

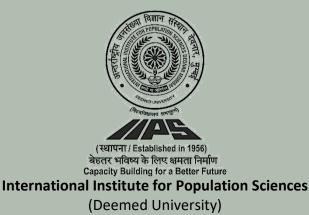
## **Compendium of Fact Sheets**

# **KEY INDICATORS**

## STATE AND DISTRICTS OF NAGALAND

## National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5)

2019-20



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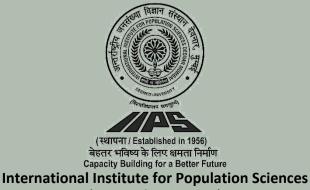


### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

### **STATE FACT SHEET**

### NAGALAND

2019-20



(Deemed University)

#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who staved in the household the previous night. as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

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 indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Nagaland. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Nagaland was conducted from 15 July, 2019 to 6 December, 2019 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. Information was gathered from 10,112 households, 9,694 women, and 1,456 men. Fact sheets for each district in Nagaland are also available separately.

Nagalana Rey maleators		· · · · · · · ·		
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20	)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	92.1	81.9	85.2	81.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.1	25.9	24.7	32.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	980	1,020	1,007	968
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	949	943	945	953
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	79.9	70.8	73.2	68.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	59.3	33.8	40.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	98.0	98.6	96.7
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	93.5	89.8	91.0	82.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	82.2	90.4	87.7	76.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	81.1	24.9	43.0	32.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.3	98.8	99.0	99.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	15.0	23.1	20.5	6.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	5.5	6.3	6.1	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	91.5	82.7	85.8	na
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	97.7	90.7	93.3	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	63.7	34.1	44.4	33.3
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	75.6	39.8	53.1	37.7
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	66.5	40.3	49.9	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	81.0	55.2	64.6	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	2.4	7.3	5.6	13.4
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	8.7	2.8	5.0	8.0
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.2	2.0	1.7	2.7
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.5	4.4	3.8	5.7
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	10	23	19	42
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	8.4	10.8	10.2	16.5
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	17.0	25.8	23.4	29.5
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	22.5	36.8	33.0	37.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	61.0	55.7	57.4	26.5
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	48.5	43.8	45.3	21.3
30. Female sterilization (%)	13.6	14.8	14.4	9.1
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	20.1	19.7	19.8	6.7
33. Pill (%)	9.1	5.1	6.4	4.0
34. Condom (%)	4.2	2.8	3.3	1.3
35. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	9.3	9.1	9.1	22.3
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.3	4.5	4.5	11.3
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	8.9	10.2	9.7	6.4
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	55.3	62.4	60.2	32.0
Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.				

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into diveling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility.

<sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19. <sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup>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.

\*Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Nagalanu - Key mulcators				
		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)	)	(2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	64.5	43.6	49.5	24.7
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	39.9	13.1	20.7	15.0
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	89.3	78.1	81.3	63.7
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	16.5	7.7	10.2	4.4
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	6.7	3.1	4.1	2.2
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.8	92.7	92.4	73.6
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	62.9	36.3	43.9	22.3
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	7,035	5,175	5,778	5,880
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	59.2	34.9	41.8	
	59.2	34.9	41.0	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	05.0	20.0	45.7	22.0
50. Institutional births (%)	65.0	38.8	45.7	32.8
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	41.5 11.6	33.7	35.8 10.4	25.1 8.8
<ul> <li>52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel<sup>10</sup> (%)</li> <li>53. Births attended by skilled health personnel<sup>10</sup> (%)</li> </ul>	75.4	9.9 48.2	55.3	0.0 41.3
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.8	40.2 3.6	5.2	5.8
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.8 19.7	30.1	23.6	31.5
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.7	30.1 6.1	23.0 8.0	13.4
	12.5	0.1	0.0	13.4
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation	_			
<ul> <li>57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> <li>50. Children 42.020 with fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card</li> </ul>	68.9	53.7	57.9	35.4
<ol> <li>58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only<sup>12</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	77.0	68.8	71.3	61.9
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	88.8	84.3	85.5	68.1
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	72.0	63.0	65.4	52.1
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	80.6	68.1	71.5	51.6
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	83.6	70.1	73.8	50.1
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing				
vaccine (MCV) (%)	25.2	18.7	20.5	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	11.4	4.6	6.5	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	76.5	62.6	66.4	45.3
<ul><li>66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)</li><li>67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health</li></ul>	57.1	41.4	45.6	30.6
facility (%) 68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health	89.2	94.8	93.2	91.6
facility (%)	10.0	1.8	4.1	7.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.5	4.1	3.4	5.1
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration	±	<b>-</b> • •	<b>F</b> 4 <b>F</b>	10.0
salts (ORS) (%)	^ +	54.4	54.5	40.3
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	Ŷ	6.5	9.1	16.0
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	29.2	31.5	21.8
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	46.0	24.4	30.9	31.3
<sup>9</sup> Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 y	ears of the l	ast live birth)	. or three	or more

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their 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 <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

<sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta

<sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

<sup>13</sup>Not including policy vaccination given at birth.
 <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Nagalanu - Key mulcators				
la d'antenn		NFHS-5		NFHS-4
Indicators		(2019-20)		(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	54.3	59.2	57.9	53.1
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(43.2)	43.2	43.2	44.3
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	(67.6)	70.0	69.4	70.7
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.8	13.4	12.6	17.5
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	23.5	15.4	18.0	21.9
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	15.8	14.1	14.5	18.8
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.1	34.7	32.7	28.6
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.7	18.2	19.1	11.3
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	11.0	6.8	7.9	4.2
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	24.5	27.7	26.9	16.7
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.8	4.9	4.9	3.8
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)		40.0		10.0
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	11.6	10.8	11.1	12.3
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	7.4	7.5	7.5	11.5
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq$ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	17.1	13.0	14.4	16.2
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) (%)	31.0	19.8	23.9	13.9
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	59.6	63.4	62.0	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	32.7	27.5	29.4	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	46.4	41.4	42.7	26.4
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	27.5	30.3	29.3	27.7
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	22.3	22.1	22.2	32.7
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	27.3	29.8	28.9	27.9
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	34.0	33.9	33.9	26.3
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	10.8	9.5	10.0	11.7
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(15.5)	21.6	19.6	12.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.3	5.2	5.2	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.8	3.7	3.8	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood	0.2	9.2	0.2	20
sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) Men	9.3	9.2	9.3	na
	F 0	<u> </u>	6.6	20
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.9	6.9	6.6	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.9	4.7	5.5	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.4	11.9	12.4	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.0	14.7	13.8	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or				
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.8	7.9	7.6	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking				
medicine to control blood pressure (%)	19.9	23.6	22.4	na
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or	167	20.2	10.4	
Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or	16.7	20.3	19.1	na
Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	8.0	9.3	8.9	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.0	30.1	28.7	na
<sup>15</sup> Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.				

