	86.8	43.1	86.6	78.2	65.1	84.7	79.4	71.2	73.7	84.3	80.7	71.9	75.7	63.3	32.5	9.5	80.1	29
Phek	87.6	28.7	75.9	63.5	57.3	91.0	79.2	65.3	52.1	84.4	77.5	68.4	71.8	54.6	25.1	4.5	73.7	48
Tuensang	75.6	29.2	65.0	50.3	49.1	68.3	57.7	56.5	48.0	80.6	73.2	47.6	53.3	39.9	16.3	12.0	65.1	75
Wokha	(73.3)	(36.2)	(67.3)	(61.2)	(55.1)	(73.5)	(68.9)	(61.3)	(51.6)	(70.1)	(66.9)	(52.2)	(66.4)	(42.8)	(20.7)	(22.9)	(75.0)	24
Zunheboto	(82.2)	(29.8)	(82.5)	(77.3)	(72.3)	(81.1)	(77.0)	(72.0)	(48.6)	(85.5)	(74.3)	(67.1)	(76.4)	(60.6)	(22.5)	(13.2)	(79.1)	26
Nagaland	85.5	40.8	81.0	73.2	66.4	84.2	78.8	71.5	59.5	85.9	78.4	65.4	74.0	57.9	27.9	7.2	79.8	485

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

[1] Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.

[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

[3] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

[4] BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

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Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age 5 years, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	6.7	237	*	*	2	*	16
6-11	2.3	14.4	258	*	*	6	(35.1)	37
12-23	0.9	13.3	485	*	*	5	32.8	64
24-35	0.7	5.8	544	*	*	4	(9.4)	31
36-47	1.7	6.7	512	*	*	8	(40.6)	34
48-59	0.7	8.1	559	*	*	4	(38.1)	45
Sex								
Male	1.2	8.5	1,334	*	*	15	39.7	113
Female	1.0	9.2	1,261	*	*	13	25.6	115
Residence								
Urban	1.0	9.9	686	*	*	7	48.9	68
Rural	1.1	8.4	1,909	(12.4)	(0.0)	21	25.7	161
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	0.3	11.1	280	*	*	1	(28.5)	31
<5 years complete	1.4	9.3	227	*	*	3	(23.1)	21
5-7 years complete	1.2	7.5	518	*	*	6	(40.8)	39
8-9 years complete	1.5	9.0	688	*	*	11	22.1	62
10-11 years complete	1.4	7.2	370	*	*	5	(38.5)	27
12 or more years complete	0.5	9.6	513	*	*	2	(42.9)	49

Continued…

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<u>Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever—*Continued*</u>

Among children under age 5 years, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

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
Religion								
Hindu	0.7	10.5	125	*	*	1	*	13
Muslim	*	*	26	*	*	0	*	6
Christian	1.1	8.6	2,443	(9.7)	(9.0)	27	28.8	209
Other	*	*	1	*	*	0	*	0
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(0.9)	(4.2)	98	*	*	1	*	4
Scheduled tribe	1.1	8.4	2,424	(9.7)	(9.0)	27	28.3	205
Other backward class	*	*	16	*	*	0	*	4
Other	(0.0)	(30.3)	53	*	*	0	*	16
Don't know	*	*	3	*	*	0	*	0
Mother's smoking status								
Smokes cigarettes/*bidis*	*	*	1	*	*	0	*	0
Does not smoke cigarettes/*bidis*	1.1	8.8	2,594	(9.4)	(8.8)	28	32.6	229
Total	1.1	8.8	2,595	(9.4)	(8.8)	28	32.6	229

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to Muslim or other religions, and children belong to other backward class or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
[1] Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Per-centage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Conti-nued feeding and ORT[2]	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug[3]	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treat-ment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months																			
<6	5.8	237	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
6-11	5.5	258	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
12-23	5.1	485	(27.3)	(48.2)	(19.4)	(53.5)	(9.0)	(53.5)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(48.2)	(41.1)	(27.1)	(0.0)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(12.6)	(30.6)	25
24-35	2.5	544	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
36-47	2.1	512	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
48-59	2.1	559	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Sex																			
Male	3.7	1,334	34.1	54.9	29.3	62.3	5.8	62.3	11.7	8.4	54.9	57.4	21.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	33.7	20.8	49
Female	3.1	1,261	(28.2)	(54.0)	(31.5)	(63.9)	(11.4)	(63.9)	(5.9)	(5.0)	(54.0)	(52.6)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(29.2)	(30.1)	40
Residence																			
Urban	1.5	686	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Rural	4.1	1,909	29.2	54.4	31.4	63.6	4.9	63.6	6.5	5.3	54.4	56.8	19.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	32.2	24.1	78
Mother's schooling																			
No schooling	4.6	280	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
<5 years complete	3.8	227	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
5-7 years complete	3.6	518	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
8-9 years complete	3.8	688	(25.9)	(47.2)	(26.2)	(56.8)	(0.0)	(56.8)	(6.1)	(6.1)	(47.2)	(52.2)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(33.6)	(28.4)	26
10-11 years complete	2.3	370	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
12 or more years complete	2.7	513	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14

Continued...

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Per-centage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	A fluid made from an ORS packet	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Conti-nued feeding and ORT[2]	Anti-biotic drug	Anti-motility drug	Other drug[3]	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ herbal/ other	No treat-ment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Religion																			
Hindu	2.4	125	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Muslim	*	26	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Christian	3.4	2,443	30.0	54.7	32.5	63.8	7.0	63.8	9.8	7.4	54.7	57.4	18.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	34.0	23.2	83
Other	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	(0.0)	98	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Scheduled tribe	3.4	2,424	30.0	54.7	32.5	63.8	7.0	63.8	9.8	7.4	54.7	57.4	18.3	0.0	4.8	0.0	34.0	23.2	83
Other backward class	*	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Other	(5.9)	53	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Don't know	*	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Source of drinking water[4]																			
Improved	3.3	2,365	29.8	53.2	31.1	62.3	7.4	62.3	9.0	6.5	53.2	55.5	18.7	0.0	5.1	0.0	33.7	24.6	78
Unimproved	4.6	226	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Other	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Toilet facility[4]																			
Improved	3.2	2,247	27.2	56.8	33.0	66.6	4.8	66.6	6.6	5.3	56.8	59.7	19.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	31.3	21.9	72
Shared[5]	4.9	226	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Unimproved	5.5	106	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
No facility/open defecation	*	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
Total	3.4	2,595	31.5	54.5	30.3	63.0	8.3	63.0	9.1	6.9	54.5	55.2	17.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	31.7	24.9	89

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative
[2] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode
[3] Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup
[4] See Table 4 for definition of categories
[5] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know	Total	
Sex																
Male	5.8	43.6	43.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	44.0	37.7	7.3	0.0	7.1	0.0	100.0	49
Female	(11.4)	(55.7)	(31.3)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(55.5)	(29.3)	(8.9)	(1.0)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
Total	8.3	49.0	38.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	49.1	34.0	8.0	0.4	6.3	0.0	100.0	89

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	(79.6)	29
20-24	88.0	302
25-34	89.5	1,239
35-49	91.3	415
Residence		
Urban	90.0	563
Rural	89.3	1,422
Schooling		
No schooling	81.4	217
<5 years complete	89.2	162
5-9 years complete	88.2	884
10-11 years complete	92.8	288
12 or more years complete	94.2	434
Religion		
Hindu	85.5	111
Christian	89.8	1,847
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	(84.1)	83
Scheduled tribe	89.8	1,832
Other	(90.8)	50
Total	89.5	1,985

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to Muslim or other religions, and other backward class women and whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately. ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food[1]	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school[2]	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	51.0	50.7	11.3	11.5	495	na	na	16.5	495	37.4	82
12-23	63.6	63.4	16.6	18.0	485	na	na	27.4	485	44.3	133
24-35	60.2	59.9	15.4	16.5	544	na	na	26.9	544	43.2	146
36-47	56.1	56.1	15.0	14.9	512	16.2	512	21.3	512	44.7	109
48-59	60.0	59.6	13.4	13.8	559	14.3	559	24.8	559	34.4	139
60-71	56.7	56.2	12.9	16.0	524	15.0	524	na	na	na	na
0-35	58.3	58.0	14.4	15.4	1,524	na	na	23.7	1,523	42.3	360
36-71	57.7	57.3	13.8	14.9	1,596	15.2	1,596	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	56.9	56.4	14.0	15.5	1,589	15.5	794	24.2	1,334	39.7	323
Female	59.1	59.0	14.1	14.7	1,531	14.8	802	22.6	1,261	42.3	285
Residence											
Urban	39.2	38.6	11.8	8.7	819	9.3	423	12.2	686	54.2	84
Rural	64.7	64.5	14.9	17.4	2,300	17.3	1,172	27.5	1,908	38.8	524
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	50.8	50.8	14.0	16.1	324	19.4	157	23.0	280	30.0	65
<5 years complete	67.5	67.5	15.8	17.7	273	10.4	137	26.5	227	49.7	60
5-7 years complete	58.2	58.0	11.0	15.3	636	15.9	336	22.2	518	40.9	115
8-9 years complete	57.8	57.3	13.7	13.6	834	13.8	428	22.8	687	44.5	157
10-11 years complete	61.1	60.7	16.1	19.3	449	22.4	230	26.7	370	49.5	99
12 or more years complete	55.2	54.8	15.7	12.2	604	10.9	307	22.1	513	30.2	113

Continued…

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

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supplementary food[1]	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school[2]	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	19.2	19.2	14.4	1.6	150	(1.8)	78	7.5	125	*	9
Christian	60.4	60.1	14.2	16.0	2,935	15.9	1,495	24.5	2,443	41.2	599
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	16.8	16.8	10.5	2.1	111	*	47	(9.5)	98	*	9
Scheduled tribe	60.7	60.4	14.2	15.9	2,912	15.9	1,489	24.6	2,424	41.0	597
Other	(16.7)	(16.7)	(12.9)	(7.9)	69	*	39	(4.3)	53	*	2
Total	58.0	57.7	14.1	15.1	3,119	15.2	1,596	23.4	2,594	40.9	608

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

Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age 6 years, percentage whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

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 services	Supplementary food[1]	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	13.8	13.7	2.6	2.9	819	12.8	12.6	3.1	1.4	819
Rural	26.9	26.8	5.1	4.2	2,300	29.9	29.9	5.2	4.1	2,294
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	24.2	24.2	3.4	3.3	324	25.2	25.2	3.8	4.1	324
<5 years complete	30.6	30.6	7.1	7.3	273	28.1	28.1	8.0	4.0	273
5-7 years complete	18.9	18.8	4.6	4.0	636	25.4	25.4	4.9	3.7	636
8-9 years complete	23.8	23.6	4.2	3.1	834	26.9	26.9	4.5	3.2	830
10-11 years complete	25.7	25.7	4.8	4.2	449	26.6	26.6	4.6	2.9	449
12 or more years complete	22.5	22.4	3.5	3.2	604	21.3	21.0	3.5	3.1	602
Religion										
Hindu	9.3	9.3	0.0	1.6	150	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	150
Christian	24.5	24.3	4.7	4.0	2,935	26.6	26.5	4.9	3.6	2,930
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	12.6	12.6	0.0	2.1	111	9.9	9.9	0.0	0.0	111
Scheduled tribe	24.5	24.4	4.7	4.0	2,912	26.7	26.6	5.0	3.7	2,906
Other	(4.6)	(4.6)	(2.9)	(2.9)	69	(3.8)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	69
Total	23.5	23.4	4.4	3.8	3,119	25.4	25.3	4.6	3.4	3,114

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

Table 67 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	14.0	24.5	-0.5	224	11.6	23.9	13.9	-0.4	213	8.3	20.3	4.5	-0.7	237
6-8	11.2	22.1	-0.7	124	6.6	14.3	12.5	-0.3	128	2.0	15.3	0.7	-0.8	128
9-11	8.3	20.9	-0.3	127	5.3	14.2	4.4	-0.6	123	6.1	21.8	1.2	-0.8	130
12-17	12.2	26.1	-0.7	257	7.4	18.8	4.6	-0.7	259	8.3	20.9	1.6	-0.9	263
18-23	28.1	41.6	-1.6	228	7.6	17.1	5.7	-0.6	228	11.9	28.1	0.8	-1.3	231
24-35	16.0	36.4	-1.1	557	10.8	23.1	3.4	-0.9	551	8.3	29.3	2.1	-1.2	561
36-47	16.0	41.1	-1.3	513	7.3	18.6	3.2	-0.8	505	10.7	34.6	1.0	-1.4	516
48-59	11.2	29.0	-1.0	551	5.4	17.0	2.6	-0.8	524	5.6	26.2	1.3	-1.2	553
Sex														
Male	18.7	37.9	-1.2	1,331	8.7	20.8	5.2	-0.8	1,304	8.9	30.0	1.3	-1.3	1,354
Female	10.7	27.2	-0.8	1,250	7.1	17.4	4.6	-0.7	1,226	7.2	23.5	2.1	-1.0	1,264
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	13.4	27.4	-0.7	983	9.1	19.4	5.5	-0.7	954	7.2	24.1	2.6	-1.0	996
<24	20.5	42.3	-1.4	432	7.1	19.7	4.1	-0.8	419	10.0	33.0	0.8	-1.4	438
24-35	13.1	33.6	-1.2	570	6.7	18.0	4.7	-0.7	567	7.5	27.9	0.3	-1.2	578
36 or more	14.9	34.0	-1.0	590	7.5	19.1	4.7	-0.7	584	8.8	25.9	2.1	-1.1	600
Birth order[3]														
1	13.5	27.5	-0.7	977	9.2	19.5	5.5	-0.7	948	7.3	24.2	2.6	-1.0	990
2-3	15.5	35.6	-1.1	1,118	7.3	19.3	4.4	-0.8	1,095	9.3	28.4	0.8	-1.2	1,126
4-5	15.6	35.7	-1.3	361	5.7	16.3	5.0	-0.6	362	7.5	27.1	1.8	-1.2	374
6 or more	19.1	40.4	-1.1	121	8.5	22.3	5.4	-0.8	120	5.8	33.1	2.0	-1.3	123
Residence														
Urban	13.8	27.1	-0.8	678	11.0	21.7	4.8	-0.8	662	11.1	24.5	1.6	-1.1	691
Rural	15.2	34.7	-1.1	1,903	6.8	18.2	4.9	-0.7	1,868	7.0	27.7	1.7	-1.2	1,928
Size at birth[3]														
Small	22.2	43.8	-1.4	148	9.0	19.8	8.4	-0.6	142	12.1	29.9	1.7	-1.3	151
Average or larger	14.1	31.6	-1.0	2,292	7.5	18.8	4.4	-0.7	2,250	7.4	26.3	1.7	-1.1	2,323
Don't know	21.8	41.6	-1.4	121	13.7	24.9	11.5	-0.7	118	17.3	33.7	1.5	-1.4	124

