

Chapter 2

HEALTH

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A healthy population is an important factor for economic progress and development. As healthy population lives longer, they are more productive and save more. Therefore, it is essential to explore the various health indicators concerning women in the state. The following parameters have been examined in this chapter:

- 2.1:** *Infant Mortality Rates by Sex in Nagaland (CRS Rates)*
- 2.2:** *Comparison of Infant Mortality Rates by Sex in Nagaland with India (CRS Rates)*
- 2.3:** *Registration of Live Births*
- 2.4:** *Registration of Deaths*
- 2.5:** *District wise Births to women aged 15-19 years out of total births in percent (%).*
- 2.6:** *District wise Mean number of children born to women aged 40-49 years.*
- 2.7:** *Live Births by Birth Order of Age of Mother in Rural Areas*
- 2.8:** *Live Births by Birth Order of Age of Mother in Urban Areas*
- 2.9:** *District wise Institutional deliveries in percent (%)*
- 2.10:** *District wise Deliveries at home conducted by skilled health personnel in percent (%)*
- 2.11:** *District wise Prevalence of Anaemia in pregnant women aged 15-49 years in percent (%).*
- 2.12:** *District wise Prevalence of Severe Anaemia in pregnant women aged 15-49 years in percent (%).*
- 2.13:** *District wise Prevalence of Anaemia in women aged 15-49 years in percent (%).*
- 2.14:** *District wise Prevalence of Severe Anaemia in women aged 15-49 years in percent (%).*
- 2.15:** *District wise Mean age at marriage for girls.*
- 2.16:** *District wise Mean age at marriage for boys.*
- 2.17:** *District wise currently married women below 18 years of aged in percent (%).*
- 2.18:** *District wise currently married men married below 21 years of aged in percent (%).*
- 2.19:** *Family Planning Aceptors by Method in Nagaland*
- 2.20:** *District-wise Contraceptive Prevalence among Women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49*
- 2.21:** *Gender-wise number of Clients Tested for HIV at ICTC Centers in Nagaland*
- 2.22:** *Trends in percentage of Women married by Age 18 and married to Men 10 years older in Nagaland/India as per National Family Health Surveys.*
- 2.23:** *District-Wise Mothers and Births assisted by Medical Conveniences in Nagaland as per District Level House Hold Survey.*
- 2.24:** *District -Wise Proportion of Births attended by skilled health Professionals*
- 2.25:** *District-wise Antenatal Care Coverage*
- 2.26:** *Nagaland Key Indicators as per national Family Health Survey III & IV*

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

- As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) – IV conducted during 2015-16, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Nagaland was 2.7 as compared to NFHS –III which was 3.7 in 2005-06. The TFR in Urban areas was 1.8 which is lower than the Rural TFR of 3.4. Statistics reveal that improvement in educational standard lowers the TFR.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

- During NFHS – IV (2015-16), the Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births) was 30 registering a decline from NFHS –III (2005-06) of 38. The IMR in urban areas was 21 and the IMR in rural areas was 33 due to lesser medical facilities in rural areas.

Under Five Mortality Rate

- Under five mortality rate in NFHS –III was 65 which has significantly declined to 37 during NFHS-IV.

Registration of Live Births and Deaths.

- In 2011, live birth registered for male and female was 24387 and 21282 respectively which correspondingly increased to 37101 and 35883 during 2016. It shows that live birth for male is higher than female.
- Registration of death for male and female in 2011 was 3822 and 3134 respectively. Whereas, during 2016, it declined to 1553 for male and 591 for female. This could be due to improvement in health sector and also lesser reporting of death events.
- Districts of Phek and Dimapur have higher Proportion of Births attended by skilled health Professionals during 2017-18. Whereas, districts of Wokha and Peren have lower proportion of Births attended by skilled health Professionals. This imbalances amongst the districts needs to be rectified by the policy makers.

Family Planning and AIDS

- Family planning over the years have increased. During 2011-12, there were 2202 persons who opted sterilization method, 2248 I.U.D insertion method, 116320 C.C users and 14721 nos. of Oral Pill Users which has increased to 1532 - sterilization method, 4281- I.U.D insertion method, 116035 - C.C users and 19105 nos. of oral pill users during 2017-18. C.C users comprise of 82.32% under family planning method.
- As reported by Nagaland State AIDS control Society (NSACS) during 2017, 44220 numbers of female clients and 46016 numbers of male clients were tested for HIV at ICTC Centers. Out of which, 899 number of female and 902 number of male were tested HIV +ve.