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey. <sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

<sup>17</sup>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). <sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>22</sup>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, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood. <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

Indicators         NFHS-5 (2019-20)         NFHS-4 (2015-16)           Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)         Urban         Rural         Total         Total           Women         111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)         0.3         0.3         0.3         na           113. Ever undergone a noral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)         0.4         0.2         0.3         na           113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)         0.1         0.3         0.2         na           Mem	Tagaana Roy maloatoro				
Women         0.3         0.3         0.3         n.3           111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)         0.4         0.2         0.3         n.a           112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)         0.6         0.3         0.4         n.a           113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)         0.6         0.3         0.4         n.a           Men         114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)         0.1         0.3         0.2         n.a           Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)         115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)         25.5         25.7         25.6         12.5           116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)         30.7         45.6         40.1         24.1           117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)         56.1         75.8         68.5         63.6           Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)         119. Currently married women who usally participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)         98.1         99.8         99.2         97.4           20. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)         23.4         28.9         26.9         35.2           123. Wo	Indicators				
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112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.4       0.2       0.3       na         113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.6       0.3       0.4       na         Men					
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)       0.4       0.2       0.3       na         113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.6       0.3       0.4       na         Men	111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.6       0.3       0.4       na         Men       114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.1       0.3       0.2       na         114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.1       0.3       0.2       na         Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)       25.5       25.7       25.6       12.5         116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)       30.7       45.6       40.1       24.1         117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)       56.1       75.8       68.5       63.6         Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)       28.6       20.7       23.6       22.7         120. Women who vorked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)       28.6       20.7       23.6       22.7         121. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during heir menstrual period* (%)       77.9       55.4       63.7       38.8         123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)       77.9       55.4       63.7       38.8         124. Women age 15-24 years who have experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)       87.1       76.6       80.2       72.4 <td< td=""><td></td><td>0.4</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.3</td><td>na</td></td<>		0.4	0.2	0.3	na
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)       0.1       0.3       0.2       na         Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)         115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)       25.5       25.7       25.6       12.5         116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)       30.7       45.6       40.1       24.1         117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)       62.9       60.5       61.4       39.9         118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)       56.1       75.8       68.5       63.6         Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)       71.4       20.4       28.9       26.9       35.2         120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)       23.4       28.9       26.9       35.2         121. Women age 15-24 years who use hyligenic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)       77.9       55.4       63.7       38.8         123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)       77.9       55.4       63.7       38.8         124. Women age 18-24 years who have experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)       5.2       7.0       6.4       13.1         125. Ever-married women age 18-49		0.6			na
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Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)           115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)         25.5         25.7         25.6         12.5           116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)         30.7         45.6         40.1         24.1           117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)         62.9         60.5         61.4         39.9           118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)         56.1         75.8         68.5         63.6           Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)          84.6         20.7         23.6         22.7           120. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)         98.1         99.8         99.2         97.4           120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)         28.6         20.7         23.6         22.7           121. Women owning a bause and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)         23.4         28.9         26.9         35.2           122. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)         93.0         76.8         80.2         72.4           124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)         5.2         7.0 <td>114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>na</td>	114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.1	0.3	0.2	na
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)       30.7       45.6       40.1       24.1         117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)       62.9       60.5       61.4       39.9         118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)       56.1       75.8       68.5       63.6         Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)       119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)       98.1       99.8       99.2       97.4         120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)       28.6       20.7       23.6       22.7         121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)       23.4       28.9       26.9       35.2         122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)       77.9       55.4       63.7       38.8         123. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)       87.1       76.6       80.2       72.4         125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years       92.9       52.4       7.0       6.4       13.1         126. Ever-married women age 18-29 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)       0.0       0.0       0.0       0.0       0.0       0.					
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)       30.7       45.6       40.1       24.1         117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)       62.9       60.5       61.4       39.9         118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)       56.1       75.8       68.5       63.6         Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)       119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)       98.1       99.8       99.2       97.4         120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)       28.6       20.7       23.6       22.7         121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)       23.4       28.9       26.9       35.2         122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)       77.9       55.4       63.7       38.8         123. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)       87.1       76.6       80.2       72.4         125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years       92.9       52.4       7.0       6.4       13.1         126. Ever-married women age 18-29 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)       0.0       0.0       0.0       0.0       0.0       0.		25.5	25.7	25.6	12.5
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118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)       56.1       75.8       68.5       63.6         Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)       119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)       98.1       99.8       99.2       97.4         120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)       28.6       20.7       23.6       22.7         121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)       23.4       28.9       26.9       35.2         122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)       77.9       55.4       63.7       38.8         123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)       93.0       76.3       82.5       70.4         124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)       87.1       76.6       80.2       72.4         Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)       87.1       76.6       80.2       72.4         125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)       5.2       7.0       6.4       13.1         126. Ever-married women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)       0.0       0.0       0.0       0.0       15.1         127. Young women age 18	117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting				
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122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)       77.9       55.4       63.7       38.8         123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)       93.0       76.3       82.5       70.4         124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)       87.1       76.6       80.2       72.4         Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)         125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)       5.2       7.0       6.4       13.1         126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)       0.0       0.6       0.4       1.5         127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)       0.0       0.0       0.0       0.0         128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       16.0       12.6       13.7       na         129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       47.4       48.9       48.4       na         130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)       1.5       0.7       0.9       na	120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	28.6	20.7	23.6	22.7
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menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)       87.1       76.6       80.2       72.4         Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)       125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)       5.2       7.0       6.4       13.1         126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)       0.0       0.6       0.4       1.5         127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)       0.0       0.0       0.0       0.6         128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       16.0       12.6       13.7       na         129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       47.4       48.9       48.4       na         130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)       1.5       0.7       0.9       na		93.0	76.3	82.5	70.4
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence27 (%)5.27.06.413.1126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)0.00.60.41.5127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)0.00.00.00.60.4128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)16.012.613.7na129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)47.448.948.4na130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na		87.1	76.6	80.2	72.4
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)0.00.60.41.5127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)0.00.00.00.6Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)16.012.613.7na129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)47.448.948.4na130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na	Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
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Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)16.012.613.7na129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)47.448.948.4na130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na		0.0	0.6	0.4	1.5
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       16.0       12.6       13.7       na         129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)       47.4       48.9       48.4       na         130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)       1.5       0.7       0.9       na	127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)47.448.948.4na130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na	Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)1.50.70.9na	128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	16.0	12.6	13.7	na
	129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	47.4	48.9	48.4	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)26.822.524.0na	130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.5	0.7	0.9	na
	131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	26.8	22.5	24.0	na

<sup>24</sup>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.
 <sup>25</sup>Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.
 <sup>26</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.
 <sup>27</sup>Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.

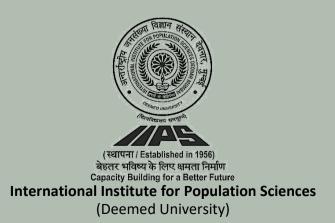


### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

### **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

## DIMAPUR NAGALAND

2019-20



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night. as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

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 indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Dimapur. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Nagaland was conducted from 15 July, 2019 to 6 December, 2019 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Dimapur, information was gathered from 912 households, 1,053 women, and 155 men.

#### **Dimapur, Nagaland - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	89.8	83.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.5	30.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,010	1,033
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	911	1,046
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	80.2	72.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	(61.6)	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	98.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	92.4	79.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	81.1	68.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	84.2	66.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.7	99.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	5.7	4.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	5.3	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	86.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	52.5	40.7
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	4.4	19.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.0	2.5
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.3	7.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	84.9	76.6
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	46.9	27.4
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	38.4	20.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	15.7	5.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	9.6	2.7
25. Pill (%)	9.1	10.1
26. Condom (%)	3.4	2.5
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	14.3	24.2
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.8	9.8
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	7.3	6.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	36.7	28.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

#### **Dimapur, Nagaland - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	71.4	34.4
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	50.1	26.5
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	86.4	76.9
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	14.9	7.6
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	9.3	4.3
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	82.3	64.3
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	68.7	35.6
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	7,330	7,468
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	(0.0)	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	(0.0)	0.0
days of delivery (%)	64.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	73.7	56.3
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	43.2	32.5
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	9.4	5.5
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	80.7	61.3
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.6	12.5
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.1	31.0
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.1	15.6
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(55.9)	33.7
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(63.8)	66.0
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(85.1)	63.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(61.3)	59.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(73.2)	54.6
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(74.6)	47.4
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(13.1)	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(7.2)	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(71.1)	43.5
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	49.4	42.6
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(85.5)	72.3
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(14.5)	26.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.2	8.8
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	46.2
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	14.0
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	29.9
<ul><li>65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)</li><li>66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health</li></ul>	0.6	3.6
provider (%)	(36.7)	40.2

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their 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

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. <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth. <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### **Dimapur, Nagaland - Key Indicators**