Continued…

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Table 67 Nutritional status of children—*continued*

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's schooling[5]														
No schooling	14.8	39.1	-1.2	303	5.4	15.6	5.8	-0.6	300	4.9	26.4	2.2	-1.1	306
<5 years complete	14.3	32.4	-0.9	227	9.5	21.6	3.9	-0.8	222	9.0	28.7	1.8	-1.2	231
5-7 years complete	17.8	37.5	-1.2	522	9.9	22.3	3.3	-0.9	519	11.3	34.1	2.0	-1.4	530
8-9 years complete	16.8	33.1	-1.1	631	7.7	18.0	6.5	-0.6	615	7.2	27.0	1.5	-1.1	641
10-11 years complete	15.8	34.8	-1.2	377	9.2	21.6	3.8	-0.9	364	11.2	30.9	1.0	-1.3	381
12 or more years complete	9.2	22.4	-0.5	520	6.1	16.5	5.3	-0.6	510	5.2	16.1	1.6	-0.8	530
Religion														
Hindu	10.9	26.4	-1.0	112	24.3	46.7	3.3	-1.6	109	25.1	38.2	0.0	-1.9	118
Christian	14.8	32.7	-1.0	2,435	7.2	18.1	4.9	-0.7	2,388	7.2	26.2	1.7	-1.1	2,468
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	(12.6)	(34.6)	(-1.1)	89	(20.9)	(45.2)	(4.0)	(-1.5)	89	(24.5)	(33.5)	(0.0)	(-1.7)	92
Scheduled tribe	14.7	32.6	-1.0	2,417	7.2	17.9	5.0	-0.7	2,370	7.2	26.2	1.8	-1.1	2,450
Other	(31.1)	(36.5)	(-1.8)	52	(20.7)	(29.8)	(5.0)	(-1.4)	52	(19.1)	(46.4)	(0.0)	(-2.1)	55
Mother's interview status														
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	17.9	36.0	-1.2	205	7.7	23.4	3.6	-1.0	204	12.9	33.0	1.2	-1.4	211
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	14.7	33.9	-1.0	1,976	8.4	19.7	4.8	-0.7	1,935	7.9	26.8	1.6	-1.1	2,003
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	14.1	25.5	-0.9	397	5.4	14.0	6.0	-0.4	389	6.4	24.5	2.2	-0.9	402
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	15.0	33.1	-1.0	2,404	7.8	19.2	4.7	-0.7	2,359	8.3	27.1	1.6	-1.1	2,438
Living with one or neither parent	12.8	27.1	-0.7	173	9.8	18.3	6.9	-0.5	166	5.1	23.4	2.7	-0.9	175
Total	14.9	32.7	-1.0	2,581	7.9	19.1	4.9	-0.7	2,531	8.1	26.9	1.6	-1.1	2,619
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	10.3	28.6	-1.1	1,941	4.2	11.3	3.8	-0.4	1,941	4.3	16.7	1.2	-0.9	1,941

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes "very small" size at birth children, children belonging to Muslim and "other" religions, and children belong to other backward class, whose caste/tribe is not known, belong to no caste/tribe or missing, and whose mother's nutritional status is missing, who are not shown separately.
BMI = Body mass index
[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children
[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median
[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed
[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval
[5] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.
[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 78.

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the age 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years: | | | | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed: | |
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	96.1	56.1	87.5	252	30.8	242
Rural	97.0	57.3	88.7	733	30.7	711
Sex						
Male	96.2	55.0	87.9	496	30.9	477
Female	97.3	58.9	88.9	489	30.4	476
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	96.5	50.5	85.1	118	30.2	114
<5 years complete	93.3	56.7	86.5	86	27.7	80
5-7 years complete	96.9	62.0	89.8	181	28.1	175
8-9 years complete	96.5	55.1	88.2	255	33.7	246
10-11 years complete	96.6	56.0	88.2	143	28.2	138
12 or more years complete	98.9	59.3	90.4	202	32.4	200
Religion						
Christian	96.9	57.0	88.5	934	30.2	905
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled tribe	96.8	56.8	88.3	924	30.5	894
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel[3]	96.9	57.2	88.7	565	29.9	548
Dai (TBA)	(97.4)	(61.7)	(87.6)	44	(28.7)	43
Other/no one	96.5	56.0	88.0	376	32.1	363

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Among last-born children who were born in the age 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

| Background characteristic | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years: | | | | Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed: | |
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Place of delivery						
Health facility	96.9	56.8	88.2	476	30.4	461
At home	96.7	57.0	88.6	508	30.7	491
Total	96.8	57.0	88.4	985	30.7	953

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Total includes children belongs to Hindu, Muslim or other religion, children belongs to scheduled caste, other backward caste , other caste or who don't know their caste/tribe and, who were delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.
TBA = Traditional birth attendant
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life
[3] Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under 2 years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under 2 years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Nagaland, 2019-20

| Age in months | Not breastfeeding | Exclusively breastfed | Breastfeeding and consuming: | | | | Total | Percentage currently breastfeeding | Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother | Percentage using a bottle with a nipple | Number of all children under age 2 years |
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids[1]	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	4.5	51.1	18.0	0.8	9.5	16.1	100.0	95.5	62	13.9	63
2-3	0.0	48.5	22.2	1.4	6.0	21.9	100.0	100.0	79	10.1	81
4-5	3.8	33.7	21.8	1.8	11.3	27.6	100.0	96.2	93	15.9	94
6-8	7.4	5.0	12.5	0.0	5.6	69.4	100.0	92.6	127	33.2	127
9-11	15.4	4.6	5.6	0.3	1.9	72.1	100.0	84.6	129	43.3	131
12-17	40.8	0.2	0.9	0.5	2.6	55.1	100.0	59.2	253	54.3	257
18-23	59.9	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.2	37.1	100.0	40.1	211	54.8	228
0-3	2.0	49.6	20.4	1.1	7.6	19.3	100.0	98.0	141	11.7	144
0-5	2.7	43.3	20.9	1.4	9.1	22.6	100.0	97.3	233	13.4	237
6-9	7.7	4.8	11.1	0.3	5.0	71.3	100.0	92.3	167	36.0	169
12-15	38.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	3.5	56.5	100.0	62.0	188	49.0	190
12-23	49.5	0.2	1.2	0.3	2.0	46.9	100.0	50.5	464	54.5	485
20-23	63.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	35.6	100.0	36.4	122	50.2	133

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

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

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among last-born children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

| | Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years[1] | | | |
Background characteristic	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding[2]	Number of children
Sex				
Male	18.0	a	4.9	712
Female	14.8	(2.6)	4.5	661
Residence				
Urban	16.0	*	(3.5)	367
Rural	18.4	a	5.3	1,005
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	(15.6)	*	(5.1)	148
<5 years complete	(17.9)	*	(4.3)	119
5-7 years complete	20.1	*	4.5	268
8-9 years complete	19.0	a	5.0	360
10-11 years complete	14.7	a	a	201
12 or more years complete	15.9	*	(5.3)	277
Religion				
Christian	17.0	a	4.8	1,289
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled tribe	16.8	a	4.9	1,274
Total	17.3	a	4.7	1,372

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belongs to Hindu, Muslim or other religion, children belongs to scheduled caste, other backward caste , other caste or who don't know their caste/tribe and, who are not shown separately.

a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50 percent in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated

[1] For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

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

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children
Age in months														
6-11	25.5	42.0	8.9	226	(51.8)	(19.2)	(52.0)	(11.3)	29	94.5	16.4	43.1	9.2	255
6-8	20.1	58.3	11.1	117	*	*	*	*	9	95.6	12.1	58.4	11.2	127
9-11	31.2	24.4	6.5	109	*	*	*	*	20	93.4	20.5	28.1	7.1	129
12-17	44.1	39.7	14.6	150	53.8	16.9	48.3	10.9	103	81.2	23.9	43.2	13.1	253
18-23	47.2	40.8	17.2	85	46.2	38.7	43.7	22.3	127	67.8	36.4	42.5	20.2	211
Sex														
Male	38.4	44.3	15.3	234	48.4	29.2	44.9	19.4	124	82.1	27.6	44.5	16.7	358
Female	32.5	37.7	9.1	226	51.2	26.5	47.8	13.8	135	81.8	22.2	41.5	10.9	361
Residence														
Urban	37.4	30.7	9.3	109	57.1	35.1	51.7	21.8	85	81.2	28.5	39.9	14.8	193
Rural	34.9	44.2	13.2	352	46.3	24.3	43.9	13.9	174	82.2	23.5	44.1	13.4	526
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	33.6	40.9	9.3	61	(49.5)	(35.4)	(55.2)	(22.7)	31	82.9	22.2	45.8	13.8	92
<5 years complete	37.1	46.1	22.7	44	*	*	*	*	18	78.8	29.9	45.4	20.3	62
5-7 years complete	36.2	50.6	16.2	87	(38.5)	(36.6)	(40.1)	(22.1)	34	82.9	31.2	47.7	17.9	121
8-9 years complete	42.0	41.3	14.0	120	35.7	15.9	40.4	6.1	65	77.5	22.7	41.0	11.3	185
10-11 years complete	27.4	47.3	6.8	65	(64.6)	(26.2)	(54.6)	(21.1)	41	86.3	18.7	50.1	12.4	106
12 or more years complete	32.2	23.3	6.6	84	65.5	33.3	47.1	18.5	70	84.4	26.4	34.1	12.0	154
Religion														
Hindu	*	*	*	29	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	34
Muslim	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	10
Christian	36.0	41.9	12.5	427	47.8	27.8	44.9	16.0	249	80.8	25.0	43.0	13.8	675
Other	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	0

Continued…

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet—*continued*

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	25
Scheduled tribe	35.4	42.6	12.7	421	47.8	27.8	44.9	16.0	249	80.6	24.9	43.4	13.9	669
Other backward class	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	2
Other	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	20
Don't know	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	3
Total	35.5	41.0	12.3	460	49.8	27.8	46.4	16.5	259	82.0	24.9	43.0	13.8	719

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Nagaland, 2019-20

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Height-for-age[2]		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children			Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD[3]	Number of children
Dimapur	52.2	166	*	20	28.3	436	25.0	428	29.8	446
Kiphire	54.4	61	(44.8)	15	36.9	133	11.0	130	25.0	134
Kohima	64.8	96	*	29	28.2	273	26.9	266	22.1	276
Longleng	58.3	45	*	10	34.1	131	19.8	129	25.7	133
Mokokchung	50.9	65	*	14	31.4	213	11.7	211	22.9	213
Mon	52.7	112	(48.4)	31	35.5	272	7.8	272	23.3	275
Peren	59.2	61	(38.3)	11	34.9	140	9.1	139	20.7	141
Phek	64.6	113	(47.6)	35	28.0	270	12.9	255	15.6	273
Tuensang	66.1	158	(27.1)	40	37.1	433	24.6	439	34.2	449
Wokha	49.0	49	*	17	26.3	122	23.5	110	28.0	121
Zunheboto	38.9	57	*	12	44.0	157	26.9	152	44.5	157
Nagaland	57.0	985	43.2	233	32.7	2,581	19.1	2,531	26.9	2,619

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

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20 and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-8	33.6	29.0	0.4	63.1	109
9-11	35.2	32.1	1.6	68.9	109
12-17	25.9	24.9	2.6	53.5	225
18-23	32.7	24.3	0.3	57.3	210
24-35	29.0	12.5	0.2	41.7	484
36-47	21.6	13.2	0.9	35.7	457
48-59	21.0	7.4	0.1	28.5	478
Sex					
Male	25.8	16.3	1.1	43.2	1,089
Female	26.5	15.5	0.2	42.2	983
Birth order[1]					
1	27.2	15.5	0.5	43.2	800
2-3	25.9	15.5	0.8	42.3	889
4-5	25.7	15.9	0.9	42.5	290
6 or more	21.6	23.3	0.2	45.0	86
Residence					
Urban	29.0	16.4	1.1	46.4	540
Rural	25.1	15.8	0.5	41.4	1,532
Mother's schooling[2]					
No schooling	38.0	15.8	0.6	54.4	222
<5 years complete	23.8	15.2	1.6	40.6	189
5-7 years complete	24.9	17.2	0.9	42.9	425
8-9 years complete	22.1	13.4	0.3	35.8	510
10-11 years complete	27.6	19.6	1.1	48.3	309
12 or more years complete	26.0	15.4	0.3	41.8	417

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Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20 and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)		
Religion					
Hindu	(29.5)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(43.5)	82
Christian	25.6	16.2	0.7	42.5	1,970
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	(19.4)	(22.9)	(0.0)	(42.3)	63
Scheduled tribe	25.6	15.8	0.7	42.2	1,958
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	26.1	16.0	0.7	42.8	1,941
Living with one or neither parent	27.2	14.6	0.1	41.9	131
Mother's anaemia status[4]					
Not anaemic	24.0	14.7	0.8	39.5	1,449
Mildly anaemic	31.1	18.1	0.6	49.8	346
Moderately/severely anaemic	32.6	19.9	0.3	52.8	254
Total	26.1	15.9	0.7	42.7	2,072
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	13.1	8.1	0.4	21.6	3,696

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children belonging to Muslim and other religions, and children belong to other backward class, other caste/tribe, no caste/tribe or missing, who are not shown separately.

[1] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

[3] Includes children whose mothers not interviewed and not in the household, who are not shown separately.

[4] Mildly anaemic is 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.