Table-2.1: Infant Mortality Rates by Sex in Nagaland (CRS Rates) from 2009 to 2016

Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2009	1.70	1.63	1.66	1.58	1.56	1.57	1.83	1.72	1.77
2010	1.85	1.53	1.68	1.75	1.56	1.65	1.98	1.49	1.72
2011	1.55	1.60	1.58	1.49	1.55	1.52	1.63	1.66	1.65
2012	2.39	2.66	2.54	2.89	2.87	2.88	1.74	2.40	2.10
2013	1.59	1.56	1.57	1.49	1.54	1.52	1.74	1.57	1.65
2014	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.25	0.21	0.11	0.08	0.09
2015	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.02
2016	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10

Source: 1.Vital Statistics of India Based on The Civil Registration System(2009-2013), ORGI.
2.DES, Nagaland (2014- 2016)

Table-2.2: Comparison of Infant Mortality Rates by Sex in Nagaland with India (CRS Rates) from 2009 to 2016

Year	NAGALAND			INDIA		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009	1.70	1.63	1.66	8.97	9.38	9.19
2010	1.85	1.53	1.68	8.95	9.38	9.18
2011	1.55	1.60	1.58	8.77	10.14	9.49
2012	2.39	2.66	2.54	7.27	8.65	8.00
2013	1.59	1.56	1.57	7.57	9.03	8.34
2014	0.15	0.19	0.17	NA	NA	NA
2015	0.05	0.00	0.03	NA	NA	NA
2016	0.00	0.10	0.10	NA	NA	NA

Source: 1.Vital Statistics of India Based on The Civil Registration System(2009-2013), ORGI.
2. R&BD, DES, Nagaland (2014-2016)

Table-2.3: District-wise registration of Live Births From 2011 to 2016

Sl. No	District	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	4769	4292	9061	4771	4294	9065	4773	4292	9065	3876	3760	7636	3605	3592	7197	4328	4691	9019
2	Phek	1536	1443	2979	1538	1443	2981	1542	1327	2869	2626	1997	4623	2115	1740	3855	2714	2654	5368
3	Mokokchung	3421	3091	6512	3422	3093	6515	3425	3078	6503	1868	1983	3851	1000	1046	2046	1088	1087	2175
4	Wokha	1712	1501	3213	1714	1503	3217	1718	1494	3212	889	718	1607	1163	768	1931	677	502	1179
5	Zunheboto	1641	1422	3063	1642	1424	3066	1645	1419	3064	1704	1441	3145	1808	1605	3413	1249	1177	2426
6	Tuensang	1627	1561	3188	1629	1563	3192	1632	1558	3190	5638	4667	10305	4120	3305	7425	2161	1959	4120
7	Mon	1907	1742	3649	1909	1743	3652	1911	1743	3654	3879	3291	7170	1829	1597	3426	4340	4102	8442
8	Dimapur	4956	4361	9317	4958	4363	9321	4960	4357	9317	6577	5220	11797	21200	19583	40783	17189	16518	33707
9	Peren	879	677	1556	881	679	1560	883	667	1550	2596	2366	4962	2668	2416	5084	2223	2087	4310
10	Longleng	943	717	1660	945	719	1664	947	804	1751	1219	1139	2358	1699	1445	3144	1005	971	1976
11	Kiphire	996	475	1471	998	478	1476	1001	593	1594	823	673	1496	714	521	1235	127	135	262
	Total	24387	21282	45669	24407	21302	45709	24437	21332	45769	31695	27255	58950	41921	37618	79539	37101	35883	72984

Source: RB&D Section, DES, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table-2.4 : District-wise registration of Deaths From 2011 to 2016

Sl.No	District	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	699	488	1187	698	490	1188	702	493	1195	220	70	290	183	64	247	311	125	436
2	Phek	345	308	653	347	310	657	349	313	662	88	29	117	114	33	147	112	48	160
3	Mokokchung	533	508	1041	535	508	1043	539	511	1050	183	50	233	58	36	94	152	63	215
4	Wokha	322	293	615	324	295	619	326	297	623	67	21	88	28	21	49	29	14	43
5	Zunheboto	209	191	400	211	193	404	213	196	409	101	38	139	68	36	104	82	24	106
6	Tuensang	269	238	507	270	240	510	272	242	514	120	29	149	85	32	117	21	6	27
7	Mon	318	159	477	320	161	481	322	163	485	120	35	155	56	15	71	26	25	51
8	Dimapur	831	706	1537	838	708	1546	842	711	1553	523	166	689	814	251	1065	708	246	954
9	Peren	102	81	183	103	83	186	105	85	190	35	6	41	24	10	34	67	26	93
10	Longleng	95	75	170	96	77	173	98	79	177	30	7	37	37	16	53	40	12	52
11	Kiphire	99	87	186	100	89	189	104	94	198	32	5	37	60	28	88	5	2	7
	Total	3822	3134	6956	3842	3154	6996	3872	3184	7056	1519	456	1975	1527	542	2069	1553	591	2144

Source: RB&D Section, DES, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table-2.5 : District-wise Births to women aged 15-19 years out of total births in percent(%).