Dinapar, Nagalana Rey maloators		
	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators Child Feeding Province and Nutritional Status of Children	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	53.1	45.1
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	35.8
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)		(75.7)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(11.2)	16.1
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(22.6)	35.9
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	17.3	21.9
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	28.3	21.3
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	25.0	8.1
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	12.0	3.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	29.8	14.9
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	3.8	2.6
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		10 -
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	9.6	13.7
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\geq$ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	21.1	22.6
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	59.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		15.0
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	48.9	15.2
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	34.8	24.9
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(32.9)	30.1
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	34.7	25.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	36.7	24.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.8	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.0	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.6	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.4	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.1	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.0	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.2	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	18.6	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.0	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.9	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	20.8	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.7	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)	46.1	
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	16.4	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	44.0	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.7	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	25.7	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>17</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>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).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES

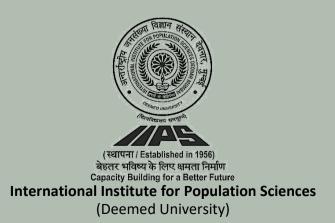


### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

### **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

## KIPHIRE NAGALAND

2019-20



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night. as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

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 indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Kiphire. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Nagaland was conducted from 15 July, 2019 to 6 December, 2019 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Kiphire, information was gathered from 922 households, 799 women, and 125 men.

#### Kiphire, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.4	78.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	32.4	37.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	954	964
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	871	1,037
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	72.3	69.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	28.1	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.9	98.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	90.9	86.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	83.1	80.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	16.4	11.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.7	99.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	8.8	7.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	3.5	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	73.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	22.0	20.7
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.5	16.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.4	5.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.0	3.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	69.1	64.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	42.5	31.1
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	32.7	24.2
22. Female sterilization (%)	5.8	11.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	20.2	10.8
25. Pill (%)	3.8	0.4
26. Condom (%)	2.5	1.2
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	17.3	17.7
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	10.2	11.1
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	9.7	10.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	66.1	56.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

#### **Kiphire, Nagaland - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	27.2	14.1
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	5.8	2.0
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	63.0	53.6
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	1.6	1.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	0.8	0.7
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	92.4	72.6
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	31.9	13.9
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	6,288	3,606
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	2.1	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	00 F	
days of delivery (%)	33.5	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		0.4 7
42. Institutional births (%)	34.8	24.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	33.8	23.6
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	11.9	5.5
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	46.7	30.0
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.1	1.6
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)		*
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.1	4.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	42.8	36.0
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(73.5)	(83.5)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	82.1	65.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	53.1	56.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	60.2	44.5
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	66.2	50.2
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	21.4	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	9.8	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	49.3	38.9
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	42.3	21.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	91.3	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	2.1	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.9	8.3
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(54.3)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(11.0)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(6.1)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.6	1.0
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their 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

injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or rour of more injections (the last within 16 years of the last within 5 years of the last with a start of the last with 10 Dector/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth. <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### **Kiphire, Nagaland - Key Indicators**

Riphire, Ragalana Rey maleatoro		
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	55.5	39.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(44.8)	(33.4)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet $^{16, 17}$ (%)	13.9	21.7
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	(7.5)	(24.5)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	12.0	22.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	36.9	41.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	11.0	13.9
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	5.8	6.4
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	25.0	25.6
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	7.5	1.7
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	1.0	1.7
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	13.9	12.2
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	9.3	9.0
	9.3 58.7	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	30.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.2	25.6
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	31.9	29.2
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(19.5)	(35.3)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	31.4	29.6
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	36.0	33.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.7	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	2.0	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.8	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.0	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.7	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.7	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.2	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.1	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	15.3	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.3	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.2	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	22.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.1	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.9	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	10.1	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	44.2	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.0	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.8	na
		.16

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>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 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).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES

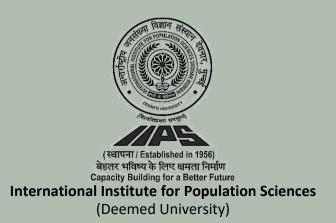


### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

### **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

## Kohima Nagaland

2019-20



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night. as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

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 indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Kohima. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Nagaland was conducted from 15 July, 2019 to 6 December, 2019 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Kohima, information was gathered from 923 households, 817 women, and 132 men.

#### Kohima, Nagaland - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	90.4	86.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	18.7	28.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	954	1,000
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,075	1,137
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	78.3	79.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	(42.8)	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.5	99.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	89.9	83.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	87.4	70.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	61.7	55.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.7	99.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	26.7	5.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(16.1)	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	95.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	70.9	48.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	1.0	2.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.0	3.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.3	2.7
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	92.6	89.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	60.7	33.8
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	46.7	25.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	18.6	12.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	19.0	8.4
25. Pill (%)	4.5	1.4
26. Condom (%)	3.1	2.2
27. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	9.1	19.8
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.2	10.7
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	11.6	7.8
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	(51.5)	43.1

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

#### Kohima, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	61.9	42.9
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	28.3	30.5
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	94.3	80.9
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	17.2	8.6
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	1.0	4.6
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.2	87.1
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	58.9	34.9
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	4,970	5,123
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.8
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	55.6	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	66.9	54.9
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	44.7	44.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	12.2	9.0
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	78.9	63.0
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.3	9.3
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(8.9)	34.0
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	5.2	13.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(82.8)	60.5
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(90.2)	76.7
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	93.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(86.1)	67.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(88.7)	77.2
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(86.6)	71.2
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(20.9)	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(17.8)	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(88.7)	71.1
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	76.8	39.0
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(89.2)	92.4
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	7.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.5	5.8
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(49.9)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(20.3)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(21.6)
<ul><li>65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)</li><li>66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health</li></ul>	0.9	0.7
provider (%)	*	32.6

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their 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