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20, and total from NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	34.7	29.3	127	2.6	11.3	8.1	127	na	na	99.6	129
9-11	45.1	37.5	129	1.9	7.9	7.6	131	38.7	131	100.0	135
12-17	64.0	48.9	253	2.9	13.1	18.3	257	56.4	257	98.6	267
18-23	74.5	60.6	211	3.2	17.7	20.0	228	53.9	228	98.4	236
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	38.7	544	99.6	560
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	99.8	522
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	99.7	558
Sex											
Male	57.9	46.9	358	2.3	14.2	17.1	368	46.8	603	99.2	1,239
Female	59.2	46.8	361	3.3	12.3	13.3	374	44.4	556	99.7	1,167
Birth order											
1	49.3	41.9	293	2.5	15.9	16.4	303	54.7	456	99.3	901
2-3	64.4	51.2	280	3.7	12.8	16.3	291	43.5	492	99.5	1,047
4-5	66.3	51.4	114	1.3	8.6	11.6	115	32.5	163	99.5	342
6 or more	(64.2)	(37.6)	33	2.1	(8.7)	(6.8)	34	25.3	48	100.0	110
Breastfeeding status[7]											
Breastfeeding	54.3	42.7	460	1.7	14.9	13.5	462	46.1	408	99.3	558
Not breastfeeding	66.1	54.2	259	4.5	10.6	18.0	281	45.3	751	99.5	1,842
Residence											
Urban	52.8	44.7	193	3.6	16.1	17.2	198	57.1	312	99.2	651
Rural	60.6	47.6	526	2.5	12.2	14.5	545	41.4	847	99.6	1,756

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Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—*Continued*

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20, and total from NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3,4]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months[5]	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt[6]	Number of children
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	58.9	45.9	92	2.6	9.2	22.3	94	31.7	128	99.6	282
<5 years complete	61.3	50.3	62	1.0	12.6	13.3	66	47.9	103	99.3	211
5-7 years complete	68.6	47.6	121	2.6	8.2	13.9	122	40.0	218	99.9	490
8-9 years complete	56.4	47.1	185	1.9	14.5	16.1	194	43.2	316	99.3	599
10-11 years complete	56.8	42.3	106	1.9	16.2	13.0	109	43.0	163	99.3	331
12 or more years complete	53.0	48.2	154	5.4	16.4	13.1	157	62.8	231	99.3	494
Religion											
Hindu	*	*	34	0.0	*	*	34	(50.6)	64	100.0	121
Christian	60.3	47.8	675	2.9	12.9	15.5	698	45.3	1,088	99.4	2,254
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	*	*	25	0.0	*	*	25	*	52	(100.0)	87
Scheduled tribe	60.1	47.5	669	3.0	13.0	15.6	693	45.2	1,074	99.4	2,240
Other	*	*	20	0.0	*	*	20	*	26	(100.0)	54
Total	58.5	46.8	719	2.8	13.3	15.2	742	45.6	1,159	99.5	2,407

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to Muslim and other religions, and children belong to other backward class, whose caste/tribe is not known, belong to no caste/tribe or missing cases, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

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

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

[3] Based on mother's recall

[4] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis

[5] Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

[6] Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested

[7] Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

| Background characteristic | Percentage of households: | | | | | Among households with tested salt: | |
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,264	99.3	3,258
Rural	99.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,848	98.8	6,830
Religion of household head							
Hindu	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	621	99.1	621
Muslim	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	108	100.0	108
Christian	99.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	9,342	98.9	9,318
Other	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	42	(96.2)	42
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	348	99.7	346
Scheduled tribe	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	9,275	98.9	9,254
Other backward class	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	108	(94.6)	108
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	341	100.0	341
No caste/tribe or missing	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30	(94.8)	30
Total	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,112	98.9	10,089
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	11,198	99.5	11,124

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes households whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately. [1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including non-availability of test kits

Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, by district, Nagaland, 2019-20

| District | Percentage of households: | | | | | Among households with tested salt: | |
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested[1]	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Dimapur	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,119	98.7	2,114
Kiphire	99.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	386	99.7	384
Kohima	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,457	99.7	1,455
Longleng	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	345	98.6	345
Mokokchung	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,038	98.7	1,035
Mon	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,103	99.5	1,099
Peren	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	422	99.5	422
Phek	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	884	98.3	881
Tuensang	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,117	98.2	1,114
Wokha	99.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	627	98.9	625
Zunheboto	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	615	99.1	614
Nagaland	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,112	98.9	10,089

[1] Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including non-availability of test kits

Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Nagaland, 2019-20

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	45.3	14.7	21.9	18.1	100.0	9,694
Pulses or beans	11.3	45.8	42.2	0.7	100.0	9,694
Dark green leafy vegetables	44.6	39.0	16.0	0.3	100.0	9,694
Fruits	5.0	33.6	60.9	0.5	100.0	9,694
Eggs	4.2	35.1	59.2	1.5	100.0	9,694
Fish	1.3	29.3	67.6	1.7	100.0	9,694
Chicken or meat	3.2	43.8	52.0	0.9	100.0	9,694
Fish or chicken/meat	4.0	53.2	42.5	0.3	100.0	9,694
Fried foods	13.6	36.0	47.8	2.7	100.0	9,694
Aerated drinks	1.8	13.3	69.6	15.3	100.0	9,694
MEN						
Milk or curd	35.4	31.4	22.7	10.5	100.0	1,300
Pulses or beans	17.0	55.2	27.6	0.3	100.0	1,300
Dark green leafy vegetables	44.7	43.9	10.8	0.7	100.0	1,300
Fruits	8.8	39.7	50.8	0.8	100.0	1,300
Eggs	3.4	56.4	39.5	0.7	100.0	1,300
Fish	1.5	55.7	42.2	0.6	100.0	1,300
Chicken or meat	3.8	63.9	32.0	0.3	100.0	1,300
Fish or chicken/meat	4.9	67.6	27.5	0.0	100.0	1,300
Fried foods	7.8	37.5	51.0	3.6	100.0	1,300
Aerated drinks	1.4	21.9	68.8	7.9	100.0	1,300

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women[1]							Body Mass Index: Men						
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately /severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately /severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age														
15-19	35.7	18.9	16.7	2.0	1.4	0.6	1,282	27.2	16.4	10.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	157
20-29	12.1	8.3	3.7	5.1	4.7	0.5	3,036	6.5	4.2	2.3	12.5	11.7	0.8	427
30-39	4.2	2.7	1.5	19.9	17.5	2.4	2,401	3.4	2.6	0.8	33.9	30.4	3.5	400
40-49	3.1	2.3	0.8	27.9	24.4	3.5	2,298	4.0	3.2	0.9	38.5	33.5	5.0	310
Marital status														
Never married	19.1	11.0	8.1	4.4	3.8	0.6	3,744	11.4	7.0	4.5	12.9	12.0	0.9	641
Currently married	5.4	3.9	1.5	21.6	18.9	2.6	4,909	3.5	2.9	0.6	34.2	30.2	4.0	635
Widowed/divorced /separated/deserted	4.4	2.7	1.7	21.9	19.3	2.6	365	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Residence														
Urban	11.6	6.7	4.8	17.1	14.5	2.6	3,191	7.4	4.4	3.0	31.0	27.1	3.9	479
Rural	10.8	6.9	3.9	13.0	11.7	1.3	5,827	7.5	5.3	2.2	19.7	17.8	1.9	816
Schooling														
No schooling	5.6	4.1	1.4	18.3	16.5	1.9	806	9.9	4.9	5.0	26.0	23.0	3.1	73
<5 years complete	8.3	5.0	3.3	18.1	16.8	1.3	593	7.5	4.5	3.0	20.3	16.2	4.1	73
5-9 years complete	14.5	8.3	6.3	14.5	12.4	2.2	3,652	10.1	6.8	3.3	21.1	17.4	3.7	460
10-11 years complete	11.2	7.2	4.0	15.3	13.6	1.6	1,427	8.8	5.3	3.5	25.8	22.6	3.2	220
12 or more years complete	8.4	5.8	2.6	11.7	10.4	1.4	2,540	3.8	3.0	0.8	26.0	25.0	1.0	469
Religion														
Hindu	12.1	5.3	6.8	21.0	16.4	4.6	652	(9.3)	(3.7)	(5.5)	(37.9)	(28.9)	(8.9)	95
Muslim	14.8	11.6	3.2	19.1	16.4	2.7	98	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Christian	10.9	6.9	4.1	13.9	12.3	1.5	8,257	7.1	4.7	2.3	22.9	21.0	1.9	1,182

Continued…

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Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women[1]							Body Mass Index: Men						
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately /severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately /severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	11.7	5.7	6.0	23.9	17.2	6.7	362	(12.1)	(3.6)	(8.5)	(43.6)	(32.7)	(10.9)	62
Scheduled tribe	10.9	6.9	4.0	13.9	12.3	1.6	8,217	7.2	4.9	2.3	22.6	20.8	1.8	1,198
Other backward class	14.7	9.4	5.3	11.8	11.8	0.0	121	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Other	11.5	4.5	7.0	18.3	16.5	1.8	314	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Total age 15-49	11.0	6.8	4.2	14.4	12.7	1.8	9,018	7.5	5.0	2.5	23.9	21.3	2.6	1,295
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.0	1.0	0.1	45.4	36.2	9.2	156
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.8	4.5	2.3	26.2	22.9	3.3	1,451
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	12.2	9.4	2.9	16.2	13.5	2.7	9,875	11.4	9.9	1.6	14.0	12.6	1.3	1,328

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). Total includes women and men belonging to "other" religions, and whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
Na = Not applicable
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Gujarat, 2019-20

	Women						Men					
	Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio			Waist circumference			Waist-to-hip ratio		
Background characteristic	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Age												
15-19	94.3	5.7	0.8	44.5	55.5	1,282	100.0	0.0	0.0	77.6	22.4	157
20-29	80.5	19.5	3.3	40.4	59.6	3,036	98.3	1.7	0.0	75.3	24.7	427
30-39	58.5	41.5	11.0	36.5	63.5	2,401	94.9	5.1	0.7	68.7	31.3	400
40-49	52.6	47.4	14.9	33.0	67.0	2,298	94.0	6.0	1.6	63.1	36.9	311
Marital status												
Never married	84.0	16.0	2.6	41.5	58.5	3,744	98.0	2.0	0.4	74.4	25.6	641
Currently married	59.2	40.8	11.8	35.2	64.8	4,909	94.8	5.2	0.8	66.4	33.6	636
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	59.1	40.9	11.0	40.6	59.4	365	*	*	*	*	*	20
Residence												
Urban	65.6	34.4	11.0	40.5	59.5	3,191	95.1	4.9	0.5	67.3	32.7	479
Rural	71.7	28.3	6.3	36.7	63.3	5,827	97.2	2.8	0.7	72.5	27.5	817
Schooling												
No schooling	65.8	34.2	8.4	34.2	65.8	806	97.9	2.1	1.8	76.6	23.4	74
<5 years complete	65.0	35.0	8.5	36.4	63.6	593	99.7	0.3	0.3	74.3	25.7	73
5-9 years complete	71.6	28.4	7.9	39.1	60.9	3,652	97.5	2.5	0.1	68.9	31.1	460
10-11 years complete	71.9	28.1	7.7	36.9	63.1	1,427	96.7	3.3	0.0	74.9	25.1	220
12 or more years complete	67.3	32.7	7.9	38.7	61.3	2,540	94.5	5.5	1.3	68.7	31.3	469
Religion												
Hindu	59.8	40.2	15.0	42.7	57.3	652	(95.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(69.1)	(30.9)	95
Muslim	58.8	41.2	12.9	61.7	38.3	98	*	*	*	*	*	18
Christian	70.4	29.6	7.4	37.3	62.7	8,257	96.6	3.4	0.7	70.6	29.4	1,183
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	59.3	40.7	16.8	46.1	53.9	362	(95.1)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(72.1)	(27.9)	62
Scheduled tribe	70.2	29.8	7.4	37.2	62.8	8,217	96.6	3.4	0.7	70.7	29.3	1,199
Other backward class	76.0	24.0	11.0	50.6	49.4	121	*	*	*	*	*	17
Other	61.7	38.3	12.3	47.0	53.0	314	*	*	*	*	*	16
Total	69.5	30.5	8.0	38.0	62.0	9,018	96.4	3.6	0.6	70.6	29.4	1,297

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

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl)[1]	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl)[2]	Severe (<8.0 g/dl)[3]	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[4]	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	30.2	3.5	0.2	33.9	1,311	12.2	7.5	0.0	19.6	157
20-29	23.8	3.6	0.4	27.8	3,406	4.3	3.9	0.1	8.3	424
30-39	22.9	4.1	0.9	27.9	2,549	5.1	2.6	0.2	7.8	396
40-49	24.2	3.6	1.0	28.8	2,203	7.1	2.8	0.1	10.0	308
Marital status										
Never married	26.7	2.3	0.2	29.3	3,744	6.3	5.0	0.1	11.4	637
Currently married	23.3	4.6	0.9	28.7	5,376	6.0	2.4	0.1	8.4	629
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	19.8	5.4	1.9	27.1	348	*	*	*	*	20
Maternity status										
Pregnant	11.7	10.1	0.4	22.2	533	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	26.8	5.9	0.5	33.2	738	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	25.1	3.1	0.7	28.9	8,198	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	22.6	4.0	0.7	27.3	3,321	6.5	4.3	0.0	10.8	472
Rural	25.5	3.6	0.7	29.8	6,147	6.0	3.3	0.2	9.5	813
Schooling										
No schooling	27.4	5.7	1.5	34.7	809	8.8	5.5	0.0	14.3	74
<5 years complete	26.0	4.8	1.1	32.0	607	10.5	3.4	0.0	13.9	73
5-9 years complete	25.4	4.1	0.8	30.3	3,814	5.7	3.1	0.3	9.1	455
10-11 years complete	25.1	3.4	0.1	28.7	1,522	10.1	1.7	0.0	11.9	220
12 or more years complete	21.6	2.6	0.4	24.6	2,716	3.6	4.9	0.0	8.6	463
Religion										
Hindu	32.6	6.7	1.8	41.0	681	(16.3)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(22.9)	92
Muslim	52.5	2.7	0.0	55.2	108	*	*	*	*	18
Christian	23.5	3.4	0.6	27.6	8,669	5.5	3.5	0.1	9.1	1,175
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	33.0	7.3	2.0	42.2	386	(8.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.9)	59
Scheduled tribe	23.6	3.5	0.6	27.7	8,626	5.6	3.8	0.1	9.5	1,192
Other backward class	38.8	3.2	2.4	44.4	124	*	*	*	*	17
Other	32.1	6.4	0.4	39.0	327	*	*	*	*	16
Total age 15-49	24.5	3.7	0.7	28.9	9,468	6.2	3.7	0.1	10.0	1,286
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	6.7	4.4	0.1	11.2	154
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	6.2	3.8	0.1	10.1	1,440
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	18.8	4.6	0.5	23.9	10,361	5.7	3.6	0.9	10.2	1,307

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulae (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men belonging to "other" religions, and whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl
[2] For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl
[3] For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl
[4] For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

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

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 years with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Nagaland, 2019-20