Sl. No.	District	Source	Periodicity(and latest available)	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kohima	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	5.9	7.0	Not available
2	Dimapur	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	7.7	5.0	Not available
3	Peren	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	0.0	0.0	Not available
4	Phek	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	0.0	0.0	Not available
5	Mokokchung	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	1.0	1.2	Not available
6	Wokha	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	4.0	5.8	Not available
7	Zunheboto	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	0.0	0.0	Not available
8	Tuensang	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	2.2	2.1	Not available
9	Kiphire	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	0.0	0.0	Not available
10	Longleng	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	0.0	0.0	Not available
11	Mon	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	1.3	0.0	Not available

Source: www.niti.gov.in

Table-2.6 : District-wise Mean number of children ever born to women aged 40-49 years.

Sl. No.	District	Source	Periodicity(and latest available)	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kohima	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	2.9	3.3	Not available
2	Dimapur	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	3.6	3.9	Not available
3	Peren	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	2.9	2.7	Not available
4	Phek	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	3.5	3.6	Not available
5	Mokokchung	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	2.9	3.1	Not available
6	Wokha	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	3.3	3.2	Not available
7	Zunheboto	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	3.1	2.9	Not available
8	Tuensang	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	2.7	2.7	Not available
9	Kiphire	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	2.5	2.8	Not available
10	Longleng	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	3.5	3.6	Not available
11	Mon	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	3.7	3.8	Not available

Source: www.niti.gov.in

Table 2.7: Live Births By Birth Order And Age Of Mother, 2016 ; Rural Areas

Child Birth Order	Age of Mother									
	Below 15 Years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and Above	Age Not Stated	All Ages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	0	490	1467	3732	2900	1801	0	0	57	10447
2	0	470	1221	2578	3100	3686	0	0	23	11078
3	0	0	620	1679	2671	2722	770	0	0	8462
4	0	0	0	537	1022	2450	257	310		4576
5	0	0	0	261	520	410	0	0	217	1408
6	0	0	0	0	234	211	0	0	0	445
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	960	3308	8787	10447	11280	1027	310	297	36416

Source: RB&D Section, DES, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 2.8: Live Births By Birth Order And Age Of Mother, 2016; Urban Areas

Child Birth Order	Age of Mother									
	Below 15 Years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and Above	Age Not Stated	All Ages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	0	940	2374	2890	2257	1100	346		13	9920
2	0	211	1233	3191	3200	4089	1480	23		13427
3	0	0	0	1198	2395	2558	1467	47	12	7677
4	0	0	0	345	1100	1890	2014	10	0	5359
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	0	0	134
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	51
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Above 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1151	3607	7624	8952	9637	5492	80	25	36568

Source: RB&D Section, DES, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table-2.9 : Districtwise Institutional deliveries in percent(%).

Sl. No.	District	Source	Periodicity(and latest available)	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kohima	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	44.4	44.1	Not available
2	Dimapur	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	52.0	46.0	Not available
3	Peren	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	21.2	20.0	Not available
4	Phek	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	33.3	30.8	Not available
5	Mokokchung	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	42.9	35.0	Not available
6	Wokha	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	18.2	17.0	Not available
7	Zunheboto	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	20.7	17.9	Not available
8	Tuensang	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	10.5	7.5	Not available
9	Kiphire	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	32.4	31.3	Not available
10	Longleng	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	17.4	17.2	Not available
11	Mon	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	16.0	6.2	Not available

Source: www.niti.gov.in

Table-2.10 : Districtwise Deliveries at home conducted by skilled health personnel in percent(%).

Sl. No.	District	Source	Periodicity(and latest available)	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kohima	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	15.3	14.7	Not available
2	Dimapur	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	13.6	14.5	Not available
3	Peren	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	12.2	10.6	Not available
4	Phek	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	29.6	30.8	Not available
5	Mokokchung	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	35.8	40.4	Not available
6	Wokha	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	35.3	26.6	Not available
7	Zunheboto	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	27.3	25.0	Not available
8	Tuensang	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	3.9	4.0	Not available
9	Kiphire	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	2.9	3.1	Not available
10	Longleng	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	12.9	14.1	Not available
11	Mon	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	24.0	26.0	Not available

Source: www.niti.gov.in

Table-2.11 : Districtwise Prevalence of Anaemia in pregnant women aged 15-49 years in percent(%).

Sl. No.	District	Source	Periodicity(and latest available)	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kohima	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	40.0	58.3	Not available
2	Dimapur	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	81.5	80.5	Not available
3	Peren	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	66.7	71.4	Not available
4	Phek	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	47.8	52.4	Not available
5	Mokokchung	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	48.1	53.3	Not available
6	Wokha	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	49.0	53.3	Not available
7	Zunheboto	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	33.3	30.3	Not available
8	Tuensang	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	48.6	41.9	Not available
9	Kiphire	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	100.0	100.0	Not available
10	Longleng	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	36.1	38.2	Not available
11	Mon	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	56.1	55.9	Not available

Source: www.niti.gov.in

Table-2.12 : District-wise Prevalence of Severe Anaemia in pregnant women aged 15-49 years in percent(%).