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. <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth. <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Kohima, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators(2019-20)(2015-16)Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of ChildrenTotalTotal67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth $^{15}$ (%) $60.3$ $50.0$ 68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed $^{16}$ (%) $(33.2)$ $(33.2)$ 69. Children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet $^{16.17}$ (%) $(19.0)$ $29.7$ 71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet $^{16.17}$ (%) $(18.0)$ $30.1$ 73. Children under 5 years who are sunted (height-for-age) $^{18}$ (%) $28.3$ $24.7$ 74. Children under 5 years who are sunted (height-for-age) $^{18}$ (%) $26.9$ $11.4$ $3.2$ 75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) $^{19}$ (%) $21.4$ $32.2$ $15.2$ 77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) $^{19}$ (%) $21.4$ $32.4$ $32.4$ 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%) $11.4$ $32.3$ $32.3$ 78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%) $11.6$ $20.3$ $a4.4$ 79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%) $38.4$ $36.4$ 80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%) $38.4$ $36.4$ 81. Children age $6-59$ months who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%) $38.4$ $36.4$ 82. Non-pregnant women age $15-49$ years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%) $39.3$ $35.3$ 84. All women age $15-49$ years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%) $14.9$	Romma, Ragalana Roy maloatoro		
Child Freeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children         Total         Total           67. Children under age 3 years breastied within one hour of birth <sup>10</sup> (%)         60.3         50.0           68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastled <sup>10</sup> (%)         63.2         (19.0)         29.7           71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det <sup>15, 17</sup> (%)         (18.0)         20.1           72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det <sup>15, 17</sup> (%)         (18.0)         28.3           72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate det <sup>15, 17</sup> (%)         (18.0)         28.3           73. Children under 5 years who are substeed (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         28.3         24.7           74. Children under 5 years who are substeed (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         11.4         3.2           75. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         11.6         20.3           70. Women who are bar overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         11.6         20.3           70. Women who are an eaverseight (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         11.6         20.3           70. Women who are an eaverseight (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         11.6         20.3           70. Women who are anearetic (>1.0 g/d) <sup>17</sup> (%)         38.4         36.4           81. Children under 5 years who are anearetic (<1.0 g/d) <sup>17</sup> (%)		NFHS-5	NFHS-4
67. Children under age 6 smiths receiving an adequate dist <sup>6,17</sup> (%)       60.3       60.3         68. Children under age 6 smiths receiving an adequate dist <sup>6,17</sup> (%)       (19.0)       29.7         70. Breastleading children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dist <sup>6,17</sup> (%)       (18.0)       (18.0)         71. Mor-breastleading children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dist <sup>6,17</sup> (%)       (18.0)       30.1         72. Children under 5 years who are sutstude (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       (18.0)       30.1         72. Children under 5 years who are wastel (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)       11.4       3.2         73. Children under 5 years who are unserveight (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)       11.4       3.2         74. Children under 5 years who are unserveight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       11.4       3.2         75. Children under 5 years who are unserveight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)       11.7       10.6         78. Wornen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is blow normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>16</sup> (%)       11.6       20.3         79. Wornen whose are overweight nor obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       11.6       20.3       a.8         80. Mornen who are overweight nor obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       36.4       6.6       4.9         79. Wornen who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)       36.4       6.6       4.9         81. Children unge 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%	Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
68. Children under age förmnthe sexclusvely breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)         (33.2)           69. Children age 6-30 moths receiving and advesatinik <sup>16</sup> (%)         (18.0)           70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 moths receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         (18.0)           71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 moths receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         (18.0)           72. Children under 5 years who are starting (height-for-leight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         28.3           73. Children under 5 years who are subset (weight-for-leight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         21.5           75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-leight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         11.4           73. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-leight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         11.6           70. Children under 5 years who are severeight assted (weight-for-leight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         11.6           70. Children under 5 years who are avereight (Meight-for-leight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         11.6           70. Women who are overweight (meight-for-leight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         11.6           70. Women who are overweight or obses (MU 22.5 L (Mgr <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup> (%)         15.6           80. Women who are averweight waist-to-lip ratio (20.5) (%)         33.3           81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)         14.9           83. Al women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)         36.6           84. Al women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (21.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)         36.7 </td <td>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</td> <td>Total</td> <td>Total</td>	Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
68. Children under age förmnthe sexclusvely breastfed <sup>10</sup> (%)         (33.2)           69. Children age 6-30 moths receiving and advesatinik <sup>16</sup> (%)         (18.0)           70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 moths receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         (18.0)           71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 moths receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)         (18.0)           72. Children under 5 years who are starting (height-for-leight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         28.3           73. Children under 5 years who are subset (weight-for-leight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         21.5           75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-leight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         11.4           73. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-leight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         11.6           70. Children under 5 years who are severeight assted (weight-for-leight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         11.6           70. Children under 5 years who are avereight (Meight-for-leight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         11.6           70. Women who are overweight (meight-for-leight) <sup>10</sup> (%)         11.6           70. Women who are overweight or obses (MU 22.5 L (Mgr <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup> (%)         15.6           80. Women who are averweight waist-to-lip ratio (20.5) (%)         33.3           81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)         14.9           83. Al women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)         36.6           84. Al women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (21.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)         36.7 </td <td>67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth<sup>15</sup> (%)</td> <td>60.3</td> <td>50.0</td>	67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	60.3	50.0
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving an idequate idert <sup>6, 17</sup> (%)         (190)         (29.7)           71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate idert <sup>6, 17</sup> (%)         (180)         (31.1)           72. Total children under 5 years who are subuted (height-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)         (18.0)         (28.3)         (24.7)           73. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         (11.4)         (28.3)         (24.7)           74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         (11.4)         (32.2)           75. Children under 5 years who are under (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         (11.4)         (22.1)           75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         (11.6)         (0.3)           70. Women who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>10</sup> (%)         (11.6)         (0.3)           80. Women who are overweight wownormal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> S <sup>4</sup> )         (16.6)         (26.4)           90. Women who are overweight wownormal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> S <sup>4</sup> )         (16.6)         (16.2)           80. Women who are overweight wownormal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>3</sup> S <sup>4</sup> )         (16.2)         (26.4)           81. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)         (16.4)         (16.4)         (16.4)           81. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>12</sup> (%)         (16.2)         (26.8)		*	(33.2)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6, 17</sup> (%)         (19.0)         29.7           71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6, 17</sup> (%)         (18.0)         30.1           72. Total children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)         23.3         24.7           73. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         21.4         32.2           75. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         22.1         15.2           76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)         6.6         4.9           70. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         11.6         20.3           70. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         11.6         20.3           70. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         38.4         36.4           70. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)         38.4         36.4           80. Norm on yea 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)         3.6         na           81. Children under 3 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)         3.6         na           82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) <sup>22</sup> (%)         3.6         na           83. Bidod sugar l		*	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate dieff <sup>6, 17</sup> (%)       (18.0)       30.1         72. Total children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-æge) <sup>18</sup> (%)       28.3       24.7         74. Children under 5 years who are swerely weight-for-æge) <sup>18</sup> (%)       26.9       11.7         75. Children under 5 years who are swerely weight-for-æge) <sup>18</sup> (%)       21.1       14.2         76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-æge) <sup>18</sup> (%)       22.1       15.2         77. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-æge) <sup>18</sup> (%)       6.6       4.9         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)       6.6       4.9         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 vears)       11.7       10.6         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       11.6       20.3         78. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       3.8       3.6       na         79. Women who are outerweight or abear anaemic (<12.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       3.9       35.3         80. Norm who are approximation (<12.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       3.6       na         81. Children age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       3.6       na         82. Nor-prognant wome age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       3.6       na         84. All women age 15-49 years who a		(19.0)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>6, 57</sup> (%).       (18.0)       30.1         73. Children under 5 years who are subated (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%).       28.3       24.7         74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%).       11.4       3.2         75. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%).       11.4       3.2         76. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%).       6.6       4.9         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%).       6.6       4.9         70. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%).       6.6       4.9         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BM) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>14</sup> (%)       11.6       20.3       na         79. Women who are overweight weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%).       60.3       na       na         80. Women who are overweight weight-for-height) <sup>17</sup> (%).       60.3       na       na         81. Children ange 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%).       36.4       36.4       36.4         82. Norpergnatu women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%).       36.5       na       35.3         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%).       36.6       na         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl		*	
73. Children under 5 years who are statuted (height-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)         28.3         28.4         7           74. Children under 5 years who are wated (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         11.4         3.2           75. Children under 5 years who are severely wated (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)         22.1         15.2           76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>26</sup> (%)         6.6         4.9           77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>16</sup> (%)         11.7         10.6           78. Wornen whose Body Mass Index (BMI) Is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         11.6         20.3           80. Wornen who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)         60.3         na           81. Children and Worne         11.6         20.3         86.4           82. Non-pregnant wornen age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>12</sup> (%)         36.4         36.4           83. Hu worne age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>12</sup> (%)         18.2         24.2           Biod Sugar Level anong Adults (age 15 years and above)         14.9         26.8         86. All worne age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)         8.8         86.         38         86         9.9         na         88.8         86.8         86.8         86.8         86.8         86.8         86.8         86.9         86.8         86		(18.0)	
74. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)       26.9       11.7         75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)       22.1       15.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)       22.1       15.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>12</sup> (%)       6.6       4.9         Mutritional Status of Women (age 15.49 years)       11.7       10.6         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       60.3       na         79. Women who are overweight waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)       60.3       na         70. Women who are overweight waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)       80.4       36.4       36.4         71. Children and Women       71.6       71.6       20.4       38.3         71. Children and S years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.5       38.8       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.4       36.5       36.5       36.5       36.5       3			
75. Children under 5 years who are soverely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       11.4       3.2         76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       22.1       15.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>16</sup> (%)       6.6       4.9         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is blook normal (BMI r18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       11.6       20.3         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is blook normal (BMI r18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       11.6       20.3         80. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI s25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       86.4       36.4       20.3         80. Women who are overweight weight-for-aegnth <sup>27</sup> (%)       86.4       36.4       36.4         81. Children age 6-59 wants who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       3.9       35.3         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>27</sup> (%)       18.2       24.2         81. Children and p5 5-19 years who are anaemic <sup>27</sup> (%)       3.6       na         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>27</sup> (%)       3.6       na         85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>27</sup> (%)       3.6       na         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.6       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.6       na         91. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>2</sup> (%)			
76. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> %)       22.1       15.2         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> %)       6.6       4.9         77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> %)       6.6       4.9         78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI 418.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> %)       11.7       10.6         79. Women who are overweight or obses (BMI 225 0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> %)       60.3       na         70. Women who are overweight or obses (BMI 225 0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> %)       60.3       na         70. Women who are overweight or obses (BMI 225 0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> %)       38.4       36.4         80. Noron who hare overweight or obses (BMI 225 0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> %)       38.4       36.4         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> %)       38.4       36.4         82. Nor-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> %)       38.5       38.4         83. Blood sugar level - wigh (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> %)       8.6       86.2       86.2       86.2       86.2       86.2       87.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8       88.8 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>			
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)       6.6       4.9         Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)       11.7       10.6         78. Women who are oby Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²)² <sup>1</sup> (%)       11.6       20.3         80. Women who have high its waist-to-high ratio (20.85) (%)       60.3       na         Anaemia among Children and Women       80.3       84.4       36.4         20. Non-regrant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       3.9       35.3         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       18.2       24.2         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       18.2       24.2         Blood Sugar Level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.6       na         85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.6       na         89. Blood sugar level - wery high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>			
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years) 78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%) 11.7 10.6 79. Women who are overweight or obses (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%) 60.3 na Anaemia among Children and Women 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 84. 36.4 82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 15.6 83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 14.9 26.8 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 14.9 26.8 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 14.9 26.8 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 14.9 26.8 85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%) 18.2 24.2 Blood Sugar Level a mong Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 2.8 na 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 6.6 na Man 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 6.0 na 90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 9.9 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 9.9 na Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>13</sup> (%) 9.8 na 94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) protection M fHg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 m of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 96. Moderately or severely devated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%) 9.8 na 96. Moderately or severely devated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic			
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79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)       11.6       20.3       na         80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)       60.3       na         Anaemia among Children and Women       11.6       20.3       na         81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       38.4       36.4       36.         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       39       35.3         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       14.9       26.8         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<10.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       14.9       26.8         86. Blood sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       82.2       24.2         Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.6       na         87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.0       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       9.9       na         93. Moderately or sevrely levated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       9.8       na     <		11 7	10.6
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (20.85) (%)         60.3         na           Anaemia among Children and Women			
Anaemia among Children and Women 81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 32. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 3.9 35.3 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 3.9 35.3 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%) 3.9 35.3 84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%) 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%) 85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic? (%) 86. Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above) Women 87. Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 88. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 82. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%) 83. ma 83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 84. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%) 85. Mich men 95. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>25</sup> (%) 80. na 84. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>25</sup> (%) 80. na 85. Blood sugar level - kigh or very high (>15.2 na 87. Blood sugar level sugar level (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%) 81. ana 85. Men 95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >100 mm of Hg) (%) 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 240 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >200 mm of Hg) (%) 97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 240 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >0.99 mm of H			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       38.4       36.4         82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       15.6       26.4         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       14.9       26.8         84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       14.9       26.8         85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       18.2       24.2         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       36.6       na         Women       8.8       Blood sugar level - wy high (>1610 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.6       na         87. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.8       na         88. Blood sugar level - wy high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         19. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         90. Blood sugar level - kigh (140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         91. Blood sugar level - kigh (140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.9 mm of Hg) (%)       9.8       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 20.0 mm of Hg) (		60.3	na
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       15.6       26.4         83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)       3.9       35.3         84. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       18.2       24.2         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       18.2       24.2         Women       3.6       na       3.6       na         85. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.6       na       3.8         86. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.8       na       3.8       a.8         80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.0       na       3.0       a.8         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.0       na       3.0       a.8       na       a.8	-		
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d1) <sup>22</sup> (%)       3.9       36.3         84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       14.9       26.8         85. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       18.2       24.2         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       8.2       24.2         Blood Sugar level - high (141-160 mg/d1) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.6       na         87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/d1) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.8       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.0       na         80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na         81. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/d1) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.0       na       na         91. Blood sugar level - very high (>140 mg/d1) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       9.8       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200mm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         95. Mildry elevated blood pressure (Sy			
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       14.9       26.8         85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       18.2       24.2         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       36       na         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.6       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.8       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.0       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na       a         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na       a         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 2100mm of Hg) (%)       9.8       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 2140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         95. Mildly e			
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)       18.2       24.2         Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)       3.6       na         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.6       na         87. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.0       na         99. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       9.8       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 pm of Hg) (%)       9.8       na         95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 pm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 pm of Hg) (%)       <		3.9	35.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)         Women         86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.6       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.8       na         88. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         89. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.0       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na         91. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.8       na         92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         92. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       15.2       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 200 mm of Hg) (%)       11.2       na         95. Mildly elev		14.9	26.8
Women       86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       3.6       na         87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       2.8       na         88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.6       na         89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.0       na         90. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       6.0       na         91. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)       9.9       na         91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)       9.8       na         92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) (%)       9.8       na         93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)       25.7       na         Men	85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	18.2	24.2
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) 23 (%)3.6na87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) 23 (%)2.8na88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)6.0naMen80. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) 23 (%)6.0na90. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>160 mg/dl) 23 (%)6.0na91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)9.9na92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)15.2na93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic >140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic >00 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)15.2na94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)11.2na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)11.2na96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)11.2na95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)11.2na97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)11.2na98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)0.4na99. Ever undergone a breast examination for oral cancer (%)0.4na90. Ever undergon	Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
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<b>5 )</b>			na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)    27.4    na			na
	104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	27.4	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>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 million of the solid products at least twice 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).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