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)[1]	Number of women	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women[2]
Dimapur	48.9	366	34.7	2,360	9.6	21.1	2,278
Kiphire	55.2	108	31.4	313	13.9	9.3	304
Kohima	38.4	218	14.9	1,242	11.7	11.6	1,164
Longleng	40.4	115	34.6	306	14.3	7.0	289
Mokokchung	35.5	172	25.0	921	11.3	15.2	877
Mon	39.4	223	30.2	955	8.7	9.4	909
Peren	51.0	124	29.7	407	6.6	16.4	384
Phek	44.9	221	29.9	831	14.8	14.1	761
Tuensang	38.8	299	28.8	1,117	15.9	10.8	1,084
Wokha	45.3	102	30.9	524	8.8	18.3	494
Zunheboto	34.8	124	31.1	493	5.6	8.9	473
Nagaland	42.7	2,072	28.9	9,468	11.1	14.4	9,017

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

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner[1]		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[2]		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	96.2	95.8	62.0	58.0	55.9	59.3	21.1	31.9	73.5	75.7	473	362
15-19	95.0	93.1	59.4	58.1	48.6	54.8	14.0	33.9	69.7	72.7	230	158
20-24	97.3	97.9	64.4	58.0	62.8	62.9	27.9	30.3	77.0	78.1	243	204
25-29	99.1	99.1	68.1	64.4	66.2	77.6	29.7	38.0	87.5	88.1	290	225
30-39	95.2	99.2	61.7	74.8	65.2	81.8	28.1	47.2	86.6	91.8	395	402
40-49	95.1	97.9	55.3	75.5	57.1	74.9	25.5	42.0	87.0	86.9	377	312
Residence												
Urban	96.4	98.8	62.9	56.1	64.8	64.6	25.5	30.7	78.6	87.9	564	480
Rural	96.1	97.4	60.5	75.8	58.1	78.2	25.6	45.6	85.2	84.1	971	820
Schooling												
No schooling	80.7	89.0	37.2	51.7	38.5	53.0	10.4	20.9	71.1	60.0	123	74
<5 years complete	94.6	93.5	46.8	66.0	55.8	68.5	17.6	30.7	87.0	78.8	99	74
5-7 years complete	92.4	94.5	55.3	73.0	51.0	75.3	17.4	47.3	78.3	81.5	256	156
8-9 years complete	97.7	99.1	57.6	72.5	56.0	75.7	16.9	43.1	82.3	82.8	412	307
10-11 years complete	99.8	98.7	68.6	69.2	63.0	70.8	29.4	37.6	86.5	87.5	223	220
12 or more years complete	100.0	100.0	75.5	67.1	77.0	75.8	43.4	41.4	86.5	92.7	422	470
Regular media exposure[3]												
Yes	97.1	98.5	67.0	64.9	65.4	71.6	29.8	34.3	81.8	87.1	727	658
No	95.4	97.4	56.3	72.2	56.1	74.8	21.8	46.1	83.7	83.9	808	642
Marital status												
Never married	96.9	97.1	62.4	64.6	58.2	68.1	25.5	38.6	76.1	81.7	633	643
Currently married	95.6	98.6	60.3	71.8	61.6	77.5	25.0	40.7	87.2	89.1	843	638
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	96.5	*	66.1	*	71.4	*	36.1	*	91.6	*	59	20

Continued…

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—*continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner[1]		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[2]		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	98.1	99.2	66.0	69.5	65.9	75.7	32.6	38.6	81.2	89.4	60	167
Not been away	96.1	97.7	61.2	68.4	60.3	72.8	25.3	40.3	82.9	84.9	1,475	1,134
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months[4]												
Been away	(93.4)	97.7	(58.5)	64.0	(53.5)	74.0	(16.0)	30.3	(85.0)	87.0	40	56
Not been away	96.3	97.9	61.5	68.7	60.7	73.1	25.9	40.5	82.8	85.4	1,495	1,245
Religion												
Hindu	90.2	(96.0)	49.5	(50.9)	53.6	(58.1)	6.9	(23.2)	70.1	(87.8)	132	95
Christian	96.9	98.0	62.6	70.3	61.2	74.3	27.4	41.5	84.0	85.4	1,390	1,186
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	(93.1)	(96.0)	(41.5)	(64.5)	(51.0)	(65.9)	(4.0)	(32.4)	(77.7)	(93.4)	72	62
Scheduled tribe	96.6	98.1	62.3	69.3	61.0	74.3	26.9	40.9	83.7	85.3	1,419	1,203
Total	96.2	97.9	61.4	68.5	60.5	73.2	25.6	40.1	82.8	85.5	1,535	1,300

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

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

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:								
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	63.0	50.4	74.2	37.1	69.9	61.9	73.5	16.8	455
15-19	60.4	42.6	70.1	37.7	68.0	61.3	69.8	16.4	219
20-24	65.4	57.6	77.9	36.5	71.7	62.6	76.9	17.2	237
25-29	64.7	63.4	82.4	40.8	81.1	73.9	82.5	26.5	287
30-39	68.7	63.0	77.8	48.4	78.9	70.3	78.9	26.7	376
40-49	57.3	53.2	70.6	50.2	69.6	54.7	69.9	16.6	358
Residence									
Urban	65.4	61.5	78.1	41.5	78.8	68.1	80.3	22.5	544
Rural	62.2	54.1	74.5	45.2	71.7	62.6	73.1	20.4	933
Schooling									
No schooling	57.7	45.8	65.8	42.3	66.4	49.4	60.0	14.0	99
<5 years complete	52.5	49.4	74.9	50.3	69.6	64.3	77.2	19.1	94
5-7 years complete	54.5	44.1	63.1	46.3	57.9	55.5	64.0	14.1	236
8-9 years complete	64.4	51.1	70.9	49.7	71.2	61.4	69.5	23.8	402
10-11 years complete	62.2	59.3	79.1	39.4	80.9	62.9	79.1	18.0	223
12 or more years complete	71.8	72.4	88.5	38.1	85.9	77.4	89.9	26.4	422
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	62.9	56.2	78.9	40.7	77.5	66.6	79.2	18.2	705
No	63.9	57.4	73.0	46.7	71.4	62.8	72.6	23.8	771
Marital status									
Never married	63.9	54.6	75.0	38.6	72.8	64.5	75.0	21.0	613
Currently married	63.0	58.5	76.1	48.7	74.4	64.4	76.1	22.3	806
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	62.4	56.5	81.3	31.5	87.9	69.1	77.9	7.0	57
Religion									
Hindu	58.4	60.4	74.0	41.4	75.7	63.6	77.0	12.4	119
Christian	63.7	56.3	76.0	43.9	74.1	64.7	75.6	21.8	1,347
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(63.2)	(56.0)	(71.0)	(39.5)	(77.4)	(61.1)	(74.4)	(7.2)	67
Scheduled tribe	63.4	56.8	76.1	44.2	74.0	64.6	75.8	21.9	1,371
Total	63.4	56.8	75.8	43.9	74.3	64.6	75.7	21.2	1,477

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to Muslim and other religions, and women belong to other backward class and other 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

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

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Nagaland, 2019-20

	Percentage of men who:								
Background characteristic	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age									
15-24	57.0	56.9	71.1	35.8	68.5	57.6	67.0	19.3	347
15-19	61.1	60.1	69.0	41.1	67.0	57.4	64.3	24.3	147
20-24	53.9	54.6	72.7	31.8	69.5	57.8	68.9	15.6	199
25-29	67.9	58.3	69.4	46.1	70.4	53.4	69.3	22.3	223
30-39	69.3	67.6	81.6	41.2	77.8	67.4	80.1	20.5	398
40-49	65.8	70.2	77.2	42.6	77.5	67.4	78.2	25.9	305
Residence									
Urban	67.3	55.1	74.9	38.1	75.2	58.0	72.5	15.4	474
Rural	63.4	68.8	75.9	42.6	73.1	64.7	75.2	25.6	799
Schooling									
No schooling	51.8	48.8	62.0	28.1	59.9	57.4	61.6	17.8	66
<5 years complete	48.0	55.0	59.1	43.8	64.7	59.5	64.5	17.0	69
5-7 years complete	66.1	66.8	76.2	42.6	72.2	64.9	74.6	25.5	147
8-9 years complete	55.7	62.0	71.5	41.2	67.1	56.7	68.4	22.4	304
10-11 years complete	67.3	64.7	76.0	40.8	72.4	54.7	74.8	19.2	217
12 or more years complete	73.6	66.6	82.0	41.6	82.8	69.6	80.7	22.6	470
Regular media exposure[1]									
Yes	70.7	63.2	79.5	33.9	78.4	64.0	77.6	18.9	648
No	58.8	64.2	71.5	48.2	69.1	60.4	70.6	24.8	625
Marital status									
Never married	62.0	60.0	74.1	39.8	73.1	59.5	70.5	21.4	624
Currently married	67.3	67.1	76.5	42.4	74.6	64.7	77.3	22.3	629
Religion									
Hindu	(57.2)	(58.0)	(72.1)	(25.1)	(69.9)	(47.3)	(67.7)	(2.3)	92
Christian	66.0	64.5	76.4	42.6	74.8	63.9	75.2	23.5	1,163
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(66.6)	(63.7)	(74.4)	(29.2)	(74.4)	(56.2)	(74.4)	(3.6)	60
Scheduled tribe	65.3	63.8	75.2	41.9	73.7	63.2	74.4	23.1	1,180
Total	64.8	63.7	75.5	40.9	73.9	62.3	74.2	21.8	1,273

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, men belonging to Muslim and other religions, belong to other backward class and "other" 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

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, 2019-20

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	20.5	6.4	12.6	24.1	5.2	13.7	22.9	5.6	13.3
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months[1]	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	174	218	392	326	399	726	500	618	1,118
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]	(69.0)	*	(52.3)	55.3	(12.9)	46.5	59.5	(11.6)	48.4
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	36	14	50	79	21	99	114	35	149
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	2.2	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.6
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	201	286	487	376	548	924	576	834	1,411
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.9	na	0.9	0.1	na	0.1	0.4	na	0.4
Number of men	480	na	480	820	na	820	1,300	na	1,300
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse the past 12 months	4	na	4	1	na	1	5	na	5
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	43.4	na	na	36.0	36.0	na	39.3	39.3
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	96	na	na	119	119	na	215	215
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	21.9	35.1	29.0	14.8	22.8	19.1	17.4	27.3	22.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	23.5	3.7	12.8	13.9	4.7	8.9	17.4	4.3	10.4
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	17.2	24.1	20.9	11.4	20.2	16.2	13.5	21.6	17.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.2	2.1	2.9	4.0	2.8	3.2	4.1	2.5	3.1
Number of respondents	480	564	1,044	820	971	1,791	1,300	1,535	2,835
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	100.0	99.6	99.7	99.2	98.6	98.8	99.6	99.0	99.2
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	82	136	218	93	196	290	176	332	508

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

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

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Nagaland, 2019-20

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS[1]	23.4	18.0	20.6	37.1	22.7	28.7	31.9	21.1	25.8
Percentage who know a condom source	87.6	57.7	71.6	85.6	50.5	65.1	86.4	52.9	67.4
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	8.7	19.1	14.3	18.4	24.0	21.6	14.7	22.3	19.0
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.6	1.0	0.1	1.6	0.9
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	8.9	12.5	10.9	4.7	12.6	9.3	6.3	12.6	9.9
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	18.0	2.6	9.8	8.9	1.5	4.6	12.4	1.8	6.4
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	11.7	17.2	14.6	13.5	19.1	16.8	12.8	18.5	16.0
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0
Number age 15-24	138	158	296	224	316	540	362	473	835
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	*	*	(98.7)	(97.6)	100.0	99.2	(98.5)	99.3	99.0
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	16	27	43	30	60	90	46	87	134
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	*	(41.0)	(46.1)	58.6	10.5	26.4	59.2	19.3	31.6
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	12	36	48	44	89	132	56	124	180
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months[2]	*	*	*	(73.8)	(26.7)	48.1	(69.4)	29.4	46.3
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	9	18	27	30	36	65	39	53	92
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	*	*	*	(59.8)	*	(43.5)	(67.5)	*	(45.4)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse the past 12 months	5	6	11	22	10	31	27	16	43
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	94.5	85.3	89.7	85.0	85.8	85.4	88.6	85.6	87.0
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	3.9	4.3	4.1	10.3	3.6	6.6	7.8	3.9	5.7
Number never married	133	143	276	213	265	477	346	408	753

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

Table 86 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Nagaland, 2019-20

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis[1]	Medically treated tuberculosis[2]	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	547	542	5,752
Male	768	768	5,873
Age			
<15	1,408	1,408	2,569
15-59	455	452	8,188
60 or more	358	358	870
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	779	768	2,151
Other fuel	631	631	9,475
Total[4]	658	656	11,627
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	780	671	12,270
Male	585	520	12,069
Age			
< 15	1,182	1,050	6,305
15-59	499	446	15,041
60 or more	560	397	2,993
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	784	668	18,174
Other fuel	386	386	6,164
Total[4]	683	596	24,338
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	706	630	18,022
Male	645	601	17,942
Age			
< 15	1,247	1,154	8,874
15-59	483	448	23,228
60 or more	515	388	3,863
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel[3]	784	679	20,326
Other fuel	534	534	15,640
Total[4]	675	616	35,965

[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

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Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	89.5	1,347	60.7	38.8	70.9	9.7	1,205	88.1	158	67.8	24.4	72.1	19.5	139
20-34	95.3	4,832	76.2	49.0	86.6	8.9	4,607	89.8	647	85.3	28.3	84.0	14.2	580
35-49	93.5	3,516	70.6	47.7	84.2	8.1	3,288	85.9	495	82.2	27.8	87.9	12.8	426
Residence														
Urban	94.0	3,384	76.4	49.8	88.5	7.4	3,180	88.6	480	82.0	29.2	86.6	10.8	426
Rural	93.8	6,310	69.8	45.8	81.1	9.4	5,920	87.8	820	82.0	26.8	82.4	16.4	720
Schooling														
No schooling	86.9	851	53.8	40.2	70.5	14.3	740	78.2	74	58.7	27.2	65.6	28.1	58
<5 years complete	89.9	627	60.1	42.0	71.5	7.9	564	86.4	74	70.0	24.6	64.4	15.6	64
5-7 years complete	90.5	1,443	61.6	43.4	75.8	10.5	1,306	89.5	156	74.2	25.9	77.7	25.5	139
8-9 years complete	93.2	2,467	66.3	42.5	80.6	8.8	2,299	87.6	307	75.8	28.4	76.6	14.0	269
10-11 years complete	97.0	1,557	77.1	47.7	87.9	8.9	1,511	90.1	220	84.4	29.6	87.8	10.9	198
12 or more years complete	97.5	2,748	86.9	55.9	94.0	6.2	2,680	88.8	470	92.6	27.4	94.5	10.4	417
Religion														
Hindu	87.6	690	64.3	42.7	83.9	11.0	605	(65.1)	95	(86.1)	(30.8)	(92.8)	(13.0)	62
Muslim	86.0	109	54.7	36.1	68.3	12.0	93	*	18	*	*	*	*	11
Christian	94.5	8,884	72.9	47.7	83.9	8.5	8,391	90.4	1,186	82.2	27.7	83.6	14.2	1,072
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	90.8	391	71.5	39.2	79.7	5.3	355	(76.3)	62	*	*	*	*	47
Scheduled tribe	94.4	8,843	72.9	47.7	83.7	8.6	8,346	89.0	1,203	82.1	27.7	83.8	14.2	1,070
Other backward class	94.5	126	54.9	36.6	92.8	7.1	119	*	17	*	*	*	*	11
Other	83.4	328	57.1	47.6	83.5	15.5	274	*	16	*	*	*	*	15
Total	93.9	9,694	72.1	47.2	83.7	8.7	9,100	88.1	1,300	82.0	27.7	84.0	14.4	1,145