Sl. No.	District	Source	Periodicity(and latest available)	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kohima	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	3.8	0.0	Not available
2	Dimapur	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	1.3	2.5	Not available
3	Peren	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	40.0	37.5	Not available
4	Phek	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	8.7	9.5	Not available
5	Mokokchung	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	11.1	13.3	Not available
6	Wokha	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	6.0	3.2	Not available
7	Zunheboto	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	0.0	0.0	Not available
8	Tuensang	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	4.3	4.8	Not available
9	Kiphire	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	100.0	100.0	Not available
10	Longleng	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	8.1	8.6	Not available
11	Mon	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	12.2	14.7	Not available

Source: www.niti.gov.in

Table-2.13 : Districtwise Prevalence of Anaemia in women aged 15-49 years in percent(%).

Sl. No.	District	Source	Periodicity(and latest available)	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kohima	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	41.7	42.7	Not available
2	Dimapur	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	71.7	75.4	Not available
3	Peren	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	47.7	50.0	Not available
4	Phek	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	53.2	53.4	Not available
5	Mokokchung	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	51.3	51.1	Not available
6	Wokha	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	42.4	45.3	Not available
7	Zunheboto	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	43.5	42.9	Not available
8	Tuensang	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	45.2	44.4	Not available
9	Kiphire	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	61.8	61.8	Not available
10	Longleng	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	34.3	31.9	Not available
11	Mon	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	54.4	56.6	Not available

Source: www.niti.gov.in

Table-2.14 : District wise Prevalence of Severe Anaemia in women aged 15-49 years in percent(%).

Sl. No.	District	Source	Periodicity(and latest available)	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kohima	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	4.7	3.8	Not available
2	Dimapur	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	3.5	3.9	Not available
3	Peren	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	18.5	18.2	Not available
4	Phek	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	13.9	13.1	Not available
5	Mokokchung	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	6.0	3.9	Not available
6	Wokha	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	1.7	1.7	Not available
7	Zunheboto	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	5.2	5.3	Not available
8	Tuensang	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	3.0	3.1	Not available
9	Kiphire	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	12.0	12.0	Not available
10	Longleng	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	2.4	2.3	Not available
11	Mon	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	3.2	3.7	Not available

Source: www.niti.gov.in

Table-2.15 : District-wise Mean age at marriage for girls.

Sl. No.	District	Source	Periodicity(and latest available)	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kohima	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	25.7	24.3	Not available
2	Dimapur	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	21.3	22.5	Not available
3	Peren	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	22.2	22.2	Not available
4	Phek	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	25.8	25.9	Not available
5	Mokokchung	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	25.1	24.3	Not available
6	Wokha	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	23.0	23.0	Not available
7	Zunheboto	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	25.8	25.0	Not available
8	Tuensang	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	22.5	21.9	Not available
9	Kiphire	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	26.8	26.8	Not available
10	Longleng	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	25.6	25.6	Not available
11	Mon	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	22.4	22.8	Not available

Source: www.niti.gov.in

Table-2.16 : District-wise Mean age at marriage for boys.

Sl. No.	District	Source	Periodicity(and latest available)	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kohima	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	29.7	30.8	Not available
2	Dimapur	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	26.7	26.6	Not available
3	Peren	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	23.7	23.6	Not available
4	Phek	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	26.3	26.2	Not available
5	Mokokchung	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	29.2	29.2	Not available
6	Wokha	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	26.2	25.3	Not available
7	Zunheboto	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	27.7	28.1	Not available
8	Tuensang	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	26.9	26.9	Not available
9	Kiphire	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	27.3	27.3	Not available
10	Longleng	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	26.6	26.6	Not available
11	Mon	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	27.4	27.4	Not available

Source: www.niti.gov.in

Table-2.17 : District-wise Currently married women below 18 years of aged in percent(%).

Sl. No.	District	Source	Periodicity(and latest available)	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kohima	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	2.3	3.8	Not available
2	Dimapur	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	13.3	9.7	Not available
3	Peren	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	8.1	8.3	Not available
4	Phek	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	0.0	0.0	Not available
5	Mokokchung	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	2.9	4.3	Not available
6	Wokha	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	0.0	0.0	Not available
7	Zunheboto	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	0.0	0.0	Not available
8	Tuensang	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	0.0	0.0	Not available
9	Kiphire	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	0.0	0.0	Not available
10	Longleng	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	0.0	0.0	Not available
11	Mon	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	10.5	7.1	Not available

Source: www.niti.gov.in

Table-2.18 : District-wise Currently married men married below 21 years of aged in percent(%).