#### NOTES

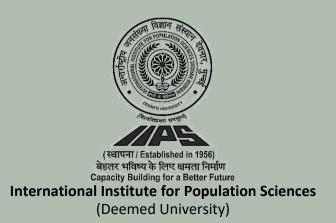


### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

### **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

## Longleng Nagaland

2019-20



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night. as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

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 indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Longleng. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Nagaland was conducted from 15 July, 2019 to 6 December, 2019 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Longleng, information was gathered from 924 households, 873 women, and 132 men.

#### Longleng, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	81.2	80.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	28.8	31.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	969	847
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	922	816
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	67.5	62.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	12.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.1	97.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	76.3	41.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	86.6	72.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	11.8	4.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.6	99.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	38.3	5.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	1.6	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	82.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	23.8	18.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.0	25.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.9	2.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.5	8.6
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	68.8	59.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	66.5	20.9
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	56.3	18.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	16.4	12.1
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	32.2	4.9
25. Pill (%)	3.8	1.6
26. Condom (%)	2.2	0.0
27. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.3	16.8
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.9	9.1
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	9.4	4.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	55.0	(45.1)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

#### Longleng, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Maternal and Child HealthTotalTotalMaternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>0</sup> (%)35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)38. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)38. Institutional births in the 5 years before the survey)32. Institutional births in the 5 years before the survey34. Home births in the 5 years before the survey)37. Registered preceded by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)38. Tot.239. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivered by caesarean section (%)31. Institutional births (%)32. Institutional births (%)33. Institutional births (%)34. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)36. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)37. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)38. Tot.238. Tot.239. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)
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48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)       9.4       (3.3)         Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       53.0       10.8         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       (64.8)       *         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       88.3       55.4         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       57.5       42.7         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       64.7       28.2         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       73.3       37.9         55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       16.5       na
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation         49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)       53.0       10.8         50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)       (64.8)       *         51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)       88.3       55.4         52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)       57.5       42.7         53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)       64.7       28.2         54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       73.3       37.9         55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)       16.5       na
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56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%) 5.5 na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%) 58.2 25.1
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)46.814.1
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)97.399.3
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)2.70.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)6.12.4
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%) *
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%) * *
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 1.2 0.0
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%) (27.8) *