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to "other" religions, and whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
[1] Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by a health insurance/financing scheme by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/ financing scheme	Number of men
Age				
15-19	4.7	1,347	4.5	158
20-24	6.2	1,567	5.6	204
25-34	9.5	3,265	12.0	443
35-49	13.7	3,516	18.1	495
Residence				
Urban	7.9	3,384	8.6	480
Rural	10.9	6,310	14.7	820
Schooling				
No schooling	7.6	851	21.3	74
<5 years complete	12.2	627	21.7	74
5-7 years complete	11.4	1,443	13.7	156
8-9 years complete	10.6	2,467	10.5	307
10-11 years complete	9.8	1,557	11.4	220
12 or more years complete	8.4	2,748	10.8	470
Religion				
Hindu	5.4	690	(2.9)	95
Muslim	0.4	109	*	18
Christian	10.3	8,884	13.4	1,186
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	8.6	391	(0.0)	62
Scheduled tribe	10.3	8,843	13.2	1,203
Other backward class	0.7	126	*	17
Other	2.6	328	*	16
Total age 15-49	9.8	9,694	12.4	1,300
Age 50-54	na	na	11.2	156
Total age 15-54	na	na	12.3	1,456

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

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

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance or a health scheme coverage, according to residence, Nagaland, 2019-20

	Residence		
Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Public health sector	61.0	75.0	70.5
Government/municipal hospital	50.7	44.2	46.3
Government dispensary	0.4	1.0	0.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.7	0.8	0.8
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	5.8	13.7	11.2
PHC/additional PHC	2.8	9.7	7.5
Sub-centre	0.7	5.7	4.1
Vaidya/*hakim*/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private health sector	36.9	18.6	24.5
Private hospital	29.5	16.5	20.7
Private doctor/clinic	6.7	1.7	3.3
Private paramedic	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other source	1.5	3.1	2.6
Shop	0.0	0.2	0.1
Home treatment	1.4	1.3	1.3
Other	0.1	1.7	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member			
is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	15.0	23.1	20.5
Number of households	3,264	6,848	10,112
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme			
Employees' State insurance scheme (ESIS)	3.3	0.2	1.0
Central Government health scheme (CGHS)	11.0	8.5	9.1
State Health insurance scheme	1.5	0.9	1.1
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	61.5	61.7	61.7
Community health insurance programme	0.0	0.3	0.2
Other health insurance through employer	0.7	0.4	0.4
Medical reimbursement from employer	1.6	1.5	1.5
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	1.3	0.8	0.9
Other	21.9	27.0	25.8
Number of households	489	1,580	2,069

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 90 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	116	276	81	738	0	1,347	0	0	0	0	0	158
20-34	534	913	426	1,050	243	4,832	229	0	0	402	0	647
35-49	1,548	605	776	1,796	83	3,516	1,422	954	113	296	0	495
Residence												
Urban	1,142	972	572	1,832	176	3,384	541	156	0	0	0	480
Rural	684	574	469	980	138	6,310	723	485	69	495	0	820
Schooling												
No schooling	1,275	690	463	2,137	493	851	0	0	0	0	0	74
<5 years complete	765	167	581	549	29	627	0	1,016	0	0	0	74
5-7 years complete	1,051	431	441	1,342	119	1,443	1,771	290	0	0	0	156
8-9 years complete	980	925	488	1,243	54	2,467	52	110	0	846	0	307
10-11 years complete	836	865	389	1,199	298	1,557	1,161	568	0	0	0	220
12 or more years complete	500	715	614	1,218	95	2,748	650	413	120	312	0	470
Marital status												
Never married	292	780	172	1,040	34	3,813	57	194	0	456	0	643
Currently married	1,142	673	659	1,342	206	5,508	1,279	341	88	177	0	638
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	2,071	604	1,621	2,739	537	373	*	*	*	*	*	20
Religion												
Hindu	2,033	1,158	1,826	3,038	685	690	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	95
Muslim	546	4,916	546	1,452	0	109	*	*	*	*	*	18
Christian	700	628	402	1,140	112	8,884	719	399	47	342	0	1,186
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	1,513	2,051	2,180	2,029	0	391	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	62
Scheduled tribe	717	635	404	1,119	132	8,843	709	393	47	338	0	1,203
Other backward class	0	0	1,896	1,250	2,379	126	*	*	*	*	*	17
Other	2,884	1,503	690	4,674	0	328	*	*	*	*	*	16
Total age 15-49	844	713	505	1,277	151	9,694	656	364	43	312	0	1,300
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	3,267	0	0	0	0	156
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	935	325	39	279	0	1,456

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

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific screening tests for cancer, and percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever undergone an oral cavity screening test for oral cancer by background characteristic, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity screening test for men	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity			
Age						
15-19	0.2	0.3	0.0	1,328	0.0	158
20-24	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,560	0.0	204
25-29	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,871	1.5	228
30-34	0.3	0.5	0.6	1,389	0.2	219
35-39	0.1	0.2	0.2	1,203	0.5	183
40-44	0.6	0.5	0.5	1,013	0.2	148
45-49	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,296	0.0	164
Residence						
Urban	0.2	0.3	0.3	3,378	0.4	482
Rural	0.2	0.2	0.2	6,282	0.4	822
Schooling						
No schooling	0.4	0.1	0.3	849	0.2	74
<5 years complete	0.4	0.1	0.3	627	0.0	73
5-7 years complete	0.1	0.2	0.1	1,436	0.2	156
8-9 years complete	0.2	0.3	0.2	2,461	0.1	307
10-11 years complete	0.3	0.2	0.3	1,546	0.6	221
12 or more years complete	0.1	0.2	0.3	2,741	0.7	472
Religion						
Hindu	0.1	0.1	0.1	687	(0.0)	95
Muslim	0.0	0.0	0.0	109	*	18
Christian	0.2	0.2	0.3	8,854	0.4	1,190
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.0	0.0	0.1	391	(0.0)	62
Scheduled tribe	0.2	0.2	0.3	8,812	0.4	1,207
Other backward class	0.0	0.0	0.0	124	*	17
Other	0.0	0.2	0.0	328	*	16
Total	0.2	0.2	0.3	9,661	0.4	1,304

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

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension[1]	Normal SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	Pre-hypertensive SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Hypertensive Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg	Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
Age									
15-19	2.6	70.4	27.4	1.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.5	1,309
20-24	3.9	58.7	38.1	2.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	0.3	1,555
25-29	6.1	47.2	47.5	4.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	0.4	1,862
30-34	10.3	40.1	50.3	7.6	1.4	0.6	100.0	0.3	1,386
35-39	17.7	31.7	52.1	12.6	1.4	2.2	100.0	0.3	1,203
40-44	30.6	22.0	49.3	19.6	5.5	3.6	100.0	0.2	1,012
45-49	33.1	18.5	49.5	20.1	7.2	4.7	100.0	0.2	1,294
Residence									
Urban	12.2	45.8	42.9	8.3	1.9	1.1	100.0	0.2	3,359
Rural	14.2	41.2	45.6	9.3	2.2	1.7	100.0	0.4	6,262
Schooling									
No schooling	23.0	35.3	44.1	12.7	3.5	4.4	100.0	0.8	847
<5 years complete	21.2	29.4	49.7	14.4	3.8	2.7	100.0	0.1	625
5-7 years complete	18.1	37.9	44.9	11.2	3.6	2.4	100.0	0.3	1,428
8-9 years complete	13.3	44.6	42.7	9.4	2.1	1.1	100.0	0.2	2,454
10-11 years complete	10.7	43.7	46.6	7.3	1.6	0.9	100.0	0.5	1,536
12 or more years complete	8.2	48.5	44.3	5.9	0.9	0.5	100.0	0.2	2,732
Religion									
Hindu	15.4	46.2	40.1	11.3	2.2	0.2	100.0	0.6	683
Muslim	8.9	60.8	34.0	4.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	2.7	107
Christian	13.4	42.3	45.2	8.8	2.1	1.6	100.0	0.3	8,820
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	14.8	40.9	46.0	12.2	0.8	0.2	100.0	1.1	387
Scheduled tribe	13.6	42.3	45.0	8.9	2.2	1.6	100.0	0.3	8,778
Other backward class	7.7	56.8	36.9	5.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	124
Other	13.2	51.4	38.5	7.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	0.9	326
Total	13.5	42.8	44.7	8.9	2.1	1.5	100.0	0.3	9,621

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

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	6.7	47.6	45.7	6.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	157
20-24	15.3	31.9	52.9	14.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	203
25-29	9.1	29.1	62.1	7.5	1.2	0.2	100.0	0.0	224
30-34	17.6	23.2	59.2	14.8	1.1	1.7	100.0	0.0	218
35-39	28.3	18.0	54.7	21.5	5.4	0.5	100.0	0.9	182
40-44	34.5	21.8	44.8	26.6	5.8	1.0	100.0	0.0	147
45-49	39.0	15.2	45.8	30.2	7.6	1.2	100.0	0.0	164
Residence									
Urban	18.6	27.2	54.9	13.9	3.2	0.8	100.0	0.4	479
Rural	21.7	26.3	52.1	18.3	2.8	0.6	100.0	0.0	817
Schooling									
No schooling	22.2	36.4	41.3	19.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	74
<5 years complete	16.4	20.3	63.3	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	73
5-7 years complete	24.0	29.6	46.4	17.7	3.8	2.5	100.0	0.0	154
8-9 years complete	22.9	27.3	50.6	18.6	3.0	0.4	100.0	0.6	306
10-11 years complete	21.9	28.3	49.8	16.8	5.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	220
12 or more years complete	17.7	23.9	58.8	14.5	2.1	0.6	100.0	0.0	469
Religion									
Hindu	(17.4)	(19.4)	(63.2)	(17.0)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	95
Christian	20.9	26.7	52.6	16.8	3.2	0.7	100.0	0.0	1,183
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(10.9)	(30.6)	(58.5)	(10.3)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	62
Scheduled tribe	21.1	26.6	52.5	17.0	3.2	0.7	100.0	0.0	1,199
Total age 15-49	20.6	26.6	53.1	16.7	3.0	0.6	100.0	0.1	1,297
Age 50-54	45.7	8.0	49.8	30.1	10.9	1.2	100.0	0.0	156
Total age 15-54	23.3	24.6	52.8	18.1	3.8	0.7	100.0	0.1	1,452

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

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

| | Random blood glucose values | | | | Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level | Percentage with => 140 mg/dl blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level | |
Background characteristic	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)	Total			Number of women
Age							
15-19	98.5	1.2	0.3	100.0	0.1	0.0	1,311
20-24	98.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,553
25-29	97.6	1.8	0.6	100.0	0.2	0.0	1,854
30-34	93.7	4.1	2.2	100.0	0.1	0.3	1,381
35-39	93.2	2.9	3.9	100.0	0.1	0.7	1,172
40-44	88.7	6.9	4.4	100.0	0.3	0.1	974
45-49	87.9	7.8	4.4	100.0	0.6	1.3	1,229
Residence							
Urban	94.9	3.1	2.0	100.0	0.3	0.5	3,324
Rural	94.5	3.5	2.1	100.0	0.2	0.2	6,149
Schooling							
No schooling	90.6	4.7	4.7	100.0	0.1	0.9	810
<5 years complete	91.7	4.1	4.2	100.0	0.0	1.0	607
5-7 years complete	93.9	4.5	1.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,387
8-9 years complete	95.0	3.0	2.0	100.0	0.3	0.3	2,428
10-11 years complete	95.7	2.8	1.6	100.0	0.3	0.1	1,522
12 or more years complete	96.0	2.7	1.3	100.0	0.2	0.2	2,719
Religion							
Hindu	91.1	5.2	3.7	100.0	0.4	1.1	681
Muslim	92.9	2.3	4.8	100.0	0.9	0.6	108
Christian	95.0	3.2	1.8	100.0	0.2	0.2	8,674
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	91.7	5.2	3.1	100.0	0.9	0.9	386
Scheduled tribe	95.0	3.2	1.8	100.0	0.2	0.1	8,631
Other backward class	93.9	0.5	5.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	124
Other	89.2	5.3	5.5	100.0	0.3	4.0	327
Total	94.6	3.3	2.0	100.0	0.2	0.3	9,473

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions, and whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values				Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with => 140 mg/dl blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)	Total			
Age							
15-19	97.9	1.1	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	157
20-24	96.2	3.2	0.6	100.0	1.2	0.0	200
25-29	96.4	3.5	0.2	100.0	0.2	0.2	224
30-34	94.1	2.9	3.0	100.0	0.2	0.2	214
35-39	85.6	8.4	6.1	100.0	2.5	2.8	181
40-44	88.0	6.3	5.7	100.0	3.6	1.0	146
45-49	86.9	5.8	7.3	100.0	3.2	0.8	163
Residence							
Urban	91.2	3.9	4.9	100.0	2.8	0.9	472
Rural	93.2	4.6	2.2	100.0	0.6	0.6	813
Schooling							
No schooling	91.3	5.2	3.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	74
<5 years complete	87.7	7.3	5.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	73
5-7 years complete	90.9	8.4	0.7	100.0	0.8	1.9	151
8-9 years complete	91.1	3.8	5.1	100.0	0.2	1.8	304
10-11 years complete	94.4	3.3	2.4	100.0	3.4	0.0	220
12 or more years complete	93.9	3.3	2.7	100.0	2.0	0.1	463
Religion							
Hindu	(88.0)	(3.5)	(8.5)	(100.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	92
Christian	92.9	4.5	2.7	100.0	1.3	0.6	1,175
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	(91.4)	(3.4)	(5.2)	(100.0)	(0.6)	(0.0)	59
Scheduled tribe	92.8	4.4	2.8	100.0	1.3	0.6	1,192
Total age 15-49	92.5	4.4	3.2	100.0	1.4	0.7	1,286
Age 50-54	82.3	6.5	11.2	100.0	5.5	9.0	154
Total age 15-54	91.4	4.6	4.0	100.0	1.9	1.6	1,440