Sl. No.	District	Source	Periodicity(and latest available)	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kohima	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	7.5	8.0	Not available
2	Dimapur	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	5.7	3.3	Not available
3	Peren	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	14.2	15.6	Not available
4	Phek	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	3.8	4.0	Not available
5	Mokokchung	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	4.7	6.0	Not available
6	Wokha	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	13.2	17.9	Not available
7	Zunheboto	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	0.0	0.0	Not available
8	Tuensang	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	7.4	10.0	Not available
9	Kiphire	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	2.9	2.9	Not available
10	Longleng	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	1.3	1.3	Not available
11	Mon	DLHS-4	Approximately every five years(2012-13)	12.0	10.0	Not available

Source: www.niti.gov.in

Table-2.19: Family Planning Acceptors by Method in Nagaland from 2008-09 to 2017-18
(in numbers)

Sl. No	Year	Sterilization (Tubectomy)	I.U.D Insertion	C.C Users (Nirodh Users)	Oral pills Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2008-09	435	664	12169	5184
2	2009-10	1144	2229	32838	8693
3	2010-11	1668	2061	72966	9558
4	2011-12	2202	2248	116320	14721
5	2012-13	2279	3276	116693	16665
6	2013-14	1885	3735	174344	17939
7	2014-15	1455	3611	168705	18631
8	2015-16	1527	4055	125301	21795
9	2016-17	1613	4434	110761	18614
10	2017-18	1532	4281	116035	19105

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland: Kohima.

Family planning method in percentage (2017-18)

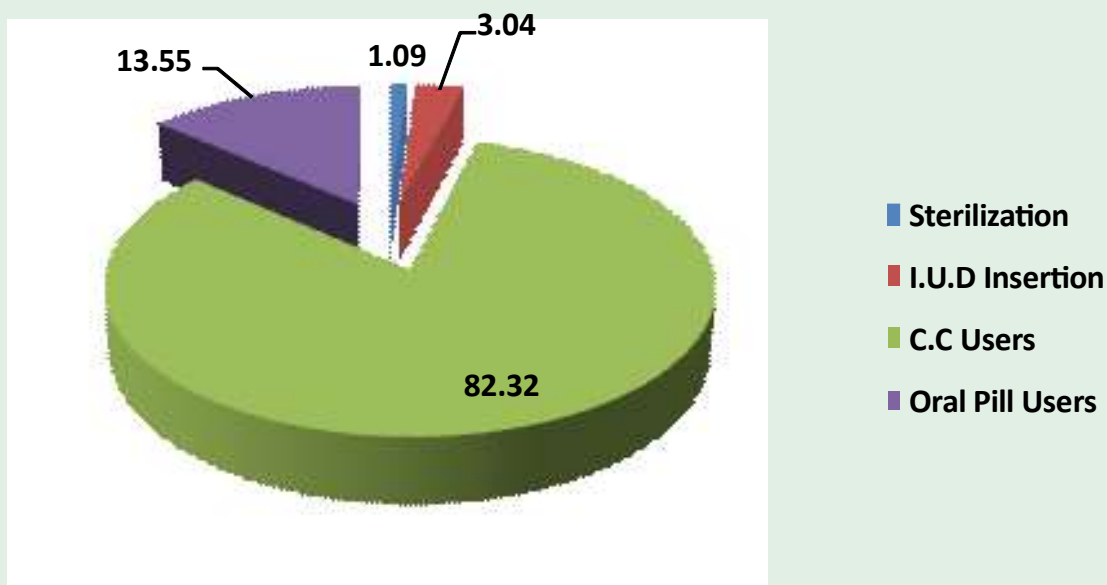


Table-2.20: District-wise Contraceptive Prevalence among Women who are married or in a union, aged 15-49 during 2015 to 2017.

Sl. No.	District	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mon	1981.0	2427.0	1482
2	Mokokchung	1114.0	728.0	745
3	Zunheboto	1225.0	1292.0	1346
4	Wokha	1687.0	782.0	615
5	Dimapur	7278.0	4500.0	4694
6	Phek	2128.0	1498.0	1422
7	Tuensang	1399.0	2003.0	1664
8	Longleng	372.0	445.0	400
9	Kiphire	1416.0	1628.0	1745
10	Kohima	5271.0	5246.0	6134
11	Peren	1535.0	1950.0	2061
12	Nagaland	25406.0	22499.0	22308

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table-2.21: Gender-wise number of Clients Tested for HIV at ICTC Centers in Nagaland from 2006-07 to 2017-18

Year	Tested for HIV			HIV +ve			Percentage of HIV +ve		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2006-07	10498	20594	31092	520	652	1172	4.95	3.17	3.77
2007-08	21508	36869	58377	503	662	1165	2.34	1.80	2.00
2008-09	23262	36275	59537	716	847	1563	3.08	2.33	2.63
2009-10	34169	46047	80216	848	885	1733	2.48	1.92	2.16
2010-11	35140	44120	79260	839	828	1667	2.39	1.88	2.10
2011-12	38363	48565	86928	901	886	1787	2.35	1.82	2.06
2012-13	42394	48455	90849	851	833	1684	2.01	1.72	1.85
2013-14	47358	48219	95577	803	850	1653	1.70	1.76	1.73
2014-15	50248	48931	99179	919	916	1835	1.83	1.87	1.85
2015-16	48760	46611	95371	767	849	1616	1.57	1.82	1.69
2016-17	46154	44770	90924	830	867	1697	1.80	1.94	1.87
2017-18	46016	44220	90236	902	899	1801	1.96	2.03	2.00
Nagaland	443870	513676	957546	9399	9974	19373	2.12	1.94	2.02

** The total number of clients tested for HIV in Nagaland since inception i.e from 1999 till 31st March' 2016 is 8,47,842 and HIV positive detected is 19,606. However, gender break-up is not available prior to March 2006.