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their 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

injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or rour of more injections (the last within 16 years of the last within 5 years of the last with a start of the last with 10 Dector/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth. <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

#### Longleng, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Eongieng, Nagaland Rey Indicators		
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	62.3	64.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(50.2)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	21.0	14.9
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	20.1	12.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	34.1	26.1
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	19.8	16.3
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	9.6	9.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	25.7	17.1
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	6.8	6.2
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	0.0	0.2
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	14.4	15.0
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	7.0	6.8
	41.7	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	41.7	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	40.4	14.2
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	34.9	21.0
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	30.5	(22.3)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	34.6	21.1
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	43.1	20.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.0	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.8	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.2	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.6	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.7	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.5	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.1	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.2	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	1.2	na
blood pressure (%)	22.6	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.5	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	8.7	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		na
blood pressure (%)	30.0	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.8	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.6	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.7	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.9	na
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	54.0	na
	0.5	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5 24.0	na
עריד. ואיכוו משב דס אבמוס מווע מטטעב איווט נטווסעוווב מונטווטו ( 10/	24.0	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>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 million of the solid products at least twice 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).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

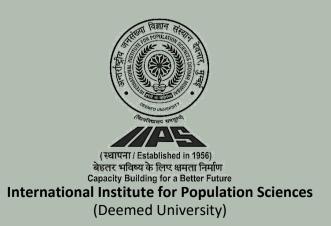
#### NOTES



2019-20

### NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET MOKOKCHUNG NAGALAND



#### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night. as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

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 indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Mokokchung. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Nagaland was conducted from 15 July, 2019 to 6 December, 2019 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Mokokchung, information was gathered from 921 households, 892 women, and 118 men.

### Mokokchung, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	88.0	90.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.4	21.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,041	926
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,075	1,048
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	85.6	63.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	29.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	97.7	99.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	97.4	95.3
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	96.7	90.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	46.2	38.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.7	99.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	22.3	5.0
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(7.3)	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	94.0	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	55.8	49.1
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	6.0	3.2
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.6	1.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.7	0.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	90.2	88.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	66.7	38.2
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	52.5	30.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	16.0	20.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	25.8	7.4
25. Pill (%)	6.1	0.8
26. Condom (%)	3.3	1.9
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.4	18.1
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.4	10.0
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	11.4	10.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	70.3	(43.9)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

### Mokokchung, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	51.6	43.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	18.2	35.8
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	91.7	84.3
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.5	7.5
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	4.1	2.7
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.6	78.4
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	47.4	36.9
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	6,242	(6,897)
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	1.7	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	47.0	
days of delivery (%)	47.3	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	51.5	45.3
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	47.3	37.7
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	12.2	33.4
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	61.7	78.9
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.8	9.1
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	*
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	8.0	18.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	(92.0)	(51.9)
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(95.6)	(64.9)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(96.8)	(77.1)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(96.3)	(64.1)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(99.0)	(77.8)
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(100.0)	(75.8)
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(36.6)	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(9.3)	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(96.0)	(66.8)
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	51.3	61.3
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	(94.5)
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	(5.5)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.4	3.7
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	0.9	0.0
provider (%)	*	*

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their 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

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. <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth. <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

### Mokokchung, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	56.5	52.9
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)		*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(0.0)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)		(10.3)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	6.9	14.4
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	31.4	19.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	11.7	1.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	3.5	0.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	22.9	5.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	5.9	2.0
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	11.3	14.5
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	15.2	22.1
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	73.0	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	35.5	12.2
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	25.8	22.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(11.5)	*
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	25.0	22.2
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	21.1	23.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.6	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.8	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.6	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.5	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.1	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	-	
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.7	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.9	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	7.0	na
blood pressure (%)	23.2	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.6	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.9	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	28.9	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	22.2	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	53.0	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	23.4	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>17</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>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 mile or the solution of milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

## NOTES



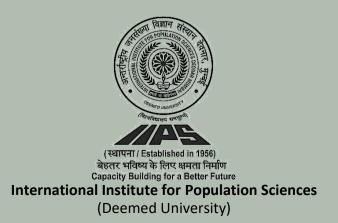
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

Mon Nagaland

2019-20



### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night. as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

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 indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Mon. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Nagaland was conducted from 15 July, 2019 to 6 December, 2019 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Mon, information was gathered from 899 households, 832 women, and 123 men.

### Mon, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	79.4	70.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.5	35.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,006	910
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	775	818
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	71.4	67.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	50.9	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.4	86.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	86.7	73.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	86.4	82.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	13.0	5.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.5	98.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	39.3	4.5
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(4.5)	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	78.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	24.3	17.8
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	3.0	16.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	2.6	5.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.8	7.7
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	66.5	50.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	68.7	12.5
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	55.6	9.7
22. Female sterilization (%)	12.6	3.4
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	31.8	3.6
25. Pill (%)	7.2	1.8
26. Condom (%)	2.2	0.5
27. Injectables (%)	1.1	0.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.7	22.3
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	0.6	13.4
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	11.2	3.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	79.8	(30.2)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

## Mon, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	44.6	9.0
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	9.7	3.6
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	78.0	38.4
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	10.6	0.8
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	6.4	0.0
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.8	65.0
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	25.6	5.0
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	(2,965)	(3,807)
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.5	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	00.4	
days of delivery (%)	22.4	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	04.4	
42. Institutional births (%)	21.4	9.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	20.2	8.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	9.5	4.7
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	30.9	14.4
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.4 *	1.3
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)		
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(2.3)	(12.1)
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	62.4	19.5
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(69.4)	(47.4)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	87.1	48.2
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	72.2	28.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	79.1	30.0
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	83.4	31.0
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	30.6	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	2.8	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	70.9	29.3
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	46.9	14.9
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.0	98.5
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.7	1.5
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	1.6	0.4
provider (%)	*	*

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their 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

injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or rour of more injections (the last within 16 years of the last within 5 years of the last with a start of the last with 10 Dector/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth. <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

### Mon, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	53.1	69.3
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(48.4)	41.2
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(77.4)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	1.7	17.8
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(16.0)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	5.8	17.4
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	35.5	35.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	7.8	21.3
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	0.5	9.7
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	23.3	24.5
	3.2	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	3.2	7.2
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)	0.7	15.0
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	8.7	15.6
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	9.4	5.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	73.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	39.4	42.6
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	30.4	39.7
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(27.0)	39.7
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	30.2	39.7
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	46.0	39.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.2	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) $^{23}$ (%)	3.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.0	na
Men	0.0	na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.4	<b>n</b> 2
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.4 5.5	na
		na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.0	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.1	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.1	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	<u> </u>	
blood pressure (%)	20.4	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	25.3	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	10.0	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	35.7	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.3	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.3	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.9	na
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	52.4	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%) 104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	23.7	na
ריד. ואופון משפי דט אפמוס מווע מטטעב אווט געווטבעוווב מוגעוועו ( 10)	23.1	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child born in the 3 years before the survey. <sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>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 with the survey of the survey of the survey. milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>13</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 <sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.
 <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

## NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Peren Nagaland

2019-20



### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night. as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

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 indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Peren. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Nagaland was conducted from 15 July, 2019 to 6 December, 2019 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Peren, information was gathered from 923 households, 943 women, and 148 men.