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to Muslim and "other" religions, other backward class men, belong to "other" caste/tribe or whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

Table 94 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Nagaland, 2019-20

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of Tobacco/alcohol use						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.8	20.5	21.3
Smokes *bidis*	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	12.7	11.2
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.6	1.3
Smokes *hookah*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Chews gutkha or *paan masala* with tobacco	8.6	8.2	8.3	33.3	35.0	34.3
Uses *khaini*	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.6	3.1	2.5
Chews *paan* with tobacco	5.0	3.0	3.7	9.9	11.2	10.7
Uses other chewing tobacco	1.9	2.3	2.2	8.8	12.4	11.0
Uses snuff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
Uses any type of tobacco	15.3	13.4	14.1	48.1	58.2	54.5
Drinks alcohol	5.3	4.1	4.5	11.7	9.9	10.6
Number of respondents	3,384	6,310	9,694	480	820	1,300
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	50.3	59.0	55.5
5-9	*	*	*	19.6	17.8	18.5
10-14	*	*	*	9.7	8.9	9.2
15-24	*	*	*	6.1	2.2	3.7
25 or more	*	*	*	2.0	0.0	0.8
Missing	*	*	*	12.3	12.2	12.2
Total	*	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	1	2	3	110	168	278
Among those who smoke *bidis*, number of *bidis* smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	(20.4)	23.9	22.9
5-9	*	*	*	(13.3)	29.4	24.9
10-14	*	*	*	(31.8)	20.6	23.8
15-24	*	*	*	(21.7)	14.9	16.8
25 or more	*	*	*	(3.4)	8.0	6.7
Missing	*	*	*	(9.3)	3.2	4.9
Total	*	*	*	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Number of *bidi* smokers	1	1	3	41	105	145
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	(4.9)	2.9	4.0	23.3	9.7	15.0
About once a week	(6.8)	11.3	8.8	44.4	35.1	38.7
Less than once a week	(88.3)	85.7	87.2	32.3	55.2	46.3
Don't know	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	76	60	136	157	247	405

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

Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection[1]							Percentage using a hygienic method[2]	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other	Nothing		
Age									
15-19	54.8	3.3	75.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	78.2	1,347
20-24	58.1	3.6	79.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	82.2	1,567
Residence									
Urban	44.8	3.2	84.4	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	87.6	993
Rural	62.7	3.6	73.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	76.6	1,920
Schooling									
No schooling	72.3	3.7	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	73
<5 years complete	87.4	1.1	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.5	76
5-7 years complete	73.6	3.9	62.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	66.4	355
8-9 years complete	59.9	3.1	75.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	77.3	1,005
10-11 years complete	53.3	4.2	84.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	88.0	598
12 or more years complete	43.0	3.4	87.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	90.5	806
Religion									
Hindu	39.7	0.9	80.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	80.9	179
Christian	57.7	3.7	77.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	80.8	2,693
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(39.0)	(1.7)	(85.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(87.3)	98
Scheduled tribe	57.9	3.7	77.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	80.4	2,672
Other	(51.9)	(0.0)	(62.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(62.9)	91
Total	56.6	3.5	77.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	80.4	2,913

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women belonging to Muslim and other religions, belong to other backward class, and whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
[1] Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent
[2] Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cup are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and type of employment, according to age, Nagaland, 2019-20

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	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	Missing	Total	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN												
15-19	13.8	230	(43.5)	(24.0)	(0.5)	(31.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(23.3)	(76.7)	(100.0)	32
20-24	25.0	243	44.0	15.8	3.2	37.0	0.0	100.0	10.3	89.7	100.0	61
25-29	41.6	290	54.7	14.4	5.6	25.2	0.0	100.0	23.4	76.6	100.0	120
30-34	49.5	222	58.3	12.5	6.3	22.8	0.0	100.0	16.0	84.0	100.0	110
35-39	41.0	173	39.6	14.6	6.6	39.3	0.0	100.0	7.2	92.8	100.0	71
40-44	53.4	181	46.5	14.8	2.7	36.0	0.0	100.0	13.1	86.9	100.0	97
45-49	52.5	196	22.1	22.2	15.2	40.5	0.0	100.0	6.9	93.1	100.0	103
Total	38.6	1,535	44.9	16.2	6.5	32.4	0.0	100.0	14.2	85.8	100.0	593
MEN												
15-19	17.1	158	(11.7)	(30.5)	(27.3)	(30.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(82.3)	(17.7)	(100.0)	27
20-24	40.5	204	37.5	34.2	8.0	20.3	0.0	100.0	60.7	39.3	100.0	82
25-29	68.1	225	58.1	21.4	4.6	15.8	0.0	100.0	33.8	66.2	100.0	153
30-34	89.9	218	63.5	14.1	6.0	16.3	0.0	100.0	30.6	69.4	100.0	196
35-39	93.4	184	58.2	19.8	3.5	18.5	0.0	100.0	36.2	63.8	100.0	172
40-44	97.7	147	56.5	19.1	6.3	18.2	0.0	100.0	37.3	62.7	100.0	144
45-49	91.3	164	53.1	18.7	7.0	21.2	0.0	100.0	49.3	50.7	100.0	150
Total	71.1	1,300	55.0	20.2	6.3	18.5	0.0	100.0	40.5	59.5	100.0	924
Age 50-54	89.6	156	48.1	21.0	9.9	21.0	0.0	100.0	50.3	49.7	100.0	140
Total age 15-54	73.1	1,456	54.1	20.3	6.8	18.8	0.0	100.0	41.8	58.2	100.0	1,064

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

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 cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
20-29	(93.4)	29	91.5	124	*	23	*	1	89.0	49	*	1
30-39	97.7	66	93.5	204	(39.9)	55	(94.1)	30	82.9	209	*	24
40-49	98.5	79	96.5	168	(49.1)	47	*	27	90.8	197	*	22
Residence												
Urban	97.9	71	94.0	225	(52.0)	60	(98.3)	38	87.7	192	*	31
Rural	97.0	104	93.9	281	34.3	65	*	21	86.5	264	*	15
Schooling												
No schooling	*	17	(90.2)	55	*	11	*	3	(74.0)	32	*	3
<5 years complete	*	18	(95.0)	41	*	11	*	3	(92.9)	33	*	3
5-7 years complete	(90.4)	31	86.5	89	*	18	*	1	83.1	60	*	1
8-9 years complete	(100.0)	42	97.6	132	(46.6)	31	*	6	91.2	95	*	5
10-11 years complete	*	23	96.8	76	*	18	*	8	79.6	77	*	7
12 or more years complete	(100.0)	44	95.0	113	(62.6)	35	(98.3)	37	90.9	160	*	27
Religion												
Hindu	*	10	(86.9)	59	*	7	*	6	*	51	*	6
Christian	97.2	162	94.8	440	43.4	115	(95.0)	52	87.3	396	(41.8)	40
Total	97.4	175	93.9	506	42.8	125	95.5	58	87.0	456	(36.4)	46

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

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Table 98 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Total
URBAN										
Own health care	10.8	85.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	7.4	70.0	22.6	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	20.2	77.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	8.7	76.2	15.1	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	13.6	84.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL										
Own health care	19.2	77.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	6.2	69.0	24.8	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	22.7	75.0	1.9	0.4	100.0	10.6	74.5	14.6	0.3	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	18.9	79.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL										
Own health care	16.3	80.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	6.6	69.3	24.0	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	21.9	75.9	2.0	0.3	100.0	10.0	75.1	14.8	0.2	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	17.1	81.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions		Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	
Age											
20-24	93.7	97.4	100.0	93.7	0.0	52	*	*	*	*	15
25-29	96.6	99.1	99.1	96.4	0.6	144	67.0	74.9	49.6	7.8	52
30-39	97.7	98.3	98.6	96.0	0.2	311	74.1	85.1	69.9	10.7	285
40-49	96.5	96.8	97.8	94.7	1.5	327	78.8	86.7	71.0	5.5	285
Residence											
Urban	96.7	97.8	97.8	96.4	1.9	288	77.4	84.9	71.6	9.3	214
Rural	96.9	97.7	98.6	94.6	0.2	556	75.2	85.1	67.9	7.5	424
Schooling											
No schooling	94.6	96.1	98.1	89.3	0.0	105	87.7	86.1	82.7	8.8	49
<5 years complete	97.3	98.4	97.0	95.7	0.0	81	91.9	90.4	82.3	0.0	58
5-7 years complete	96.3	95.1	96.7	94.5	2.3	185	71.1	87.5	66.2	7.5	97
8-9 years complete	96.7	99.3	99.6	95.7	0.0	209	75.8	83.3	68.9	9.8	144
10-11 years complete	99.6	99.0	99.7	98.4	0.0	115	67.1	84.8	61.9	10.0	104
12 or more years complete	96.9	98.4	98.4	96.9	1.6	149	75.4	83.2	67.0	8.4	186
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	98.9	97.8	98.3	96.7	0.5	347	76.0	85.5	69.4	7.9	607
Employed, for cash	98.3	97.5	97.0	96.1	1.0	175	75.1	83.3	67.2	8.8	456
Employed, not for cash	99.6	98.1	99.5	97.3	0.0	172	78.9	92.0	76.1	5.2	151
Not employed	95.4	97.7	98.4	94.2	1.0	496	(75.0)	(76.5)	(63.6)	(12.2)	31
Number of living children											
0	96.2	96.2	97.2	90.3	0.0	69	83.5	88.1	77.2	5.6	299
1-2	95.8	98.0	98.4	95.4	1.3	372	72.3	81.1	63.2	9.9	167
3-4	97.5	98.2	98.3	95.9	0.6	308	67.3	84.0	60.9	9.7	143
5 or more	99.4	96.2	99.1	95.6	0.0	94	(62.7)	(81.8)	(60.5)	(15.9)	29

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Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions		Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	
Household structure[1]											
Nuclear	96.9	97.8	98.2	95.4	0.9	657	74.9	85.1	68.5	8.4	491
Non-nuclear	96.7	97.5	99.0	94.3	0.5	186	78.7	84.3	70.3	7.3	142
Religion											
Hindu	(94.2)	(93.1)	(95.9)	(93.1)	(4.1)	79	(82.1)	(89.6)	(78.3)	(6.6)	57
Christian	97.1	98.2	98.6	95.4	0.4	756	75.6	85.0	69.0	8.3	573
Total	96.8	97.7	98.3	95.2	0.8	843	76.0	85.1	69.1	8.1	638

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

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme				
Age								
15-19	16.9	45.6	9.9	0.0	10.8	230	11.8	142
20-24	23.9	62.9	20.4	0.9	25.9	243	24.5	216
25-29	48.9	71.4	24.8	0.5	40.4	290	29.2	259
30-39	48.8	67.0	24.3	5.3	39.5	395	18.4	338
40-49	49.8	65.7	31.3	3.6	37.2	377	13.7	311
Residence								
Urban	44.9	77.9	25.5	2.9	29.7	564	27.4	524
Rural	37.7	55.4	22.2	2.2	34.4	971	14.4	741
Schooling								
No schooling	31.2	36.8	22.5	1.8	22.5	123	4.1	69
<5 years complete	39.9	40.3	18.6	5.4	38.5	99	0.6	73
5-7 years complete	29.9	47.9	18.1	4.3	30.2	256	2.9	171
8-9 years complete	38.3	58.0	17.7	2.5	32.0	412	7.1	338
10-11 years complete	32.5	64.0	24.3	2.0	27.4	223	8.8	196
12 or more years complete	55.5	92.0	32.9	1.0	39.0	422	47.9	419
Employment (past 12 months)								
Employed	65.3	69.5	27.0	4.8	37.2	593	25.6	501
Employed, for cash	80.6	82.2	33.7	5.0	40.7	362	35.0	338
Employed, not for cash	41.4	49.6	16.5	4.6	31.7	231	6.1	163
Not employed	24.6	60.0	21.1	1.0	29.8	942	15.9	765

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Table 100 Women's access to money and credit-*continued*

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone[1]	Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme				
Number of living children								
0	36.3	66.2	20.2	0.8	28.2	706	28.7	589
1-2	40.4	60.7	27.5	3.0	34.0	405	14.3	342
3-4	49.5	64.6	26.0	4.6	41.0	326	10.7	270
5 or more	38.8	54.7	20.6	4.6	30.8	98	4.7	65
Household structure[2]								
Nuclear	38.1	62.7	22.6	2.6	33.0	1,157	19.3	962
Non-nuclear	47.0	66.6	25.7	2.0	31.4	378	21.3	304
Religion								
Hindu	32.4	54.7	27.5	1.7	12.8	132	(12.1)	109
Christian	41.4	64.8	22.9	2.5	34.8	1,390	20.7	1,144
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	(45.9)	(59.4)	(19.6)	(0.0)	(14.7)	72	(14.8)	59
Scheduled tribe	40.9	64.1	23.6	2.5	34.0	1,419	20.1	1,165
Total	40.3	63.7	23.4	2.5	32.6	1,535	19.7	1,266

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to Muslim and other religions, and women belong to other backward class or other caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
[1] To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community
[2] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 101 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women				Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		Number of men
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women			Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	
Age									
15-19	3.2	2.1	61.7	230	94.7	142	19.6	15.8	158
20-24	12.3	6.6	88.6	243	95.5	216	29.3	18.9	204
25-29	17.3	13.2	89.4	290	88.8	259	33.1	29.8	225
30-34	30.8	18.1	88.9	222	79.7	197	53.9	41.1	218
35-39	32.4	19.8	81.2	173	64.2	141	70.7	59.4	184
40-44	46.1	28.7	85.0	181	60.2	154	78.2	62.9	147
45-49	49.4	29.3	80.4	196	58.2	157	90.7	70.5	164
Residence									
Urban	21.9	9.2	93.0	564	86.9	524	39.0	24.1	480
Rural	27.7	19.6	76.3	971	73.7	741	59.7	51.5	820
Religion									
Hindu	17.6	2.6	82.5	132	(75.5)	109	(37.1)	(20.2)	95
Christian	26.5	17.2	82.3	1,390	79.7	1,144	53.3	42.9	1,186
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	(12.4)	(5.6)	(82.0)	72	(73.2)	59	(26.5)	(11.2)	62
Scheduled tribe	26.3	16.8	82.1	1,419	79.9	1,165	54.1	43.6	1,203
Schooling									
No schooling	35.3	26.0	56.4	123	5.6	69	56.6	44.7	74
<5 years complete	31.5	24.5	73.4	99	6.6	73	66.6	65.9	74
5-7 years complete	36.4	25.8	66.7	256	56.5	171	64.1	51.3	156
8-9 years complete	21.6	12.1	82.1	412	88.1	338	54.0	43.9	307
10-11 years complete	24.6	11.5	87.8	223	92.3	196	46.6	38.2	220
12 or more years complete	19.1	10.6	99.3	422	99.9	419	46.3	33.5	470
Household structure[1]									
Nuclear	28.1	17.6	83.1	1,157	78.9	962	58.6	44.8	899
Non-nuclear	17.6	10.4	80.4	378	80.0	304	43.0	38.6	302
Total age 15-49	25.5	15.8	82.5	1,535	79.2	1,266	52.1	41.4	1,300
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	87.1	66.1	156
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	55.8	44.0	1,456