Source: Nagaland State AIDS control Society(NSACS), Nagaland: Kohima.

Table-2.22: Trends in percentage of Women married by Age 18 and married to Men 10 years older in Nagaland/India as per National Family Health Surveys-I,II and III.

Sl. No.	State/Country	Percentage of Women married by exact Age 18 among Women Age 20-24 years.		
		NFHS-I	NFHS-II	NFHS-III
1	2	3	4	5
1	Nagaland	16.4	22.9	21.1
2	India	54.2	50.0	47.4

NFHS-1: National Family Health Survey-1

NFHS-2: National Family Health Survey-2

NFHS-3: National Family Health Survey-3

Table 2.23: District-Wise Mothers and Births assisted by Medical Conveniences in Nagaland as per District Level House Hold Survey. 2015-16 (April-March)

	Dimapur	Kiphire	Kohima	Longlang	Mkg	Mon	Peren	Phek	Tsg	Wokha	Zbt	Nagaland
ANC-Registration	24065	1003	8040	853	1803	3262	2064	1717	2612	2202	1225	48846
HD-SBA	750	169	163	175	224	523	104	599	177	139	350	3373

2016-17(April-March)

	Dimapur	Kiphire	Kohima	Longlang	Mkg	Mon	Peren	Phek	Tsg	Wokha	Zbt	Nagaland
ANC-Registration	23315	860	8058	890	1808	2664	2029	1630	2334	2525	1053	47166
HD-SBA	564	136	105	174	124	320	60	537	58	118	121	2317

2017-18(April-Aug)

	Dimapur	Kiphire	Kohima	Longlang	Mkg	Mon	Peren	Phek	Tsg	Wokha	Zbt	Nagaland
ANC-Registration	9911	411	1533	284	793	1227	773	704	1087	764	552	18039
HD-SBA	142	54	32	42	41	110	19	137	14	31	11	633

Source: District Level House Hold Survey-IV

Table 2.24(A): District -Wise Proportion of Births attended by Skilled health Professionals during 2016-17

Sl.No.	District	Expected delivery	2016-17			
			Rural	Urban	Total	%
1	Dimapur	5349	564			11
2	Kiphire	1043	136			13
3	Kohma	3804	105			3
4	Longleng	713	174			24
5	Mokokchung	2721	124			5
6	Mon	3530	320			9
7	Peren	1337	60			4
8	Phek	2300	537			23
9	Tuensang	2772	58			2
10	Wokha	2341	118			5
11	Zunheboto	1986	121			6

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 2.24(B): District -Wise Proportion of Births attended by Skilled health Professionals during 2017-18

Sl.No.	District	Expected delivery	2017-18			
			Rural	Urban	Total	%
1	Dimapur	5349	325			6
2	Kiphire	1043	113			11
3	Kohma	3804	88			2
4	Longleng	713	102			14
5	Mokokchung	2721	111			4
6	Mon	3530	279			8
7	Peren	1337	58			4
8	Phek	2300	475			21
9	Tuensang	2772	90			3
10	Wokha	2341	38			2
11	Zunheboto	1986	223			11

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 2.25(A): District-wise Antenatal Care Coverage during 2016-17

Sl.No.	District	Expected Pregnancy	2016-17			
			Rural	Urban	Total	%
1	Dimapur	5884	23315			396
2	Kiphire	1147	860			75
3	Kohma	4184	8058			193
4	Longleng	784	890			114
5	Mokokchung	2993	1808			60
6	Mon	3883	2664			69
7	Peren	1471	2029			138
8	Phek	2530	1630			64
9	Tuensang	3049	2334			77
10	Wokha	2575	2525			98
11	Zunheboto	2185	1053			48

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 2.25(B): District -Wise Antenatal Care Coverage during 2017-18.