### Peren, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	81.1	78.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	28.5	38.3
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,079	992
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	896	913
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	78.7	69.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	19.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.2	97.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	92.5	61.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	89.4	75.0
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	31.4	16.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.5	99.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	5.4	6.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	4.3	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	77.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	35.5	22.9
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.1	26.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.0	3.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.4	8.9
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	68.1	70.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	58.6	31.0
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	42.0	26.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	9.9	9.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	19.0	10.9
25. Pill (%)	7.0	4.5
26. Condom (%)	4.0	1.7
27. Injectables (%)	0.5	0.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.2	25.3
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.5	13.9
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	8.2	8.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	75.9	32.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

## Peren, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	45.1	32.6
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	14.5	13.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	85.1	76.5
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	6.1	7.5
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	2.1	5.3
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.3	87.9
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	46.9	30.5
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	4,945	3,701
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	45.1	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	43.5	41.3
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	38.7	37.3
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	9.6	15.7
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	52.5	56.8
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	2.4	6.1
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	*
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.3	9.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	63.3	49.1
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	76.4	69.7
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	86.8	81.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	71.9	56.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	71.2	57.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	74.2	51.7
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	12.5	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	0.4	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	65.1	54.7
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	44.2	40.3
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	94.7	99.2
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	0.8
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.4	8.6
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(58.5)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(19.6)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(22.9)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.5	4.7
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health		
provider (%)	(32.4)	20.6

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their 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

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. <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth. <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

### Peren, Nagaland - Key Indicators

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Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	58.5	46.2
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(38.3)	(35.4)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(75.9)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet $^{16, 17}$ (%)	9.0	13.1
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (79)	(14.6)	(25.0)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	11.0	16.3
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	34.9	29.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	9.1	4.1
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	1.7	1.0
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.7	10.3
	4.1	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.1	0.5
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	6.6	7.2
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	16.4	19.0
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	65.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.0	15.9
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	29.9	18.3
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	26.4	(30.0)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	29.7	19.0
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	29.5	11.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.1	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) $^{23}$ (%)	3.7	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.0	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.0	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.6	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	14.0	Па
	40.0	
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.2	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.1	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	19.8	na
blood pressure (%) Men	19.0	Па
	40.7	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.7	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.2	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.7	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.3	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.2	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	13.4	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	49.2	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.4	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	26.1	na
	20.1	iia

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child born in the 3 years before the survey. <sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>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 with the survey of the survey of the survey. milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>13</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 <sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.
 <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

### NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Phek Nagaland

2019-20



### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night. as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

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 indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Phek. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Nagaland was conducted from 15 July, 2019 to 6 December, 2019 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Phek, information was gathered from 919 households, 931 women, and 154 men.

## Phek, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	80.5	74.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.3	35.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,021	957
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	880	958
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	70.3	65.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	(31.2)	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	98.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	98.1	97.3
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	90.1	84.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	24.2	9.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.3	99.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	24.9	4.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	9.2	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	85.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	39.4	21.9
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	6.5	9.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.8	6.7
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.3	5.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	71.1	69.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	56.3	26.2
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	47.1	22.3
22. Female sterilization (%)	15.1	9.5
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	21.7	9.5
25. Pill (%)	4.1	2.8
26. Condom (%)	5.1	0.4
27. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.5	22.9
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.5	7.3
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	11.3	5.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	63.1	19.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

## Phek, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	50.1	20.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	9.5	6.6
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	83.8	60.8
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	13.5	0.9
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	5.6	0.9
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.6	60.9
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	39.6	11.5
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	5,886	(6,003)
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.8	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	24.0	
days of delivery (%)	34.9	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)         42. Institutional births (%)	32.2	18.7
	29.2	10.7
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	29.2 18.5	6.6
<ul> <li>44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel<sup>10</sup> (%)</li> <li>45. Births attended by skilled health personnel<sup>10</sup> (%)</li> </ul>	18.5 50.7	0.0 25.1
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.7	4.0
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.7	4.0
	3.7	20.1
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	3.7	20.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation 49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or		
mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	54.6	34.7
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(71.2)	(71.0)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	87.6	74.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	68.4	65.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	65.3	53.1
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	71.8	47.3
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	26.4	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	2.1	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	57.3	46.4
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	42.2	21.7
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	98.2
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	1.8
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.9	2.5
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.1	0.0
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health		
provider (%)	*	*

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their 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

injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or rour of more injections (the last within 16 years of the last within 5 years of the last with a start of the last with 10 Dector/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth. <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Phek, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	64.8	44.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(47.6)	(50.4)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	45.0	455
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	15.9	15.5
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(11.7)	4
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	14.5	15.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	28.0	27.8
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	12.9	6.7
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	6.3	1.7
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	15.6	12.8
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	6.8	4.8
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	14.8	8.2
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)	14.1	14.2
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	59.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	44.9	12.5
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	31.0	13.2
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	18.2	(17.9)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	30.0	13.3
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	41.6	8.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.1	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.9	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.0	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.5	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) $^{23}$ (%)	5.8	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.4	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.8	22
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	14.0	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	10.5	na
blood pressure (%)	25.9	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.1	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	12.2	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq$ 140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic $\geq$ 90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		na
blood pressure (%)	33.8	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	9.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	45.5	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.9	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	24.1	na
	<b>∠</b> ∃.1	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>17</sup>Breasted on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>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).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

## NOTES



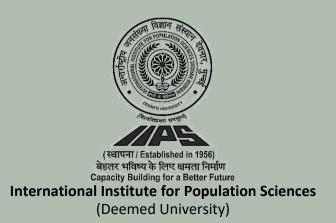
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# TUENSANG NAGALAND

2019-20



### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night. as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

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 indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Tuensang. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Nagaland was conducted from 15 July, 2019 to 6 December, 2019 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Tuensang, information was gathered from 924 households, 987 women, and 142 men.

### **Tuensang, Nagaland - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	80.5	78.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	32.8	37.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	946	939
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	902	945
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	66.0	64.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	26.5	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	96.6	97.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	90.4	92.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	92.0	73.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	19.7	9.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.2	99.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	22.0	5.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	5.5	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	77.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	27.0	25.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.4	12.6
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	3.8	6.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.7	5.7
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	72.8	67.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	52.6	21.2
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	37.4	19.2
22. Female sterilization (%)	9.9	7.0
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	15.6	9.8
25. Pill (%)	5.8	2.4
26. Condom (%)	3.2	0.0
27. Injectables (%)	0.5	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	12.9	27.2
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.9	17.0
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	7.9	3.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	51.7	(24.3)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

### **Tuensang, Nagaland - Key Indicators**

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	27.1	16.4
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	4.4	4.6
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	69.0	55.0
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	3.3	2.4
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	0.9	0.3
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	90.9	85.2
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	29.5	19.7
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,394	4,166
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.3	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	0.0	0.0
days of delivery (%)	30.2	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	34.8	25.1
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	34.1	23.5
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	4.8	9.5
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	39.2	34.4
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	1.5	1.7
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	*
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	4.3	5.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	39.9	43.2
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(58.8)	58.3
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	75.6	77.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	47.6	53.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	56.5	57.9
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	53.3	56.6
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	9.8	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	1.9	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	49.1	53.9
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	27.5	27.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	94.6	100.0
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	2.1	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.5	5.3
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(20.7)
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(19.2)
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(12.6)
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	1.8	1.1
provider (%)	(13.8)	*

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their 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

injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or rour of more injections (the last within 16 years of the last within 5 years of the last with a start of the last with 10 Dector/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth. <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

### **Tuensang, Nagaland - Key Indicators**

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	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	69.4	53.0
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(27.1)	(73.2)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	(71.4)	(47.6)
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	14.8	9.4
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(8.4)	(6.4)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	13.0	8.7
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	37.1	35.5
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	24.6	11.8
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	10.3	4.2
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	34.2	20.3
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	5.5	2.8
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	15.9	11.7
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	10.8	7.3
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	58.8	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	38.8	28.8
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	29.3	35.4
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	20.0	(37.9)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	28.8	35.6
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	28.5	36.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)	20.0	00.0
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.3	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) $^{23}$ (%)	1.9	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.4	na
Men	0.1	na
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.0	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	3.4	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.5	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	10.0	na
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.3	20
		na
<ul> <li>93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)</li> <li>94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control</li> </ul>	7.8	na
blood pressure (%)	20.4	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.1	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.8	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		na
blood pressure (%)	24.3	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.9	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.7	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.5	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	14.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	50.2	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.6	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	18.5	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>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 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).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

## NOTES



**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# Wokha Nagaland

2019-20



### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing has been dropped. The NFHS-5 sample has been designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night. as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

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 indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Wokha. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Nagaland was conducted from 15 July, 2019 to 6 December, 2019 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Wokha, information was gathered from 921 households, 789 women, and 124 men.