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women and men belonging to Muslim and other religions, belong to other backward class, other caste/tribe, and whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

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Table 102 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	8.7	4.1	6.1	4.4	7.7	4.2
She neglects the house or children	16.2	10.0	12.7	12.6	14.8	11.3
She argues with him	8.8	10.6	5.4	12.2	7.4	11.4
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	3.4	3.2	2.8	4.6	3.2	3.9
She doesn't cook properly	9.0	4.9	4.1	4.4	7.0	4.7
He suspects her of being unfaithful	8.9	26.4	6.4	22.8	7.8	24.6
She shows disrespect for in-laws	18.9	22.0	13.8	23.3	16.8	22.6
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	25.8	33.7	21.3	35.2	23.9	34.4
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	91.0	83.8	87.4	72.7	89.5	78.3
Knows her husband has sex with other women	91.3	78.6	87.6	71.2	89.8	74.9
Is tired or not in the mood	86.7	75.0	81.2	65.4	84.5	70.3
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	81.6	66.8	77.5	55.5	79.9	61.2
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	3.8	10.8	9.0	19.9	5.9	15.3
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	6.3	na	7.9	na	7.1
Refuse to give her financial support	na	2.7	na	3.7	na	3.2
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	4.4	na	4.3	na	4.4
Have sex with another woman	na	5.0	na	6.3	na	5.7
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	1.0	na	1.0	na	1.0
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	88.0	na	87.3	na	87.7
Number of respondents	902	658	633	643	1,535	1,300

na = Not applicable

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	29.2	37.2	66.1	58.1	62.0	230	158
20-24	23.7	32.7	80.1	50.6	71.7	243	204
25-29	20.7	36.1	86.0	57.9	77.9	290	225
30-39	22.7	33.5	81.3	63.7	80.2	395	402
40-49	24.7	34.2	82.1	69.0	79.1	377	312
Residence							
Urban	16.5	34.5	82.4	55.9	77.4	564	480
Rural	28.2	34.4	78.5	64.4	75.1	971	820
Schooling							
No schooling	37.1	24.9	75.5	47.8	66.4	123	74
<5 years complete	32.3	30.9	79.6	60.0	80.2	99	74
5-7 years complete	28.2	36.7	72.9	68.9	72.6	256	156
8-9 years complete	24.8	41.9	77.9	65.5	69.5	412	307
10-11 years complete	25.0	37.9	80.6	56.8	79.4	223	220
12 or more years complete	14.1	29.3	87.2	60.3	80.6	422	470
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	25.5	35.5	81.2	64.1	78.9	593	924
Employed, for cash	21.9	36.2	82.8	64.6	77.1	362	695
Employed, not for cash	31.2	33.4	78.7	62.7	84.6	231	229
Not employed	22.9	31.9	79.1	54.1	68.7	942	376

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, 2019-20

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
Marital status							
Never married	21.3	35.2	77.5	55.5	72.7	633	643
Currently married	26.6	33.0	81.4	67.6	79.8	843	638
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	14.5	*	85.1	*	*	59	20
Number of living children							
0	20.4	35.1	78.4	56.5	75.2	706	944
1-2	26.1	33.6	79.4	68.2	80.0	405	178
3-4	26.5	31.2	82.9	78.0	76.7	326	149
5 or more	31.6	(36.4)	83.3	(85.4)	(73.9)	98	29
Household structure[4]							
Nuclear	23.7	34.4	80.7	62.0	76.4	1,157	968
Non-nuclear	24.7	34.5	77.7	58.9	74.8	378	333
Religion							
Hindu	16.7	(57.0)	74.9	(42.8)	(74.5)	132	95
Christian	24.5	32.1	80.4	63.2	76.9	1,390	1,186
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	(20.9)	(49.6)	(77.2)	(45.7)	(77.3)	72	62
Scheduled tribe	24.3	33.0	79.9	62.1	75.8	1,419	1,203
Total	23.9	34.4	79.9	61.2	76.0	1,535	1,300

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

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Nagaland, 2019-20

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	8.0	10.1	8.7
Sexual violence only	0.9	1.3	1.0
Physical and sexual violence	0.8	0.2	0.6
Physical or sexual violence	9.6	11.6	10.3
Number of women	729	365	1,094
Person committing physical violence[1]			
Current husband	68.7	na	43.2
Former husband	2.6	na	1.6
Father/step-father	23.9	*	30.8
Mother/step-mother	8.1	*	25.1
Sister/brother	7.4	*	8.5
Other relative	0.0	*	4.6
Former boyfriend	0.0	*	0.8
Teacher	0.6	*	0.4
Other	0.0	*	0.9
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	64	38	101
Number who experienced sexual violence	12	6	17

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. 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.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	(0.0)	44
25-29	0.0	101
30-39	0.3	249
40-49	0.9	308
Residence		
Urban	0.0	228
Rural	0.8	478
Marital status		
Currently married	0.4	651
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(0.0)	46
Number of living children		
0	(3.2)	32
1-2	0.3	316
3-4	0.1	279
5 or more	1.8	79
Schooling		
No schooling	1.8	81
<5 years complete	0.0	63
5-7 years complete	1.3	168
8-9 years complete	0.0	181
10-11 years complete	0.0	95
12 or more years complete	0.0	119
Religion		
Hindu	(0.0)	67
Christian	0.6	635
Total	0.5	706

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19, never married, and women belonging to Muslim and other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Nagaland, 2019-20

Type of violence	Ever[1]	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	6.0	0.2	3.7	3.9
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	3.5	0.2	2.6	2.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3
Slapped her	3.8	0.2	2.0	2.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	2.2	0.0	1.2	1.2
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.9
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.9
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.5
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	7.5	0.4	6.6	7.0
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	5.2	0.4	4.5	4.9
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	2.0	0.2	1.4	1.6
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	4.7	0.0	4.3	4.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	6.4	0.5	4.0	4.4
Any form of physical and sexual violence	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	10.9	0.8	8.3	9.2
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4
Any violence by women against their husband[2]	3.5	0.7	1.5	2.2
Number of ever-married women	729	729	729	729

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

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Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
20-24	5.2	7.9	0.0	7.9	8.4	46
25-29	5.4	4.8	0.4	5.2	8.9	105
30-39	10.5	7.4	1.8	7.4	13.0	259
40-49	5.8	4.6	1.1	5.4	9.9	313
Residence						
Urban	4.8	4.2	2.4	5.2	7.5	239
Rural	8.9	6.9	0.6	7.0	12.6	490
Schooling						
No schooling	9.8	7.0	1.5	7.0	14.7	86
<5 years complete	8.5	4.6	0.0	4.6	11.0	64
5-7 years complete	9.9	7.5	2.4	7.5	12.3	167
8-9 years complete	4.7	6.1	1.4	7.4	10.3	183
10-11 years complete	10.3	6.9	0.5	7.4	12.5	99
12 or more years complete	4.4	3.3	0.0	3.3	6.2	129
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	7.8	2.7	0.6	3.3	9.0	398
Employed for cash	5.3	10.9	2.4	11.2	12.8	177
Employed not for cash	9.3	8.9	1.1	8.9	13.9	154
Marital status						
Currently married	7.4	5.5	1.2	5.9	10.7	679
Widowed	(4.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(4.0)	31
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	7.6	5.8	0.8	6.2	10.8	714
0-4 years	5.6	4.1	0.0	4.1	7.8	130
5-9 years	6.4	5.7	0.0	5.7	8.8	108
10 or more years	8.4	6.3	1.2	6.9	12.1	476
Number of living children						
0	10.9	8.6	1.5	8.6	14.4	58
1-2	5.5	6.7	0.8	7.5	9.9	312
3-4	8.0	5.3	1.6	5.5	10.4	279
5 or more	11.5	3.8	0.8	3.8	13.8	79
Household structure²						
Nuclear	7.1	6.0	1.5	6.5	10.9	554
Non-nuclear	8.9	6.0	0.2	6.0	10.8	175
Religion						
Hindu	(1.7)	(9.9)	(5.9)	(13.3)	(15.0)	69
Christian	8.2	5.3	0.7	5.4	10.2	653
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	(25.4)	(22.4)	(4.7)	(22.4)	(42.8)	41
No	6.4	4.8	0.9	5.2	8.7	668
Total	7.5	6.0	1.2	6.4	10.9	729

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. 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 18-19, divorced/separated/deserted women, women married more than once, belonging to Muslim and other religions, 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

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

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	7.1	4.3	1.2	4.3	7.3	73
<5 years complete	14.2	14.5	3.9	14.5	23.8	53
5-7 years complete	14.2	9.9	1.5	9.9	17.8	114
8-9 years complete	5.6	2.7	0.3	2.7	6.9	152
10-11 years complete	6.5	6.8	2.0	8.4	11.2	144
12 or more years complete	4.4	4.1	0.3	4.4	7.8	186
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	5.4	3.7	0.5	4.2	8.2	491
Gets drunk sometimes	9.7	8.5	1.2	8.7	15.1	180
Gets drunk often	19.6	18.6	6.5	18.6	21.5	56
Spousal age difference[1]						
Wife older	2.2	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.8	43
Wife is same age	(3.9)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(10.2)	34
Wife 1-4 years younger	8.6	3.8	0.7	3.8	11.1	248
Wife 5-9 years younger	8.3	8.0	2.7	9.2	12.6	240
Wife 10 or more years younger	5.8	4.9	0.2	4.9	8.8	113
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	5.8	5.5	1.1	6.3	10.1	371
Wife has more schooling	9.2	7.1	0.9	7.1	12.6	181
Both have equal schooling	10.2	6.7	1.2	6.7	11.7	136
Neither attended school	(9.3)	(3.4)	(2.6)	(3.4)	(9.3)	34
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband[2]						
0	4.6	2.5	0.5	2.5	6.1	586
1-2	17.5	18.4	2.7	20.6	29.7	127
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
1-2	(13.9)	(11.9)	(3.7)	(11.9)	(13.9)	23
3	7.1	5.2	1.2	5.6	10.5	651
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[4]						
0	7.3	4.7	1.3	5.3	10.3	527
1-2	6.0	4.8	0.0	4.8	7.6	105
3-4	12.6	14.1	1.8	14.1	19.3	62
5-6	(10.5)	(20.9)	(2.6)	(20.9)	(20.9)	25

Continued…

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Nagaland, 2019-20

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]						
1-2	6.9	8.0	0.7	8.0	8.9	130
3	7.3	4.8	1.3	5.3	10.7	580
Afraid of husband						
Sometimes	8.8	6.4	1.3	6.9	12.5	567
Never	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	134
Total	7.5	6.0	1.2	6.4	10.9	729

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. 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 gets drunk, women whose husbands displayed 3-6 marital control behaviours, women who do not participate in any of the three decisions, women who accept all the reasons for which wife-beating is justified, women do not accept any of the three reasons for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband, and women who afraid of husband most of the time, who are not shown separately.

[1] Currently married women only

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

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

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

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

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Nagaland, 2019-20

Type of spousal violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women
Experienced physical violence						
Ever[1]	(22.1)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(1.1)	(24.3)	44
In the past 12 months	(34.0)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(1.6)	(34.0)	29
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever[1]	20.8	0.0	5.6	1.0	22.8	47
In the past 12 months	(30.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(1.4)	(30.0)	32

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

Table 110 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Nagaland, 2019-20

| | Type of violence experienced | | | Marital status | | |
Source	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	64.6	*	*	61.2	(67.3)	63.5
Never sought help but told someone	30.6	*	*	30.4	(25.7)	28.6
Sought help	4.8	*	*	8.5	(7.0)	7.9
Don't know/missing	0.0	*	*	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Number of women who experienced violence	95	11	6	70	42	112
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	5	1	3	6	3	9

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-5 sample for Nagaland, there were 461 clusters. Hence, 461 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 461 clusters,

       $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 460 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and

       k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-5 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for 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. Tables A.2-A4 present the total, urban, and rural values of the statistic (R), their standard errors (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±2SE) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

