

**NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)**

**INDIA**

**2005-06**

**NAGALAND**

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## INTRODUCTION

The 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) is the third in the NFHS series of surveys. The first NFHS was conducted in 1992-93, and the second (NFHS-2) was conducted in 1998-99. All three NFHS surveys were conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW), Government of India. The MOHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-3 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-3 was provided by Macro International, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute, Pune (NARI).

The survey provides trend data on key indicators and includes information on several new topics, such as HIV/AIDS-related behaviours, attitudes towards family life education for girls and boys, use of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, men's involvement in maternal care, and health insurance. For the first time, NFHS-3 provides information on men and unmarried women. In addition, NFHS-3 provides estimates of HIV prevalence for India as a whole based on blood samples collected in every state in the country, except Nagaland (where local opposition prevented the collection of blood samples). In addition to the all-India estimate, NFHS-3 also provides separate HIV estimates for Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh.

In Nagaland, NFHS-3 interviewed 3,896 women age 15-49 and 3,971 men age 15-54 to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The survey is based on a sample of 3,866 households that is representative at the state level, and within the state, at the urban and rural levels. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 98 percent. The individual response rates were 95 percent for eligible women and 92 percent for eligible men.

Height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years and all interviewed women and men in all the sample households. However, as mentioned above, in Nagaland, local opposition prevented the NFHS-3 teams from collecting blood for any purpose. Hence, neither haemoglobin measurement nor HIV testing could be done in this one state. Thus, this report does not contain tables on anaemia and HIV prevalence. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Nagaland was conducted by the Research and Development Initiatives Pvt. Ltd. (RDI), New Delhi, from April to August 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Nagaland, followed by detailed tables and an appendix that provides sampling errors. More information about the definitions of indicators included in this report is contained in Volume I of the NFHS-3 National Report, and the questionnaires and details of the sampling procedure for NFHS-3 are contained in Volume II of the NFHS-3 National Report (available at [www.nfhsindia.org](http://www.nfhsindia.org)).

## HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

### Household composition

About three-fourths (73%) of the households in Nagaland are in rural areas and a little over one-fourth (27%) are in urban areas. On average, households in Nagaland are comprised of 4.5 members. Fifteen percent of households, comprising 10 percent of the population, are headed by women.

The vast majority of households have household heads who are Christian (83%). Eleven percent of households are headed by persons who are Hindu and 6 percent are headed by persons who are Muslim. Less than 1 percent of households have household heads belonging to any other religion.

Nearly three-fourths of households in Nagaland have household heads belonging to a scheduled tribe (73%), 14 percent have household heads belonging to other backward classes (OBC) and 5 percent have household heads belonging to a scheduled caste. Eight percent of households in Nagaland do not belong to any of these groups.

Two-fifths of the population in Nagaland (40%) is under age 15; 5 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 6 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 78 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents, 12 percent live with one parent, and 11 percent live with neither parent.

### Housing characteristics

Only 21 percent of households in Nagaland live in a *pucca* house (46% in urban areas and 11% in rural areas). Eighty-three percent of households (96% of urban households and 78% of rural households) have electricity, up from 56 percent in NFHS-2. Fourteen percent of households (1% of urban households and 20% of rural households) have no toilet facilities, down from 26 percent in NFHS-2. About three-fourths of households (76%) in Nagaland use solid fuel for cooking, mainly wood.

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*Only 63 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, and only 19 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.*

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Sixty-three percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (69% of urban households and 60% of rural households), but only 19 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot (27% of urban and 16% of rural households). Another 21 percent of households get their drinking water from a public tap or standpipe. Eighty-nine percent of households in Nagaland treat their drinking water to make it potable: 86 percent boil the water, 17 percent use a ceramic, sand, or other filter, 1 percent strain the water through a cloth, and 3 percent treat it in some other way.

## Wealth Index

The wealth index is constructed by combining information on 33 household assets and housing characteristics such as ownership of water, and availability of electricity into a single wealth index. The household population is divided into five equal groups of 20 percent each (quintiles) at the national level from 1 (lowest, poorest) to 5 (highest, wealthiest). Since the quintiles of the wealth index are defined at the national level, the proportion of the population of a particular state that falls in any specific quintile will vary across states.

### Wealth Index

Percentage of households in urban and rural areas and percent distribution of households by wealth quintile



Fifteen percent of households in Nagaland are in the highest wealth quintile. In urban areas, more than one-third of households (35%) are in the highest wealth quintile, compared with only 7 percent of households in rural areas. Only 7 percent of households (2% of urban households and 9% of rural households) are in the lowest wealth quintile.

## EDUCATION

### Current school attendance among children

Seventy-two percent of children age 6-17 years attend school; school attendance is 8 percentage points higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Seventy-four percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school. School attendance increases to 80 percent for children age 11-14 years but then drops to 54 percent for children age 15-17 years. In the age-groups 6-10 years and 15-17 years, school attendance in urban areas is 12-13 percentage points higher than school attendance in rural areas; however, the urban-rural differential in school attendance, at only 3 percentage points, is much lower in the age group 11-14 years.

In contrast to several other states in India, there is a consistent, if slight, gender disparity in school attendance in Nagaland in favour of girls. In all the three age groups and in both urban and rural areas, school attendance is higher for girls than for boys. In urban areas, the disparity is small (1-2 percentage points) for the, 6-10 years and 11-14 years age groups, but increases to 6 percentage points in the age group 15-17 years. In rural areas, school attendance for girls is 4 percentage points higher than for boys in the 6-10 and 11-14 age groups; but in the age group 15-17 years, the percentage of girls attending school exceeds the percentage of boys attending school by 5 points.

### Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or 'passed' a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 75 percent of women and 83 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Nagaland.

Twenty-two percent of women and 15 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Twenty-two percent of women and 29 percent of men have completed 10 or more years of education.

### Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all adults agree that children should be taught moral values in school. The majority of adults think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty; but fewer adults think that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

About one-half of adults think that children should be taught in school about contraception. Fifty-one percent of women and 54 percent men think that contraception should be taught in school to girls, and a slightly smaller proportion of adults (45% of women and 52% of men) think that it should be taught to boys. A little more than one-half of adults (53-54%) say that boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school.

Over four in five men (86-87%) and women (81%) believe information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. More than half of men (56-57%) and less than half of women (48%) think that condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases is a topic which is appropriate to be taught to boys and girls in school.

## FERTILITY

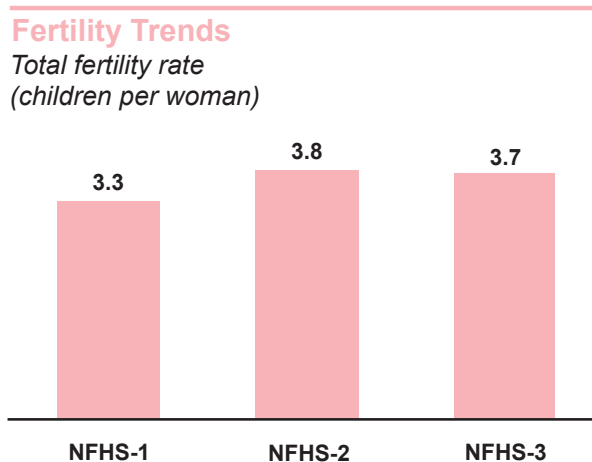
### Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 20 years among women age 25-49 and is about 26 years among men age 30-49. About one-fifth (21%) of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18 years and 18 percent of men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21 years.

### Fertility levels

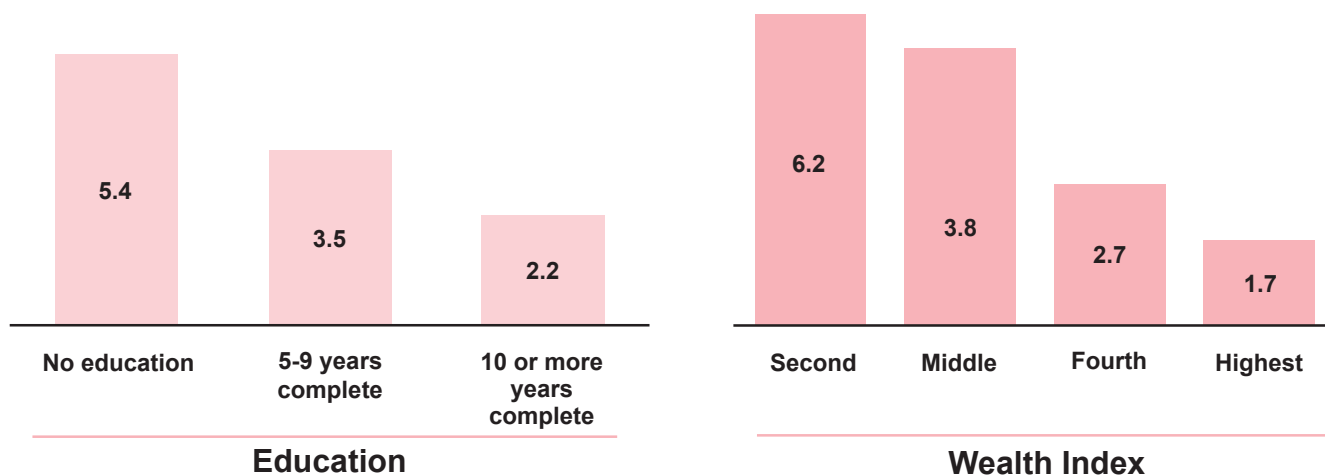
At current fertility levels, a woman in Nagaland will have an average of 3.7 children in her lifetime. The fertility level in Nagaland is the fourth highest among all Indian states and the second highest among the Northeastern states. In the seven-year period between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, fertility in Nagaland has remained almost unchanged.

Fertility in the rural areas, at 4.2 children per woman, is 1.5 children higher than in the urban areas where fertility is 2.7 children per woman. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 40 percent were of birth order four or higher.



## How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)

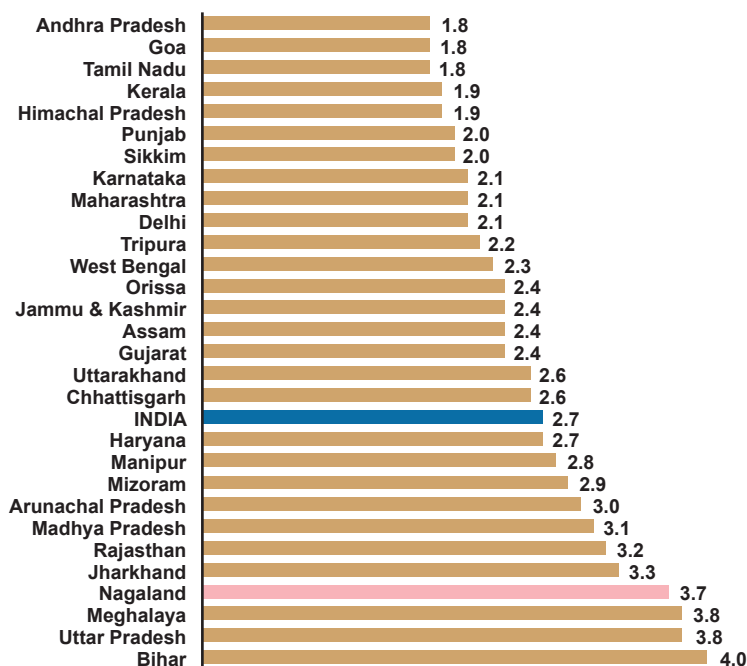


Note: Categories with fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure are not shown.

Fertility of women with no education is 5.4 children per woman, more than three children higher than the fertility of women with 10 or more years of education (TFR = 2.2). Fertility decreases even more sharply with the wealth index, and the fertility of women in the highest wealth quintile, at 1.7, is below replacement level. Fertility of Hindu women (TFR = 2.4) is much lower than of Christian women (TFR = 3.8).

## Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman



*Fertility in Nagaland is almost unchanged since NFHS-2 and remains among the highest in the nation.*

## Teenage pregnancy

Eight percent of young women age 15-19 have already begun childbearing, much lower than the national average of 16 percent. Teenage women in urban and rural areas are about equally likely to have begun childbearing. Only 4 percent of women having 10 or more years of schooling have begun childbearing, compared with one-fifth of women with no education.

## Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Nagaland is 29 months; 2 months shorter than the national average of 31 months. Twelve percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth, and 32 percent occur within 24 months. Seventy percent of births occur within three years of a previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

## Fertility preferences

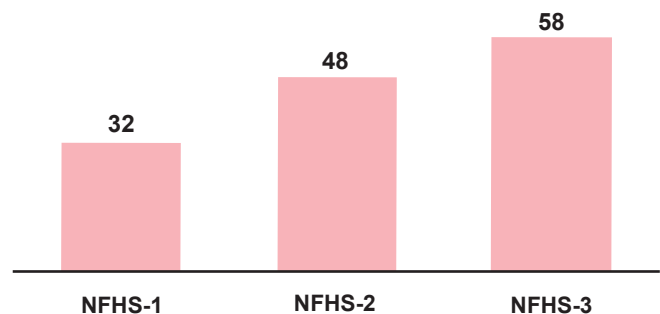
About two-thirds of currently married women (64%) and 59 percent of currently married men either want no more children, are already themselves sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, about two-fifths (42% of women and 40% of men) would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. The ideal family size of adults in Nagaland, at 3.3 children, is relatively high. Only 29-30 percent of women and men have an ideal family size of two children or less.

A preference for sons is indicated by both women and men, but more so by men. Twenty-one percent of women and 28 percent of men want more sons than daughters, whereas only 10 percent of women and 5 percent of men want more daughters than sons. Nonetheless, more than 80 percent of women and men would like to have at least one son and similar proportions of adults would like to have at least one daughter.

The desire for more children is affected by women's number of sons. For example, among currently married women with two children, 61-62 percent with one or two sons want no more children, compared with 47 percent of women with two daughters. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children has been rising steadily over time from 32 percent in NFHS-1 to 48 percent in NFHS-2, and then further, by 10 percentage points, to 58 percent in NFHS-3.

### Trends in desire for no more children

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



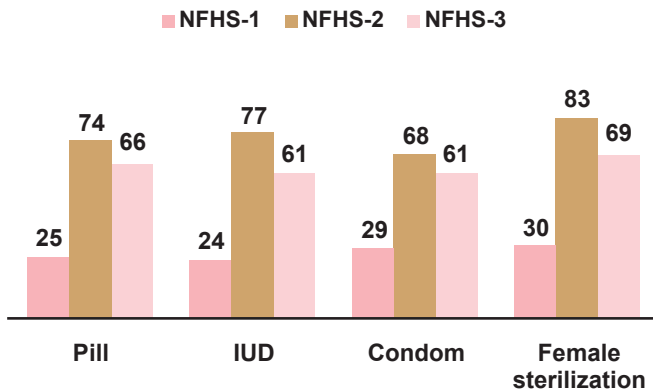
In Nagaland, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they want, the total fertility rate would drop by one child from its current level of 3.7 children to 2.7 children.

# FAMILY PLANNING

## Knowledge of family planning methods

### How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



women are most likely to know about the pill (66%) and men are most likely to know about the condom (86%). About three in five married women know about condoms and the IUD.

Since NFHS-2, knowledge of each of the five contraceptive methods offered in the government family planning programme has decreased considerably among currently married women. For example, only 69 percent of currently married women now know about female sterilization, compared with 83 percent in NFHS-2. Similarly, the proportion of women who know about the IUD has decreased by 17 percentage points.

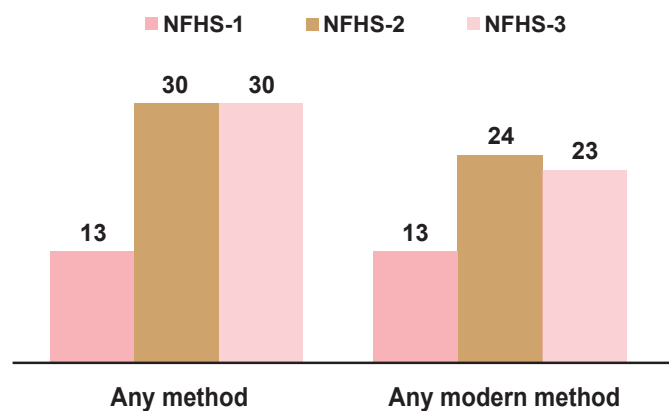
## Contraceptive use

Overall, the contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women in Nagaland is 30 percent, about the same as it was in NFHS-2. Nagaland has the second lowest contraceptive prevalence rate among all states in India. Contraceptive use is much higher in urban areas (42%) than in rural areas (25%). Modern methods account for 76 percent of contraceptive use, down from their share of 80 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Contraceptive use is higher among women in the age group 30-39 years than among younger or older women.

Knowledge of any contraceptive method is widespread, although not universal. Eighty-three percent of currently married women and 91 percent of currently married men know at least one modern method of contraception. About 7 in 10 currently married women and men know of female sterilization in Nagaland, compared with more than 9 in 10 adults nationally. Male sterilization is known only to a minority of married adults (22% of women and 38% of men). Among the three modern spacing methods promoted by the government family planning programme, namely the pill, the IUD, and condoms,

### How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



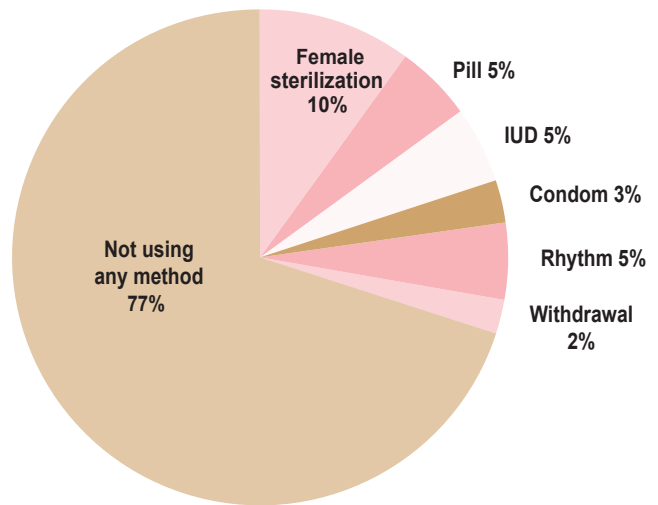
Hindu women are more likely to use contraception, especially the pill, than Christian women. Notably, Muslim women are more likely even than Hindu women to be using the pill (13%, compared with 12%). The prevalence of family planning methods, both modern and

traditional methods, increases with women’s education and the wealth index. Seventeen percent of women with no education use contraception, compared with 43 percent of women with 10 or more years of education. Similarly, contraceptive use increases from 15 percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 51 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.

Women are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For instance, among women with two children, 41 percent of women with 2 sons and no daughters use contraception, compared with 25 percent of women with no sons and two daughters (all data not shown in tables).

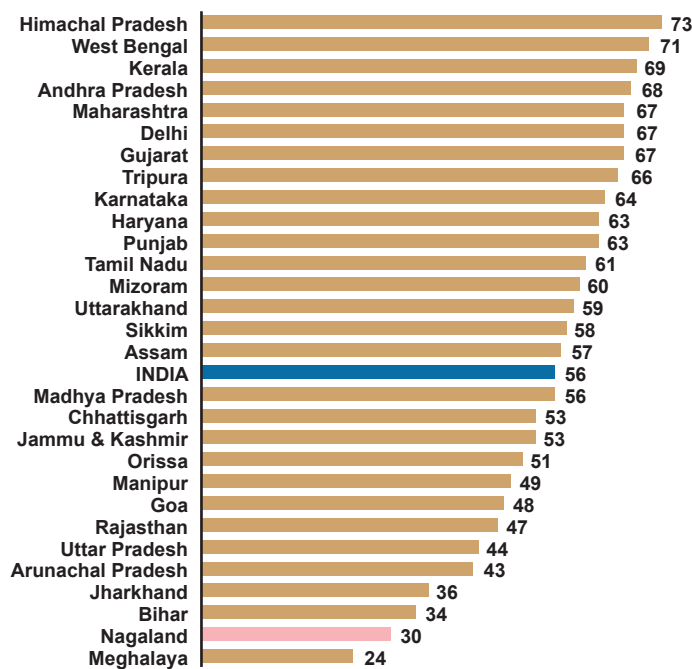
The most commonly used temporary methods are the condom and the rhythm method, closely followed by the pill—each used by 5 percent of currently married women. Only 10 percent of currently married women are using female sterilization, compared with the national average of 37 percent.

**What contraceptive methods do women use?**  
Currently married women



**Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State**

Percentage of currently married women



*The contraceptive prevalence rate in Nagaland is the second lowest among all states in India.*



Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by men in Nagaland is lower than women's report of current contraceptive use. Twenty-four percent of currently married men report using contraception the last time they had sex, compared with 30 percent of currently married women.

Seventy-nine percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, usually in a government/municipal hospital; whereas, among users of the IUD, an almost equal proportion had their IUD insertion in a government facility and in the private medical sector. Almost all (96%) pill users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector; the private medical sector is also the most common source for condoms. However, it should be noted that almost one in four women who use condoms did not give a source but said that they got their supply from their spouse.

According to women's reports, among users for whom the brand is known, 86 percent of pill users and 22 percent of condom users use social marketing brands. By contrast, according to men's reports, 10 percent of condom users for whom the brand is known use social marketing brands.

The one-year discontinuation rate for all methods is 32 percent and for spacing methods is 37 percent. More than one-half of the users of condoms (55%) discontinue use within the first year after they adopted the method. The one-year discontinuation rate is also very high for pills (43%).

### **Informed choice**

Women who know about several contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. Only 20 percent of users of female sterilization, pills and IUD were told by the health or family worker about any side effects of their method, and 16 percent were told what to do if those side effects occurred. Seventeen percent were told about other methods they could use.

### **Men's attitudes**

Most men (84%) in Nagaland reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it and reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (82%). However, 46 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. About two-thirds of men (65%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

### **Unmet need**

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop child-bearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 26 percent of married women have unmet need for family planning, down from 30 percent in NFHS-2. Unmet need in Nagaland is among the highest in the country, second only to Meghalaya.

One in every 10 currently married women has unmet need for spacing, while one in 6 has unmet need for limiting. Currently, 53 percent of the demand for family planning is being met, only slightly more than the demand being satisfied at the time of NFHS-2 (50%).

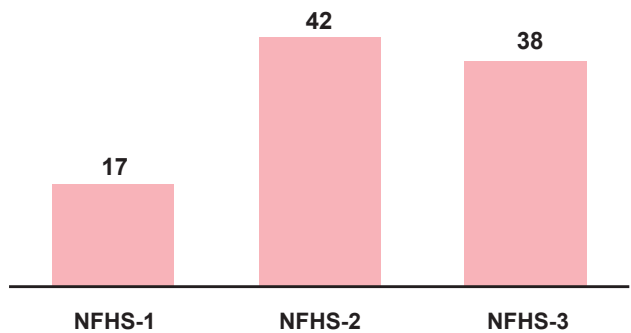
## INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate is currently estimated at 38 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 42. One in 26 children still die within the first year of life, and about 1 in 15 die before reaching age five.

In Nagaland, girls experience lower mortality than boys during the neonatal and post-neonatal period, and the infant mortality rate for girls (42 per 1,000) is lower than for boys (54 per 1,000). During the childhood period of 1-4 years, however, girls experience higher mortality than boys. Nonetheless, due to their much lower mortality during the first year of life, the under-five mortality rate is also lower for girls than for boys.

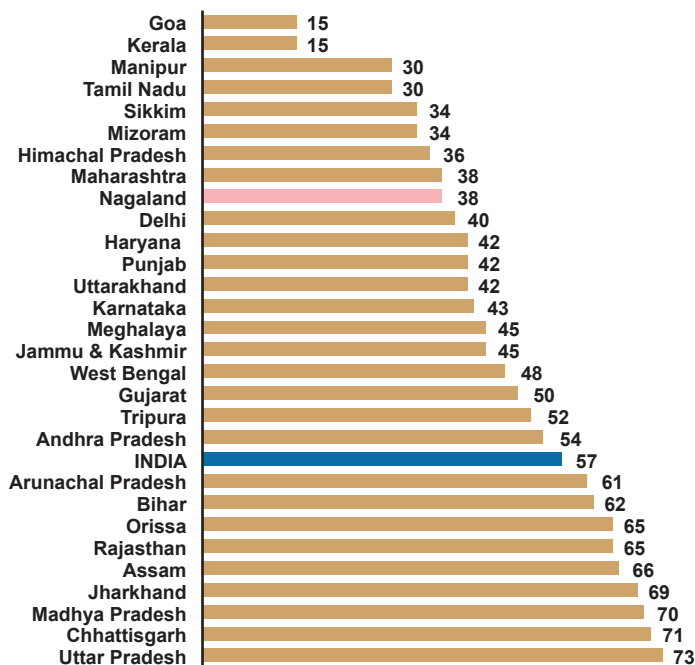
### Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



### Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



*Infant mortality in Nagaland is much lower than the national average.*

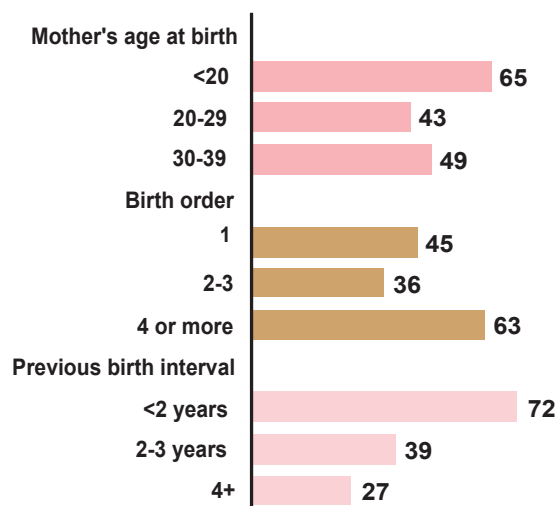
Large differentials are evident in infant mortality in Nagaland. Children whose mothers have no education and children who belong to the lowest wealth quintile are at least two and a half times more likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed 10 or more years of school or children who belong to the highest wealth quintile, respectively.

Children born to mothers under age 20 or over age 40 are more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages. The infant mortality rate for teenage mothers is 1.5 times as high as the infant mortality for mothers in the age group of 20-29 years.

Having children too close together is especially risky. The risk of death in the first year of life is nearly twice as high for children born less than two years after a previous birth than for children whose mothers waited for 2-3 years between births.

### High-risk births have higher mortality rates

*Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births*



## PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 23 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is higher in urban areas (29) than in rural areas (21). Perinatal mortality among mothers younger than 20 years is almost twice as high as that among mothers age 20 years or older. For births that take place less than 15 months after a previous birth, the perinatal mortality rate is 40 per 1,000, compared with only 8-29 per 1,000 when the birth interval is at least 27 months (data on perinatal mortality not shown in tables).

## MATERNAL HEALTH

### Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, over half (57%) received antenatal care (ANC) from a health professional (51% from a doctor and 6% from other health personnel). Forty-two percent of women received no antenatal care for their last birth in the past five years.

ANC visits are much more common among women in urban areas (85%), than among women in rural areas (50%). Women in the age group 20-34 are more likely than teenagers and older women to receive antenatal care, as are women with more education, women from the higher wealth quintiles, and women having their first child. Eighty-seven percent of women with

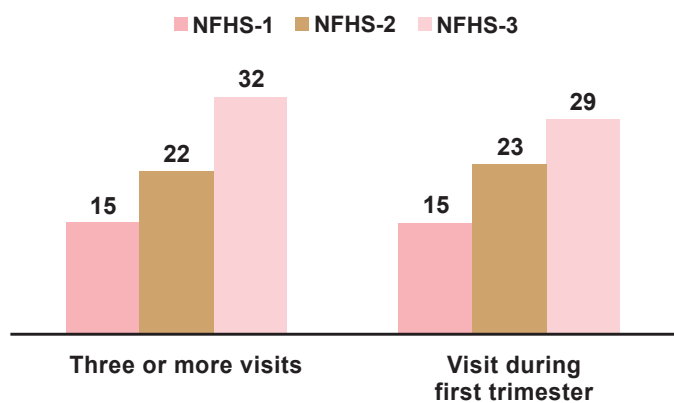
10 or more years of schooling and 94 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile received ANC, compared with 37 percent of women with no education and 23 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile.