Sl.No.	District	Expected Pregnancy	2017-18			
			Rural	Urban	Total	%
1	Dimapur	5884	20581			350
2	Kiphire	1147	963			84
3	Kohma	4184	3198			76
4	Longleng	784	637			81
5	Mokokchung	2993	1377			46
6	Mon	3883	2620			67
7	Peren	1471	1406			96
8	Phek	2530	1503			59
9	Tuensang	3049	2031			67
10	Wokha	2575	919			36
11	Zunheboto	2185	1075			49

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 2.26 Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population (female) age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	90.2	75.6	81.0	68.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	30.0	33.1	32.0	39.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,011	946	968	991
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,014	935	956	984
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered (%)	80.2	63.8	68.3	36.9
6. Households with electricity (%)	99.6	95.6	97.0	82.9
7. Households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	79.9	80.9	80.6	62.8
8. Households using improved sanitation facility ² (%)	68.2	79.0	75.2	46.5
9. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	67.1	14.4	32.8	22.4
10. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.6	99.4	99.5	97.8
11. Households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance (%)	4.3	7.0	6.1	1.6
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49)				
12. Women who are literate (%)	89.9	75.1	81.0	75.2
13. Men who are literate (%)	93.2	80.6	85.6	83.1
14. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.1	21.7	33.3	21.5
Marriage and Fertility				
15. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.3	15.8	13.3	21.4
16. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	2.0	11.9	7.9	18.2
17. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.8	3.4	2.7	3.7
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.8	7.9	5.7	7.5
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
19. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	21	33	29	38
20. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	25	42	37	65
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15- 49 years)				
21. Any method ⁴ (%)	31.3	24.2	26.7	29.7
22. Any modern method ⁴ (%)	25.5	19.2	21.4	22.5
23. Female sterilization (%)	10.3	8.5	9.1	9.9
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
25. IUD/PPIUD (%)	7.3	6.4	6.7	5.2
26. Pill (%)	5.6	3.2	4.0	4.7
27. Condom (%)	2.0	1.0	1.3	2.6

Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years) ⁵				
28. Total unmet need (%)	22.5	22.0	22.2	28.4
29. Unmet need for spacing (%)	10.7	11.5	11.2	10.0
Quality of Family Planning Services				
30. Health worker ever talked to female non users about family planning (%)	6.9	6.1	6.4	6.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current methods ⁶ (%)	32.0	31.9	31.9	23.2

1 Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant. 2 Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. 3 Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas. 4 Includes other methods that are not shown separately

5 Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want

- to become pregnant. · Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy. · Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: · At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children. · Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy. · Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

6 Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years. 'na' not available

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

Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	36.7	19.8	24.9	29.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	28.7	9.2	15.0	12.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁷ (%)	77.5	58.1	63.9	50.7
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.7	3.0	4.4	1.2
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care ⁸ (%)	4.9	1.3	2.4	0.6
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	71.4	75.3	73.9	na
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	36.3	16.3	22.3	10.2
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	27.5	31.8	29.7	na
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)	6,448	5,401	5,834	na
41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/ midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	2.1	1.4	1.6	na

Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
43. Institutional births (%)	56.3	24.0	32.8	11.6
44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	40.2	19.5	25.1	7.3
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	10.0	8.4	8.9	13.3
46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	65.6	32.3	41.3	24.7
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.4	3.4	5.8	2.0
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	35.7	25.8	31.4	18.5
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	16.5	11.2	13.5	15.8
Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%)	41.6	33.4	35.7	21.0
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	77.2	65.0	68.4	46.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	58.8	50.1	52.5	46.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	58.0	49.7	52.0	28.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	57.0	47.8	50.4	27.3
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	52.2	43.4	45.8	na
56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	37.9	22.9	27.1	6.6
57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)	84.6	94.7	91.7	93.1
58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)	15.4	4.5	7.8	6.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.3	4.9	5.0	6.4
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	43.5	39.7	40.8	16.5
61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	18.7	15.4	16.3	na
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	33.8	17.1	22.0	16.5
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.6	1.3	1.4	4.2
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	41.4	26.1	31.3	24.4

Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	48.6	55.0	53.2	51.4
66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	41.1	45.5	44.5	29.5
67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	67.3	71.9	70.7	69.0
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,11} (%)	19.4	16.9	17.5	na
69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,11} (%)	29.0	17.8	21.4	na
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10,11} (%)	22.6	17.1	18.6	na
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	22.5	30.9	28.6	38.8
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	10.1	11.7	11.2	13.3
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	3.9	4.3	4.2	5.2
74. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	13.6	18.0	16.8	25.2

7 Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of 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. Not exactly comparable with NFHS-3 due to differences in definition. 8 Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days. 9 Based on the last child born in the 5 years before the survey. 10 Based on the youngest child living with the mother. 11 Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group). 12 Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. 13 Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁴ (%)	12.9	11.8	12.2	17.4
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	12.8	10.6	11.5	14.2
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁴ (%)	20.7	13.2	16.2	6.4
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	16.6	12.3	14.0	5.7