### Wokha, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	85.8	84.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.4	29.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,105	1,033
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,245	1,082
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	78.9	71.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	47.5	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	98.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	83.4	75.5
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	88.5	75.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	41.2	35.4
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.9	99.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	20.6	3.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(2.2)	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	91.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	45.3	39.9
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	3.2	12.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.7	3.5
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.2	5.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	90.6	88.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	64.6	30.7
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	50.1	22.2
22. Female sterilization (%)	15.7	13.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	22.0	4.1
25. Pill (%)	6.0	3.3
26. Condom (%)	4.7	1.2
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.2	24.2
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	1.4	16.6
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	10.8	10.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	58.1	(33.6)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with

small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. <sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

### Wokha, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	57.8	28.1
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	34.7	25.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	77.6	75.5
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	12.9	9.5
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	4.4	4.7
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.8	65.8
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	50.7	24.9
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	(7,125)	(6,540)
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.7	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	45.4	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	40.0	<u> </u>
42. Institutional births (%)	43.6	33.1
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	24.2	29.2
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	19.9	26.6
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	63.5	59.2
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.1	5.6
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(38.4)	47.0
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(11.0)	17.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	(42.8)	(22.6)
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(57.1)	*
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(73.3)	(50.9)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(52.3)	(48.4)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(61.3)	(46.9)
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(66.4)	(54.7)
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(30.1)	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(9.8)	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(55.1)	(36.5)
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	44.9	32.4
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(88.0)	(84.3)
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(12.0)	(12.5)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.6	5.5
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%) 66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health	1.6	0.9
provider (%)	*	(47.6)

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their 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

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. <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth. <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

### Wokha, Nagaland - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	48.5	66.5
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(27.7)	(32.8)
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(26.9)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(28.8)	30.8
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	26.3	18.0
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	23.5	12.7
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	10.6	2.3
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	28.0	11.9
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.1	2.1
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	8.8	11.5
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI $\ge 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2)^{21}$ (%)	18.3	12.4
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	44.0	na
Anaemia among Children and Women	44.0	Па
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	45.4	31.6
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	31.0	34.2
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	29.8	(47.4)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	30.9	34.7
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	47.9	34.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.2	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.8	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.2	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.4	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.2	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	18.8	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.0	na
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.6	na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	24.3	na
Men		
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	23.2	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	12.0	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		
blood pressure (%)	35.7	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.0	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.0	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	12.9	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	50.4	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.1	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	27.2	na
	<b></b>	

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>17</sup>Breasted on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>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).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

<sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

## NOTES



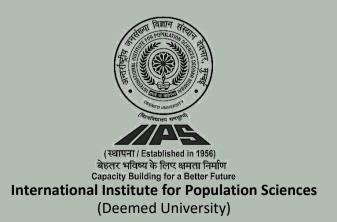
**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** 

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

## **DISTRICT FACT SHEET**

# ZUNHEBOTO NAGALAND

2019-20



### Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night. as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; water, sanitation, and hygiene; health insurance coverage; disabilities; land ownership; number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey; and the ownership and use of mosquito nets. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, his number of children. contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, health issues, attitudes towards gender roles, and HIV/AIDS. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; measurements of height, weight, waist and hip circumference, and haemoglobin levels for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HbA1c, malaria parasites, and Vitamin D3.

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 indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Zunheboto. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Nagaland was conducted from 15 July, 2019 to 6 December, 2019 by Research and Development Initiative (RDI) Pvt. Ltd. In Zunheboto, information was gathered from 924 households, 778 women, and 103 men.

### Zunheboto, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Population and Household Profile	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	87.4	86.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.2	29.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,132	936
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,207	747
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	51.6	58.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	51.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	99.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	91.0	90.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	88.9	81.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	18.6	12.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.1	99.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	18.1	18.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(0.0)	na
Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	87.1	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	40.2	28.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	4.0	5.4
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	5.3	6.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.5	2.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	86.8	65.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	68.8	32.5
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	56.5	28.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	19.3	13.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	28.2	13.7
25. Pill (%)	5.5	1.2
26. Condom (%)	1.9	0.6
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.8	17.8
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	0.7	7.8
Quality of Family Planning Services		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	14.8	4.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	70.4	24.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

<sup>1</sup>Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

<sup>2</sup>Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely. <sup>3</sup>Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

<sup>4</sup>Refers to women who completed standard 9 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

<sup>5</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>6</sup>Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

## Zunheboto, Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal and Child Health	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	46.5	19.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	11.2	5.9
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	81.3	57.5
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	5.5	0.0
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	2.3	0.0
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	90.7	82.8
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2		
days of delivery (%)	24.9	14.5
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	(7,554)	(10,499)
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.0	0.0
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2	o ( =	
days of delivery (%)	24.7	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
42. Institutional births (%)	35.0	23.3
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	32.2	19.8
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	6.3	3.2
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	40.5	25.7
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	7.6	5.4
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	*	*
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.4	20.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
<ol> <li>Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall<sup>11</sup> (%)</li> </ol>	(60.7)	24.7
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(75.1)	(43.6)
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(82.2)	71.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(67.1)	36.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(72.1)	39.0
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(76.4)	48.2
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(28.9)	na
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(11.1)	na
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(72.3)	32.0
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	33.5	17.2
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(98.5)	(97.7)
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(1.5)	(2.3)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.8	1.5
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.5
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their 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

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. <sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel. <sup>11</sup>Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>12</sup>Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine. <sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth. <sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

### Zunheboto, Nagaland - Key Indicators

	NFHS-5	NFHS-4
Indicators	(2019-20)	(2015-16)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children	Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	38.4	58.2
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(41.8)
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(15.5)	(14.9)
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(28.3)	(18.6)
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	20.8	16.2
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	44.0	31.1
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	26.9	9.5
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	10.3	2.1
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	44.5	13.7
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.5	3.7
Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)		
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	5.6	10.5
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m²) <sup>21</sup> (%)	8.9	18.5
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	74.9	na
Anaemia among Children and Women		
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	34.9	41.1
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	30.6	34.2
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(40.8)	(32.0)
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	31.1	34.1
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	38.0	30.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.7	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) $^{23}$ (%)	5.3	na
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.1	na
Men		
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.2	na
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.6	na
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.9	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)	0.0	na
Women		
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	22.5	20
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-139 min of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 min of Hg) (%)		na
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control	10.5	na
blood pressure (%)	33.2	na
Men	00.2	
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	29.2	na
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	11.8	na
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control		Па
blood pressure (%)	41.2	na
Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)		
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.2	na
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4	na
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.7	na
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.0	na
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	48.9	na
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	21.3	na
	21.0	na

<sup>15</sup>Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

<sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child born in the 3 years before the survey. <sup>16</sup>Based on the youngest child living with the mother. <sup>17</sup>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 with the second se milk products food group).

<sup>18</sup>Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>19</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

<sup>12</sup>Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>20</sup>Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
 <sup>21</sup>Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
 <sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.
 <sup>23</sup>Random blood sugar measurement.

## NOTES

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#### **INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES**

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