Less than one-third of women (29%) received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy for their last birth in the past five years, as is recommended. Another 14 percent had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). One-third of women had three or more ANC visits. Women in urban areas were much more likely than women in rural areas to have three or more ANC visits and to have the first ANC visit during the first trimester of pregnancy.

The proportion of women who received three or more antenatal care visits and the proportion who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births in the three years before the survey have both increased steadily over time in Nagaland. For example, in the seven years since NFHS-2, the percent of women who had an antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy increased from 15 percent in NFHS-1 and 23 percent in NFHS-2 to 29 percent in NFHS-3. There was a similar increase in the proportions who had three or more antenatal care visits.

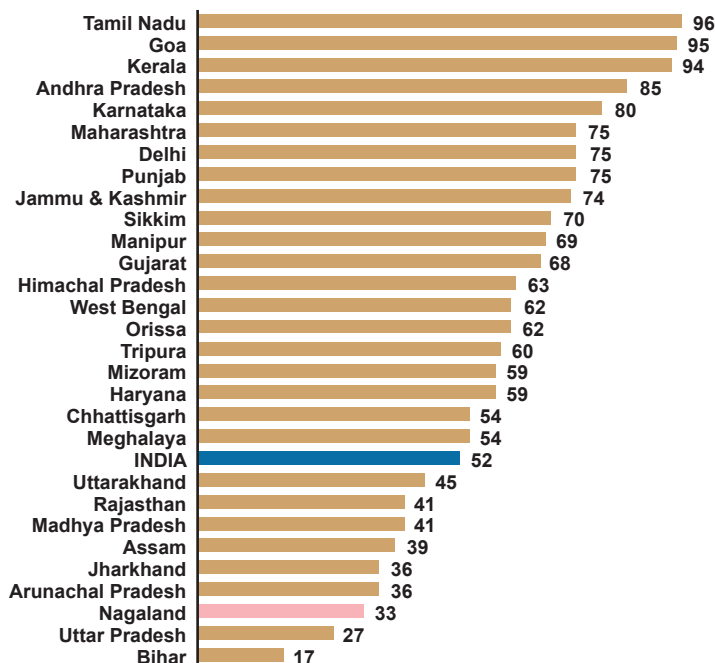
### Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



### Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



*The coverage of three or more antenatal care visits is lower in Nagaland than in any other state, except Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.*

Women received iron and folic acid supplements during pregnancy for 26 percent of their last births in the past five years, but only 4 percent consumed them for the recommended 90 days or more. Just about half of women (51%) received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine during pregnancy. Only 1 percent of women took a de-worming drug during pregnancy.

Even when women receive antenatal care, they do not receive several of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. Eighty percent of women who received antenatal care had their abdomens examined and 70 percent had their blood pressure taken. Other services, such as being weighed and having blood and urine tested, were received by about two-fifths (36-41%) of women. Only 33 percent of women were told where to go if they experienced pregnancy complications.

An ultrasound test was performed during 10 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey, much lower than the national average of 24 percent. Women with 10 or more years of education, women with four or more ANC visits, and women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to have an ultrasound test performed during pregnancy than other women.

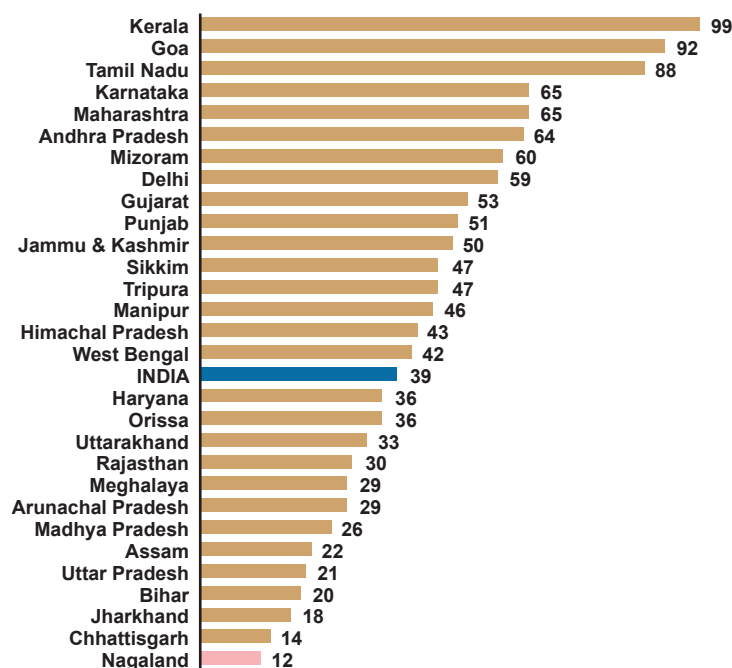
*About 9 out of 10 births in Nagaland take place at home, and only 15 percent of home deliveries are assisted by a health professional.*

## Delivery care

Only 12 percent of births take place in a health facility; the remaining 88 percent take place at home. The proportion of institutional births in Nagaland is the lowest among all the states in India.

### Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



*At only 12 percent, the proportion of births in a health facility is less than one third the national average and lower than in any other Indian state.*

Institutional births are more common among first time mothers, urban women, Hindu women, women with four or more antenatal care visits, women with 10 or more years of education, and women in the highest wealth quintile. However, except for women who had four or more antenatal care visits (51%), in no other group of women do institutional births exceed home births.

In Nagaland, only one-quarter of births in the past five years, took place with assistance from a health professional and only 8 percent of births were assisted by a traditional birth attendant or *dai*. The majority of births, 63 percent, were assisted by a friend or relative. Only 15 percent of home births were assisted by a health professional.

The percentage of births in the past three years that took place in a health facility has remained unchanged since NFHS-2; however, the percentage of births assisted by a health professional has decreased by 7 points during the same period

For 91 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, and 65 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only 21 percent of home births.

### Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Nagaland, 12 percent of mothers had a postnatal check-up after their last birth and 11 percent had a check-up within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; however, one in three births in medical facilities are not followed by a postnatal check-up of the mother. Only 3 percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

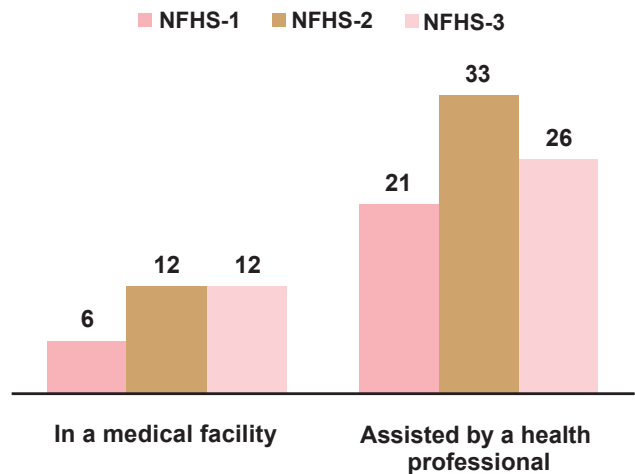
### Male involvement in maternal care

Fifty-four percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the child’s mother received antenatal care. Two-fifths of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child’s mother; about one-third (34%) were ever told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication, and 22-25 percent were told about specific signs of pregnancy complication.

Many of the fathers with a child less than three years of age were not provided information related to maternal care. Fifty-six percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 48 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Among fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility,

### Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years



only 55 percent were told about keeping the baby warm immediately after birth, 62 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 60 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, and 49 percent were informed about the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth.

## CHILD HEALTH

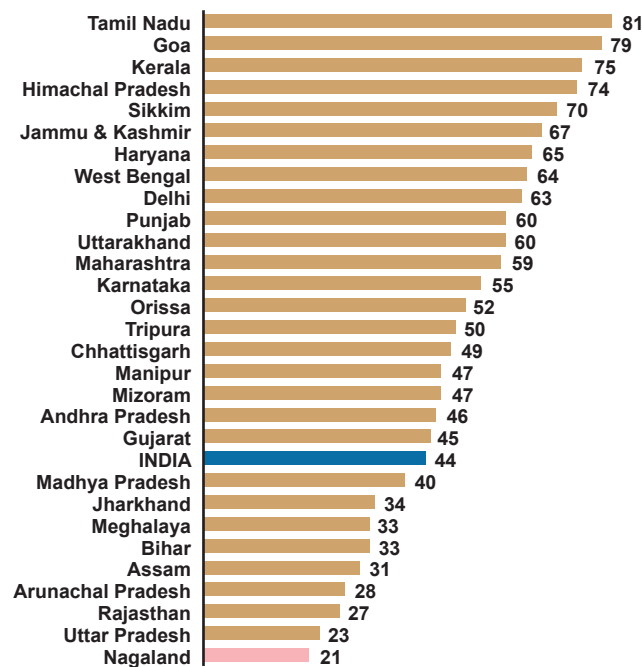
### Vaccination of children

In Nagaland, only about one in five children age 12-23 months (21%) is fully vaccinated against the six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. Almost the same proportion of children (18%) did not receive even a single dose of any vaccine.

In Nagaland, with the exception of the first and second dose of the polio vaccine, coverage is less than 50 percent for all of the remaining recommended childhood vaccines, i.e., BCG, each of the three doses of the DPT vaccine, the third dose of the polio vaccine, and the measles vaccine. Forty-six percent of children have received the BCG vaccine and the same proportion has received three doses of the polio vaccine. The coverage of three doses of DPT and the measles vaccine is 29 and 27 percent, respectively.

### Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months

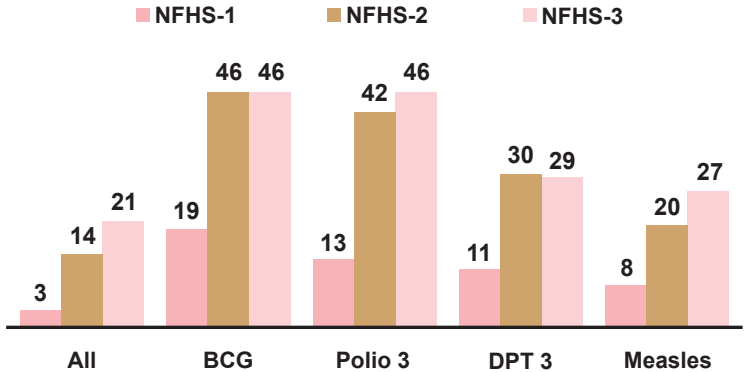


*Full immunization coverage is lower in Nagaland than in any other state in the country.*

The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third dose, the dropout rate is 40 percent for the DPT vaccine and is 42 percent for the polio vaccine. In spite of the Pulse Polio Campaign and attempts to eradicate the disease in India, more than half of the children (54%) in Nagaland still have not received three doses of the polio vaccine.

Despite the current low level of full immunization in the state, immunization coverage has been increasing over time. In the seven years between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3, the proportion of children age 12-23 months who were fully vaccinated increased by 7 percentage points—from 14 percent to 21 percent; and the proportion of children who did not receive any vaccination at all has decreased sharply from 33 percent to 18 percent. In the same period, coverage also increased for three polio vaccine doses (by 4 percentage points) and for the measles vaccine (by 8 percentage points); however, the coverage of BCG and three doses of DPT vaccine did not change.

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



Full vaccination coverage is twice as high in urban areas as in rural areas, and is also much higher among children whose mothers have 10 or more years of education than among children whose mothers have less or no education. Full vaccination coverage decreases sharply with birth order and increases sharply with the wealth index. However, even among urban children, only 36 percent have received all required vaccines, and among children in the highest wealth quintile, only two out of three are fully vaccinated.

**Childhood illnesses**

In the two weeks before the survey, 4 percent of children under age five in Nagaland had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, only 27 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider. Twelve percent of children were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; and one-fourth of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment and 8 percent were given anti-malarial drugs.

Overall, 6 percent of children under age five had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 18 percent were taken to a health facility. A little over half (53%) were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including 17 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 34 percent who were given gruel. More than one-quarter (26%) of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. One-fifth of children received antibiotics, which is not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.



ORS use in treating diarrhoea among children remains very low in Nagaland in keeping with the very low level of ORS awareness in the state. Notably, only half of women with a child below five years of age have heard of ORS.

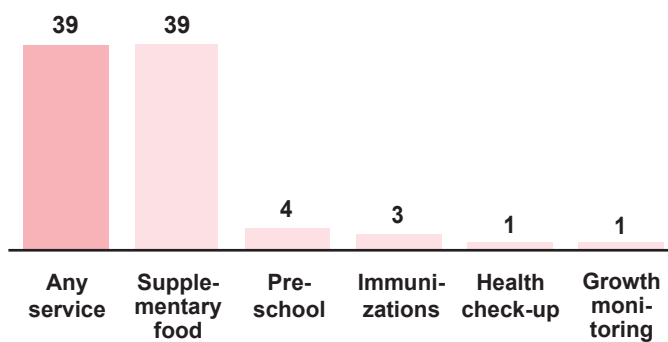
Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness. However, in Nagaland, only 17 percent of children with diarrhea received more liquids than normal. About one in four children with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal, or received nothing to drink, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

## Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age 6 years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.

### How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre receiving services



Among the 96 percent of children under six who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre in Nagaland, about two-fifths (39%) receive a service of some kind from a centre. The service most commonly received from an *anganwadi* centre is supplementary food. No more than 4 percent of children receive any of the other services offered by *anganwadi* centres.

The use of *anganwadi* centre services is higher in rural (45%) than in urban areas (17%). Children age 3-5 years are more likely to receive a service from an *anganwadi* centre than younger and older

children. Children whose mothers have no education and children belonging to the lowest wealth quintile are less likely to take advantage of the services offered at *anganwadi* centres.

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 5 percent had mothers who received any services from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy or when breastfeeding.

## BREASTFEEDING AND NUTRITION

### Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Nagaland, only 30 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Most of the children (83%) are put to the breast within the first day of life, including 54 percent who started breastfeeding in the first hour of life, which means that the majority of infants in the state do receive the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

mothers in Nagaland breastfeed for an average of 19 months, which is 5 months shorter than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children. The median duration of breastfeeding is shorter in Nagaland than in any other state, except Tamil Nadu.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk even in the first three days when the mother's milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, more than half of children (54%) were given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for those 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breast-feeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. About three-fifths (59%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and 30 percent are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 22 percent are fed according to all three IYCF recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only 9 percent of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and 54 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the interview.

Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Less than two-fifths of children (38%) age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods in the day or night before the interview, and only 3 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

### **Children's nutritional status**

In Nagaland, nearly two-fifths of children (39%) under age five are stunted or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Thirteen percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness, and one-fourth of children are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

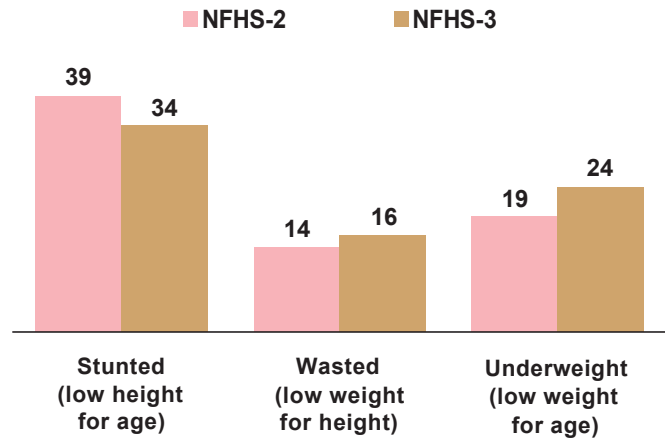
Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 18 percent of children in Nagaland are wasted and 7-8 percent are stunted or underweight. Children in rural areas are more likely to be undernourished, but even in urban areas, 31 percent of children suffer from chronic malnutrition. Children's nutritional status improves if the mother has at least five years of education and with the wealth index. For example, 8 percent of children in the highest wealth quintile are underweight, compared with 41 percent of children in the lowest wealth quintile. Similarly, 17 percent of children whose mothers have 10 or more years of education are underweight, compared with 32 percent of children whose mothers have no education.

According to most nutritional indicators, girls' nutritional status is slightly better than that of boys.

Children's nutritional status in Nagaland has improved slightly since NFHS-2 according to only one of three measures. Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are less likely to be too short for their age today than they were seven years ago, which means that chronic undernutrition is less widespread; however, they are slightly more likely to be wasted or to be underweight, which means that acute undernutrition is still a major problem in the state.

### Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under three years



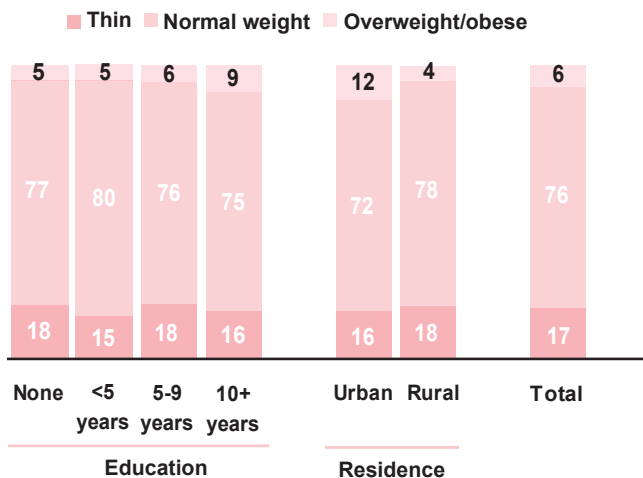
Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO International Reference Population

### Adults' nutritional status

Seventeen percent of women and 14 percent of men in Nagaland are too thin for their height, and 6 percent each of women and men are overweight or obese. Over three-fourths (76%) of women and 80 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height. The percentage of ever-married women who are too thin has declined marginally from 18 percent in NFHS-2 to 16 percent in NFHS-3.

#### How many women are at a healthy weight for their height?

Percent distribution of women



Undernutrition is particularly serious among women and men who are age 15-19 years, who are Muslim, who belong to the schedule castes, and who are in the lowest wealth quintile. Overweight and obesity are more common among older adults and adults in urban areas, with 10 or more years of education, and in the highest wealth quintile. In general, however, the proportion of adults who are at a normal weight for their height is fairly constant across most groups, regardless of educational attainment, caste/tribe, wealth, religion, and residence.

Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. More than four-fifths of

households in Nagaland (83%) were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is much higher than the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (68%). A nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

# HIV/AIDS

## Awareness of AIDS

In Nagaland, 83 percent of women have heard of AIDS. Knowledge of AIDS is widespread in urban areas (91%), but even in rural areas, 79 percent of women have heard of AIDS. AIDS awareness increases steadily with increasing education and the wealth index. Among women with 10 or more years of education and those in the highest wealth quintile, knowledge of AIDS is nearly universal. However, only 60 percent of women with no education and 47 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 72 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 81 percent of ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-3 (data not shown in tables).

In general, knowledge of AIDS is more widespread among men than among women. Among all men age 15-49, 92 percent have heard of AIDS. Even among men with no education, about three-fourths have heard of AIDS. AIDS awareness among men, as for women, increases sharply with the wealth index. Nearly two-thirds of men (64%) in the lowest wealth quintile have heard of AIDS, while knowledge is universal among men in the highest wealth quintile.

## Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, 69 percent of men know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 42 percent of women, and 74 percent of men, compared with 60 percent of women, know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS. Almost four-fifths of adults know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby.

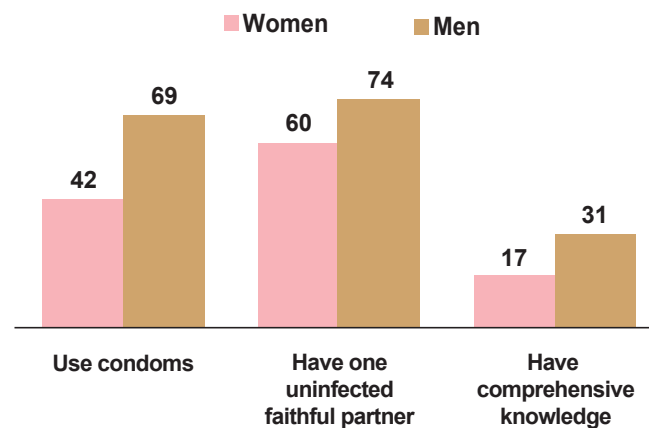
Despite fairly widespread knowledge of HIV/AIDS, only 17 percent of women and 31 percent of men have ‘comprehensive knowledge’ of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and fidelity help prevent HIV/AIDS.

## HIV-related stigma

Among adults who have heard of AIDS in Nagaland, only 63 percent of women and 68 percent of men would be willing to care for a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. Similarly, only 47 percent of women and 57 percent of men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Less than half of adults

### Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



would be comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS (36% of women and 49% of men). However, over three-fourths of adults (76% of women and 81% of men) say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, only 17 percent of women and 28 percent of men express all four of these accepting attitudes towards persons living with HIV/AIDS.

### **HIV testing prior to NFHS-3, blood transfusions, and safe injections**

Five percent of women and 6 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3; adults in urban areas were more likely than adults in rural areas to have been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3.

In Nagaland, while women are less likely than men to have ever had a blood transfusion (3% of women, compared with 5% of men), they are more likely to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year (26% of women, compared with 20% of men). Men and women in urban areas are more likely than their rural counterparts to have had a blood transfusion and to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year.

For almost all adults who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was 'safe', i.e., the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized

### **HIV prevalence**

Nagaland, along with Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, and Tamil Nadu, is one of the India states considered by NACO to have high HIV prevalence. NFHS-3 was designed to provide a separate estimate for HIV prevalence in all six of these high HIV prevalence states, for one low prevalence state (Uttar Pradesh), and for the nation as a whole. However, at the time of field work, local opposition prevented the collection of blood samples in Nagaland. Hence, NFHS-3 could not provide an estimate of HIV prevalence in Nagaland, and Nagaland was not included in the HIV prevalence estimate for India as a whole.

Nationally, NFHS-3 found that 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV, including 0.35 percent in urban areas and 0.25 percent in rural areas.

## **SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR**

NFHS-3 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, and condom use. Additionally, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

### **Age at first sexual intercourse**

The median age at first intercourse among women age 25-49 is 20 years and among men age 30-49 it is about 23-24 years. Among youth 15-24 years of age, 32 percent of women and 28 percent of men have ever had sex.

## Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who have ever had sex, 1 percent of women and 13 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex in the past year. The proportion of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months is the higher in Nagaland than any in any other Indian state. Almost no women and only 2 percent of men said that they had multiple sex partners in the past year.

## Use of condoms during higher-risk sex

Consistent condom use is an important tool in the fight to curtail the spread of HIV. However, effective protection requires condom use at every act of sexual intercourse and especially for sexual intercourse that is considered higher risk. Among adults reporting higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, 25 percent of women and 44 percent of men said they used a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

## Paid sex

Less than 1 percent of men age 15-49 said they had paid for sex in the past year preceding the survey.

# ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

## Tuberculosis

In Nagaland, 585 per 100,000 persons are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis; which is higher than the national average of 418 per 100,000 persons. Men are more likely than women to have tuberculosis, as are persons in households that use solid fuels for cooking, compared with persons in households that use other cooking fuels. The prevalence of tuberculosis increases sharply with age.

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (87% of women and 94% of men). Among people who have heard of tuberculosis, 59 percent of women and 65 percent of men know that it can be spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About one-half of adults have misconceptions about how TB spreads. However, over four-fifths of men (85%) and women (82%) believe that tuberculosis can be cured. Only 8 percent of women and 5 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours.

## Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, 1 percent of women and 2 percent of men age 35-49 suffer from diabetes. Among adults age 15-49, 1,414 per 100,000 women and 2,464 per 100,000 men suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma exceeds 2 percent among women and men age 35-49. About 1 percent of adults age 15-49 years suffer from goiter or thyroid disorders.

## Tobacco and alcohol use

In Nagaland, 28 percent of women, including 31 percent of pregnant women, and 68 percent of men use some form of tobacco (data for pregnant women not shown in tables). Women and men who use tobacco are most likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *gutkha*, or other tobacco products. Among men, smoking cigarettes or *bidis* is also quite common (39%); 42 percent of rural men smoke cigarettes or *bidis*, compared with 33 percent of urban men.

Women and men are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. About two-fifths of men (39%) and 4 percent of women drink alcohol. Among men and women who drink alcohol, 11 percent drink alcohol almost everyday.

## Source of health care

For about half of the households in Nagaland (52%), the public sector is the main source of health care (37% of urban households and 58% of rural households). The wealthiest households are less likely to use the public medical sector than households in the lower wealth quintiles. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are lack of a nearby facility (54%) and poor quality of care (30%) (data not shown in tables).

## Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 2 percent of households in Nagaland report that they have any kind of insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Two types of programmes dominate: the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS).

# WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

## Employment and earnings

Forty-eight percent of currently married women were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, compared with 98 percent of currently married men. Nearly half of employed women (48%) received no payment for their work, and 11 percent were paid only in kind. Forty-two percent of currently married employed women are paid in cash, compared with 70 percent of currently married employed men.

Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 95 percent decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husbands. Thirty-four percent of women who work for cash, earn more or about the same as their husband.

## Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions on their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. More than four out of five currently married women (82-94%)

participate in each of these decisions. About three-fourths of currently married women (73%) participate in making all four of these decisions, and only 1 percent do not participate in making any of the four decisions.

Women in nuclear households are more likely than women in non-nuclear households to participate in each of these decisions, as are women who earn cash, compared with other employed and unemployed women. Other groups of women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are women who are 30-49 years old, those with 10 or more years of education, and those belonging to the scheduled tribes.

### Other indicators of women's empowerment

Thirty-seven percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest for women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, women employed for cash, women with at least 10 years of education, and women belonging to the highest wealth quintile.

Only 7 percent of women in Nagaland have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. About one-fourth of women (24%) have heard of a microcredit programme in the area, but only 1 percent have ever taken a loan from such a programme.

One-fourth of women in Nagaland are allowed to go by themselves to the market, to a health facility, and to places outside their own community. Women are least likely to have freedom to go to the health facility (34%) or to travel outside their own village or community (30%), and are most likely to be allowed to go to the market alone (64%) (data not shown). Older women, women employed for cash, and widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women have more freedom of movement than most other women.

### Gender-role attitudes

Nearly, four-fifths of women (79%) in Nagaland believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some specified circumstances. Women are most likely to say wife-beating is justified if the wife neglects the house or children (64%), if she shows disrespect for her in-laws (55%), or if the husband suspects she is unfaithful (53%). Men are almost equally likely to agree that wife-beating is justified (71%) in some circumstances, including 53-55 percent who agree with the reasons 'she neglects the house or children' and 'she is unfaithful'.

About two-thirds of women (64%) believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all three of the following reasons: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. A somewhat higher proportion of men (71%) agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband in all of these circumstances. These data show that more than one in three women and more than one in four men do not agree that a woman has the right to refuse sex to her husband in one or more of these circumstances.



# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

In Nagaland, 16 percent of women age 15-49 have ever experienced physical violence since age 15, and 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 19 percent of women have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, including 20 percent of ever-married women.