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

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Nagaland, 2019-20

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	0.91	0.007	10112	10112	2.391	0.007	0.896	0.923
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.87	0.009	10112	10112	2.633	0.01	0.852	0.888
Using iodized salt	0.989	0.001	10085	10089	1.223	0.001	0.987	0.992
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1006.645	9.828	17571	17969	1.307	0.01	986.989	1026.301
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.148	0.005	16094	16497	1.759	0.034	0.138	0.158
Urban residence	0.349	0.012	9694	9694	2.441	0.034	0.325	0.373
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.088	0.005	9694	9694	1.685	0.055	0.078	0.097
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.444	0.011	9694	9694	2.204	0.025	0.422	0.466
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.393	0.008	9694	9694	1.652	0.021	0.377	0.41
Currently married	0.568	0.008	9694	9694	1.585	0.014	0.552	0.584
Married before age 18	0.125	0.006	8392	8347	1.55	0.045	0.114	0.137
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.574	0.013	5797	5508	1.976	0.022	0.548	0.599
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.453	0.012	5797	5508	1.827	0.026	0.429	0.477
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.12	0.007	5797	5508	1.686	0.06	0.106	0.135
Currently using pill	0.064	0.007	5797	5508	2.264	0.114	0.049	0.078
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.198	0.009	5797	5508	1.714	0.045	0.18	0.216
Currently using condom/*Nirodh*	0.033	0.003	5797	5508	1.311	0.094	0.027	0.039
Currently using female sterilization	0.144	0.007	5797	5508	1.62	0.052	0.129	0.159
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.722	0.014	2714	2518	1.607	0.019	0.694	0.75
Unmet need for family planning	0.091	0.007	5797	5508	1.757	0.073	0.078	0.105
Want no more children	0.555	0.009	5797	5508	1.349	0.016	0.537	0.572
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.052	0.004	5797	5508	1.376	0.077	0.044	0.06
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.207	0.016	2205	1985	1.772	0.076	0.175	0.238
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.102	0.009	2205	1985	1.419	0.092	0.083	0.121
Birth registration	0.732	0.014	2960	2696	1.381	0.019	0.704	0.76
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.553	0.018	3052	2679	1.586	0.032	0.518	0.588
Institutional delivery	0.457	0.017	3052	2679	1.547	0.037	0.423	0.49
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.477	0.019	2205	1985	1.721	0.039	0.439	0.514
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.441	0.018	2205	1985	1.691	0.042	0.404	0.478
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.434	0.038	265	232	1.188	0.087	0.358	0.509
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.034	0.004	2945	2595	1.132	0.118	0.026	0.042
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.545	0.056	115	89	1.076	0.103	0.433	0.657
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.315	0.055	115	89	1.109	0.173	0.206	0.424
Child received BCG vaccination	0.855	0.017	560	485	1.099	0.02	0.821	0.889
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.715	0.026	560	485	1.267	0.036	0.664	0.767
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.654	0.029	560	485	1.347	0.044	0.597	0.712
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.74	0.025	560	485	1.282	0.034	0.69	0.791
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.664	0.026	560	485	1.246	0.04	0.611	0.717
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.579	0.029	560	485	1.334	0.051	0.52	0.637
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.327	0.015	2842	2581	1.547	0.047	0.296	0.358
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.191	0.013	2785	2531	1.575	0.067	0.166	0.217
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.269	0.015	2876	2619	1.586	0.056	0.239	0.299
Children with any anaemia	0.427	0.016	2309	2072	1.469	0.038	0.395	0.46
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.289	0.009	9461	9468	1.923	0.031	0.271	0.307
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.11	0.005	8985	9018	1.629	0.049	0.1	0.121
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.144	0.007	8985	9018	1.843	0.047	0.131	0.158
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.85	0.62	0.013	8985	9018	2.585	0.021	0.593	0.646
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.962	0.009	1515	1535	1.83	0.009	0.944	0.98
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.256	0.019	1515	1535	1.686	0.074	0.218	0.294
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.103	0.016	1094	1094	1.744	0.156	0.071	0.135
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.715	0.079	27868	27908	1.643	0.046	1.558	1.872
Neonatal mortality	10.2	1.855	3062	2692	0.952	0.182	6.491	13.909
Postneonatal mortality	13.245	2.585	3083	2708	1.187	0.195	8.076	18.414
Infant mortality	23.445	3.26	3063	2692	1.128	0.139	16.925	29.964
Child mortality	9.811	2.025	3047	2718	1.012	0.206	5.761	13.861
Under-five mortality	33.026	3.9	3071	2697	1.113	0.118	25.226	40.826
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.098	0.004	15759	16311	1.685	0.042	0.09	0.107
Urban residence	0.369	0.024	1288	1300	1.79	0.065	0.321	0.417
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.057	0.011	1288	1300	1.681	0.191	0.035	0.079
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.531	0.024	1288	1300	1.694	0.044	0.483	0.578
Never married, including married *gauna* not performed	0.494	0.022	1288	1300	1.558	0.044	0.451	0.538
Currently married	0.491	0.021	1288	1300	1.49	0.042	0.449	0.532
Married before age 21	0.103	0.013	935	938	1.345	0.13	0.076	0.129
Want no more children	0.514	0.027	673	638	1.378	0.052	0.461	0.567
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.098	0.02	673	638	1.711	0.2	0.059	0.137
Men with any anaemia	0.1	0.013	1267	1286	1.435	0.128	0.074	0.125
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.075	0.01	1277	1295	1.288	0.134	0.055	0.095
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.239	0.019	1277	1295	1.547	0.078	0.202	0.276
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.90	0.294	0.019	1278	1297	1.478	0.064	0.256	0.332
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.979	0.005	1288	1300	1.342	0.005	0.968	0.99
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.401	0.033	1288	1300	2.418	0.083	0.335	0.467

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	0.935	0.009	2425	3264	1.86	0.01	0.916	0.953
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.815	0.017	2425	3264	2.141	0.021	0.781	0.849
Using iodized salt	0.993	0.002	2422	3258	1.179	0.002	0.989	0.997
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	979.956	18.091	4353	5890	1.214	0.018	943.774	1016.138
			WOMEN					
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.079	0.007	4039	5354	1.546	0.085	0.065	0.092
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.054	0.008	2575	3384	1.759	0.145	0.039	0.07
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.637	0.021	2575	3384	2.204	0.033	0.595	0.679
Never married, including married gauna not performed	0.437	0.015	2575	3384	1.567	0.035	0.406	0.468
Currently married	0.525	0.014	2575	3384	1.41	0.026	0.497	0.553
Married before age 18	0.119	0.012	2210	2928	1.695	0.098	0.096	0.143
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.61	0.028	1390	1777	2.105	0.045	0.554	0.665
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.485	0.027	1390	1777	1.976	0.055	0.432	0.538
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.125	0.013	1390	1777	1.423	0.101	0.099	0.15
Currently using pill	0.091	0.02	1390	1777	2.596	0.22	0.051	0.131
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.201	0.02	1390	1777	1.827	0.098	0.161	0.24
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.042	0.006	1390	1777	1.046	0.134	0.031	0.054
Currently using female sterilization	0.136	0.013	1390	1777	1.409	0.095	0.11	0.162
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.628	0.027	700	868	1.502	0.044	0.573	0.683
Unmet need for family planning	0.093	0.015	1390	1777	1.975	0.166	0.062	0.123
Want no more children	0.556	0.016	1390	1777	1.21	0.029	0.524	0.588
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.057	0.008	1390	1777	1.248	0.136	0.042	0.073
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.399	0.034	455	563	1.467	0.085	0.331	0.467
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.165	0.022	455	563	1.242	0.132	0.121	0.209
Birth registration	0.799	0.025	560	713	1.258	0.031	0.749	0.849
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.754	0.026	577	702	1.244	0.034	0.702	0.805
Institutional delivery	0.65	0.028	577	702	1.251	0.044	0.593	0.707
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.642	0.034	455	563	1.495	0.053	0.575	0.71
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.609	0.033	455	563	1.437	0.055	0.542	0.675
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.432	0.093	40	53	1.207	0.215	0.246	0.617
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.015	0.007	560	686	1.299	0.447	0.002	0.029
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.551	0.236	8	11	1.37	0.429	0.078	1.024
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.487	0.24	8	11	1.382	0.492	0.008	0.966
Child received BCG vaccination	0.888	0.032	109	133	1.025	0.036	0.825	0.951
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.806	0.046	109	133	1.12	0.057	0.713	0.898
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.72	0.069	109	133	1.515	0.096	0.581	0.858
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.836	0.045	109	133	1.152	0.054	0.746	0.926
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.765	0.05	109	133	1.139	0.065	0.666	0.865
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.689	0.07	109	133	1.486	0.101	0.55	0.828
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.271	0.033	538	678	1.582	0.122	0.205	0.337
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.217	0.034	523	662	1.734	0.159	0.148	0.286
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.245	0.035	546	691	1.724	0.143	0.175	0.315
Children with any anaemia	0.464	0.038	440	540	1.506	0.082	0.388	0.541
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.273	0.018	2518	3321	2.076	0.068	0.236	0.31
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.116	0.01	2417	3191	1.577	0.089	0.095	0.136
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.171	0.012	2417	3191	1.555	0.069	0.147	0.195
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.85	0.595	0.019	2417	3191	1.909	0.032	0.557	0.633
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.964	0.018	415	564	1.971	0.019	0.928	1
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.255	0.029	415	564	1.338	0.112	0.198	0.313
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.054	0.017	288	390	1.29	0.319	0.02	0.089
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.207	0.105	7375	9736	1.523	0.087	0.997	1.416
Neonatal mortality	8.396	3.435	579	704	0.865	0.409	1.525	15.266
Postneonatal mortality	8.589	4.503	587	711	1.151	0.524	0	17.595
Infant mortality	16.985	5.593	579	704	1.009	0.329	5.799	28.17
Child mortality	5.578	2.436	591	720	0.807	0.437	0.707	10.45
Under-five mortality	22.468	6.261	579	704	1.001	0.279	9.946	34.99
			MEN					
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.051	0.006	3999	5450	1.599	0.116	0.039	0.063
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.035	0.012	364	480	1.274	0.353	0.01	0.059
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.756	0.04	364	480	1.778	0.053	0.676	0.837
Never married, including married gauna not performed	0.538	0.036	364	480	1.39	0.068	0.466	0.611
Currently married	0.446	0.036	364	480	1.377	0.081	0.374	0.518
Married before age 21	0.119	0.024	260	342	1.209	0.204	0.071	0.168
Want no more children	0.486	0.038	168	214	0.988	0.079	0.41	0.563
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.108	0.044	168	214	1.822	0.409	0.02	0.195
Men with any anaemia	0.108	0.028	357	472	1.571	0.26	0.052	0.164
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.074	0.014	362	479	1.023	0.192	0.046	0.103
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.31	0.039	362	479	1.588	0.127	0.232	0.389
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.90	0.327	0.032	362	479	1.293	0.098	0.263	0.391
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.988	0.003	364	480	0.597	0.003	0.982	0.995
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.307	0.053	364	480	2.184	0.173	0.2	0.413

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	0.898	0.009	7687	6848	2.601	0.01	0.88	0.916
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.896	0.01	7687	6848	2.909	0.011	0.876	0.917
Using iodized salt	0.988	0.002	7663	6830	1.252	0.002	0.985	0.991
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1019.661	11.547	13218	12079	1.32	0.011	996.567	1042.754
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.181	0.006	12055	11144	1.852	0.036	0.168	0.194
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.106	0.006	7119	6310	1.677	0.058	0.094	0.118
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.34	0.012	7119	6310	2.173	0.036	0.316	0.365
Never married, including married gauna not performed	0.37	0.01	7119	6310	1.676	0.026	0.351	0.389
Currently married	0.591	0.01	7119	6310	1.679	0.017	0.572	0.611
Married before age 18	0.129	0.006	6182	5420	1.379	0.046	0.117	0.14
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.557	0.014	4407	3731	1.826	0.025	0.529	0.584
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.438	0.012	4407	3731	1.646	0.028	0.414	0.463
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.118	0.009	4407	3731	1.805	0.074	0.101	0.136
Currently using pill	0.051	0.005	4407	3731	1.449	0.095	0.041	0.06
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.197	0.009	4407	3731	1.565	0.048	0.178	0.215
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.028	0.004	4407	3731	1.453	0.129	0.021	0.035
Currently using female sterilization	0.148	0.009	4407	3731	1.709	0.062	0.13	0.167
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.771	0.014	2014	1650	1.539	0.019	0.742	0.8
Unmet need for family planning	0.091	0.007	4407	3731	1.512	0.072	0.078	0.104
Want no more children	0.554	0.01	4407	3731	1.4	0.019	0.533	0.575
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.05	0.005	4407	3731	1.42	0.094	0.04	0.059
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.131	0.015	1750	1422	1.857	0.117	0.1	0.161
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.077	0.009	1750	1422	1.458	0.124	0.058	0.096
Birth registration	0.708	0.016	2400	1983	1.42	0.023	0.675	0.74
Births delivered by a skilled provider	0.482	0.02	2475	1977	1.603	0.041	0.442	0.521
Institutional delivery	0.388	0.018	2475	1977	1.574	0.047	0.351	0.425
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.411	0.021	1750	1422	1.721	0.05	0.369	0.452
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.375	0.02	1750	1422	1.724	0.054	0.334	0.415
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.434	0.04	225	179	1.184	0.093	0.353	0.515
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	0.041	0.005	2385	1909	1.143	0.12	0.031	0.051
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.544	0.055	107	78	1.047	0.101	0.434	0.654
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.292	0.051	107	78	1.045	0.174	0.19	0.394
Child received BCG vaccination	0.843	0.02	451	351	1.125	0.024	0.803	0.883
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.681	0.03	451	351	1.323	0.044	0.621	0.742
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.63	0.03	451	351	1.244	0.047	0.571	0.689
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	0.704	0.03	451	351	1.335	0.043	0.644	0.764
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.626	0.03	451	351	1.273	0.048	0.565	0.686
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.537	0.03	451	351	1.233	0.056	0.477	0.597
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.347	0.017	2304	1903	1.525	0.049	0.313	0.381
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.182	0.012	2262	1868	1.411	0.067	0.158	0.207
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.277	0.016	2330	1928	1.51	0.057	0.246	0.309
Children with any anaemia	0.414	0.017	1869	1532	1.42	0.042	0.38	0.449
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	0.298	0.01	6943	6147	1.763	0.033	0.278	0.317
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.108	0.006	6568	5827	1.608	0.057	0.095	0.12
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.13	0.008	6568	5827	1.978	0.063	0.113	0.146
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.85	0.633	0.017	6568	5827	2.932	0.028	0.598	0.668
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.961	0.01	1100	971	1.648	0.01	0.941	0.98
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.256	0.025	1100	971	1.882	0.097	0.207	0.306
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.13	0.023	806	704	1.921	0.176	0.084	0.175
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.001	0.104	20494	18172	1.74	0.052	1.792	2.21
Neonatal mortality	10.841	2.198	2483	1988	0.997	0.203	6.446	15.236
Postneonatal mortality	14.92	3.147	2496	1997	1.233	0.211	8.627	21.214
Infant mortality	25.761	3.964	2484	1988	1.191	0.154	17.832	33.69
Child mortality	11.339	2.592	2456	1998	1.081	0.229	6.156	16.523
Under-five mortality	36.808	4.775	2492	1993	1.172	0.13	27.258	46.359
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.122	0.005	11760	10861	1.703	0.043	0.112	0.133
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.07	0.016	924	820	1.876	0.225	0.039	0.102
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.398	0.025	924	820	1.521	0.062	0.349	0.447
Never married, including married gauna not performed	0.468	0.027	924	820	1.64	0.058	0.414	0.522
Currently married	0.517	0.026	924	820	1.549	0.049	0.466	0.568
Married before age 21	0.093	0.016	675	596	1.4	0.168	0.062	0.125
Want no more children	0.528	0.035	505	424	1.552	0.065	0.459	0.597
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.093	0.019	505	424	1.492	0.208	0.055	0.132
Men with any anaemia	0.095	0.012	910	813	1.148	0.124	0.071	0.118
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m^2	0.075	0.014	915	816	1.416	0.181	0.048	0.102
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m^2	0.197	0.019	915	816	1.414	0.095	0.16	0.235
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.90	0.275	0.023	916	817	1.577	0.085	0.228	0.321
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	0.974	0.008	924	820	1.572	0.008	0.957	0.99
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.456	0.039	924	820	2.398	0.086	0.377	0.535