Anaemia among Children and Adults¹⁵				
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	17.6	23.1	21.6	*
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	21.2	25.3	23.7	*
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	29.1	28.8	28.9	*
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	21.4	25.5	23.9	*
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	9.6	10.5	10.1	*
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)¹⁶				
Women				
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	7.1	7.3	7.2	na
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	2.7	2.9	2.8	na
Men				
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	11.1	8.8	9.7	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	5.7	4.0	4.7	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15)				
Women				
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.4	9.8	10.5	na
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.7	3.0	3.3	na
90. Very high (Systolic \geq 180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.4	2.1	2.2	na
Men				
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.0	13.9	16.7	na
92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	6.9	3.9	5.1	na
93. Very high (Systolic \geq 180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic \geq 110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.2	0.8	1.3	na
Women Age 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:				
94. Cervix (%)	17.7	12.5	14.6	na
95. Breast (%)	2.7	1.5	2.0	na
96. Oral cavity (%)	18.5	10.2	13.5	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%)	15.8	9.6	12.2	17.4
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ¹⁷ of HIV/AIDS (%)	29.2	20.5	23.9	31.1

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99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	46.2	34.6	39.5	42.2
100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	70.4	58.7	63.4	69.3
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)				
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	97.7	97.2	97.4	96.9
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	23.8	21.2	22.3	21.5
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	11.3	13.6	12.7	15.2
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	0.4	2.3	1.5	na
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	25.9	41.1	34.7	na
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	54.8	27.3	38.9	7.4
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	82.7	61.6	70.5	na
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ¹⁸ (%)	82.0	66.1	72.6	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	33.1	23.9	27.5	28.1
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	70.8	68.5	69.4	67.9
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	4.7	2.4	3.3	3.5
112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	41.5	37.3	39.0	38.5
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past 12 months ¹⁹ (%)	43.9	46.7	45.4	na
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past 12 months) ¹⁹ (%)	47.3	38.0	41.8	na

14 Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. 15 Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. 16 Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication).

17 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. 18 Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. 19 Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco

Table 2.27(A) HIV TESTING STATUS AT ICTC CENTERS 2016-17 (NAGALAND)

District Wise	GENERAL CLIENT TESTED FOR HIV											PREGNANT WOMEN TESTED FOR HIV		
	TESTED			POSITIVE			% POSITIVE			TESTED	POSITIVE	%		
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL					
Dimapur	10116	6383	16499	319	283	602	3.15	4.43	3.65	4355	70	1.61		
Kiphire	1547	940	2487	37	34	71	2.39	3.62	2.85	761	10	1.31		
Kohima	6840	4306	11146	344	312	656	5.03	7.25	5.89	2450	39	1.59		
Longleng	1028	805	1833	15	9	24	1.46	1.12	1.31	582	3	0.52		
Mokokchung	8677	4011	12688	52	71	123	0.60	1.77	0.97	1595	15	0.94		
Mon	4137	3273	7410	50	64	114	1.21	1.96	1.54	1739	5	0.29		
Peren	2996	1330	4326	91	89	180	3.04	6.69	4.16	975	9	0.92		
Phek	3052	1562	4614	43	42	85	1.41	2.69	1.84	636	10	1.57		
Tuensang	5013	3304	8317	111	91	202	2.21	2.75	2.43	1539	27	1.75		
Wokha	3782	2676	6458	90	65	155	2.38	2.43	2.40	808	7	0.87		
Zunheboto	3060	1805	4865	167	151	318	5.46	8.37	6.54	637	3	0.47		
Total	50248	30395	80643	1319	1211	2530	2.62	3.98	3.14	16077	198	1.23		

Table 2.27(B) HIV TESTING STATUS AT ICTC CENTERS 2017-18 (NAGALAND)

District Wise	GENERAL CLIENT TESTED FOR HIV										PREGNANT WOMEN TESTED FOR HIV		
	TESTED			POSITIVE			% POSITIVE				TESTED	POSITIVE	%
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL				
Dimapur	9876	6187	16063	512	394	906	5.18	6.37	5.64	4367	85	1.95	
Kiphire	1124	717	1841	23	19	42	2.05	2.65	2.28	823	8	0.97	
Kohima	7394	4435	11829	160	106	266	2.16	2.39	2.25	2414	34	1.41	
Longleng	1412	580	1992	5	3	8	0.35	0.52	0.40	658	0	0.00	
Mokokchung	8365	4196	12561	60	48	108	0.72	1.14	0.86	1439	18	1.25	
Mon	2553	2471	5024	8	7	15	0.31	0.28	0.30	1467	2	0.14	
Peren	2391	1447	3838	19	20	39	0.79	1.38	1.02	821	5	0.61	
Phek	3067	1365	4432	15	8	23	0.49	0.59	0.52	723	2	0.28	
Tuensang	3869	2532	6401	60	70	130	1.55	2.76	2.03	1439	10	0.69	
Wokha	3409	2934	6343	18	27	45	0.53	0.92	0.71	829	7	0.84	
Zunheboto	2280	1528	3808	14	11	25	0.61	0.72	0.66	702	4	0.57	
Total	45740	28392	74132	894	713	1607	1.95	2.51	2.17	15682	175	1.12	