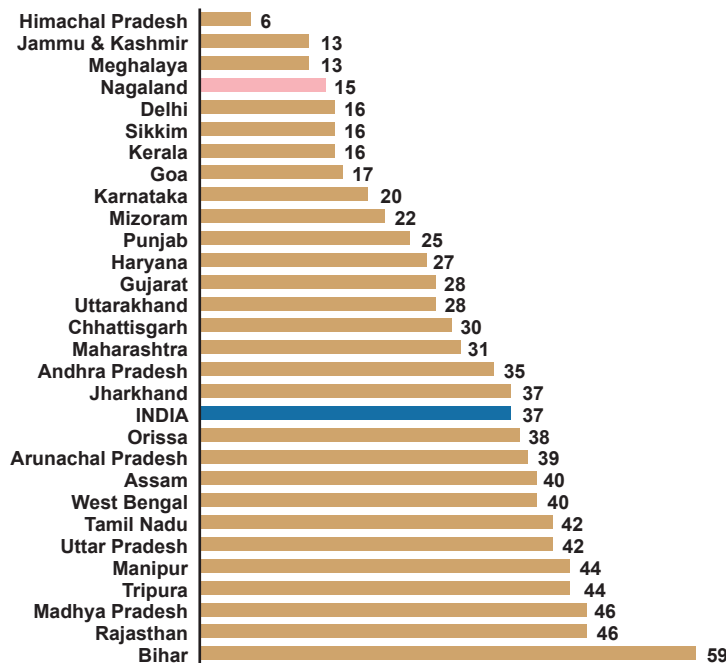
## Spousal violence

About one in eight ever-married women (12%) report having been slapped by their husband; 2 to 6 percent report having their arms twisted or hair pulled; being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; being punched with the fist or with something that could hurt; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up. Three percent report having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse by their husbands against their will and 1 percent report being forced to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 15 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if currently not married, their most recent husband. Thirteen percent of ever-married women report having experienced spousal emotional violence. Only 2 percent of ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among the more educated, 16 percent of women who have at least 10 years of education have experienced spousal violence.

## Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



*The prevalence of spousal physical or sexual violence is lower in Nagaland than in most other states.*

Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are four times more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands drink alcohol, particularly whose husbands often get drunk, are much more likely than other women to experience spousal violence. Nonetheless, 11 percent of even the women whose husbands do not drink alcohol at all report having experienced physical or sexual violence.

Fifteen percent of ever-married women who experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered physical injuries as a result of spousal violence. For most women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first five years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

### Help seeking

Only, twenty-two percent of women in Nagaland who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. Nearly 6 in 10 women (58%) have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Among women who experienced only sexual violence, 59 percent have never told anyone or sought help. Abused women most often seek help from their friends (44%) and their own families (43%). Less than 1 percent of women in Nagaland sought help from a religious leader.

**Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews**

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Nagaland, 2005-06

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Household interviews</b>			
Households selected	2,083	2,141	4,224
Households occupied	1,935	2,015	3,950
Households interviewed	1,888	1,978	3,866
Household response rate <sup>1</sup>	97.6	98.2	97.9
<b>Interviews with women age 15-49</b>			
Number of eligible women	2,122	1,974	4,096
Number of eligible women interviewed	1,990	1,906	3,896
Eligible women response rate <sup>2</sup>	93.8	96.6	95.1
<b>Interviews with men age 15-54</b>			
Number of eligible men	2,356	1,980	4,336
Number of eligible men interviewed	2,124	1,847	3,971
Eligible men response rate <sup>2</sup>	90.2	93.3	91.6
<p>Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Households interviewed/households occupied.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.</p>			

Table 2 Household population by age, education, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age and education, according to residence and sex, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Age</b>									
0-4	10.4	11.3	10.9	14.1	13.9	14.0	13.1	13.2	13.2
5-9	13.0	12.5	12.8	13.9	13.1	13.5	13.7	13.0	13.3
10-14	13.1	14.8	13.9	13.3	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.4
15-19	10.6	11.4	11.0	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.9	9.2	9.1
20-24	9.1	10.3	9.7	7.3	8.4	7.9	7.8	8.9	8.3
25-29	9.3	10.6	9.9	7.0	8.6	7.8	7.6	9.1	8.4
30-34	7.4	7.6	7.5	5.6	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.3
35-39	7.0	6.1	6.6	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7
40-44	5.6	4.8	5.2	4.9	3.8	4.4	5.1	4.1	4.6
45-49	4.1	3.1	3.6	3.7	2.4	3.1	3.8	2.6	3.2
50-54	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.2	5.8	4.0	2.4	5.1	3.8
55-59	3.4	1.5	2.5	4.7	2.6	3.6	4.3	2.3	3.3
60-64	1.7	1.2	1.4	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.4
65-69	1.0	0.4	0.7	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.4
70-74	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
75-79	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
80 +	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,330	2,174	4,504	6,376	6,454	12,830	8,706	8,628	17,334
Sex ratio, all ages <sup>1</sup>	na	na	933	na	na	1,012	na	na	991
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years <sup>1</sup>	na	na	1,003	na	na	949	na	na	961
<b>Education<sup>2</sup></b>									
No education	15.2	18.2	16.6	28.8	36.1	32.5	25.0	31.5	28.2
<5 years complete	18.4	18.8	18.6	24.6	24.4	24.5	22.9	23.0	22.9
5-9 years complete	35.5	37.2	36.3	33.7	31.5	32.6	34.2	33.0	33.6
10-11 years complete	12.0	11.6	11.8	6.7	4.3	5.5	8.1	6.2	7.2
12 or more years complete	19.0	14.2	16.7	6.3	3.7	5.0	9.8	6.4	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,048	1,892	3,940	5,352	5,450	10,802	7,399	7,343	14,742
Median number of years of schooling completed	6.9	6.3	6.6	3.4	2.3	2.9	4.3	3.3	3.8

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Females per 1,000 males.

<sup>2</sup> Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population by household and housing characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
<b>Household headship</b>				
Male	86.5	84.6	85.1	90.1
Female	13.5	15.4	14.9	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.3	4.6	4.5	na
<b>Household structure<sup>1</sup></b>				
Nuclear	64.5	71.7	69.8	62.6
Non-nuclear	35.5	28.3	30.2	37.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Religion of household head</b>				
Hindu	27.4	5.0	11.0	9.5
Muslim	12.4	3.4	5.9	5.3
Christian	59.8	91.3	82.7	84.9
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>				
Scheduled caste	12.1	2.6	5.2	4.7
Scheduled tribe	52.2	80.4	72.8	73.4
Other backward class	17.0	12.4	13.6	14.4
Other	18.6	4.7	8.4	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Electricity</b>				
Yes	96.0	78.1	82.9	81.6
No	4.0	21.9	17.1	18.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Source of drinking water</b>				
Improved source	69.4	60.4	62.8	60.2
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	26.7	16.3	19.1	19.1
Public tap/standpipe	4.2	27.2	21.0	20.0
Tube well or borehole	16.4	3.3	6.9	6.3
Other improved	22.1	13.5	15.8	14.8
Non-improved source	30.5	39.4	37.0	39.6
Other source	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)</b>				
Water on premises	67.5	38.2	46.1	46.1
Less than 30 minutes	26.0	52.1	45.0	44.8
Thirty minutes or longer	5.2	9.2	8.1	8.5
Don't know/missing	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Water treatment prior to drinking<sup>2</sup></b>				
Boil	75.2	89.5	85.6	86.1
Strain through cloth	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	31.6	10.9	16.5	16.0
Other treatment	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.0
No treatment	13.8	9.7	10.8	10.6
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
<b>Sanitation facility</b>				
<b>Improved, not shared</b>				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	47.0	46.4	46.5	48.2
Pit latrine with slab	40.5	39.1	39.5	40.5
Pit latrine with slab	5.8	6.4	6.2	6.7
Other	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
<b>Not improved</b>				
Any facility shared with other households	52.9	53.4	53.3	51.7
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	41.9	12.6	20.5	16.9
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	4.9	3.4	3.8	3.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	4.9	14.0	11.5	13.1
Other unimproved facility	0.6	3.9	3.0	3.4
No facility/open space/field	0.6	19.5	14.4	14.7
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Type of house<sup>3</sup></b>				
<i>Kachha</i>	7.5	25.2	20.4	23.5
Semi- <i>pucca</i>	45.0	63.0	58.2	55.6
<i>Pucca</i>	46.1	11.2	20.7	20.1
Missing	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Cooking fuel</b>				
Electricity	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
LPG/natural gas	57.9	8.9	22.1	21.0
Biogas	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	4.2	0.3	1.4	0.7
Charcoal	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Wood	36.1	90.4	75.7	77.7
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agricultural crop waste	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dung cakes	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Place for cooking</b>				
In the house, separate room	54.8	60.3	58.8	59.2
In the house, no separate room	16.9	12.5	13.7	11.9
In a separate building	27.1	26.8	26.9	28.4
Outdoors	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,045	2,821	3,866	17,503
<b>Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels<sup>4</sup></b>				
Stove with chimney	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	7.2	5.3	5.6	5.6
Stove without chimney	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	92.2	94.6	94.3	94.3
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	383	2,557	2,939	13,656

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

<sup>2</sup> Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.

<sup>3</sup> Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-*pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

<sup>4</sup> Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

**Table 4 Household possessions, ownership of agricultural land, and wealth index**

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and de jure population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house, and farm animals and having a bank account, health insurance, a BPL card, and a mosquito net, and percent distribution by the wealth index, Nagaland, 2005-06

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
<b>Household goods</b>				
Mattress	92.3	83.0	85.5	85.8
Pressure cooker	76.7	43.0	52.1	52.6
Chair	84.9	70.2	74.1	75.3
Cot or bed	97.7	96.2	96.6	96.6
Table	86.9	73.7	77.3	78.2
Electric fan	46.5	20.0	27.2	27.3
Radio or transistor	29.8	31.9	31.3	33.0
Television (black and white)	14.6	10.6	11.7	12.8
Television (colour)	51.6	18.4	27.4	29.0
Any television	63.9	28.3	37.9	40.5
Sewing machine	33.1	17.5	21.8	24.0
Mobile telephone	34.0	8.9	15.7	16.6
Any other type of telephone	25.2	8.0	12.6	13.7
Computer	6.6	1.3	2.7	2.8
Refrigerator	22.5	6.6	10.9	11.4
Watch or clock	90.0	72.2	77.1	79.8
Water pump	3.8	0.4	1.3	1.3
Thresher	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tractor	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
None of the above	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
<b>Means of transport</b>				
Bicycle	14.4	10.9	11.8	13.3
Motorcycle or scooter	7.9	4.3	5.3	5.7
Animal-drawn cart	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6
Car	11.7	2.8	5.2	5.8
None of the above	71.0	83.8	80.3	78.3
<b>Agricultural land</b>				
No agricultural land	74.5	38.8	48.5	44.7
Irrigated land only	10.5	20.4	17.7	18.9
Non-irrigated land only	6.5	16.3	13.7	14.9
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	8.4	24.3	20.0	21.3
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	54.0	74.3	68.8	70.1
Percentage owning farm animals <sup>1</sup>	32.5	78.9	66.4	70.0
Percentage having a bank account/post office account <sup>2</sup>	47.9	18.4	26.4	27.7
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance <sup>2</sup>	3.0	1.1	1.6	1.7
Percentage owning a BPL card	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.7
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	79.3	60.6	65.7	65.1
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	1.7	9.0	7.1	7.8
Second	5.9	28.2	22.1	22.6
Middle	17.7	34.6	30.1	28.9
Fourth	39.9	21.0	26.1	25.7
Highest	34.7	7.1	14.6	15.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,045	2,821	3,866	17,503

BPL = Below poverty line

<sup>1</sup> Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks.

<sup>2</sup> Any usual household member.

**Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index**

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth index, according to religion and caste/tribe, Nagaland, 2005-06

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
<b>Religion of household head</b>							
Hindu	8.0	15.9	22.7	29.6	23.7	100.0	1,664
Muslim	32.4	23.4	15.5	18.6	10.1	100.0	924
Christian	6.2	23.4	30.3	25.7	14.3	100.0	14,855
Other	4.8	0.0	43.0	33.6	18.6	100.0	60
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>							
Scheduled caste	22.5	19.8	19.3	28.4	10.0	100.0	820
Scheduled tribe	6.3	22.3	29.6	26.6	15.2	100.0	12,849
Other backward class	8.1	26.9	33.6	20.7	10.7	100.0	2,520
Other	12.4	19.7	18.8	24.6	24.6	100.0	1,314
Total	7.8	22.6	28.9	25.7	15.0	100.0	17,503

**Table 6 School attendance**

Percentage of de facto household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2005-06 school year by sex, residence, and age, Nagaland, 2005-06

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	82.2	68.6	72.2	83.7	72.9	75.6	82.9	70.7	73.9
11-14 years	81.2	77.4	78.5	82.1	81.0	81.3	81.7	79.2	79.9
15-17 years	60.4	48.2	51.9	66.1	52.9	56.9	63.1	50.5	54.4
6-14 years	81.7	72.4	74.9	83.0	76.4	78.1	82.4	74.4	76.5
6-17 years	76.8	67.5	70.1	79.2	71.8	73.8	78.0	69.7	72.0

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2005-06 school year (assumed here to be April 2005).



**Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 years by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
<b>Age</b>							
<5 years	88.7	7.7	1.1	2.5	100.0	1.3	2,281
5-9 years	80.3	7.7	3.6	8.3	100.0	4.8	2,300
10-14 years	69.0	8.6	4.5	17.9	100.0	9.0	2,323
15-17 years	64.2	9.3	5.5	21.0	100.0	10.7	938
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	69.6	9.9	3.1	17.5	100.0	6.3	1,981
Rural	80.1	7.6	3.5	8.8	100.0	5.5	5,861
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	77.8	7.8	3.7	10.7	100.0	6.1	3,936
Female	77.2	8.6	3.1	11.2	100.0	5.4	3,906
Total age <15 years	79.3	8.0	3.1	9.6	100.0	5.1	6,904
Total age <18 years	77.5	8.2	3.4	11.0	100.0	5.7	7,842

**Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five**

Percentage of de jure children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
<b>Age</b>				
<2 years	22.9	9.9	32.8	909
2-4 years	27.1	12.5	39.6	1,372
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	26.3	11.7	38.0	1,132
Female	24.6	11.3	35.8	1,149
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	32.0	11.8	43.8	493
Rural	23.6	11.4	35.0	1,788
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	17.6	11.4	29.1	242
Second	20.2	11.4	31.6	687
Middle	24.1	8.5	32.5	672
Fourth	31.5	13.6	45.0	481
Highest	42.8	17.2	60.0	200
Total	25.4	11.5	36.9	2,281

**Table 9 Children's work**

Percentage of de jure children age 5-14 who were engaged in different activities in the seven days preceding the interview by type of work, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household <sup>1</sup>		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work <sup>2</sup>	Total working <sup>3</sup>	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
<b>Age</b>						
5-7 years	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.8	2.1	1,435
8-11 years	1.0	0.8	4.2	2.0	7.6	1,725
12-14 years	1.9	0.2	10.8	3.4	15.4	1,463
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	1.5	0.3	4.3	2.3	8.0	2,345
Female	0.5	0.6	6.3	1.8	8.7	2,278
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	1.1	0.3	5.7	1.1	7.8	1,195
Rural	1.0	0.5	5.2	2.4	8.5	3,428
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	3.3	0.3	5.2	4.5	12.2	422
Second	1.6	0.5	3.6	3.7	8.7	1,034
Middle	0.6	0.6	5.1	1.7	7.7	1,311
Fourth	0.2	0.3	5.5	0.9	6.9	1,194
Highest	0.8	0.4	8.1	0.7	9.4	662
Total	1.0	0.4	5.3	2.1	8.3	4,623

<sup>1</sup> Any work in the 7 days preceding the survey, paid or unpaid, for someone who is not a member of the household by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

<sup>2</sup> Includes any work in the 7 days preceding the survey such as work on the farm, in a business, or selling goods in the street by children age 5-11 years and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14 years.

<sup>3</sup> Includes children age 5-11 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work and children age 12-14 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for 14 or more hours for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, did household chores for 28 or more hours, or engaged in any other family work for 14 or more hours.

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	19.4	20.0	757	780	754	755
20-24	19.1	17.6	746	743	664	668
25-29	19.4	16.7	756	764	631	636
30-34	15.1	13.1	588	583	495	501
35-39	12.0	12.7	466	451	479	478
40-44	9.4	11.2	367	358	424	422
45-49	5.5	8.7	216	217	328	312
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	29.4	31.5	1,147	1,990	1,190	2,015
Rural	70.6	68.5	2,749	1,906	2,584	1,757
<b>Education</b>						
No education	21.7	15.3	846	747	576	519
<5 years complete	12.4	11.9	483	406	448	383
5-9 years complete	44.4	44.2	1,731	1,700	1,670	1,608
10-11 years complete	10.6	12.4	411	493	466	520
12 or more years complete	10.9	16.3	425	550	614	742
<b>Literacy</b>						
Literate <sup>1</sup>	75.2	83.1	2,928	3,058	3,137	3,201
Not literate	22.6	14.4	879	758	544	483
Not measured	2.3	2.5	89	80	93	88
<b>Media exposure</b>						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	27.0	38.6	1,054	1,248	1,458	1,680
Watches television at least once a week	53.3	61.9	2,077	2,404	2,336	2,608
Listens to the radio at least once a week	21.9	37.9	851	780	1,430	1,337
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	1.1	4.8	44	47	183	230
Not regularly exposed to any media	37.3	24.4	1,454	1,190	920	717
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	35.4	47.4	1,377	1,404	1,789	1,817
Currently married	60.4	51.2	2,354	2,329	1,933	1,912
Married, guana not performed	0.0	0.1	1	1	2	2
Widowed	2.5	0.5	96	99	20	17
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.8	0.8	68	63	31	24
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	10.0	13.2	391	538	500	697
Muslim	4.3	7.0	169	206	265	346
Christian	85.4	79.3	3,328	3,143	2,992	2,711
Other	0.2	0.5	9	9	18	18
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	4.8	6.1	185	240	230	308
Scheduled tribe	74.5	68.4	2,904	2,732	2,583	2,337
Other backward class	13.8	15.3	538	558	577	612
Other	6.9	10.2	269	366	383	515
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed at any time	45.9	78.0	1,787	1,560	2,943	2,890
In agricultural occupation	29.0	32.9	1,129	807	1,243	863
In non-agricultural occupation	16.9	45.1	657	753	1,701	2,027
Not employed	54.1	22.0	2,109	2,336	829	881
Missing	0.0	0.0	0	0	1	1
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	6.1	6.3	237	176	236	176
Second	19.2	20.5	750	565	773	587
Middle	28.6	28.6	1,114	953	1,080	935
Fourth	28.2	27.1	1,097	1,225	1,024	1,183
Highest	17.9	17.5	698	977	661	891
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	3,896	3,896	3,774	3,772
Age 50-54	na	5.0	na	na	197	199
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	3,971	3,971

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 6 or higher (who are assumed to be literate).

**Table 11 Current fertility**

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3 by residence, Nagaland, 2005-06 and from NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2	NFHS-1
	Urban	Rural	Total		
15-19	0.050	0.065	0.060	0.056	0.057
20-24	0.144	0.189	0.175	0.224	0.188
25-29	0.147	0.221	0.200	0.203	0.196
30-34	0.110	0.156	0.142	0.162	0.131
35-39	0.053	0.130	0.112	0.076	0.059
40-44	0.031	0.047	0.042	0.023	0.015
45-49	(0.000)	(0.023)	0.016	(0.012)	0.006
TFR 15-44	2.68	4.04	3.66	3.72	3.23
TFR 15-49	2.68	4.15	3.74	3.77	3.26
CBR	23.8	30.1	28.5	30.4	31.3

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1997-99 for NFHS-2 and 2003-05 for NFHS-3). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

( ) Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rates, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	2.68	5.3	3.9	2.07
Rural	4.15	6.3	5.2	2.92
<b>Education</b>				
No education	5.44	8.1	5.7	3.65
<5 years complete	*	7.9	5.4	*
5-9 years complete	3.53	4.6	4.5	2.68
10 or more years complete	2.15	5.7	3.1	1.81
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	2.36	8.1	3.5	1.73
Muslim	*	14.8	*	*
Christian	3.76	5.3	4.9	2.74
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	*	12.3	(4.2)	*
Scheduled tribe	3.48	5.4	4.8	2.59
Other backward class	(5.25)	6.3	5.9	(3.38)
Other	(3.18)	7.6	(3.5)	(2.13)
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	*	9.6	(6.2)	*
Second	(6.23)	8.7	5.5	(4.23)
Middle	3.75	5.7	5.1	2.59
Fourth	2.69	5.4	5.0	2.00
Highest	1.65	3.3	3.2	1.49
Total	3.74	6.0	4.8	2.67

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 125-249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for fertility rates and 25-49 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born.

\* Not shown; based on fewer than 125 unweighted woman-years of exposure for fertility rates and fewer than 25 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born.

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
<b>Age</b>				
15	0.0	0.4	0.4	153
16	2.7	1.1	3.8	182
17	3.4	2.1	5.5	126
18	8.3	3.1	11.4	178
19	15.1	3.4	18.5	118
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	7.1	1.9	8.9	245
Rural	4.8	2.0	6.8	512
<b>Education</b>				
No education	12.9	7.2	20.2	76
<5 years complete	7.1	3.3	10.4	106
5-9 years complete	4.9	0.8	5.7	450
10 or more years complete	2.1	1.6	3.7	125
<b>Marital status</b>				
Never married	0.5	0.2	0.7	683
Currently married	52.0	18.5	70.6	72
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	3
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	10.7	5.6	16.3	73
Muslim	(24.6)	(5.3)	(29.8)	33
Christian	4.0	1.4	5.4	651
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	10.2	3.4	13.6	42
Scheduled tribe	3.1	1.6	4.7	568
Other backward class	11.3	1.2	12.5	99
Other	17.9	6.8	24.7	47
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	(6.8)	(3.8)	(10.5)	38
Second	10.5	6.4	16.9	118
Middle	6.8	0.9	7.7	237
Fourth	3.9	1.1	5.0	229
Highest	1.3	0.9	2.1	135
Total	5.5	1.9	7.5	757

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

**Table 14 Birth order**

Percent distribution of births during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06, and percent distribution of births to ever-married women by birth order, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
<b>Mother's current age</b>						
15-19	74.7	19.0	5.2	1.1	100.0	50
20-29	28.6	27.5	21.3	22.7	100.0	788
30-39	7.8	15.3	11.1	65.8	100.0	485
40-49	4.2	6.2	4.6	84.9	100.0	75
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	30.1	28.2	16.4	25.3	100.0	305
Rural	19.4	20.1	16.2	44.3	100.0	1,093
<b>Mother's education</b>						
No education	11.4	16.9	14.0	57.7	100.0	452
<5 years complete	20.3	17.0	23.4	39.3	100.0	168
5-9 years complete	25.5	23.7	16.2	34.6	100.0	585
10 or more years complete	35.5	31.8	15.8	16.9	100.0	193
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	31.2	26.1	19.4	23.3	100.0	103
Muslim	23.5	21.8	12.0	42.7	100.0	103
Christian	20.7	21.5	16.3	41.5	100.0	1,191
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	25.2	24.0	16.0	34.8	100.0	72
Scheduled tribe	20.7	21.5	16.8	40.9	100.0	974
Other backward class	20.7	20.7	16.2	42.4	100.0	254
Other	31.6	26.0	11.1	31.3	100.0	99
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	9.2	15.6	17.8	57.4	100.0	141
Second	17.8	18.3	14.5	49.4	100.0	457
Middle	20.3	21.1	18.6	40.0	100.0	397
Fourth	29.5	26.2	16.7	27.6	100.0	292
Highest	38.6	35.0	12.1	14.4	100.0	112
Total	21.7	21.8	16.3	40.2	100.0	1,398
<b>Births to ever-married women</b>						
NFHS-3	21.1	22.0	16.4	40.5	100.0	1,387
NFHS-2	20.8	19.6	16.4	43.2	100.0	457
NFHS-1	27.6	24.3	16.5	31.6	100.0	510

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions, which are not shown separately.

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
<b>Mother's current age</b>									
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13	*
20-29	15.1	23.7	40.0	12.9	5.2	3.1	100.0	857	26.3
30-39	10.7	16.6	36.8	17.9	6.7	11.3	100.0	752	31.3
40-49	3.1	14.8	27.8	17.1	15.2	22.0	100.0	148	38.8
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	14.5	23.2	28.5	16.4	7.5	9.8	100.0	345	27.9
Rural	11.9	19.2	39.6	15.2	6.4	7.7	100.0	1,425	28.7
<b>Mother's education</b>									
No education	9.7	16.6	39.8	16.2	9.5	8.2	100.0	623	29.4
<5 years complete	8.7	15.5	45.6	15.2	5.9	9.2	100.0	236	30.2
5-9 years complete	13.7	23.9	34.7	15.3	5.0	7.5	100.0	716	27.5
10 or more years complete	21.2	21.9	30.2	13.6	4.1	8.9	100.0	195	26.6
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	16.9	14.6	28.8	20.8	11.9	7.1	100.0	126	30.9
Muslim	12.1	12.8	41.8	18.1	5.0	10.1	100.0	114	30.5
Christian	12.1	20.9	37.9	14.7	6.3	8.0	100.0	1,526	28.4
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	15.8	15.1	29.8	20.2	7.5	11.6	100.0	84	30.6
Scheduled tribe	11.5	20.5	38.6	14.3	6.7	8.4	100.0	1,254	28.7
Other backward class	14.7	20.5	36.7	17.9	6.0	4.2	100.0	332	27.3
Other	14.4	16.1	31.3	17.5	6.3	14.4	100.0	100	31.6
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	3.8	15.5	44.1	22.8	4.6	9.2	100.0	200	30.7
Second	12.3	20.0	40.6	12.9	7.9	6.3	100.0	574	28.0
Middle	12.3	19.6	40.1	14.5	6.9	6.5	100.0	528	28.8
Fourth	17.5	22.2	28.0	15.7	5.5	11.1	100.0	353	27.5
Highest	13.7	23.1	26.4	18.4	5.2	13.2	100.0	116	30.7
<b>Birth order</b>									
2-3	15.7	21.9	36.0	13.4	5.3	7.7	100.0	875	27.0
4-6	9.7	18.8	41.4	16.2	6.8	7.2	100.0	658	29.3
7+	8.2	16.4	31.5	20.6	11.0	12.3	100.0	237	33.1
<b>Sex of preceding birth</b>									
Male	12.3	22.2	35.4	15.9	6.9	7.3	100.0	911	28.4
Female	12.7	17.7	39.5	14.9	6.3	9.0	100.0	859	28.8
<b>Survival of preceding birth</b>									
Living	11.2	19.9	38.2	15.9	6.9	8.0	100.0	1,639	28.8
Dead	28.3	21.9	28.1	9.6	2.6	9.4	100.0	132	24.0
Total	12.4	20.0	37.4	15.4	6.6	8.1	100.0	1,770	28.6

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes births to women belonging to other religions, which are not shown separately.

\* Not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.



Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Nagaland, 2005-06

Desire for children	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	62.2	26.4	15.2	9.9	4.0	0.8	1.3	12.6
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	9.0	39.3	15.3	6.0	2.8	2.2	0.0	10.7
Want another, undecided when Undecided	2.2	5.2	2.8	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.9
Want no more	4.8	5.7	6.6	8.6	4.6	6.8	4.3	6.2
Sterilized <sup>4</sup>	5.0	18.8	48.0	59.1	69.5	62.9	79.1	53.8
Declared infecund	1.8	1.7	9.8	11.9	14.1	18.6	6.6	10.0
Total	15.0	2.9	2.3	3.0	4.3	8.1	8.3	4.9
Number of women	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MEN								
Want another soon <sup>2</sup>	60.6	27.4	18.9	11.5	8.3	3.8	1.8	15.7
Want another later <sup>3</sup>	15.1	40.4	17.2	7.7	4.1	3.1	0.6	12.7
Want another, undecided when Undecided	4.5	5.7	4.2	2.9	2.9	1.0	2.1	3.4
Want no more	5.7	6.6	6.6	11.3	13.9	11.0	8.5	9.4
Sterilized <sup>5</sup>	9.4	17.2	51.6	63.6	69.2	80.0	84.2	56.5
Declared infecund	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.9	1.7	1.2	2.7	2.0
Total	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Number of men	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

<sup>2</sup> Wants next birth within 2 years.

<sup>3</sup> Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

<sup>4</sup> Includes both female and male sterilization.

<sup>5</sup> Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized.

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06, and by number of living children, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>				Total <sup>2</sup>	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>				Total <sup>2</sup>
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	7.6	40.6	55.0	*	27.0	4.3	*	*	nc	13.3
25-34	23.5	55.1	66.7	83.5	62.0	13.3	40.0	55.8	69.8	42.2
35-49	(67.8)	82.5	85.4	84.3	82.3	40.5	67.0	74.0	81.0	73.0
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	31.1	67.7	80.5	90.2	66.6	25.1	63.1	78.7	87.6	61.5
Rural	13.3	52.1	67.2	82.1	62.6	13.9	47.7	60.6	76.2	57.3
<b>Education</b>										
No education	23.6	55.0	68.2	76.1	64.4	(21.5)	50.3	59.1	66.3	53.9
<5 years complete	(11.4)	43.0	(69.1)	84.6	61.9	(13.6)	(34.9)	(59.7)	70.2	51.3
5-9 years complete	17.4	57.7	67.3	88.0	64.1	21.7	52.3	68.6	84.2	62.6
10 or more years complete	26.4	67.0	86.4	95.1	63.1	16.2	59.9	70.8	88.9	59.3
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	43.2	82.4	87.2	96.8	72.8	30.1	70.4	82.2	81.2	61.6
Muslim	(7.6)	(64.5)	*	90.0	57.3	(10.3)	(58.3)	(51.5)	76.3	46.8
Christian	15.3	52.3	68.8	82.7	63.0	16.7	48.4	63.8	78.7	59.4
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	(27.2)	(72.8)	(73.0)	(92.3)	63.2	(20.6)	(63.7)	(57.8)	(79.2)	50.5
Scheduled tribe	16.1	56.0	71.1	84.7	65.2	18.1	52.1	64.8	77.0	59.3
Other backward class	15.8	41.3	61.3	74.6	54.6	(10.0)	31.3	64.8	81.9	56.4
Other	36.7	77.9	(86.7)	95.4	68.6	26.7	75.6	84.1	86.2	61.9
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	*	*	*	74.5	60.1	*	*	*	63.0	46.5
Second	17.4	37.2	60.2	78.0	55.9	(13.6)	29.4	57.8	68.1	49.4
Middle	18.6	58.1	64.9	81.7	63.1	19.1	55.3	63.4	79.8	60.6
Fourth	23.0	61.6	82.0	91.1	69.8	23.8	60.8	75.5	92.8	66.4
Highest	24.0	71.2	83.6	93.4	67.5	19.9	69.1	82.2	86.5	62.5
<b>Number of living sons<sup>3</sup></b>										
0	23.4	46.7	(54.2)	*	29.4	23.3	36.4	(41.0)	*	24.5
1	25.2	60.7	68.3	83.9	61.5	23.1	57.4	65.0	75.4	56.2
2	na	62.2	77.8	82.9	77.3	na	58.2	79.3	80.6	75.2
3	na	na	(78.6)	84.8	84.0	na	na	(63.8)	79.6	77.2
4+	na	na	na	86.8	86.8	na	na	na	90.6	90.6
Total	20.5	57.8	71.0	83.8	63.7	18.9	53.1	66.5	78.7	58.6
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	10.7	47.8	56.0	62.1	47.3	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	15.7	31.6	40.6	61.8	41.5	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

<sup>2</sup> Includes women and men with no children, who are not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Nagaland, 2005-06, and percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Ideal number of children	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>							Ever-married respondents			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
<b>WOMEN</b>											
0	2.3	1.1	0.3	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.2
1	2.5	10.8	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.3	2.3	1.6	4.0
2	37.2	38.5	46.4	11.7	6.0	3.4	1.9	26.6	21.0	16.1	14.5
3	28.5	27.0	24.4	40.3	12.6	10.0	5.2	24.3	21.7	17.4	12.4
4	23.0	19.4	23.2	38.5	61.3	41.7	37.4	31.2	35.6	33.8	28.6
5	4.0	1.2	3.2	6.0	10.9	31.6	19.0	7.9	10.0	12.8	10.8
6+	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.8	6.4	10.3	31.7	5.5	7.3	17.0	17.5
Non-numeric responses	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,477	385	520	492	403	274	346	3,896	2,518	818	1,149
<b>Mean ideal number of children for<sup>2</sup>:</b>											
All women	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.9	3.3	na	na	na
Number	1,473	385	517	489	400	271	336	3,871	na	na	na
Ever-married women	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.9	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0
Number	126	358	517	489	400	271	336	2,497	2,497	808	1,012
Currently married women	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.9	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.1
Number	115	311	486	462	379	255	325	2,333	2,333	757	914
<b>MEN</b>											
0	1.7	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.4	3.6	6.0	1.8	1.9	na	na
1	1.9	7.2	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	na	na
2	32.8	34.1	38.6	14.1	7.0	6.0	0.9	25.8	19.9	na	na
3	26.9	30.8	25.3	39.1	12.0	12.4	7.6	25.0	23.3	na	na
4	25.3	19.4	25.4	32.1	56.7	37.6	26.4	29.0	31.9	na	na
5	5.8	3.6	5.8	8.9	11.3	27.7	25.1	8.8	11.5	na	na
6+	2.2	2.0	2.5	3.1	7.7	9.0	30.4	5.0	7.5	na	na
Non-numeric responses	3.4	2.2	0.8	1.0	3.6	3.6	3.7	2.8	2.3	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	1,908	296	403	401	322	205	241	3,774	1,983	na	na
<b>Mean ideal number of children for<sup>2</sup>:</b>											
All men	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.8	3.3	na	na	na
Number	1,843	289	400	396	310	198	232	3,668	na	na	na
Ever-married men	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.8	3.6	3.6	na	na
Number	123	279	400	396	310	198	232	1,938	1,938	na	na
Currently married men	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.8	3.6	3.6	na	na
Number	116	262	395	388	305	194	230	1,890	1,890	na	na

na = Not applicable/not available

<sup>1</sup> Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men.

<sup>2</sup> Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06, and totals for ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	20.2	10.5	86.4	85.7	756	28.2	3.5	84.4	81.3	720
20-29	22.7	9.1	83.8	83.7	1,499	27.1	5.1	84.3	82.3	1,266
30-39	21.0	10.3	83.4	83.3	1,048	28.7	5.8	82.3	80.0	952
40-49	20.6	9.5	78.7	78.1	567	30.6	5.1	83.6	81.6	729
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	21.1	9.0	81.8	81.7	1,137	27.2	4.7	80.7	78.0	1,154
Rural	21.6	10.1	84.2	83.8	2,734	29.0	5.1	85.0	82.9	2,513
<b>Education</b>										
No education	23.5	9.1	84.3	83.3	836	31.9	4.7	83.6	81.4	559
<5 years complete	22.3	11.1	85.1	86.2	479	31.7	2.7	82.7	80.5	431
5-9 years complete	21.6	10.6	84.5	84.1	1,720	27.1	5.7	85.7	83.4	1,613
10 or more years complete	18.5	8.0	79.6	79.4	836	27.4	4.8	81.0	78.7	1,065
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	18.5	11.7	82.5	82.3	1,374	26.9	3.9	83.2	80.6	1,730
Currently married	23.0	8.7	84.4	84.0	2,333	30.0	5.8	84.2	82.1	1,890
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	24.0	8.4	78.9	78.1	164	(22.2)	(7.4)	(80.9)	(79.6)	48
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	20.2	6.2	84.3	83.0	389	27.1	4.7	80.0	75.9	485
Muslim	24.3	6.8	90.5	89.4	166	33.2	3.3	87.2	85.8	256
Christian	21.5	10.3	83.0	82.8	3,307	28.3	5.2	84.0	81.9	2,909
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	23.0	5.2	85.4	84.1	183	27.1	5.0	83.4	80.1	226
Scheduled tribe	20.6	10.2	81.9	81.8	2,884	28.7	5.0	84.2	82.2	2,503
Other backward class	25.8	10.7	89.9	89.2	537	29.6	5.2	83.3	80.2	564
Other	20.3	6.0	86.5	84.9	267	25.8	4.1	81.0	78.8	374
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	25.4	5.5	87.9	84.7	235	41.7	4.1	86.2	83.0	228
Second	23.6	10.4	86.1	85.8	746	31.4	3.7	87.2	86.0	754
Middle	22.6	9.3	84.5	84.2	1,104	27.1	5.5	85.0	82.4	1,039
Fourth	19.6	10.6	81.0	81.3	1,091	27.0	5.2	82.2	79.8	997
Highest	18.9	9.8	81.5	81.0	695	24.7	5.4	78.8	76.3	649
Total	21.4	9.8	83.5	83.1	3,871	28.4	5.0	83.7	81.4	3,668
<b>Ever-married women</b>										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	23.0	8.7	84.0	83.6	2,497	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	32.7	6.3	91.6	88.7	808	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	27.8	17.0	97.0	93.3	1,011	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Nagaland, 2005-06

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	92.9	94.8	89.9	95.9	96.7	95.2
<b>Any modern method</b>	92.5	94.2	89.7	95.7	96.3	95.2
Female sterilization	77.1	82.5	67.8	68.9	79.2	58.4
Male sterilization	28.9	34.8	19.9	44.5	53.3	35.5
Pill	75.8	81.4	66.4	62.7	72.4	53.0
IUD	56.6	67.3	38.3	32.1	44.2	20.2
Injectables	35.1	41.4	24.6	26.2	32.9	19.4
Condom/Nirodh	81.6	79.8	84.9	94.2	94.0	94.5
Female condom	14.3	12.7	17.1	24.8	23.8	25.6
Emergency contraception	10.4	11.7	8.3	23.5	25.3	21.7
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	48.5	57.1	33.6	29.1	39.7	18.6
<b>Any traditional method</b>	47.2	57.5	29.9	55.4	66.3	44.5
Rhythm	41.6	50.5	27.0	44.9	59.6	30.2
Withdrawal	29.6	39.3	13.6	42.0	48.6	35.3
Folk method	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.6	5.3	3.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	1,147	669	432	1,190	590	594
RURAL						
Any method	77.0	80.1	72.0	89.1	91.0	86.6
<b>Any modern method</b>	76.1	78.9	71.6	87.8	88.6	86.5
Female sterilization	60.0	63.8	53.2	57.3	65.8	47.8
Male sterilization	14.1	17.3	8.4	25.7	30.8	20.0
Pill	54.2	59.2	45.3	42.9	48.3	36.9
IUD	50.8	58.0	38.1	27.2	37.1	16.2
Injectables	23.1	26.1	18.0	18.3	22.8	13.8
Condom/Nirodh	56.2	53.1	62.5	83.5	82.7	84.3
Female condom	6.3	5.3	8.4	14.9	15.4	14.1
Emergency contraception	6.2	5.9	6.7	10.5	12.0	8.7
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	32.6	36.4	25.3	20.9	27.2	14.0
<b>Any traditional method</b>	32.1	38.7	19.8	46.4	60.1	30.8
Rhythm	26.7	31.8	16.9	37.2	51.3	21.0
Withdrawal	18.4	23.6	8.8	30.4	36.9	23.1
Folk method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.5	4.0	2.9
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,749	1,684	946	2,584	1,343	1,197
TOTAL						
Any method	81.7	84.3	77.6	91.2	92.8	89.5
<b>Any modern method</b>	81.0	83.2	77.3	90.3	91.0	89.4
Female sterilization	65.0	69.1	57.8	61.0	69.9	51.3
Male sterilization	18.4	22.3	12.0	31.6	37.6	25.2
Pill	60.6	65.5	51.9	49.2	55.7	42.2
IUD	52.5	60.6	38.2	28.8	39.3	17.5
Injectables	26.7	30.5	20.0	20.8	25.9	15.6
Condom/Nirodh	63.7	60.7	69.5	86.9	86.1	87.7
Female condom	8.7	7.4	11.1	18.0	18.0	17.9
Emergency contraception	7.4	7.6	7.2	14.6	16.1	13.0
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom <sup>1</sup>	37.3	42.3	27.9	23.5	31.0	15.5
<b>Any traditional method</b>	36.5	44.1	23.0	49.2	62.0	35.4
Rhythm	31.1	37.1	20.1	39.6	53.8	24.1
Withdrawal	21.7	28.1	10.3	34.1	40.5	27.2
Folk method	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.8	4.4	3.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,896	2,354	1,378	3,774	1,933	1,791

<sup>1</sup> All three methods.

Background characteristic	Modern method										Traditional method					Total	Number of women
	Any method	Any modern method		Male sterilization	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using			
		Male sterilization	Female sterilization														
<b>Age</b>																	
15-19	9.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.4	3.6	2.8	0.8	0.0	90.3	100.0	72	
20-24	12.7	8.4	1.7	0.0	4.7	0.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	4.3	2.6	1.7	0.0	87.3	100.0	335	
25-29	24.5	19.0	6.2	0.0	4.9	5.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	5.5	3.3	2.2	0.0	75.5	100.0	545	
30-39	37.5	28.6	11.2	0.1	6.2	7.5	0.1	3.4	3.4	8.9	6.5	2.4	0.1	62.5	100.0	920	
40-49	35.3	27.1	18.8	0.0	2.0	4.8	0.0	1.5	1.5	8.2	6.9	1.4	0.0	64.7	100.0	483	
<b>Residence</b>																	
Urban	41.9	31.8	14.8	0.2	6.5	4.6	0.2	5.6	5.6	10.1	7.6	2.4	0.1	58.1	100.0	669	
Rural	24.8	18.8	8.0	0.0	3.9	5.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	6.0	4.2	1.8	0.0	75.2	100.0	1,684	
<b>Education</b>																	
No education	17.0	12.4	4.5	0.0	4.3	2.9	0.0	0.8	0.8	4.6	2.5	2.0	0.1	83.0	100.0	667	
<5 years complete	25.5	19.0	11.5	0.0	3.6	2.0	0.2	1.8	1.8	6.5	4.7	1.8	0.0	74.5	100.0	307	
5-9 years complete	34.1	26.2	12.2	0.1	4.9	7.1	0.0	2.0	2.0	7.9	5.7	2.2	0.0	65.9	100.0	974	
10 or more years complete	43.0	33.0	12.2	0.1	5.6	7.1	0.1	7.7	7.7	10.0	8.7	1.3	0.0	57.0	100.0	406	
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>																	
Not employed	31.0	24.1	10.3	0.1	5.5	5.3	0.1	2.7	2.7	7.0	4.9	2.0	0.0	69.0	100.0	1,217	
Employed for cash	43.4	33.2	14.9	0.0	6.1	6.8	0.0	5.4	5.4	10.2	7.8	2.4	0.0	56.6	100.0	471	
Employed not for cash	17.4	12.1	5.6	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	5.3	3.8	1.6	0.0	82.6	100.0	665	
<b>Religion</b>																	
Hindu	38.3	30.2	12.0	0.2	11.5	2.5	0.2	3.8	3.8	8.1	5.1	3.0	0.0	61.7	100.0	281	
Muslim	21.6	19.0	2.7	0.0	13.3	0.4	0.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.8	0.4	0.4	78.4	100.0	141	
Christian	29.1	21.7	10.1	0.0	3.0	6.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	7.4	5.4	1.9	0.0	70.9	100.0	1,925	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																	
Scheduled caste	33.2	26.2	6.8	0.0	12.8	2.1	0.0	4.5	4.5	7.0	4.3	2.8	0.0	66.8	100.0	136	
Scheduled tribe	31.6	23.6	11.3	0.0	3.3	6.2	0.0	2.8	2.8	8.0	5.9	2.0	0.0	68.4	100.0	1,642	
Other backward class	18.0	14.6	6.1	0.2	3.2	4.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	3.4	2.3	0.9	0.2	82.0	100.0	373	
Other	33.4	25.7	7.8	0.3	12.6	1.0	0.0	4.1	4.1	7.6	4.8	2.8	0.0	66.6	100.0	204	

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm		Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using	Total
<b>Wealth index</b>															
Lowest	14.7	10.3	1.9	0.0	5.2	1.6	0.0	1.6	4.3	2.4	1.6	0.3	85.3	100.0	179
Second	12.4	9.2	1.6	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.2	3.2	1.8	1.5	0.0	87.6	100.0	525
Middle	26.3	18.4	9.1	0.0	3.6	4.7	0.0	1.0	7.9	5.7	2.2	0.0	73.7	100.0	662
Fourth	39.7	30.2	14.8	0.0	5.5	6.5	0.1	3.3	9.6	7.1	2.5	0.0	60.3	100.0	625
Highest	50.8	42.2	18.8	0.3	6.4	8.1	0.2	8.4	8.6	7.1	1.5	0.0	49.2	100.0	362
<b>Number of living children</b>															
No children	5.9	5.1	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	94.1	100.0	176
1 child	14.6	9.0	1.7	0.0	2.4	1.9	0.2	2.8	5.6	3.5	2.1	0.0	85.4	100.0	302
1 son	13.7	6.8	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.8	0.4	1.9	7.0	4.6	2.3	0.0	86.3	100.0	149
No sons	15.4	11.1	2.6	0.0	1.9	3.0	0.0	3.6	4.3	2.4	1.9	0.0	84.6	100.0	153
2 children	33.0	25.8	9.6	0.1	6.3	5.8	0.1	3.8	7.2	5.7	1.5	0.0	67.0	100.0	491
1 or more sons	35.0	27.5	10.4	0.1	6.0	6.7	0.1	4.1	7.5	5.7	1.7	0.0	65.0	100.0	397
No sons	24.7	18.6	6.4	0.0	7.6	2.1	0.0	2.4	6.1	5.5	0.6	0.0	75.3	100.0	95
3 children	38.3	28.7	12.4	0.0	5.6	6.6	0.0	4.1	9.6	7.1	2.5	0.0	61.7	100.0	445
1 or more sons	38.8	28.4	13.0	0.0	5.8	6.1	0.0	3.5	10.4	7.8	2.6	0.0	61.2	100.0	405
No sons	(33.3)	(31.9)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(66.7)	100.0	40
4+ children	33.1	25.5	13.1	0.1	4.9	6.3	0.0	1.2	7.6	5.4	2.1	0.1	66.9	100.0	940
1 or more sons	33.2	25.8	13.1	0.1	5.0	6.4	0.0	1.2	7.4	5.1	2.2	0.1	66.8	100.0	919
No sons	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Total	29.7	22.5	9.9	0.0	4.7	5.2	0.0	2.6	7.2	5.2	2.0	0.0	70.3	100.0	2,354
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	30.3	24.2	12.3	0.0	2.5	7.7	na	1.8	na	4.5	1.4	na	69.7	100.0	767
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	13.0	13.0	6.3	0.1	2.1	2.0	0.2	2.1	na	na	na	na	87.0	100.0	1,026

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 22. Contraceptive use by men with last partner

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Not currently using	Number of men		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm				Withdrawal	
<b>Type of sexual partner</b>															
Currently married	24.0	18.1	6.8	0.1	4.9	3.2	0.0	3.2	5.9	4.6	1.3	76.0	100.0	1,933	
Wife	24.6	18.6	6.8	0.1	5.1	3.4	0.0	3.3	6.0	4.8	1.2	75.4	100.0	1,861	
Other	9.9	7.0	6.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	90.1	100.0	72	
Not currently married	47.5	44.4	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	42.5	3.1	3.1	0.0	52.5	100.0	274	
<b>Residence</b>															
Urban	37.4	29.5	7.9	0.3	6.3	1.9	0.0	13.1	7.9	6.6	1.3	62.6	100.0	670	
Rural	22.4	17.9	5.1	0.0	3.7	3.3	0.0	5.8	4.5	3.4	1.1	77.6	100.0	1,537	
<b>Education</b>															
No education	11.4	9.5	2.7	0.0	4.1	1.9	0.0	0.8	1.9	1.8	0.1	88.6	100.0	410	
<5 years complete	20.5	15.6	4.0	0.2	6.1	1.0	0.0	4.2	4.9	4.9	0.0	79.5	100.0	259	
5-9 years complete	28.4	21.1	5.5	0.1	3.9	3.6	0.0	8.0	7.2	5.3	1.9	71.6	100.0	917	
10 or more years complete	37.8	32.1	9.5	0.1	4.9	3.0	0.0	14.5	5.7	4.6	1.1	62.2	100.0	621	
<b>Age</b>															
15-19	45.2	38.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	35.0	6.4	6.4	0.0	54.8	100.0	55	
20-24	29.9	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	26.7	2.3	2.1	0.3	70.1	100.0	213	
25-29	21.1	18.2	2.1	0.0	3.3	1.4	0.0	11.4	2.9	2.3	0.5	78.9	100.0	389	
30-34	24.9	20.8	5.0	0.0	5.1	3.2	0.0	7.4	4.2	3.3	0.9	75.1	100.0	410	
35-39	29.9	22.4	8.1	0.0	6.2	4.1	0.0	4.0	7.5	5.4	2.2	70.1	100.0	429	
40-44	27.3	19.1	7.4	0.3	5.6	3.9	0.0	1.9	8.2	6.7	1.5	72.7	100.0	398	
45-49	27.2	20.6	12.2	0.2	4.3	3.2	0.0	0.8	6.6	5.5	1.1	72.8	100.0	313	
<b>Marital status</b>															
Never married	49.6	46.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	44.6	3.3	3.3	0.0	50.4	100.0	257	
Currently married	24.0	18.1	6.8	0.1	4.9	3.2	0.0	3.2	5.9	4.6	1.3	76.0	100.0	1,933	
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16	
<b>Religion</b>															
Hindu	34.4	25.8	8.2	0.4	8.2	1.5	0.0	7.4	8.6	6.2	2.4	65.6	100.0	304	
Muslim	17.8	16.4	1.4	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.4	1.0	0.3	82.2	100.0	174	
Christian	26.6	21.2	6.0	0.0	3.2	3.4	0.0	8.6	5.5	4.5	1.0	73.4	100.0	1,718	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>															
Scheduled caste	19.4	15.1	2.6	0.4	6.4	0.4	0.0	5.3	4.3	3.0	1.3	80.6	100.0	139	
Scheduled tribe	27.2	22.0	6.5	0.0	3.3	3.2	0.0	8.9	5.2	3.9	1.2	72.8	100.0	1,486	
Other backward class	24.0	18.0	4.1	0.2	4.0	2.6	0.0	7.2	6.0	5.4	0.6	76.0	100.0	349	
Other	34.4	26.6	7.0	0.3	11.5	2.1	0.0	5.7	7.8	6.7	1.1	65.6	100.0	233	
<b>Wealth index</b>															
Lowest	13.0	10.4	2.1	0.0	3.5	0.9	0.0	3.9	2.6	1.8	0.9	87.0	100.0	167	
Second	12.8	9.9	1.4	0.0	4.4	2.3	0.0	1.8	2.9	2.3	0.6	87.2	100.0	501	
Middle	23.1	17.7	4.9	0.0	3.3	2.7	0.0	6.9	5.4	4.2	1.1	76.9	100.0	617	
Fourth	36.5	28.2	8.6	0.1	5.7	3.1	0.0	10.6	8.3	6.4	1.9	63.5	100.0	584	
Highest	45.4	39.0	12.0	0.4	5.3	4.3	0.0	17.0	6.4	5.7	0.7	54.6	100.0	337	
Total age 15-49	26.9	21.4	5.9	0.1	4.5	2.8	0.0	8.1	5.5	4.4	1.1	73.1	100.0	2,207	
Age 50-54	23.4	20.1	12.5	0.3	1.9	1.9	0.3	3.2	3.3	2.1	1.3	76.6	100.0	186	
Total age 15-54	26.7	21.3	6.5	0.1	4.3	2.8	0.0	7.7	5.4	4.2	1.1	73.3	100.0	2,393	

Note: Total includes men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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



Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Among women age 15-49 who are current pill or condom users and men age 15-49 who are current condom users and for whom the brand being used is known, percentage who are using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	*	1	*	1	*	12
20-24	*	14	*	2	(10.4)	31
25-29	(92.6)	23	*	11	(9.2)	29
30-39	82.8	50	*	12	(10.7)	36
40-49	*	10	*	2	*	10
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	80.3	41	(12.0)	14	12.1	63
Rural	(89.7)	56	*	13	(8.1)	54
<b>Education</b>						
No education	(85.1)	27	*	5	*	1
<5 years complete	*	8	*	1	*	3
5-9 years complete	86.0	43	*	8	11.0	48
10 or more years complete	(83.1)	19	*	12	8.5	66
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	(84.3)	31	*	5	(21.6)	18
Muslim	*	17	*	1	*	2
Christian	87.0	49	(19.2)	21	7.4	96
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	*	17	*	3	*	5
Scheduled tribe	(87.1)	45	*	19	7.0	92
Other backward class	*	11	*	1	*	9
Other	(90.6)	25	*	4	*	11
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	*	8	*	3	*	1
Second	*	19	*	1	*	4
Middle	*	20	*	3	*	20
Fourth	(84.4)	31	*	10	10.8	47
Highest	(73.4)	18	*	11	9.9	45
Total	85.8	97	(22.1)	27	10.3	118

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Nagaland, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
URBAN					
<b>Public medical sector</b>	71.7	2.7	43.4	1.5	41.4
Government/municipal hospital	70.6	1.3	39.6	1.5	40.1
Government dispensary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.3
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public medical sector	1.1	1.3	1.9	0.0	1.1
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<b>Private medical sector</b>	27.8	92.0	56.6	75.4	53.3
Private hospital	18.9	2.7	24.5	0.0	13.5
Private doctor/clinic	8.9	1.3	28.3	7.7	9.8
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	88.0	0.0	64.6	28.9
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.1	1.1
<b>Other source</b>	0.0	5.3	0.0	23.1	5.0
Shop	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.5	0.8
Spouse	0.0	1.3	0.0	18.5	3.4
Friend/relative	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	104	43	31	37	217
RURAL					
<b>Public medical sector</b>	83.5	(2.2)	51.6	*	51.8
Government/municipal hospital	82.5	(2.2)	45.3	*	49.6
Government dispensary	0.0	(0.0)	1.6	*	0.4
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	0.0	(0.0)	1.6	*	0.4
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	1.0	(0.0)	1.6	*	0.9
Other public medical sector	0.0	(0.0)	1.6	*	0.4
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>	1.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.4
<b>Private medical sector</b>	15.5	(97.8)	46.9	*	43.8
Private hospital	11.3	(4.3)	29.7	*	14.2
Private doctor/clinic	4.1	(4.3)	17.2	*	7.5
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(89.1)	0.0	*	22.1
Other private medical sector	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
<b>Other source</b>	0.0	(0.0)	1.6	*	4.0
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	2.7
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	1.6	*	1.3
Other	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	*	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	140	66	92	27	326

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods <sup>1</sup>
TOTAL					
<b>Public medical sector</b>	78.5	2.4	49.5	5.3	47.6
Government/municipal hospital	77.4	1.8	43.9	5.3	45.8
Government dispensary	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.4
Sub-centre/ANM /camp	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5
Other public medical sector	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.7
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
<b>Private medical sector</b>	20.7	95.5	49.3	63.6	47.6
Private hospital	14.6	3.7	28.4	0.0	13.9
Private doctor/clinic	6.2	3.2	20.0	4.4	8.4
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	88.7	0.0	57.3	24.8
Other private medical sector	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.4
<b>Other source</b>	0.0	2.1	1.2	31.1	4.4
Shop	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.3
Spouse	0.0	0.5	0.0	24.0	3.0
Friend/relative	0.0	0.5	1.2	4.4	0.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	244	110	123	65	543

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status.  
CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; NGO = Nongovernmental organization  
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.  
\* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.  
<sup>1</sup> Includes users of male sterilization and injectables, who are not shown separately.

Table 25 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method and initial source of method, Nagaland, 2005-06

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
<b>Method</b>				
Female sterilization <sup>1</sup>	19.2	14.5	17.8	86
Pill	12.2	7.1	8.8	85
IUD	29.8	27.1	24.0	76
<b>Initial source of method<sup>2</sup></b>				
Public medical sector	17.7	14.0	19.9	103
Private medical sector	21.1	16.4	14.0	142
Total	20.0	15.8	16.6	246

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives. Total includes women who reported some other initial source of the method, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive users who discontinued use of a method within 12 months after beginning its use, by reason for discontinuation and percentage who switched to another method, by type of method, Nagaland, 2005-06

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/health concerns	Costs too much	Infrequent sex/husband away	Marital dissolution/separation	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method <sup>1</sup>
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pill	7.3	13.0	12.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	9.6	43.0	5.0
Condom/Nirodh	5.7	16.8	1.5	0.5	9.3	0.4	20.6	54.9	5.7
Rhythm	8.1	5.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	24.2	6.6
All modern spacing methods <sup>2</sup>	5.1	12.1	8.0	0.2	3.2	0.1	11.6	40.4	4.0
All spacing methods <sup>3</sup>	6.7	10.4	5.8	0.1	2.2	0.1	11.1	36.5	4.8
All methods	5.9	9.1	5.1	0.1	2.0	0.1	9.7	31.9	4.2

Note: Table is based on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-59 months prior to the survey.

<sup>1</sup> Used a different method in the month following discontinuation or said they wanted a more effective method and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

<sup>2</sup> Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception and say that a woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breastfeeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure <sup>1</sup>	Total	
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	14.0	17.9	26.7	56.2	14.1	1.8	27.8	100.0	754
20-24	16.7	18.4	42.1	70.0	12.8	1.5	15.7	100.0	664
25-29	16.8	18.1	50.0	71.9	9.9	2.0	16.1	100.0	631
30-39	17.8	18.6	52.8	66.1	12.3	1.1	20.5	100.0	973
40-49	16.2	16.6	53.9	60.3	11.6	0.9	27.1	100.0	752
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	20.7	19.6	42.9	69.6	14.4	1.8	14.1	100.0	1,190
Rural	14.3	17.2	46.7	62.3	11.2	1.3	25.2	100.0	2,584
<b>Education</b>									
No education	18.5	14.2	43.0	43.6	10.6	1.0	44.9	100.0	576
<5 years complete	13.9	15.9	43.0	56.8	8.8	1.8	32.6	100.0	448
5-9 years complete	14.5	16.0	42.5	66.3	12.2	1.3	20.3	100.0	1,670
10 or more years complete	19.1	23.7	52.4	76.6	14.6	1.7	7.1	100.0	1,081
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	23.1	17.3	38.4	66.1	15.4	1.7	16.8	100.0	500
Muslim	24.1	21.2	35.6	62.2	8.5	2.9	26.5	100.0	265
Christian	14.6	17.7	47.7	64.6	12.0	1.3	22.1	100.0	2,992
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	26.2	17.5	38.9	62.5	12.7	2.1	22.8	100.0	230
Scheduled tribe	15.9	18.3	44.9	63.6	12.8	1.2	22.3	100.0	2,583
Other backward class	10.9	15.9	56.2	67.2	9.9	1.7	21.2	100.0	577
Other	21.8	18.7	37.2	68.7	11.5	1.9	17.8	100.0	383
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	16.6	17.7	37.7	40.7	6.6	1.2	51.5	100.0	236
Second	14.6	12.1	51.6	55.4	9.1	0.6	34.9	100.0	773
Middle	14.6	16.4	41.3	62.4	13.5	1.6	22.4	100.0	1,080
Fourth	16.2	20.7	45.4	72.5	12.5	1.7	13.3	100.0	1,024
Highest	21.4	23.1	48.1	75.5	15.3	1.7	7.5	100.0	661
Total age 15-49	16.3	17.9	45.5	64.6	12.2	1.4	21.7	100.0	3,774
Age 50-54	19.9	17.7	53.4	56.3	8.8	2.1	32.8	100.0	197
Total age 15-54	16.5	17.9	45.9	64.2	12.1	1.5	22.3	100.0	3,971

Note: Total includes men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Includes missing values and those who had never heard of condoms.

Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, and total demand for family planning, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning <sup>1</sup>			Met need for family planning (currently using) <sup>2</sup>			Total demand for family planning <sup>3</sup>			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	21.8	7.3	29.0	8.1	1.6	9.7	29.8	8.9	38.7	25.0	72
20-24	21.9	8.7	30.6	4.8	7.8	12.7	26.7	16.6	43.3	29.3	335
25-29	12.9	16.3	29.2	4.5	20.0	24.5	17.4	36.4	53.8	45.6	545
30-34	8.7	18.0	26.7	5.3	34.5	39.7	13.9	52.5	66.4	59.8	499
35-39	6.0	22.3	28.3	2.2	32.7	34.9	8.2	54.9	63.2	55.2	421
40-44	1.9	18.0	19.9	0.2	35.9	36.1	2.1	53.9	56.0	64.5	307
45-49	0.8	10.2	11.0	0.0	33.9	33.9	0.8	44.1	44.9	75.5	175
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	7.8	12.4	20.2	5.9	36.0	41.9	13.6	48.4	62.0	67.5	669
Rural	10.9	17.6	28.5	2.6	22.3	24.8	13.4	39.9	53.3	46.5	1,684
<b>Education</b>											
No education	9.1	20.8	29.9	1.2	15.8	17.0	10.3	36.6	46.9	36.3	667
<5 years complete	12.5	16.4	28.9	2.4	23.0	25.5	15.0	39.4	54.4	46.9	307
5-9 years complete	10.2	15.3	25.5	3.7	30.4	34.1	13.8	45.8	59.6	57.2	974
10 or more years complete	9.1	10.4	19.5	7.7	35.3	43.0	16.8	45.7	62.4	68.8	406
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	4.8	12.8	17.7	3.4	34.9	38.3	8.2	47.7	56.0	68.4	281
Muslim	14.5	17.6	32.0	4.1	17.6	21.6	18.6	35.1	53.7	40.3	141
Christian	10.4	16.6	27.0	3.5	25.6	29.1	13.9	42.1	56.0	51.9	1,925
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	7.4	14.9	22.3	6.4	26.8	33.2	13.8	41.7	55.5	59.8	136
Scheduled tribe	10.5	15.9	26.4	3.5	28.0	31.6	14.0	43.9	58.0	54.5	1,642
Other backward class	9.0	18.9	27.9	2.2	15.9	18.0	11.1	34.8	45.9	39.2	373
Other	9.3	13.9	23.2	3.8	29.6	33.4	13.2	43.4	56.6	59.0	204
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	17.7	21.1	38.8	1.1	13.5	14.7	18.8	34.6	53.5	27.4	179
Second	13.7	22.6	36.3	2.0	10.4	12.4	15.8	33.0	48.7	25.5	525
Middle	10.4	16.1	26.5	1.9	24.4	26.3	12.3	40.5	52.8	49.9	662
Fourth	6.7	14.1	20.7	4.2	35.5	39.7	10.9	49.6	60.5	65.7	625
Highest	5.7	8.1	13.8	8.5	42.3	50.8	14.2	50.4	64.6	78.7	362
Total	10.0	16.1	26.1	3.5	26.2	29.7	13.5	42.3	55.8	53.2	2,354

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning and whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but now say they want more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait 2 or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are fecund women who are not using any method of family planning and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth.

Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted; amenorrhoeic women who are not using family planning, whose last child was unwanted, and who do not want any more children; and fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children. Excluded from the unmet need category are pregnant and amenorrhoeic women who became pregnant while using a method (these women are in need of a better method of contraception).

<sup>2</sup> Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

<sup>3</sup> Nonusers who are pregnant or amenorrhoeic whose pregnancy was the result of a contraceptive failure are not included in the category of unmet need, but are included in total demand for contraception (since they would have been using had their method not failed).

Table 29 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sex, according to current age, Nagaland, 2005-06

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	1.7	na	na	na	na	90.2	757	a	a	a
20-24	6.5	21.4	35.9	na	na	53.1	746	a	a	a
25-29	14.0	28.0	44.7	50.1	69.0	25.1	756	21.0	21.0	20.6
30-34	12.7	32.1	47.3	53.2	77.2	9.5	588	20.5	20.5	20.5
35-39	12.9	33.5	54.3	60.0	79.8	5.6	466	19.6	19.6	19.6
40-44	11.9	32.5	48.3	59.2	78.8	5.0	367	20.2	20.2	20.3
45-49	7.7	22.7	41.1	52.6	73.6	3.9	216	20.8	20.8	20.7
20-49	11.1	28.2	44.7	na	na	22.1	3,139	a	a	a
25-49	12.5	30.3	47.4	54.4	75.0	12.5	2,393	20.4	20.4	20.3
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.1	754	a	a	a
20-24	0.2	2.6	6.6	na	na	83.7	664	a	a	a
25-29	1.6	3.9	10.8	18.2	40.4	49.0	631	a	a	22.6
30-34	1.8	7.0	18.1	22.1	45.9	20.8	495	25.7	25.7	23.0
35-39	1.8	8.1	16.2	24.6	47.5	10.3	479	25.5	25.5	23.0
40-44	0.6	4.6	11.0	15.1	43.8	4.4	424	25.6	25.7	24.1
45-49	1.9	3.9	7.9	12.8	38.4	2.3	328	26.6	26.7	24.3
20-49	1.3	4.9	11.6	17.4	37.4	34.6	3,020	a	a	a
25-49	1.6	5.5	13.1	19.0	43.3	20.7	2,356	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey by residence, Nagaland, 2005-06 and for 0-4 years before NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( ${}_1q_0$ )	Child mortality ( ${}_4q_1$ )	Under-five mortality ( ${}_5q_0$ )
URBAN					
0-4	27.2	19.1	46.3	10.5	56.3
5-9	23.4	16.8	40.2	8.1	48.1
10-14	37.5	8.1	45.6	10.9	55.9
RURAL					
0-4	17.6	18.3	36.0	32.4	67.2
5-9	29.5	34.0	63.5	20.4	82.6
10-14	23.5	29.7	53.2	35.6	86.9
TOTAL					
0-4	19.8	18.5	38.3	27.5	64.7
5-9	28.2	30.2	58.3	17.6	74.9
10-14	26.8	24.6	51.4	29.8	79.7
NFHS-2 (0-4)	20.1	22.0	42.1	22.7	63.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	10.0	7.2	17.2	3.6	20.7

<sup>1</sup> Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.



Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality <sup>1</sup> (PNN)	Infant mortality ( <sub>1</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )	Child mortality ( <sub>4</sub> q <sub>1</sub> )	Under-five mortality ( <sub>5</sub> q <sub>0</sub> )
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	25.3	18.0	43.3	9.4	52.2
Rural	23.6	26.1	49.7	26.9	75.3
<b>Education</b>					
No education	32.8	34.2	67.0	32.0	96.9
<10 years complete	20.3	22.0	42.2	20.5	61.9
10 or more years complete	15.9	7.7	23.6	8.2	31.6
<b>Religion</b>					
Hindu	(32.3)	(27.2)	(59.5)	(19.6)	(77.9)
Muslim	(30.8)	(15.6)	(46.4)	(9.0)	(54.9)
Christian	22.7	24.4	47.1	23.8	69.8
<b>Caste/tribe</b>					
Scheduled caste	(48.4)	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	20.9	24.8	45.8	21.0	65.8
Other backward class	32.3	25.8	58.1	34.9	91.0
Other	(17.2)	(16.7)	(33.8)	(20.3)	(53.5)
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	(34.8)	(24.4)	(59.3)	(48.0)	(104.5)
Second	29.1	31.9	61.0	34.5	93.4
Middle	20.1	30.0	50.1	25.3	74.1
Fourth	21.0	14.4	35.4	5.6	40.9
Highest	15.0	8.0	23.0	4.6	27.5
<b>Child's sex</b>					
Male	25.4	28.7	54.1	21.9	74.8
Female	22.5	19.6	42.1	23.9	65.0
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>					
<20	43.7	21.4	65.1	31.2	94.2
20-29	18.2	25.0	43.2	22.2	64.5
30-39	25.3	23.9	49.3	19.1	67.4
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Birth order</b>					
1	26.0	18.5	44.5	21.1	64.7
2-3	18.2	18.0	36.2	17.8	53.3
4+	28.5	34.2	62.7	29.7	90.5
<b>Previous birth interval<sup>2</sup></b>					
<2 years	37.2	34.9	72.1	27.6	97.7
2-3 years	15.7	22.8	38.5	27.7	65.1
4 years or more	(13.7)	(13.7)	(27.4)	(16.0)	(43.0)
Total	24.0	24.3	48.3	22.9	70.1

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions, which are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

\* Based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes first-order births.

**Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour**

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Nagaland, 2005-06

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women <sup>1</sup>
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	22.5	1.0	25.0 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Unavoidable risk category</b>			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	19.6	1.5	6.0
<b>Single high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age <18	2.8	3.3	0.4
Mother's age >34	1.6	(1.4)	5.8
Birth interval <24 months	13.5	1.6	8.7
Birth order >3	20.1	1.5	16.2
Subtotal	38.0	1.7	31.1
<b>Multiple high-risk category</b>			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months <sup>2</sup>	0.5	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.4	*	0.5
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	8.3	1.8	24.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.3	(2.7)	3.9
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	8.4	4.0	9.5
Subtotal	19.9	2.8	38.0
In any avoidable high-risk category	57.9	2.1	69.1
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	2,290	na	2,354

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

\* Ratio not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3.

<sup>a</sup> Includes sterilized women.

Table 33 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women
<b>Age at birth</b>								
<20	45.4	3.7	4.0	1.6	0.0	45.2	100.0	124
20-34	54.9	3.4	2.6	0.4	0.1	38.6	100.0	1,080
35-49	36.3	3.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	100.0	222
<b>Birth order</b>								
1	62.6	2.6	2.0	0.2	0.6	32.0	100.0	251
2-3	57.7	3.3	3.6	0.5	0.0	34.9	100.0	550
4+	40.9	4.0	1.9	0.5	0.0	52.8	100.0	625
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	82.0	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	15.2	100.0	334
Rural	41.7	4.0	3.2	0.5	0.1	50.5	100.0	1,092
<b>Education</b>								
No education	32.4	2.5	1.8	0.7	0.0	62.6	100.0	431
<5 years complete	42.2	1.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	51.2	100.0	193
5-9 years complete	56.7	5.2	2.8	0.6	0.2	34.5	100.0	602
10 or more years complete	83.9	2.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	100.0	199
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	63.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.5	100.0	127
Muslim	50.6	2.3	3.1	1.4	0.0	42.6	100.0	101
Christian	49.9	3.7	2.7	0.4	0.1	43.2	100.0	1,193
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	58.6	2.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	37.1	100.0	80
Scheduled tribe	52.5	4.1	2.8	0.3	0.1	40.0	100.0	997
Other backward class	38.6	1.8	2.6	0.6	0.0	56.4	100.0	243
Other	61.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.0	34.0	100.0	106
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	18.6	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	77.3	100.0	141
Second	33.0	2.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	60.3	100.0	410
Middle	47.8	3.9	2.8	0.7	0.3	44.5	100.0	417
Fourth	76.1	5.9	1.3	0.6	0.0	16.0	100.0	324
Highest	91.6	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	134
Total	51.2	3.5	2.6	0.4	0.1	42.2	100.0	1,426

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services.

**Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received**

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey and received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Nagaland, 2005-06

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector only	Private/	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
				NGO sector only			
<b>Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care</b>							
Weighed	51.1	35.5	41.6	43.0	*	(15.3)	40.8
Blood pressure measured	78.2	65.9	73.1	71.2	*	(38.1)	70.1
Urine sample taken	51.9	30.1	37.1	41.0	*	(4.0)	37.6
Blood sample taken	45.6	30.4	37.0	37.4	*	(5.1)	35.6
Abdomen examined	88.8	74.9	84.2	78.5	*	(56.8)	79.7
<b>Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications</b>							
Vaginal bleeding	15.9	12.5	14.9	11.9	*	(25.0)	13.7
Convulsions	19.6	18.7	19.1	18.8	*	(20.5)	19.0
Prolonged labour	22.8	20.0	20.9	20.6	*	(25.6)	21.0
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	36.7	31.5	31.8	34.4	*	(31.2)	33.3
Number of women	283	541	313	442	18	51	824

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>								
<20	27.7	22.6	49.2	4.0	14.9	0.5	2.6	124
20-34	35.7	32.3	53.7	1.7	28.3	4.2	1.6	1,080
35-49	20.8	17.7	36.8	0.5	18.3	2.2	0.0	222
<b>Birth order</b>								
1	46.5	34.4	62.9	1.1	31.3	7.0	1.5	251
2-3	37.9	35.0	58.0	2.5	30.9	4.7	1.2	550
4+	22.5	22.0	39.3	1.2	18.6	1.1	1.7	625
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	60.4	52.0	75.5	2.6	46.6	9.5	2.2	334
Rural	24.2	22.2	43.1	1.5	19.2	1.7	1.2	1,092
<b>Education</b>								
No education	17.9	16.8	30.5	0.9	10.2	1.4	1.1	431
<5 years complete	21.9	21.2	37.8	0.0	18.5	1.3	0.3	193
5-9 years complete	36.1	32.3	59.0	2.3	27.1	2.3	1.4	602
10 or more years complete	64.5	54.3	81.5	3.5	61.1	13.9	3.3	199
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	46.8	36.6	61.5	1.4	29.0	10.6	2.5	127
Muslim	31.1	28.0	48.3	2.0	19.7	1.7	4.0	101
Christian	31.3	28.5	49.5	1.7	25.8	2.9	1.1	1,193
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	37.0	30.9	55.4	0.0	19.1	2.9	5.0	80
Scheduled tribe	33.8	29.8	51.5	1.8	26.7	3.0	1.3	997
Other backward class	20.2	22.1	41.5	1.1	22.8	2.4	0.5	243
Other	47.3	37.8	60.0	4.1	26.6	11.4	1.9	106
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	6.9	8.8	17.8	1.4	4.9	0.0	1.4	141
Second	16.5	14.9	28.9	1.8	12.1	0.7	0.7	410
Middle	25.7	25.7	49.6	1.9	22.1	1.7	1.5	417
Fourth	54.8	45.9	78.6	1.7	39.4	5.7	1.8	324
Highest	77.4	64.9	87.5	1.3	66.2	16.6	2.6	134
Total	32.7	29.2	50.7	1.7	25.6	3.5	1.4	1,426

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome <sup>2</sup>				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
<b>Mother's age at pregnancy</b>								
<20	9.5	366	(60.8)	(35.8)	(1.7)	(1.7)	100.0	35
20-34	10.3	2,001	48.0	37.8	5.2	9.1	100.0	207
35-49	7.9	305	(41.7)	(44.0)	(11.9)	(2.4)	100.0	24
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	18.8	621	47.3	40.9	5.9	5.9	100.0	117
Rural	7.2	2,051	50.5	35.9	4.9	8.7	100.0	149
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>1</sup></b>								
None	1.6	602	*	*	na	na	100.0	10
1-3	13.6	650	51.3	48.7	na	na	100.0	88
4+	38.8	173	58.4	41.6	na	na	100.0	67
<b>Education</b>								
No education	5.1	829	(40.8)	(41.5)	(4.8)	(12.9)	100.0	42
<5 years complete	2.8	362	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
5-9 years complete	9.4	1,102	51.2	37.9	5.0	5.8	100.0	104
10 or more years complete	28.8	379	51.1	36.2	5.0	7.7	100.0	109
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	15.1	231	38.0	49.6	1.7	10.7	100.0	35
Muslim	12.0	188	(44.9)	(32.0)	(9.0)	(14.1)	100.0	22
Christian	9.2	2,247	51.5	36.7	5.6	6.3	100.0	208
<b>Caste/tribe</b>								
Scheduled caste	11.9	145	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Scheduled tribe	9.9	1,877	51.6	36.9	5.9	5.6	100.0	187
Other backward class	8.3	464	(37.3)	(46.3)	(1.5)	(14.9)	100.0	39
Other	12.5	185	(47.5)	(33.7)	(8.8)	(10.0)	100.0	23
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	0.6	258	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Second	4.5	802	(39.5)	(45.2)	(5.6)	(9.7)	100.0	36
Middle	6.7	794	68.5	21.2	6.5	3.8	100.0	53
Fourth	13.3	586	44.3	43.2	3.3	9.2	100.0	78
Highest	41.8	232	46.6	41.2	6.2	5.9	100.0	97
<b>Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy</b>								
No children	15.1	635	43.7	41.9	4.2	10.2	100.0	96
1 child	11.7	611	57.7	32.3	7.7	2.4	100.0	72
0 sons	12.1	304	(60.2)	(30.5)	(7.8)	(1.6)	100.0	37
1 son	11.3	307	(55.0)	(34.2)	(7.5)	(3.3)	100.0	35
2 children	8.5	490	(55.2)	(30.3)	(2.8)	(11.7)	100.0	42
0 sons	5.6	119	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
1 or more sons	9.5	371	(46.7)	(36.1)	(3.3)	(13.9)	100.0	35
3 children	8.9	352	(52.8)	(40.7)	(0.0)	(6.5)	100.0	31
0 sons	(6.6)	35	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
1 or more sons	9.1	317	(53.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(7.0)	100.0	29
4+ children	4.3	585	*	*	*	*	100.0	25
0 sons	*	23	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
1 or more sons	4.0	562	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Total	9.9	2,672	49.1	38.1	5.3	7.5	100.0	266

Note: Total includes pregnancies of women belonging to other religions and with missing information on antenatal care visits, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes only the most recent pregnancy ending in a live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

<sup>2</sup> For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth.

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery and percentage delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births whose delivery was done at home by whether the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check-up of the mother following the most recent live birth, by residence, Nagaland, 2005-06

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Place of delivery</b>			
Health facility	29.2	6.7	11.6
Public sector	16.5	4.8	7.3
NGO/trust	1.0	0.0	0.2
Private sector	11.6	1.9	4.1
At home	70.7	93.2	88.3
Own home	69.8	92.0	87.2
Parents' home	0.8	1.0	0.9
Other home	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Assistance during delivery<sup>1</sup></b>			
Doctor	28.7	7.3	11.9
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	21.1	8.5	11.3
Other health personnel	1.3	1.5	1.5
Dai (TBA)	13.4	6.5	8.0
Friends/relatives	32.8	72.0	63.4
Other	0.3	0.2	0.3
No one	2.4	3.9	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	51.1	17.3	24.7
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	6.3	0.7	2.0
Number of births	500	1,790	2,290
<b>For home deliveries</b>			
Disposable delivery kit used	34.0	17.7	20.7
Clean blade used to cut the cord	95.4	90.3	91.3
Either of the above	95.7	90.9	91.8
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	60.2	65.9	64.8
Number of births delivered at home	227	1,001	1,228
<b>Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up<sup>2</sup></b>			
Had postnatal check-up	30.1	6.2	11.8
Less than 4 hours	20.2	3.2	7.2
4-23 hours	4.0	1.3	1.9
1-2 days	2.6	1.2	1.5
3-41 days	3.3	0.5	1.2
Don't know/missing/other response	0.2	0.4	0.3
No postnatal check-up	69.8	93.4	87.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up<sup>2</sup></b>			
Doctor	27.6	4.8	10.1
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	1.6	0.8	1.0
Other health personnel	0.2	0.3	0.2
Dai (TBA)	0.7	0.4	0.5
Missing	0.2	0.4	0.3
No postnatal check-up	69.8	93.4	87.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	334	1,092	1,426

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

<sup>1</sup> If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check-up and who received a postnatal check-up within two days of the most recent birth, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>1</sup>	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up <sup>2,3</sup>	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth <sup>2</sup>	Number of women
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>						
<20	15.8	30.5	244	16.5	14.9	124
20-34	11.6	25.1	1,758	12.4	11.3	1,080
35-49	7.7	17.4	287	6.1	4.9	222
<b>Birth order</b>						
1	23.3	38.7	518	22.9	20.7	251
2-3	10.8	27.0	876	13.1	11.9	550
4+	5.6	14.3	895	6.2	5.4	625
<b>Antenatal care visits<sup>2</sup></b>						
None	3.5	8.2	602	1.8	1.7	602
1-3	13.3	33.6	650	11.8	10.0	650
4+	51.0	74.8	173	46.5	43.8	173
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	29.2	51.1	500	30.1	26.8	334
Rural	6.7	17.3	1,790	6.2	5.7	1,092
<b>Education</b>						
No education	4.9	10.7	725	5.4	5.0	431
<5 years complete	6.6	14.3	294	3.9	3.9	193
5-9 years complete	11.9	27.7	967	12.2	11.2	602
10 or more years complete	31.6	58.6	303	32.1	27.5	199
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	32.8	41.7	182	28.3	27.8	127
Muslim	11.8	20.3	153	14.3	13.1	101
Christian	9.6	23.5	1,950	9.8	8.6	1,193
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	24.6	32.2	118	18.0	17.3	80
Scheduled tribe	10.2	25.0	1,606	10.2	8.7	997
Other backward class	9.7	18.0	416	9.9	9.9	243
Other	21.5	34.6	149	26.1	25.0	106
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	2.0	5.2	228	1.8	1.8	141
Second	3.0	7.1	707	3.7	3.4	410
Middle	9.3	19.5	679	6.3	6.2	417
Fourth	18.5	47.9	487	19.1	16.5	324
Highest	46.0	73.4	189	46.5	41.8	134
<b>Place of delivery</b>						
Public health facility	na	97.8	168	60.1	59.2	124
Private health facility	na	99.4	93	81.0	79.3	68
Home	na	15.0	2,021	2.9	1.7	1,228
Total	11.6	24.7	2,290	11.8	10.6	1,426

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions, births delivered in a nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic and in other places of delivery, and births to women with missing information on antenatal care visits, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

<sup>3</sup> Postnatal check-ups are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth.



Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey, by residence, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1, Nagaland

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	84.2	80.5	53.4
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	57.9	42.8	32.8
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	50.5	37.3	29.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	32.0	28.2	13.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2, 3</sup>	54.3	52.8	44.9
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	48.9	56.1	37.0
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	23.9	18.0	12.2
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	22.2	20.4	13.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	6.6	8.9	5.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2, 3</sup>	17.9	28.8	17.4
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care <sup>1</sup>	56.9	59.9	39.3
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits <sup>1</sup>	31.6	21.9	15.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy <sup>1</sup>	28.6	23.0	15.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility <sup>2</sup>	12.2	12.1	6.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel <sup>2, 3</sup>	25.9	32.8	21.1

<sup>1</sup> Based on the last birth to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the last two births to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey.

<sup>3</sup> Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

Table 40 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present during at least one antenatal care visit, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Nagaland, 2005-06

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	79.1	45.2	53.5
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	62.3	32.9	40.0
<b>Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:</b>			
Vaginal bleeding	36.4	19.0	23.2
Convulsion	35.9	17.8	22.2
Prolonged labour	38.0	21.1	25.2
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	50.9	29.1	34.4
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	35.1	9.3	15.6
<b>Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:</b>			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	64.9	41.9	47.5
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	70.3	51.4	56.0
Family planning or delaying his next child	37.7	20.7	24.8
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	229	712	940
<b>Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:</b>			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	61.0	46.5	49.2
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	64.1	53.3	55.3
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	70.5	56.9	59.5
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	72.5	60.1	62.4
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	148	646	794

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06 and totals for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio <sup>1</sup>				Measles	All basic vaccinations <sup>2</sup>	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	46.6	46.7	36.3	30.1	14.9	82.8	70.2	46.8	28.3	21.2	14.1	25.4	252
Female	46.0	48.6	36.4	27.1	11.2	76.3	66.2	45.5	26.2	20.7	23.4	24.4	213
<b>Birth order</b>													
1	61.0	60.7	47.4	38.7	17.5	86.4	77.3	54.7	38.7	28.1	10.9	32.3	95
2-3	46.6	48.1	38.3	27.4	11.6	78.0	67.7	49.6	27.7	20.4	21.3	23.7	191
4-5	41.0	43.2	33.2	29.9	10.6	78.5	68.5	42.1	23.9	20.1	18.8	26.9	106
6+	33.9	35.1	21.1	17.1	15.5	78.1	58.2	31.9	16.3	14.3	19.9	15.5	72
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	67.7	61.6	56.7	48.2	23.8	90.9	84.8	73.2	47.6	36.0	7.9	40.2	95
Rural	40.9	44.0	31.1	23.7	10.5	77.0	64.2	39.3	22.2	17.1	21.0	21.0	371
<b>Mother's education</b>													
No education	29.5	31.7	25.8	16.7	10.2	62.3	50.3	31.0	14.1	11.5	35.6	19.7	133
<5 years complete	30.1	22.3	15.7	10.5	4.8	77.3	60.3	22.3	14.0	6.1	21.8	7.0	66
5-9 years complete	51.8	56.9	40.0	32.6	12.3	86.9	74.9	51.7	29.7	22.8	10.7	28.1	200
10 or more years complete	79.6	76.5	67.0	59.1	30.4	96.5	93.0	83.9	60.0	49.1	3.5	43.5	66
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	(68.4)	(65.4)	(57.1)	(41.4)	(42.9)	(93.2)	(81.2)	(71.4)	(43.6)	(36.8)	(5.3)	(36.1)	38
Muslim	(18.6)	(24.4)	(18.6)	(10.5)	(2.3)	(64.0)	(55.8)	(17.4)	(8.1)	(5.8)	(36.0)	(8.1)	25
Christian	45.8	47.2	35.3	28.5	11.1	79.5	67.9	45.5	26.9	20.3	18.5	24.8	401
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Scheduled tribe	49.9	49.9	37.4	29.1	11.1	81.6	69.9	46.5	28.4	21.3	16.6	26.1	346
Other backward class	28.1	35.3	28.1	25.1	15.7	65.1	51.9	37.0	17.9	14.9	31.9	17.9	68
Other	(49.5)	(52.3)	(45.9)	(33.3)	(27.0)	(100.0)	(89.2)	(67.6)	(37.8)	(31.5)	(0.0)	(31.5)	32
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	(19.1)	(19.1)	(12.7)	(6.4)	(6.4)	(58.6)	(42.7)	(7.6)	(6.4)	(3.2)	(41.4)	(12.7)	45
Second	23.5	22.5	15.5	11.6	9.2	64.3	48.0	27.3	10.4	6.4	32.3	6.2	145
Middle	46.2	52.3	38.3	28.4	13.3	87.3	75.5	48.1	27.1	20.6	10.5	31.1	132
Fourth	74.0	74.3	57.3	46.6	14.2	95.3	89.7	69.6	42.5	32.7	4.2	34.9	103
Highest	88.5	85.6	77.7	70.5	32.4	95.7	92.8	91.4	74.1	64.8	4.3	60.4	40
Total	46.3	47.5	36.3	28.7	13.2	79.8	68.4	46.2	27.3	21.0	18.4	24.9	465
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	46.1	48.1	40.9	29.6	48.1	66.6	60.3	41.8	19.6	14.1	32.7	18.4	141
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	19.4	21.2	16.9	10.6	3.1	21.9	18.8	12.7	8.0	2.5	75.0	11.9	160

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

<sup>2</sup> BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth).

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Children under age five		Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI <sup>1</sup>	Percentage with fever					Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider <sup>2</sup>	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>									
<6	3.1	8.6	188	*	*	6	*	*	16
6-11	4.9	14.5	236	*	*	12	(21.0)	(0.0)	34
12-23	5.0	14.3	465	*	*	23	24.2	13.9	67
24-35	3.2	13.8	457	*	*	14	24.7	9.6	63
36-47	5.1	10.6	432	*	*	22	(31.4)	(8.8)	46
48-59	3.7	10.0	400	*	*	15	(26.1)	(5.1)	40
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	3.5	11.6	1,098	(23.0)	(34.8)	39	28.6	11.4	127
Female	4.9	12.9	1,081	(30.2)	(28.6)	52	21.2	5.0	139
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	4.4	16.5	475	(22.2)	(33.3)	21	36.0	8.8	78
Rural	4.1	11.0	1,703	(28.6)	(30.6)	71	20.0	7.7	187
<b>Mother's education</b>									
No education	4.9	13.2	671	(16.5)	(22.6)	33	21.1	5.5	89
<5 years complete	4.6	10.7	279	*	*	13	(20.2)	(4.8)	30
5-9 years complete	4.1	11.6	934	(41.4)	(42.1)	38	28.4	12.2	109
10 or more years complete	2.4	13.1	294	*	*	7	(26.3)	(4.5)	38
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	5.5	15.4	168	*	*	9	(46.7)	(6.7)	26
Muslim	3.2	14.1	143	*	*	5	*	*	20
Christian	4.2	11.8	1,863	24.9	28.3	78	21.7	8.3	220
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	6.3	16.1	109	*	*	7	*	*	18
Scheduled tribe	4.0	11.4	1,546	26.4	35.2	62	22.8	8.8	177
Other backward class	4.6	14.3	382	*	*	18	21.7	4.8	55
Other	3.2	12.0	142	*	*	5	*	*	17
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	4.6	9.6	213	*	*	10	*	*	20
Second	5.7	12.4	656	(15.5)	(20.9)	37	12.4	5.3	82
Middle	3.5	10.8	658	*	*	23	31.2	6.5	71
Fourth	3.8	14.2	467	*	*	18	26.1	17.0	66
Highest	2.2	14.3	184	*	*	4	(37.4)	(4.4)	26
Total	4.2	12.2	2,178	27.1	31.2	91	24.7	8.0	266

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> 'Symptoms of ARI' (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 43. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments, and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments				Number of children	
	Any diarrhoea	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider <sup>1</sup>	ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug <sup>2</sup>	Home remedy/herbal/other		Missing
<b>Age in months</b>												
<6	6.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
6-11	9.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12-23	7.1	(15.8)	(15.8)	(38.6)	(50.0)	(16.7)	(58.8)	(21.0)	(7.9)	(31.6)	(0.0)	(14.9)
24-35	6.7	(29.0)	(29.0)	(32.7)	(46.7)	(23.4)	(57.9)	(26.2)	(16.8)	(15.9)	(1.9)	(20.6)
36-47	5.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
48-59	4.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	6.0	18.0	18.9	24.6	39.0	21.1	49.6	16.7	20.6	13.2	0.0	27.6
Female	6.8	17.2	14.5	43.0	50.0	13.3	55.5	23.4	5.9	18.4	2.7	24.2
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	8.1	29.9	29.9	26.9	46.3	23.9	52.2	28.4	16.4	16.4	1.5	22.4
Rural	5.9	12.9	11.4	37.1	44.3	14.3	52.9	17.1	11.4	15.7	1.4	27.1
<b>Mother's education</b>												
No education	6.2	(20.0)	(4.8)	(47.6)	(52.4)	(22.1)	(64.1)	(13.8)	(8.3)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(25.5)
<5 years complete	5.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5-9 years complete	6.2	16.0	12.0	37.0	41.0	16.0	49.0	20.5	13.5	23.0	1.0	25.0
10 or more years complete	8.3	(22.3)	(40.0)	(15.3)	(45.9)	(21.2)	(51.8)	(43.5)	(12.9)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(24.7)
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	1.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Muslim	8.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Christian	6.7	16.2	17.1	34.5	45.4	17.6	53.7	19.4	13.0	16.4	1.6	24.3
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	6.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Scheduled tribe	6.6	16.4	20.4	36.8	49.0	15.9	56.4	19.0	12.5	18.7	0.6	23.8
Other backward class	6.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	4.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	7.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Second	4.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Middle	6.4	(13.0)	(15.1)	(35.6)	(39.0)	(21.2)	(49.3)	(13.0)	(15.1)	(23.3)	(0.0)	(24.0)
Fourth	8.6	(16.4)	(17.9)	(32.1)	(45.7)	(20.0)	(53.6)	(43.6)	(15.7)	(22.9)	(0.0)	(15.0)
Highest	6.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	6.4	17.6	16.5	34.3	44.8	16.9	52.7	20.2	12.8	15.9	1.4	25.8

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

<sup>2</sup> Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Table 44. Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered					Don't know/missing	Amount of food offered					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding <sup>1,2</sup>	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding <sup>2</sup>	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None		More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None					Never gave food
<b>Age in months</b>																
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	12
6-11	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	22
12-23	(16.7)	(51.8)	(19.3)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.8)	(21.1)	(23.7)	(1.8)	100.0	(1.8)	(36.0)	(36.0)	33
24-35	(23.4)	(60.7)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.7)	100.0	(1.9)	(20.6)	(8.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(15.0)	(49.5)	(49.5)	31
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	24
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	18
<b>Sex</b>																
Male	21.1	59.6	12.7	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.8	63.2	13.6	2.2	100.0	13.6	39.9	39.9	66
Female	13.3	58.2	19.1	3.5	2.0	3.9	100.0	0.8	52.7	32.0	0.8	100.0	4.3	44.9	44.9	74
<b>Residence</b>																
Urban	23.9	67.2	6.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.0	62.7	20.9	1.5	100.0	16.4	41.8	41.8	39
Rural	14.3	55.7	20.0	5.7	1.4	2.9	100.0	1.4	55.7	24.3	1.4	100.0	5.7	42.9	42.9	101
<b>Mother's education</b>																
No education	(22.1)	(50.3)	(24.1)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(53.8)	(22.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.3)	(50.3)	(50.3)	42
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	16
5-9 years complete	16.0	61.0	13.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	53.0	30.0	0.0	100.0	8.0	36.5	36.5	58
10 or more years complete	(21.2)	(65.9)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.6)	(62.4)	(16.5)	(8.2)	100.0	(16.5)	(47.1)	(47.1)	25
<b>Religion</b>																
Hindu	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	3
Muslim	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	12
Christian	17.6	55.8	18.1	5.1	1.2	2.3	100.0	1.6	57.2	25.7	1.6	100.0	8.3	42.8	42.8	125
<b>Caste/tribe</b>																
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	7
Scheduled tribe	15.9	56.9	18.7	4.2	1.4	2.8	100.0	2.5	59.2	25.5	2.0	100.0	8.8	47.9	47.9	102
Other backward class	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	25
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	6
<b>Wealth index</b>																
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	16
Second	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	31
Middle	(21.2)	(62.3)	(8.2)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(6.9)	100.0	(2.7)	(60.3)	(18.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.5)	(34.2)	(34.2)	42
Fourth	(20.0)	(46.4)	(26.4)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.0)	(50.0)	(30.7)	(1.4)	100.0	(12.9)	(42.9)	(42.9)	40
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	11
Total	16.9	58.9	16.1	5.0	1.0	2.1	100.0	2.7	57.6	23.3	1.4	100.0	8.7	42.6	42.6	140

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt packet and gruel

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea'.

<sup>2</sup> Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode.

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	45.1	757	(45.5)	42
20-24	50.5	746	46.4	294
25-34	58.1	1,344	55.6	758
35-49	52.5	1,049	41.1	332
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	68.8	1,147	72.0	334
Rural	45.9	2,749	43.3	1,092
<b>Education</b>				
No education	27.9	846	26.5	431
<5 years complete	35.1	483	40.7	193
5-9 years complete	57.1	1,731	58.7	602
10 or more years complete	78.4	837	83.9	199
<b>Religion</b>				
Hindu	54.1	391	43.9	127
Muslim	38.1	169	36.0	101
Christian	53.3	3,328	52.0	1,193
<b>Caste/tribe</b>				
Scheduled caste	46.3	185	39.6	80
Scheduled tribe	54.8	2,904	54.1	997
Other backward class	41.7	538	39.4	243
Other	54.6	269	44.0	106
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Lowest	19.5	237	21.0	141
Second	28.1	750	30.1	410
Middle	48.4	1,114	52.1	417
Fourth	66.4	1,097	71.5	324
Highest	75.1	698	83.2	134
Total	52.6	3,896	50.0	1,426

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who are in an area covered by an anganwadi centre (AWC), and percentage of children in areas covered by an AWC who received any service and received specific services from an AWC in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC										
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months		
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service <sup>1</sup>	Supplementary food <sup>2</sup>	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>											
<12	96.3	424	25.2	25.2	1.1	0.8	408	na	0.7	408	
12-23	97.0	465	39.6	39.2	4.2	1.7	451	na	1.1	451	
24-35	94.7	457	42.7	42.3	3.3	1.8	433	na	0.7	433	
36-47	95.1	432	44.4	43.7	2.9	1.2	411	4.3	1.4	411	
48-59	96.8	400	47.1	46.0	3.0	0.8	387	2.7	0.4	387	
60-71	95.0	433	36.7	36.4	3.2	2.2	411	4.3	na	na	
0-35	96.0	1,347	36.1	35.8	2.9	1.5	1,293	na	0.8	1,293	
36-71	95.6	1,264	42.7	41.9	3.0	1.4	1,208	3.8	na	na	
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	96.0	1,325	40.2	39.5	2.9	1.7	1,272	4.4	0.8	1,057	
Female	95.6	1,286	38.3	38.0	3.1	1.2	1,229	3.1	0.9	1,033	
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	91.6	573	16.7	16.6	1.8	1.1	525	2.0	0.1	436	
Rural	97.0	2,038	45.3	44.7	3.3	1.5	1,976	4.3	1.0	1,654	
<b>Mother's education</b>											
No education	96.7	828	26.8	26.4	2.0	1.3	800	1.9	1.1	652	
<5 years complete	97.8	343	41.1	39.8	0.6	0.0	335	2.4	0.0	273	
5-9 years complete	95.5	1,087	49.3	49.0	3.4	1.8	1,038	4.7	0.8	893	
10 or more years complete	92.6	353	36.0	35.6	6.4	2.2	327	7.2	1.3	272	
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	90.7	210	6.6	6.6	0.3	0.3	191	0.6	0.4	152	
Muslim	97.7	174	6.1	6.1	1.7	0.8	170	0.0	0.0	139	
Christian	96.1	2,220	44.7	44.2	3.3	1.6	2,134	4.4	0.9	1,794	

Continued...



Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC										
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months		
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months covered by an AWC	Number of children age 0-71 months	Any service <sup>1</sup>	Supplementary food <sup>2</sup>	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	94.6	129	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	122	0.0	58	0.0	103
Scheduled tribe	95.6	1,835	46.4	45.9	3.7	1.6	1,755	4.6	849	1.0	1,483
Other backward class	97.0	466	32.7	32.1	1.9	1.2	452	2.8	224	0.8	368
Other	94.9	181	6.5	6.5	0.3	1.2	172	0.7	78	0.4	136
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	95.2	271	22.4	22.4	0.6	0.6	258	0.0	125	1.4	206
Second	96.1	771	34.5	33.7	1.4	1.2	741	1.3	328	0.5	631
Middle	98.6	782	47.9	47.2	2.7	1.4	771	5.2	389	0.7	648
Fourth	95.2	559	45.3	45.2	5.9	1.8	532	5.5	262	1.0	446
Highest	87.2	229	29.3	29.3	5.5	2.7	200	6.4	104	2.2	159
<b>Years since AWC was established</b>											
<6 years ago	na	na	30.6	30.6	2.6	0.5	111	4.7	61	4.8	90
6 or more years ago	na	na	39.7	39.2	3.0	1.5	2,390	3.7	1,147	0.7	2,000
Total	95.8	2,611	39.3	38.8	3.0	1.4	2,501	3.8	1,208	0.9	2,090

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> AWC services for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and pre-school education.

<sup>2</sup> Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food given in the form of take home rations.

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre (AWC), percentage whose mothers received specific services from an AWC during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding <sup>2</sup>				
	No services	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food <sup>1</sup>	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	525	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	524
Rural	93.2	6.6	0.3	0.7	1,976	94.3	5.3	0.1	0.1	1,976
<b>Mother's education</b>										
No education	96.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	800	96.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	799
<5 years complete	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	335	94.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	335
5-9 years complete	93.1	6.8	0.4	1.2	1,038	94.3	5.3	0.3	0.1	1,038
10 or more years complete	95.0	5.0	0.4	0.4	327	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	327
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	97.7	2.3	0.8	0.8	191	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	191
Muslim	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	170	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	169
Christian	93.8	6.1	0.2	0.6	2,134	94.9	4.8	0.1	0.1	2,134
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	122	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	122
Scheduled tribe	93.1	6.7	0.2	0.7	1,755	94.4	5.3	0.2	0.1	1,755
Other backward class	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	452	96.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	452
Other	99.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	172	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	171
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	93.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	258	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	258
Second	95.5	4.5	0.2	1.2	741	96.7	2.9	0.2	0.0	741
Middle	93.3	6.5	0.0	0.6	771	92.9	6.5	0.2	0.2	771
Fourth	93.4	6.6	0.5	0.0	532	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	532
Highest	98.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	200	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	198
<b>Years since AWC was established</b>										
<6 years ago	92.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	111	89.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	111
6 or more years ago	94.6	5.3	0.2	0.6	2,390	95.6	4.1	0.1	0.1	2,388
Total	94.5	5.4	0.2	0.6	2,501	95.4	4.3	0.1	0.1	2,500

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

<sup>1</sup> Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food given in the form of take home rations.

<sup>2</sup> Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding.

Table 48 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06, and totals for children under age three years of ever-married women age 15-49, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
<b>Age in months</b>												
<6	1.9	6.8	0.3	7.7	17.7	7.9	-0.5	1.9	7.9	5.8	-0.1	133
6-11	10.8	24.2	-0.5	5.9	19.5	8.9	-0.6	5.8	16.6	1.3	-0.8	202
12-23	15.8	35.9	-1.4	5.4	17.5	2.6	-0.7	6.8	25.4	0.1	-1.2	415
24-35	25.2	45.4	-1.8	5.4	11.7	3.0	-0.6	9.8	29.9	0.3	-1.4	408
36-47	23.6	48.8	-1.8	5.5	9.8	4.7	-0.5	7.3	28.9	0.3	-1.4	406
48-59	22.5	43.2	-1.8	2.9	9.5	5.4	-0.4	7.1	26.4	0.4	-1.3	377
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	20.3	40.5	-1.5	5.6	14.5	5.1	-0.6	7.8	26.5	0.4	-1.2	967
Female	18.3	37.1	-1.4	4.8	12.2	4.2	-0.5	6.5	23.9	1.2	-1.2	974
<b>Birth interval in months<sup>2</sup></b>												
First birth <sup>3</sup>	15.5	29.4	-1.3	5.9	12.6	5.7	-0.4	6.6	21.1	0.9	-1.0	396
<24	18.3	37.0	-1.4	4.6	11.8	4.9	-0.5	6.8	24.5	0.7	-1.2	460
24-47	23.6	46.5	-1.7	5.6	14.4	4.4	-0.6	8.1	29.8	0.3	-1.4	756
48+	15.1	36.3	-1.2	3.6	14.5	2.7	-0.6	7.6	20.7	1.7	-1.1	202
<b>Birth order<sup>2</sup></b>												
1	15.5	29.4	-1.3	5.9	12.6	5.7	-0.4	6.6	21.1	0.9	-1.0	395
2-3	20.1	41.6	-1.6	5.3	12.0	4.0	-0.5	6.5	26.9	1.1	-1.2	698
4-5	21.7	43.9	-1.6	3.4	14.6	3.7	-0.6	7.9	29.3	0.1	-1.3	416
6+	20.3	40.1	-1.3	6.5	15.7	6.0	-0.7	9.8	23.2	0.5	-1.3	305
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	11.4	30.9	-1.2	3.4	10.1	5.0	-0.4	4.1	19.3	0.9	-1.0	388
Rural	21.2	40.8	-1.5	5.6	14.1	4.6	-0.6	7.9	26.6	0.7	-1.3	1,553
<b>Size at birth<sup>2</sup></b>												
Very small	27.0	46.8	-1.8	16.7	19.9	3.8	-0.7	13.0	34.9	0.0	-1.5	53
Small	21.2	44.5	-1.6	4.7	14.2	5.2	-0.6	11.0	29.3	1.1	-1.4	230
Average or larger	18.9	38.1	-1.4	4.9	13.1	4.6	-0.5	6.6	24.6	0.7	-1.2	1,525
<b>Mother's education<sup>4</sup></b>												
No education	24.0	43.0	-1.5	7.0	19.5	4.6	-0.7	10.6	32.1	1.1	-1.4	602
<5 years complete	23.4	45.2	-1.6	3.9	10.0	3.3	-0.6	8.4	27.8	0.2	-1.3	248
5-9 years complete	17.2	38.3	-1.5	4.6	10.6	5.2	-0.5	5.2	22.5	0.5	-1.2	782
10 or more years complete	11.0	26.0	-1.0	3.8	11.1	4.7	-0.4	4.1	16.6	1.4	-0.8	244
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	19.2	35.6	-1.4	8.2	19.6	1.1	-1.0	13.6	34.3	0.4	-1.5	145
Muslim	24.9	45.2	-1.5	9.7	19.0	3.0	-0.9	8.6	40.9	0.9	-1.5	122
Christian	18.8	38.6	-1.4	4.6	12.4	5.0	-0.5	6.5	23.3	0.8	-1.2	1,669
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	23.0	47.9	-1.6	16.2	29.6	2.7	-1.3	18.3	44.3	1.5	-1.8	93
Scheduled tribe	18.6	37.2	-1.4	5.2	12.9	5.5	-0.5	6.8	23.0	0.8	-1.1	1,356
Other backward class	20.5	44.9	-1.6	2.7	11.8	3.0	-0.5	5.5	25.8	0.5	-1.3	364
Other	20.1	31.4	-1.3	3.3	11.1	2.4	-0.8	7.6	32.4	0.9	-1.3	126
<b>Mother's interview status</b>												
Interviewed	19.5	39.2	-1.5	5.2	13.4	4.6	-0.5	7.4	25.5	0.7	-1.2	1,814
Not interviewed but in household	16.5	37.1	-0.9	5.5	15.6	6.9	-0.6	1.8	23.8	3.2	-1.0	62
Not interviewed and not in household <sup>5</sup>	14.8	28.7	-1.1	4.4	11.0	3.9	-0.4	5.2	15.7	0.0	-0.9	65

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
<b>Mother's nutritional status</b>												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	21.1	39.0	-1.5	5.8	17.0	3.7	-0.8	9.2	30.9	0.0	-1.5	346
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	20.1	40.2	-1.5	5.3	13.0	4.8	-0.5	7.4	25.7	0.9	-1.2	1,356
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	9.5	28.8	-1.1	3.4	6.4	5.3	-0.1	2.2	10.5	0.5	-0.7	116
Mother not measured	(19.9)	(42.7)	(-1.1)	(5.3)	(23.7)	(3.8)	(-0.9)	(3.0)	(28.2)	(1.5)	(-1.3)	37
<b>Child's living arrangements</b>												
Living with both parents	19.7	39.6	-1.5	5.1	13.0	4.4	-0.5	7.3	25.9	0.7	-1.2	1,717
Living with one or neither parent	15.8	32.6	-1.2	5.5	16.2	6.7	-0.5	6.3	19.9	0.9	-1.0	223
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	34.4	51.5	-1.7	7.1	22.5	2.8	-0.9	14.5	41.1	0.0	-1.7	204
Second	24.7	45.2	-1.5	4.3	11.5	3.9	-0.6	7.7	27.3	1.1	-1.3	583
Middle	16.7	39.7	-1.6	5.0	13.5	5.3	-0.5	6.0	26.3	0.3	-1.3	581
Fourth	12.2	30.3	-1.2	6.2	13.7	5.0	-0.5	6.4	19.1	0.5	-1.0	417
Highest	7.6	17.2	-0.7	3.8	6.7	6.9	-0.2	1.6	8.1	2.9	-0.5	155
Total	19.3	38.8	-1.4	5.2	13.3	4.7	-0.5	7.1	25.2	0.8	-1.2	1,941
<b>Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women</b>												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	16.8	34.1	-1.2	5.9	15.8	4.3	-0.6	7.5	23.7	0.8	-1.1	1,097
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	17.1	38.7	-1.3	5.7	13.6	6.6	-0.3	6.7	18.8	1.7	-1.0	370

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the 2006 WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurements of both height and weight. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on size at birth, who are not shown separately. BMI = Body mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

<sup>3</sup> First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

<sup>4</sup> For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

<sup>5</sup> Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

**Table 49 Initial breastfeeding**

Percentage of children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, and for last-born children born in the five years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who started breastfeeding within half an hour, one hour, and one day of birth and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed <sup>3</sup>	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth <sup>1</sup>	Within one day of birth <sup>2</sup>		
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	94.9	500	51.5	52.0	75.6	58.3	323
Rural	96.5	1,790	54.9	54.9	85.1	52.4	1,064
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	95.5	1,160	56.2	56.3	84.3	54.9	695
Female	96.7	1,130	52.0	52.2	81.5	52.7	693
<b>Mother's education</b>							
No education	95.7	725	55.8	55.8	85.0	41.3	421
<5 years complete	98.8	294	57.9	57.9	80.1	52.0	190
5-9 years complete	96.2	967	50.0	50.1	82.5	59.2	586
10 or more years complete	94.1	303	59.1	59.7	82.1	66.7	191
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	93.2	182	52.1	52.1	70.4	53.8	122
Muslim	95.3	153	41.8	41.8	62.4	62.7	97
Christian	96.5	1,950	55.2	55.3	85.8	53.1	1,165
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	94.6	118	47.2	47.2	64.3	54.3	78
Scheduled tribe	97.0	1,606	57.6	57.8	84.9	54.8	976
Other backward class	92.9	416	40.6	40.6	83.7	49.1	231
Other	97.1	149	56.3	56.3	75.6	54.6	103
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>							
Health personnel <sup>4</sup>	94.4	565	56.7	57.1	80.1	65.0	383
Dai (TBA)	93.1	184	52.8	52.8	74.3	58.4	118
Other/no one	97.1	1,540	53.2	53.2	85.2	48.3	887
<b>Place of delivery</b>							
Health facility	95.0	260	53.1	53.1	69.6	66.2	186
At home	96.2	2,021	54.3	54.4	85.0	51.8	1,197
Other	*	9	*	*	*	*	5
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	96.7	228	60.7	60.7	84.7	36.3	137
Second	96.9	707	55.0	55.0	82.3	43.6	403
Middle	97.8	679	51.9	52.1	84.1	57.6	410
Fourth	93.3	487	53.4	53.6	83.2	63.9	309
Highest	93.7	189	52.8	53.2	78.3	67.8	129
Total	96.1	2,290	54.1	54.2	82.9	53.8	1,388

Note: Table is based on children born in the last five years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes children who started breastfeeding within half an hour of birth.

<sup>2</sup> Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

<sup>3</sup> Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life.

<sup>4</sup> Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under three years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage of all children under three years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Nagaland, 2005-06

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple <sup>1</sup>	Number of children
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	(5.4)	(34.9)	(35.7)	(7.8)	(10.9)	(5.4)	100.0	37	(7.0)	37
2-3	0.8	42.5	26.7	5.0	18.3	6.7	100.0	69	6.6	70
4-5	7.9	15.8	23.7	0.0	2.2	50.4	100.0	80	14.3	81
6-8	7.4	6.4	13.2	0.0	4.1	69.0	100.0	113	19.8	113
9-11	4.9	2.8	7.0	1.6	2.3	81.2	100.0	123	30.8	123
12-17	25.7	2.9	7.3	0.0	2.3	61.7	100.0	246	28.2	258
18-23	46.9	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.0	49.8	100.0	170	30.2	207
24-35	68.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	29.9	100.0	265	17.1	457
<4	2.4	39.8	29.8	6.0	15.7	6.2	100.0	106	6.7	107
<6	4.8	29.5	27.2	3.4	9.9	25.2	100.0	187	10.0	188
6-9	7.1	5.3	10.2	1.0	4.1	72.2	100.0	147	23.2	147
12-23	34.4	2.1	4.9	0.3	1.4	56.9	100.0	416	29.1	465

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Based on all children under three years.

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years <sup>1</sup>				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Three or more food groups <sup>3</sup>	Minimum number of times <sup>4</sup>	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products <sup>5</sup>	Appropriate number of food groups <sup>6</sup>	Minimum times <sup>7</sup>	With 3 IYCF practices <sup>8</sup>	Number of children
<b>Age in months</b>													
6-8	na	na	na	na	12.1	69.8	12.1	105	98.2	12.5	67.7	12.5	113
9-11	na	na	na	na	33.8	66.4	29.9	117	98.4	33.8	65.3	30.0	123
12-17	na	na	na	na	27.2	59.2	21.6	183	87.8	27.2	54.0	20.8	246
18-23	na	na	na	na	39.0	63.3	27.5	90	83.6	41.0	56.9	25.3	170
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	17.4	*	3.4	709	28.4	65.9	21.4	226	87.2	29.1	57.7	19.2	322
Female	20.9	*	3.4	689	27.1	62.3	23.7	268	93.7	29.9	60.8	25.2	330
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	15.8	*	2.0	305	35.5	66.5	25.2	89	91.6	38.2	63.0	24.8	137
Rural	19.6	*	3.7	1,093	26.0	63.3	22.1	405	90.2	27.2	58.3	21.6	515
<b>Mother's education</b>													
No education	23.0	*	*	452	23.3	59.0	18.1	177	90.6	21.7	57.3	17.2	206
<5 years complete	*	(1.0)	*	168	19.8	60.1	16.4	77	92.8	17.4	52.8	14.4	88
5-9 years complete	17.0	*	3.2	585	29.3	66.1	25.0	188	88.4	33.3	59.2	24.2	275
10 or more years complete	(16.1)	*	*	193	48.6	78.5	38.7	52	94.8	49.1	71.1	36.6	83
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	(18.4)	*	*	103	29.4	65.8	21.2	42	91.7	30.6	58.6	21.2	56
Muslim	*	*	*	103	(34.9)	(60.6)	(28.4)	31	(88.8)	(32.9)	(55.2)	(25.2)	41
Christian	18.9	(0.6)	3.5	1,191	26.9	63.9	22.2	420	90.5	29.0	59.6	22.0	554

Continued...

Table 51 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—Continued

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years <sup>1</sup>			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: <sup>2</sup>			Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: <sup>2</sup>						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast- feeding <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Three or more food groups <sup>3</sup>	Minimum number of times <sup>4</sup>	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products <sup>5</sup>	Appropriate number of food groups <sup>6</sup>	Minimum times <sup>7</sup>	With 3 IYCF practices <sup>8</sup>	Number of children
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	*	*	*	72	(29.2)	(64.6)	(21.9)	28	(93.9)	(28.1)	(59.6)	(21.9)	33
Scheduled tribe	19.2	*	3.6	974	29.9	65.0	24.6	344	90.6	32.1	60.9	24.4	468
Other backward class	(17.0)	*	(3.0)	254	14.8	56.2	10.5	88	89.6	15.9	50.1	9.3	105
Other	*	*	*	99	(36.9)	(72.1)	(33.6)	35	88.6	34.8	63.3	29.7	46
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	*	*	*	141	(20.0)	(65.8)	(17.8)	65	91.6	19.1	60.3	17.2	76
Second	20.9	*	4.4	457	19.6	57.2	16.3	163	91.5	19.4	54.6	16.6	194
Middle	19.4	*	(2.9)	397	29.0	60.4	22.9	145	88.9	31.3	56.3	23.3	192
Fourth	14.7	*	(2.7)	292	38.1	72.9	30.3	89	88.8	38.8	64.7	26.3	139
Highest	*	*	*	112	(49.1)	(84.8)	(42.0)	32	95.5	50.8	71.5	35.8	52
<b>Total</b>	18.9	(0.6)	3.4	1,398	27.7	63.9	22.6	495	90.5	29.5	59.3	22.2	652

Note: Total includes children belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

<sup>2</sup> Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only.

<sup>3</sup> Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter.

<sup>4</sup> At least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months.

<sup>5</sup> Commercially produced infant formula; tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk; cheese; yogurt; or other milk products.

<sup>6</sup> Three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for non-breastfed children.

<sup>7</sup> Fed solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months, 3 or more times for other breastfed children, and 4 or more times for non-breastfed children.

<sup>8</sup> Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with three IYCF practices if they receive milk or milk products and are fed at least the minimum number of times per day with at least the minimum number of food groups.



Table 52. Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 12-35 months and 6-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using adequately iodized salt, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother				Children age 12-35 months				Children age 6-59 months				Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>		Number of children		Percentage given supplements in last 6 months		Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days		Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>3</sup>		Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt <sup>4</sup>		Number of children
	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>3</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt <sup>4</sup>	Number of children			
<b>Age in months</b>															
6-8	23.7	113	17.3	na	na	na	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	84.0	113	113		
9-11	43.7	123	33.1	na	na	na	8.2	6.8	6.8	4.0	78.9	123	123		
12-17	52.2	246	39.0	11.5	258	258	11.5	1.5	6.9	6.9	80.3	258	256		
18-23	63.2	170	39.0	7.0	207	207	7.0	4.4	19.3	19.3	82.9	207	202		
24-35	69.0	265	49.0	8.3	457	457	8.3	3.0	25.4	25.4	80.3	457	456		
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.4	4.0	35.3	35.3	80.6	432	430		
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2	2.2	32.4	32.4	81.7	400	398		
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	55.7	459	39.5	8.4	489	489	6.5	3.0	24.4	24.4	80.4	1,004	994		
Female	53.2	458	37.3	9.5	433	433	7.0	3.3	21.9	21.9	81.6	986	986		
<b>Birth order</b>															
1	60.9	168	47.3	12.5	210	210	9.2	3.5	27.0	27.0	84.5	456	453		
2-3	56.7	359	38.0	9.1	359	359	7.1	3.6	24.2	24.2	83.1	768	763		
4-5	58.8	219	43.2	8.1	213	213	6.7	3.4	22.8	22.8	79.7	443	440		
6+	37.8	171	24.2	4.3	141	141	2.2	1.2	15.7	15.7	73.2	324	324		
<b>Breastfeeding status</b>															
Breastfeeding	42.4	579	27.8	8.3	369	369	5.9	3.3	10.9	10.9	76.9	629	626		
Not breastfeeding	74.6	332	55.8	9.4	545	545	7.2	3.1	29.3	29.3	83.0	1,337	1,329		
<b>Residence</b>															
Urban	59.2	208	45.3	17.5	197	197	14.2	6.1	30.9	30.9	95.2	433	432		
Rural	53.0	710	36.4	6.6	725	725	4.6	2.3	21.0	21.0	77.1	1,558	1,547		

Continued...

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested		
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who consumed iron in last 24 hours <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months <sup>3</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt <sup>4</sup>	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt <sup>4</sup>
<b>Mother's education</b>												
No education	45.1	27.1	303	4.7	292	2.8	1.0	16.3	613	71.3	609	71.3
<5 years complete	45.1	26.7	119	6.3	114	5.8	2.1	21.7	259	71.5	259	71.5
5-9 years complete	58.5	44.0	370	8.1	382	6.8	2.8	24.7	850	85.8	843	85.8
10 or more years complete	73.6	60.1	126	22.5	134	16.3	10.0	35.6	268	97.2	268	97.2
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	42.3	25.7	76	14.7	65	9.4	5.2	20.7	156	84.6	155	84.6
Muslim	46.4	19.8	68	6.5	66	6.9	0.9	25.8	129	81.8	129	81.8
Christian	56.3	41.4	771	8.6	791	6.5	3.1	23.2	1,702	80.6	1,691	80.6
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	38.0	19.6	53	(16.1)	43	8.2	2.9	24.6	98	84.5	98	84.5
Scheduled tribe	58.2	43.3	651	8.6	665	6.3	2.8	22.5	1,421	81.5	1,417	81.5
Other backward class	43.1	28.2	147	8.3	149	7.2	4.5	26.9	343	77.2	336	77.2
Other	55.9	27.9	66	8.9	65	9.4	3.4	18.9	128	83.8	128	83.8
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	36.7	13.3	95	6.8	85	3.8	0.0	12.9	190	62.7	190	62.7
Second	46.1	27.7	277	2.9	300	1.9	1.2	16.6	593	70.6	588	70.6
Middle	55.0	40.1	275	6.8	261	5.6	3.1	22.6	604	81.5	602	81.5
Fourth	68.6	56.3	194	15.8	200	11.8	4.3	31.5	436	96.0	432	96.0
Highest	68.7	56.6	76	23.9	76	18.1	10.9	38.3	167	98.1	167	98.1
Total	54.4	38.4	917	8.9	923	6.7	3.1	23.2	1,990	81.0	1,979	81.0

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card and mother's recall. Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on breastfeeding status, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>2</sup> Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit.

<sup>3</sup> Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs.

<sup>4</sup> Deworming for intestinal parasites.

<sup>5</sup> Salt containing 15 parts per million or more of iodine. Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

Table 53 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (parts per million), according to background characteristics, and total for NFHS-2, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
<b>Residence</b>					
Urban	0.4	4.9	94.6	100.0	1,034
Rural	2.9	18.1	79.1	100.0	2,801
<b>Religion of household head</b>					
Hindu	0.9	8.5	90.6	100.0	420
Muslim	2.5	17.8	79.7	100.0	222
Christian	2.3	15.1	82.6	100.0	3,179
<b>Caste/tribe of household head</b>					
Scheduled caste	1.6	13.0	85.5	100.0	198
Scheduled tribe	2.4	14.5	83.1	100.0	2,798
Other backward class	2.3	17.0	80.7	100.0	518
Other	1.0	11.5	87.5	100.0	321
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Lowest	7.0	34.8	58.1	100.0	272
Second	3.9	26.5	69.7	100.0	851
Middle	2.0	15.6	82.4	100.0	1,147
Fourth	0.8	4.4	94.8	100.0	1,001
Highest	0.3	2.5	97.3	100.0	563
Total	2.2	14.5	83.3	100.0	3,835
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	10.9	21.4	67.7	100.0	1,125

Note: Less than 1 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households with household heads belonging to other religions, which are not shown separately.  
ppm = parts per million

Table 54 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Nagaland, 2005-06

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	20.6	13.2	30.8	35.5	100.0	3,896
Pulses or beans	14.6	47.6	36.3	1.5	100.0	3,896
Dark green leafy vegetables	56.4	32.9	10.4	0.4	100.0	3,896
Fruits	10.3	35.0	52.7	2.1	100.0	3,896
Eggs	4.4	38.9	53.4	3.2	100.0	3,896
Fish	2.4	37.1	58.7	1.7	100.0	3,896
Chicken/meat	3.0	39.7	56.0	1.3	100.0	3,896
Fish or chicken/meat	4.4	46.5	48.6	0.5	100.0	3,896
MEN						
Milk or curd	20.7	17.5	31.5	30.3	100.0	3,774
Pulses or beans	22.3	48.4	28.2	1.2	100.0	3,774
Dark green leafy vegetables	62.6	30.2	6.8	0.4	100.0	3,774
Fruits	7.0	27.8	64.0	1.3	100.0	3,774
Eggs	3.9	39.9	54.0	2.1	100.0	3,774
Fish	2.5	36.2	59.6	1.6	100.0	3,774
Chicken/meat	2.6	40.0	56.1	1.2	100.0	3,774
Fish or chicken/meat	4.3	47.1	47.9	0.7	100.0	3,774

Table 55 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m <sup>2</sup>									
	Women <sup>1</sup>					Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	24.6	7.6	1.2	0.0	724	28.2	8.7	1.3	0.1	727
20-29	19.8	4.7	3.6	0.2	1,303	11.8	2.4	3.1	0.2	1,241
30-39	14.4	3.4	8.9	0.7	967	10.1	2.5	7.8	0.7	947
40-49	7.9	1.3	15.2	2.5	568	9.6	3.1	11.6	0.9	730
<b>Marital status</b>										
Never married	19.9	5.8	2.4	0.0	1,349	18.0	5.2	2.6	0.2	1,719
Currently married	16.1	3.6	8.9	1.0	2,053	10.8	2.6	8.5	0.7	1,878
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	13.8	3.0	8.2	1.4	161	(12.9)	(4.3)	(2.5)	(0.0)	48
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	16.0	4.4	12.1	1.6	1,035	15.8	4.5	10.8	1.1	1,123
Rural	18.0	4.4	4.1	0.3	2,528	13.5	3.5	3.4	0.2	2,522
<b>Education</b>										
No education	18.3	3.9	5.2	0.7	759	17.9	6.5	2.6	0.0	557
<5 years complete	14.7	2.7	5.4	0.1	429	17.8	5.4	2.1	0.1	434
5-9 years complete	18.4	5.0	5.9	0.5	1,610	14.5	3.2	4.5	0.3	1,620
10 or more years complete	16.0	4.5	9.2	1.2	764	10.2	2.7	10.5	1.2	1,034
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	21.5	7.4	13.2	1.7	345	20.9	8.6	10.8	1.0	467
Muslim	32.8	13.5	9.7	1.2	139	30.3	9.6	9.2	0.5	255
Christian	16.3	3.7	5.5	0.5	3,072	11.7	2.6	4.6	0.4	2,906
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	28.9	13.5	9.0	0.0	161	27.2	10.3	5.4	0.0	220
Scheduled tribe	16.0	3.6	5.7	0.5	2,683	11.1	2.4	4.8	0.4	2,508
Other backward class	17.8	4.0	6.8	0.8	482	17.1	5.0	5.0	0.4	551
Other	25.2	7.8	11.6	2.9	238	22.9	7.7	12.9	1.0	365
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	29.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	213	25.6	9.4	0.9	0.0	231
Second	17.4	3.5	2.0	0.2	663	16.4	4.2	2.0	0.0	757
Middle	17.4	4.3	4.6	0.1	1,028	13.3	3.3	3.2	0.2	1,040
Fourth	16.7	5.0	8.0	1.1	1,007	13.6	3.4	7.2	0.6	994
Highest	14.6	3.7	13.4	1.5	652	9.7	2.9	13.5	1.5	623
Total	17.4	4.4	6.4	0.7	3,563	14.2	3.8	5.7	0.5	3,645

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

Table 56 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Age</b>												
15-24	83.4	92.8	44.0	72.0	59.2	74.7	18.1	32.1	75.9	78.1	1,503	1,418
15-19	81.3	92.0	43.1	70.0	56.6	72.2	17.7	27.9	71.6	75.6	757	754
20-24	85.5	93.7	44.9	74.4	61.8	77.6	18.4	36.9	80.2	81.0	746	664
25-29	83.6	92.5	45.0	70.6	62.4	73.0	19.9	32.2	78.2	79.5	756	631
30-39	80.5	91.2	40.2	68.5	60.2	74.4	16.2	30.9	74.4	80.3	1,054	973
40-49	83.4	91.3	37.9	64.1	59.8	73.2	14.7	28.2	75.7	77.0	583	752
<b>Residence</b>												
Urban	91.3	94.8	54.8	74.4	67.9	75.5	23.8	39.4	85.0	79.4	1,147	1,190
Rural	79.0	90.8	37.0	66.9	57.0	73.4	14.7	27.2	72.1	78.4	2,749	2,584
<b>Education</b>												
No education	60.4	73.6	19.5	47.9	39.8	56.7	4.0	16.2	52.4	54.9	846	576
<5 years complete	67.5	84.7	28.8	55.2	46.9	66.8	8.5	16.2	58.0	69.1	483	448
5-9 years complete	89.9	95.5	46.9	73.2	66.7	77.4	16.6	26.6	83.2	82.2	1,731	1,670
10 or more years complete	98.8	99.6	63.3	80.6	75.0	81.1	37.8	52.1	94.9	89.9	837	1,081
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>2</sup></b>												
Yes	92.8	95.1	54.3	74.3	70.8	78.2	23.2	34.6	87.2	82.6	2,432	2,831
No	65.8	82.8	22.1	54.3	42.7	61.5	7.7	20.3	57.1	66.8	1,464	944
<b>Marital status</b>												
Never married	85.9	93.4	47.7	71.9	63.9	74.7	23.2	33.3	79.0	79.3	1,378	1,791
Currently married	80.8	91.1	39.2	67.1	58.0	73.7	14.4	28.8	74.1	78.4	2,354	1,933
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	82.1	(80.2)	39.8	(61.6)	61.4	(64.5)	12.3	(34.9)	75.4	(66.3)	164	51
<b>Times slept away from home in the past 12 months</b>												
None	na	89.3	na	61.3	na	65.6	na	24.3	na	72.0	na	1,682
1-2	na	93.6	na	72.0	na	81.1	na	31.4	na	81.2	na	691
3-4	na	93.9	na	77.6	na	80.4	na	37.5	na	83.8	na	602
5+	na	95.1	na	77.6	na	81.0	na	40.1	na	86.7	na	799

Continued...

Table 56 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention —Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Religion</b>												
Hindu	78.9	89.6	46.3	71.3	56.9	70.3	18.3	36.0	70.1	71.8	391	500
Muslim	49.5	76.8	31.4	57.1	35.8	58.8	9.0	15.7	45.2	59.0	169	265
Christian	84.7	93.8	42.3	70.1	61.7	76.1	17.7	31.7	78.1	81.6	3,328	2,992
<b>Caste/tribe</b>												
Scheduled caste	63.2	81.1	34.1	59.3	40.5	55.6	10.1	21.6	56.1	61.3	185	230
Scheduled tribe	85.6	93.5	44.1	70.9	65.0	76.3	19.4	32.0	79.0	83.6	2,904	2,583
Other backward class	76.2	91.3	31.7	62.9	41.2	72.2	8.6	29.1	68.9	67.7	538	577
Other	76.4	89.7	48.4	74.1	60.2	72.6	18.8	33.5	69.6	72.4	269	383
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Lowest	47.2	63.8	11.2	35.4	28.8	47.9	3.0	9.8	37.6	44.0	237	236
Second	64.8	84.2	19.8	60.0	46.0	67.9	6.0	20.9	55.5	68.4	750	773
Middle	82.1	94.4	38.0	68.0	57.3	73.0	11.5	23.3	74.5	81.1	1,114	1,080
Fourth	94.7	97.8	54.3	77.1	70.5	81.6	22.9	38.3	89.3	85.5	1,097	1,024
Highest	95.7	98.4	64.7	82.2	74.5	80.5	35.2	52.0	91.9	88.5	698	661
Total	82.6	92.0	42.2	69.3	60.2	74.0	17.4	31.1	75.9	78.7	3,896	3,774

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that the use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.

<sup>2</sup> Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.

Table 57. Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	
<b>Age</b>									
15-24	63.1	36.1	50.3	70.9	67.8	47.6	57.7	78.0	1,316
15-19	63.4	36.4	49.0	70.0	68.4	44.2	54.0	76.6	694
20-24	62.8	35.7	51.6	71.7	67.1	51.4	61.9	79.5	622
25-29	62.0	36.1	49.9	76.8	68.1	53.3	62.0	80.6	583
30-39	61.3	37.8	43.4	77.5	69.8	50.4	57.0	83.4	888
40-49	64.3	33.0	40.4	82.1	66.3	45.8	52.6	83.7	686
<b>Residence</b>									
Urban	70.6	44.7	60.2	75.6	68.5	57.7	69.2	77.7	1,128
Rural	58.7	31.9	40.5	75.4	67.8	44.7	51.5	82.5	2,346
<b>Education</b>									
No education	60.0	23.2	31.4	70.6	62.3	27.3	34.5	77.6	424
<5 years complete	47.3	22.4	26.2	73.1	65.2	32.0	41.7	80.8	379
5-9 years complete	61.3	33.5	44.2	76.4	66.2	46.2	54.5	81.4	1,594
10 or more years complete	72.5	54.1	69.8	77.7	74.1	67.4	75.8	81.7	1,077
<b>Regular media exposure<sup>1</sup></b>									
Yes	66.3	42.0	53.3	75.8	67.3	52.5	60.9	81.2	2,692
No	53.9	22.1	31.8	74.7	70.6	36.7	44.7	80.2	782
<b>Marital status</b>									
Never married	63.0	40.1	53.8	72.7	69.0	49.0	58.9	78.4	1,673
Currently married	62.6	33.4	42.9	76.7	67.0	48.5	55.1	83.4	1,760
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	59.0	38.2	43.2	82.7	(75.3)	(63.8)	(81.2)	(77.5)	41
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu	77.5	48.4	63.5	74.7	68.2	54.7	66.5	75.6	448
Muslim	90.3	29.3	54.8	72.1	66.8	33.6	46.8	73.8	204
Christian	60.1	35.0	44.8	75.6	68.2	49.1	56.6	82.3	2,805
<b>Caste/tribe</b>									
Scheduled caste	80.1	35.2	57.6	72.7	64.8	45.0	58.3	70.8	187
Scheduled tribe	60.7	35.3	44.6	76.3	69.9	46.9	54.4	81.5	2,417
Other backward class	59.5	36.1	50.6	71.5	58.8	60.5	67.9	84.1	527
Other	81.5	45.2	61.0	75.6	71.2	47.8	59.9	77.5	344
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Lowest	46.5	23.8	21.4	73.1	64.6	23.2	34.8	71.9	151
Second	50.0	21.2	26.3	67.9	65.5	34.6	42.5	82.3	651
Middle	58.5	29.6	38.8	75.1	65.7	46.0	52.0	79.9	1,020
Fourth	66.9	38.7	52.4	77.4	69.7	56.0	65.7	83.2	1,002
Highest	73.3	53.6	68.6	78.9	72.6	62.9	72.3	79.9	650
Total	62.6	36.1	46.9	75.5	68.1	48.9	57.2	80.9	3,474

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week.



Table 58 Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and medical injections for women and men age 15-49, by residence, Nagaland, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:</b>						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.0	0.1	2.2
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	0.7	12.5	1.7	12.5	1.4	12.5
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.0	0.1	2.1
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	658	649	1,666	1,488	2,324	2,137
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse <sup>1</sup>	*	58.4	*	37.0	(25.0)	43.5
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	5	81	29	187	33	268
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.1	2.2	1.1	2.5	1.1	2.4
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	735	743	1,875	1,707	2,610	2,451
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	na	0.3	na	0.2	na	0.2
Number of men	na	1,190	na	2,584	na	3,774
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	8.9	9.7	3.4	4.9	5.0	6.4
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.0	6.9	2.5	4.2	3.0	5.0
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	34.7	24.2	22.3	18.3	25.9	20.2
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9
Number of respondents	1,147	1,190	2,749	2,584	3,896	3,774
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized <sup>2</sup>	98.7	99.6	98.8	100.0	98.8	99.8
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	398	288	613	474	1,011	762

na = Not applicable

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent.

<sup>2</sup> Injections given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

Table 59 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24, by residence, Nagaland, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Knowledge</b>						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS <sup>1</sup>	24.1	39.9	15.4	28.5	18.1	32.1
Percentage who know a condom source	55.7	86.3	37.0	70.1	42.7	75.3
<b>Sexual behaviour</b>						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	26.1	25.6	34.2	29.3	31.7	28.1
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	2.7	0.9	4.3	1.5	3.8	1.3
<b>HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion</b>						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	2.1	3.8	2.1	2.7	2.1	3.1
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	32.5	23.9	18.8	16.3	23.0	18.7
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Number of respondents age 15-24	462	453	1,041	965	1,503	1,418
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized <sup>2</sup>	98.5	98.9	97.1	100.0	97.7	99.6
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months <sup>2</sup>	150	108	196	157	346	265
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	2.9	37.8	4.5	22.9	4.1	27.2
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	120	116	356	282	477	398
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	5.3	1.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	2.7
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse <sup>3</sup> in the past 12 months	3.2	60.0	5.1	58.9	4.6	59.2
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	110	77	312	190	421	267
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse <sup>3</sup>	*	61.5	*	39.5	*	45.9
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse <sup>3</sup> in the past 12 months	3	46	16	112	19	158
<b>Among those never married</b>						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	97.2	80.0	94.1	77.5	95.1	78.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.0	11.1	2.2	12.2	1.8	11.8
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	351	422	728	881	1,079	1,303

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

<sup>1</sup> Respondents with comprehensive knowledge say that use of a condom for every act of sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and reject the two most common misconceptions in NFHS-3, namely that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food.<sup>2</sup> Injection given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.<sup>3</sup> Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent.

Table 60 Attitudes toward family life education in school

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that specific topics on family life education should be taught in school to girls and to boys, and percent distribution of those who agree that a specific topic should be taught in school by the age at which they believe that the topic should first be taught in school, Nagaland, 2005-06

Topics	Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls				Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys				Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys									
	Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to girls			Number of respondents	Age topic should be first taught in school to boys												
		<10 years	10-12 years	13-15 years		16 years or older	<10 years	10-12 years		13-15 years	16 years or older							
WOMEN																		
Moral values	98.6	3,896	60.7	27.9	9.6	1.4	0.5	100.0	3,843	98.7	3,896	59.3	29.3	9.4	1.4	0.5	100.0	3,846
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	56.1	3,896	6.9	47.0	39.2	5.7	1.1	100.0	2,184	69.2	3,896	6.3	44.3	45.3	3.2	0.9	100.0	2,696
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	76.1	3,896	5.3	46.4	45.5	2.4	0.5	100.0	2,965	53.1	3,896	4.7	43.1	44.5	6.6	1.1	100.0	2,068
Sex and sexual behaviour	52.8	3,896	4.0	18.2	45.8	27.9	4.0	100.0	2,057	52.7	3,896	3.2	18.1	46.9	27.5	4.3	100.0	2,055
Contraception	50.6	3,896	2.5	11.9	41.2	40.0	4.4	100.0	1,972	45.4	3,896	2.4	11.8	43.3	37.2	5.3	100.0	1,767
HIV/AIDS	81.0	3,896	9.0	30.9	38.7	20.2	1.2	100.0	3,156	81.1	3,896	9.1	30.1	39.1	20.2	1.5	100.0	3,160
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	47.6	3,896	3.3	14.4	40.6	38.0	3.8	100.0	1,854	48.3	3,896	2.9	12.8	41.7	38.5	4.1	100.0	1,881
MEN																		
Moral values	97.3	3,774	70.0	21.2	7.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	3,672	97.3	3,774	70.8	20.3	7.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	3,672
Changes in boys' bodies at puberty	53.2	3,774	14.0	36.9	38.5	9.2	1.4	100.0	2,007	64.8	3,774	13.3	33.8	42.9	8.9	1.2	100.0	2,445
Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation	66.6	3,774	7.4	34.6	48.8	8.2	0.9	100.0	2,515	51.0	3,774	8.4	29.3	47.2	12.5	2.6	100.0	1,925
Sex and sexual behaviour	53.6	3,774	4.7	18.8	46.4	28.0	2.0	100.0	2,022	53.0	3,774	5.2	16.4	47.1	29.7	1.6	100.0	1,999
Contraception	53.9	3,774	2.4	10.2	40.0	45.0	2.4	100.0	2,033	51.6	3,774	3.7	8.5	36.7	48.0	3.1	100.0	1,947
HIV/AIDS	86.3	3,774	15.2	28.8	39.1	15.5	1.5	100.0	3,256	86.5	3,774	15.4	28.1	38.9	16.1	1.5	100.0	3,263
Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases	56.4	3,774	3.8	12.5	42.0	39.1	2.6	100.0	2,130	56.6	3,774	3.9	11.2	42.3	39.8	2.7	100.0	2,136

**Table 61 Prevalence of tuberculosis**

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis, by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Nagaland, 2005-06

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis <sup>1</sup>	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
<b>Age</b>			
<15	295	295	1,688
15-59	738	697	2,703
60+	1,064	1,064	156
<b>Sex</b>			
Women	484	458	2,174
Men	677	654	2,372
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	782	782	1,842
Other fuel	452	411	2,693
Total	585	560	4,546
RURAL			
<b>Age</b>			
<15	191	191	5,216
15-59	821	778	6,598
60+	1,754	1,378	1,138
<b>Sex</b>			
Women	507	485	6,467
Men	791	703	6,490
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	652	591	11,814
Other fuel	625	625	1,141
Total	649	594	12,957
TOTAL			
<b>Age</b>			
<15	217	217	6,904
15-59	797	754	9,301
60+	1,671	1,340	1,294
<b>Sex</b>			
Women	501	478	8,641
Men	760	690	8,862
<b>Cooking fuel</b>			
Solid fuel <sup>2</sup>	669	617	13,656
Other fuel	504	475	3,833
Total	633	585	17,503

Note: Total includes usual residents with missing information on age and type of cooking fuel, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

<sup>2</sup> Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

Table 62. Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:						Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB
<b>Age</b>													
15-19	83.2	757	56.5	41.2	74.5	11.1	630	58.4	36.9	77.4	5.3	699	
20-34	89.2	2,090	59.2	50.3	82.4	7.6	1,865	68.6	48.4	87.0	5.4	1,687	
35-49	86.6	1,049	62.1	54.6	84.4	4.8	908	64.8	52.0	86.9	3.8	1,159	
<b>Residence</b>													
Urban	94.2	1,147	65.8	50.0	87.1	7.5	1,080	71.7	49.2	90.6	6.3	1,146	
Rural	84.5	2,749	56.5	49.7	78.9	7.4	2,323	62.3	46.4	82.5	4.2	2,398	
<b>Education</b>													
No education	76.9	846	47.4	50.6	74.2	5.4	651	46.5	39.4	75.9	4.6	497	
<5 years complete	79.7	483	54.9	47.7	73.3	9.4	385	49.8	43.9	77.8	4.5	396	
5-9 years complete	89.8	1,731	57.1	48.9	80.6	8.1	1,554	64.0	46.8	82.9	5.0	1,580	
10 or more years complete	97.3	837	75.6	51.8	92.9	7.0	814	81.7	52.9	95.3	5.0	1,072	
<b>Religion</b>													
Hindu	91.6	391	59.1	52.5	90.6	6.7	358	66.1	47.9	90.3	6.4	466	
Muslim	82.1	169	48.6	61.7	74.8	8.5	139	59.2	49.1	88.8	7.4	231	
Christian	87.1	3,328	60.0	48.9	80.6	7.5	2,899	65.8	47.0	84.0	4.3	2,830	
<b>Caste/tribe</b>													
Scheduled caste	86.1	185	49.9	53.2	87.0	6.9	159	66.9	42.5	84.3	6.5	209	
Scheduled tribe	87.7	2,904	59.2	49.2	80.3	7.5	2,547	65.7	46.4	84.3	4.3	2,438	
Other backward class	84.0	538	61.0	47.1	83.3	7.0	452	64.7	52.8	84.5	5.9	535	
Other	91.3	269	65.0	58.2	87.2	8.6	246	63.1	47.5	91.9	6.5	363	
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Lowest	72.6	237	41.2	48.4	64.2	3.2	172	41.4	40.1	67.2	3.4	182	
Second	74.0	750	44.7	49.5	72.0	8.0	555	50.8	40.9	75.8	3.0	696	
Middle	86.5	1,114	57.6	48.3	75.4	10.0	964	63.6	49.8	81.9	6.0	1,018	
Fourth	94.4	1,097	63.1	50.4	86.9	6.3	1,036	70.7	49.2	91.0	4.8	996	
Highest	97.0	698	73.2	51.4	94.0	6.3	678	82.1	49.2	95.9	5.5	653	
Total	87.4	3,896	59.4	49.8	81.5	7.5	3,404	65.3	47.3	85.1	4.9	3,545	

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

**Table 63. Health problems**

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, or goitre or any other thyroid disorders, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	381	1,333	1,219	757	1,094	1,600	468	754
20-34	317	1,021	414	2,090	954	2,632	576	1,790
35-49	1,237	2,255	633	1,049	1,676	2,750	1,100	1,231
<b>Residence</b>								
Urban	955	1,156	503	1,147	1,141	1,390	447	1,190
Rural	420	1,522	682	2,749	1,252	2,960	854	2,584
<b>Education</b>								
No education	852	2,250	1,057	846	1,585	4,344	1,790	576
<5 years complete	598	2,989	598	483	1,313	2,365	657	448
5-9 years complete	466	850	517	1,731	1,429	2,821	635	1,670
10 or more years complete	517	827	448	837	655	954	327	1,081
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Lowest	610	1,829	610	237	1,247	6,733	1,870	236
Second	0	1,500	269	750	1,142	3,997	1,028	773
Middle	699	1,864	906	1,114	1,689	2,370	709	1,080
Fourth	394	998	552	1,097	978	1,611	518	1,024
Highest	1,280	1,115	702	698	894	626	312	661
Total	577	1,414	629	3,896	1,217	2,464	725	3,774

Table 64 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Nagaland, 2005-06

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Use of tobacco/alcohol</b>						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	0.3	0.4	0.3	33.3	42.1	39.3
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.2
Chews <i>paan masala, gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	30.7	26.2	27.5	57.3	53.4	54.6
Uses snuff	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5
Does not use tobacco	68.8	73.2	71.9	32.9	31.8	32.1
Drinks alcohol	3.4	3.5	3.5	34.0	40.6	38.5
Number of respondents	1,147	2,749	3,896	1,190	2,584	3,774
<b>Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours</b>						
0	*	*	*	3.4	1.8	2.2
1-4	*	*	*	36.1	18.0	22.8
5-9	*	*	*	19.7	19.1	19.2
10 or more	*	*	*	40.7	61.0	55.6
Missing	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	3	10	13	396	1,087	1,483
<b>Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking</b>						
Almost every day	4.4	13.4	10.8	11.1	10.5	10.7
About once a week	13.2	28.4	24.0	35.8	36.0	36.0
Less than once a week	82.4	58.2	65.2	53.1	53.4	53.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	39	97	136	405	1,049	1,453

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

Table 65 Source of health care

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme that have different types of health coverage, according to residence and the wealth index, Nagaland, 2005-06

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
<b>Public medical sector</b>	36.9	57.8	55.5	62.1	56.6	49.6	30.6	52.1
Government/municipal hospital	36.2	43.0	46.8	46.4	43.9	39.5	27.9	41.2
Government dispensary	0.2	5.5	3.1	6.1	4.9	3.7	0.4	4.0
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	0.2	5.7	2.6	5.2	4.5	4.6	2.1	4.2
Sub-centre	0.0	3.3	2.1	3.8	3.2	1.7	0.0	2.4
Government mobile clinic	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public medical sector	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>NGO or trust hospital/clinic</b>	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.7
<b>Private medical sector</b>	61.8	37.7	34.9	30.9	40.3	48.8	68.7	44.2
Private hospital	25.3	13.4	8.4	8.2	13.5	19.2	35.5	16.7
Private doctor/clinic	29.1	14.1	12.3	11.2	16.5	21.4	29.1	18.2
Private paramedic	2.1	1.8	3.6	2.2	1.9	1.7	0.9	1.9
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5
Pharmacy/drugstore	5.1	7.4	9.5	8.3	7.9	5.6	2.9	6.8
Dai(TBA)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other private medical sector	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
<b>Other source</b>	0.6	3.4	7.8	5.7	2.1	0.8	0.3	2.7
Shop	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Home treatment	0.6	3.3	7.3	5.7	1.9	0.8	0.3	2.6
Other	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Health insurance</b>								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.6	5.0	1.6
Number of households	1,045	2,821	274	856	1,162	1,011	564	3,866
<b>Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance</b>								
Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	33.9	*	nc	*	*	*	(28.0)	43.0
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	17.9	*	nc	*	*	*	(22.1)	18.4
Community health insurance programme	1.8	*	nc	*	*	*	(12.2)	7.9
Other health insurance through employer	10.7	*	nc	*	*	*	(9.9)	5.5
Medical reimbursement from employer	17.9	*	nc	*	*	*	(13.9)	11.4
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	21.4	*	nc	*	*	*	(17.8)	10.9
Other	0.0	*	nc	*	*	*	(0.0)	4.7
Number of households	31	30	0	3	13	17	28	61

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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



Table 66 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector, according to age, Nagaland, 2005-06

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	31.1	72	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	22
20-24	35.9	335	28.8	11.1	19.2	40.9	100.0	73.3	26.7	100.0	120
25-29	45.0	545	26.3	8.3	10.6	54.8	100.0	75.6	24.4	100.0	245
30-34	49.6	499	37.9	9.8	9.6	42.7	100.0	64.6	35.4	100.0	247
35-39	54.7	421	31.6	10.5	7.1	50.8	100.0	67.5	32.5	100.0	230
40-44	53.5	307	36.8	8.9	8.8	45.4	100.0	65.4	34.6	100.0	164
45-49	61.0	175	27.2	8.1	12.1	52.6	100.0	74.4	25.6	100.0	107
Total	48.3	2,354	31.8	9.7	10.8	47.7	100.0	69.8	30.2	100.0	1,136
MEN											
15-19	*	7	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	7
20-24	92.9	104	47.6	14.3	7.6	30.5	100.0	53.9	46.1	100.0	97
25-29	96.3	311	56.2	14.1	5.9	23.8	100.0	42.0	58.0	100.0	299
30-34	96.8	383	61.2	8.3	8.2	22.3	100.0	38.1	61.9	100.0	371
35-39	98.2	420	61.0	11.4	5.0	22.6	100.0	37.9	62.1	100.0	412
40-44	99.4	396	62.6	8.9	5.2	23.4	100.0	36.1	63.9	100.0	394
45-49	99.4	312	56.5	8.8	5.2	29.5	100.0	41.7	58.3	100.0	310
Total	97.8	1,933	59.3	10.4	6.0	24.4	100.0	39.7	60.3	100.0	1,890

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

Table 67. Control over and magnitude of cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by person who decides how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:					Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	Alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly decides how earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as they earn	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	*	82.7	65	*	11	*	1	*	5	*	1
20-29	94.1	92.0	826	37.4	124	(98.8)	48	78.8	270	(35.8)	40
30-39	95.2	95.4	861	33.8	207	97.2	118	86.3	556	27.7	95
40-49	97.2	94.6	451	32.0	106	96.4	106	85.5	484	35.8	89
<b>Residence</b>											
Urban	97.4	90.7	651	29.8	147	95.3	102	81.1	557	30.0	95
Rural	94.1	94.8	1,552	36.4	301	98.3	172	87.0	759	34.8	131
<b>Education</b>											
No education	90.5	90.5	611	30.3	78	(92.2)	34	79.5	208	*	24
<5 years complete	(92.3)	94.0	284	(32.3)	45	*	14	80.2	128	*	11
5-9 years complete	96.3	94.6	919	33.9	177	98.0	102	86.7	527	33.2	85
10 or more years complete	97.1	95.7	388	37.3	148	98.6	123	85.5	452	33.2	106
<b>Religion</b>											
Hindu	(100.0)	84.9	278	(40.1)	41	(96.3)	32	72.9	268	(40.8)	27
Muslim	*	77.2	136	*	24	*	14	74.7	141	*	14
Christian	95.4	96.2	1,783	33.9	384	97.8	227	89.4	903	32.3	184
<b>Caste/tribe</b>											
Scheduled caste	(86.2)	84.4	131	(21.2)	25	*	13	76.4	116	*	13
Scheduled tribe	95.4	96.3	1,509	34.2	341	97.9	209	89.0	763	31.6	165
Other backward class	96.6	91.4	362	32.3	57	(97.6)	24	79.1	229	(21.3)	24
Other	(97.7)	83.2	201	(51.1)	25	(94.7)	28	78.7	207	*	23
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Lowest	(88.5)	90.8	163	(24.5)	41	*	8	78.5	69	*	8
Second	(87.9)	92.6	456	(42.0)	59	*	32	85.9	205	*	19
Middle	94.9	93.1	631	39.9	103	(97.9)	57	84.6	347	(30.5)	38
Fourth	98.9	96.3	603	29.4	121	99.3	83	83.9	431	31.9	76
Highest	97.1	92.4	351	33.7	125	95.9	93	85.9	265	37.2	86
Total	95.2	93.6	2,203	34.2	448	97.2	274	84.5	1,316	32.8	225

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 68. Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about four kinds of issues and percent distribution of currently married men by person who they think should have the greater say in five decisions, by residence, Nagaland, 2005-06

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision					According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision					
	Mainly woman	Woman and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly husband	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Total
URBAN											
Own health care	17.9	72.5	9.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	10.2	72.2	17.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	30.1	65.1	4.7	0.1	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	63.5	20.2	15.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	13.3	29.8	56.5	0.4	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	9.7	83.5	6.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	12.0	75.1	12.1	0.8	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.7	74.1	19.1	1.1	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.0	94.7	0.6	0.7	100.0
RURAL											
Own health care	21.0	69.9	8.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	9.6	72.3	17.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	30.7	63.3	5.8	0.2	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	53.9	34.7	11.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	6.8	26.3	66.8	0.1	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	7.9	86.0	5.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	12.5	69.0	17.1	1.4	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.4	77.1	18.0	0.5	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.7	91.9	0.5	1.9	100.0
TOTAL											
Own health care	20.1	70.6	9.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	9.8	72.3	17.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	30.5	63.8	5.5	0.2	100.0
Purchases for daily household needs	56.7	30.6	12.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	8.8	27.4	63.7	0.2	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	8.4	85.3	5.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	12.3	70.9	15.6	1.2	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.8	76.2	18.3	0.7	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.2	92.7	0.6	1.5	100.0

na = Not applicable

Table 69 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women who usually make four specific kinds of decisions, either by themselves or jointly with their husband, and percentage of currently married men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in five specific kinds of decisions, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:		
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions <sup>1</sup>	None of five specified decisions <sup>1</sup>	Number of men
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	80.6	76.6	77.8	86.7	63.7	4.8	72	*	*	7
20-24	88.3	73.4	83.4	91.6	65.0	1.3	335	55.8	0.0	104
25-29	89.1	81.5	84.8	93.7	69.8	1.3	545	57.6	1.2	311
30-39	92.4	84.1	89.2	94.2	76.4	1.3	920	55.1	0.5	803
40-49	92.5	85.6	90.1	95.4	77.5	1.1	483	58.4	0.1	709
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	90.4	82.4	83.7	93.3	70.5	2.3	669	58.5	0.9	590
Rural	90.8	81.9	88.6	93.9	74.1	1.0	1,684	56.0	0.2	1,343
<b>Education</b>										
No education	89.5	78.2	80.2	93.2	65.2	1.7	667	46.6	0.9	387
<5 years complete	90.2	81.0	86.5	90.5	72.4	1.8	307	53.6	0.5	235
5-9 years complete	90.1	82.9	90.7	94.2	75.4	1.3	974	57.8	0.3	782
10 or more years complete	94.7	87.4	91.0	95.9	81.0	0.7	406	64.0	0.2	528
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>										
Employed	92.1	83.7	91.0	94.0	75.9	1.0	1,136	56.5	0.4	1,890
Employed, for cash	92.8	87.1	93.9	94.7	80.2	0.5	471	57.8	0.6	1,316
Employed, not for cash	91.6	81.3	89.0	93.4	72.9	1.4	665	53.6	0.0	574
Not employed	89.5	80.5	83.7	93.5	70.4	1.8	1,217	65.5	0.0	43
<b>Number of living children</b>										
0	87.0	79.6	86.0	94.1	72.3	2.6	176	56.1	1.1	180
1-2	91.1	81.3	84.7	92.8	70.3	1.6	794	56.4	0.9	641
3-4	90.5	84.1	88.6	94.7	75.5	0.9	805	58.0	0.1	698
5+	91.6	81.1	89.1	93.6	73.9	1.3	579	55.4	0.0	414
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>										
Nuclear	91.6	82.9	88.5	94.6	75.1	1.3	1,611	58.6	0.5	1,272
Non-nuclear	88.9	80.2	84.5	91.8	68.8	1.5	743	53.1	0.3	660
<b>Religion</b>										
Hindu	85.9	72.4	68.9	90.9	58.0	5.0	281	50.8	1.0	288
Muslim	87.1	67.8	61.6	85.5	51.0	3.7	141	33.3	2.9	161
Christian	91.8	84.6	91.8	94.8	77.0	0.7	1,925	60.4	0.0	1,478
<b>Caste/tribe</b>										
Scheduled caste	86.0	67.7	68.5	88.5	54.7	3.8	136	40.8	1.4	129
Scheduled tribe	93.0	85.8	91.2	95.1	77.4	0.6	1,642	59.8	0.0	1,262
Other backward class	85.0	77.0	87.8	92.1	69.6	1.9	373	54.3	0.7	318
Other	86.3	71.4	66.3	89.3	57.0	5.5	204	51.8	1.6	224
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Lowest	93.7	84.5	77.5	92.9	66.7	0.3	179	37.8	1.0	152
Second	89.9	82.6	85.2	92.0	72.3	2.3	525	50.6	0.1	467
Middle	88.2	78.0	88.9	93.4	71.5	1.4	662	59.6	0.5	532
Fourth	91.9	84.1	90.1	95.0	76.8	1.2	625	58.9	0.5	496
Highest	93.1	83.9	86.9	95.1	74.1	1.0	362	67.7	0.4	286
Total	90.7	82.1	87.2	93.7	73.1	1.4	2,354	56.7	0.4	1,933

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

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

<sup>1</sup> Decisions about major household purchases, purchases for daily household needs, visits to the wife's family or relatives, what to do with the money the wife earns, and how many children to have.

<sup>2</sup> Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

Table 70 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone <sup>1</sup>	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	21.7	1.1	14.1	0.3	10.9	757
20-24	35.5	3.4	21.8	0.9	21.1	746
25-29	40.0	8.6	26.1	0.6	28.4	756
30-39	40.8	11.3	27.5	2.3	30.1	1,054
40-49	44.5	11.8	29.5	1.8	37.3	583
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	41.4	13.2	22.9	1.8	21.5	1,147
Rural	34.4	4.9	24.2	1.0	27.0	2,749
<b>Education</b>						
No education	27.7	0.7	10.2	0.0	23.3	846
<5 years complete	29.7	1.5	18.5	1.4	23.7	483
5-9 years complete	36.0	5.1	26.7	1.4	25.1	1,731
10 or more years complete	50.1	22.1	34.6	2.0	29.1	837
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed	48.6	11.8	29.2	1.7	33.0	1,787
Employed, for cash	70.8	23.6	35.7	2.4	35.8	837
Employed, not for cash	28.9	1.4	23.5	1.1	30.6	950
Not employed	26.2	3.6	19.3	0.9	18.9	2,109
<b>Marital status</b>						
Never married	36.4	6.6	21.7	0.9	20.0	1,378
Currently married	33.3	6.8	24.7	1.4	26.9	2,354
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	82.5	21.1	28.8	2.5	48.8	164
<b>Number of living children</b>						
0	36.0	7.1	21.9	0.7	19.2	1,541
1-2	37.9	8.1	23.9	1.3	26.7	895
3-4	37.3	8.5	25.0	1.8	31.8	853
5+	34.3	5.3	26.7	1.7	30.0	607
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>						
Nuclear	35.9	7.1	23.6	1.2	25.5	2,498
Non-nuclear	37.4	7.8	24.2	1.4	25.2	1,398
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	28.0	7.2	13.1	1.0	12.1	391
Muslim	19.3	1.7	6.3	0.3	8.5	169
Christian	38.3	7.7	26.0	1.3	27.8	3,328
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	17.0	3.7	5.1	0.0	7.0	185
Scheduled tribe	37.7	8.1	27.7	1.5	28.2	2,904
Other backward class	38.3	4.9	13.2	0.6	21.0	538
Other	33.0	7.2	15.9	1.1	16.3	269
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	17.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	11.2	237
Second	25.3	1.2	13.6	0.6	22.8	750
Middle	37.5	2.6	23.3	1.8	26.2	1,114
Fourth	38.8	8.0	28.1	1.2	27.4	1,097
Highest	49.5	23.1	35.3	1.6	28.7	698
Total	36.5	7.4	23.8	1.3	25.4	3,896

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

<sup>1</sup> To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community.

<sup>2</sup> Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

Table 71 Gender-role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses him sex, according to marital status, Nagaland, 2005-06

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:</b>						
She goes out without telling him	43.6	27.5	38.4	25.2	41.8	26.4
She neglects the house or children	64.0	53.6	64.3	52.4	64.1	53.0
She argues with him	43.2	35.5	40.9	34.6	42.4	35.1
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	19.3	12.0	17.0	11.1	18.4	11.6
She doesn't cook food properly	21.2	16.4	20.6	16.9	21.0	16.6
He suspects she is unfaithful	54.6	56.4	49.7	53.3	52.9	54.9
She shows disrespect for in-laws	56.2	44.5	53.2	45.6	55.1	45.0
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	79.0	71.9	78.6	70.4	78.9	71.2
<b>Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:</b>						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	87.5	86.6	86.1	86.7	87.0	86.7
Knows husband has sex with other women	84.9	82.8	83.6	82.2	84.4	82.5
Is tired or not in the mood	69.6	86.0	67.8	80.9	68.9	83.6
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	64.5	71.6	62.9	69.5	63.9	70.6
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	7.7	3.9	9.8	6.5	8.4	5.1
<b>Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:</b>						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	16.5	na	16.1	na	16.3
Refuse to give her financial support	na	5.1	na	4.2	na	4.7
Use force to have sex	na	3.3	na	2.9	na	3.1
Have sex with another woman	na	5.1	na	5.0	na	5.1
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	1.0	na	0.8	na	0.9
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	78.7	na	79.1	na	78.9
Number of respondents	2,518	1,983	1,378	1,791	3,896	3,774

na = Not applicable

Table 72 Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason and who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason <sup>1</sup>		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons <sup>2</sup>		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours <sup>3</sup>	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	83.9	71.9	58.8	69.1	78.2	757	754
20-24	80.2	74.0	63.1	67.2	78.3	746	664
25-29	75.5	72.1	65.7	72.5	75.2	756	631
30-39	77.5	70.0	67.3	71.3	81.1	1,054	973
40-49	77.4	68.8	63.4	72.4	80.4	583	752
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	78.5	71.4	63.4	68.8	78.6	1,147	1,190
Rural	79.0	71.1	64.2	71.4	79.1	2,749	2,584
<b>Education</b>							
No education	80.3	74.2	59.9	63.9	77.8	846	576
<5 years complete	81.7	75.1	64.3	71.7	76.3	483	448
5-9 years complete	80.5	73.8	67.4	71.1	79.0	1,731	1,670
10 or more years complete	72.4	63.9	60.7	72.8	80.4	837	1,081
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>							
Employed	72.1	71.7	69.1	69.9	78.4	1,787	2,945
Employed, for cash	75.7	71.0	65.1	68.3	78.8	837	1,985
Employed, not for cash	68.9	73.1	72.7	73.0	77.5	950	960
Not employed	84.6	69.5	59.5	73.2	80.7	2,109	829
<b>Marital status</b>							
Never married	78.6	70.4	62.9	69.5	79.1	1,378	1,791
Currently married	79.0	71.5	64.7	72.2	78.7	2,354	1,933
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	80.0	(84.9)	61.2	(51.2)	(78.5)	164	51
<b>Number of living children</b>							
0	78.5	71.0	61.9	68.9	78.7	1,541	1,969
1-2	81.4	70.1	64.8	71.2	78.2	895	674
3-4	77.5	71.6	64.4	71.7	81.6	853	711
5+	78.0	72.9	67.2	75.5	76.5	607	420
<b>Household structure<sup>4</sup></b>							
Nuclear	78.2	71.2	64.3	69.9	79.5	2,498	2,292
Non-nuclear	80.1	71.1	63.2	71.7	77.9	1,398	1,482
<b>Religion</b>							
Hindu	87.1	74.3	49.4	64.7	72.7	391	500
Muslim	93.9	79.3	44.0	57.1	66.1	169	265
Christian	77.2	69.8	66.6	72.8	81.0	3,328	2,992
<b>Caste/tribe</b>							
Scheduled caste	92.8	82.2	39.7	57.5	72.1	185	230
Scheduled tribe	77.6	67.7	66.1	72.8	80.9	2,904	2,583
Other backward class	78.3	81.4	65.1	68.7	78.9	538	577
Other	84.0	72.9	54.4	66.2	69.8	269	383
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Lowest	82.1	72.9	59.5	56.9	78.4	237	236
Second	80.7	74.3	66.0	74.9	76.9	750	773
Middle	79.8	74.9	67.5	70.7	78.6	1,114	1,080
Fourth	79.0	70.5	62.1	70.9	77.9	1,097	1,024
Highest	74.1	61.9	60.4	69.7	83.5	698	661
Total	78.9	71.2	63.9	70.6	78.9	3,896	3,774

Note: Total includes women and men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Specified reasons are: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook food properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.

<sup>2</sup> Specified reasons are: she knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has sex with other women, and is tired or not in the mood.

<sup>3</sup> Specified behaviours are: get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex, and have sex with another woman.

<sup>4</sup> Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

Table 73 Experience of physical or sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, and among those who have experienced physical or sexual violence, the person committing the violence, by marital status, Nagaland, 2005-06

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
<b>Type of violence experienced</b>			
Physical violence ever	17.5	13.0	15.9
Sexual violence ever	5.6	7.1	6.2
Physical and sexual violence ever	3.1	3.0	3.0
Physical or sexual violence ever	20.1	17.2	19.0
Number of women	1,779	1,010	2,789
<b>Person committing physical violence</b>			
Current husband	71.4	0.0	50.2
Former husband	8.9	0.0	6.3
Former boyfriend	0.7	0.9	0.7
Father/step-father	11.4	26.3	15.9
Mother/step-mother	9.0	32.1	15.9
Sister/brother	4.3	28.0	11.3
Daughter/son	0.6	0.0	0.4
Other relative	2.8	10.2	5.0
Father-in-law	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other in-law	0.3	0.0	0.2
Teacher	4.5	17.8	8.4
Employer/ someone at work	0.3	0.0	0.2
Police/ soldier	0.0	0.8	0.2
Other	0.7	0.0	0.5
Number who experienced physical violence	311	132	443
<b>Person committing sexual violence</b>			
Current husband	42.7	0.0	24.8
Former husband	2.9	0.0	1.7
Current/former boyfriend	8.5	21.8	14.1
Other relative	5.6	16.4	10.1
Own friend/acquaintance	23.0	41.1	30.6
Family friend	3.5	4.6	4.0
Employer/ someone at work	2.7	0.0	1.6
Police/ soldier	0.0	1.2	0.5
Stranger	11.0	14.9	12.6
Number who experienced sexual violence	100	72	172

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.



Table 74. Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Nagaland, 2005-06

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
<b>Physical violence</b>				
Any form of physical violence	14.0	0.9	8.3	9.2
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	4.1	0.3	2.7	3.0
Slapped her	11.6	0.8	7.0	7.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	5.6	0.2	3.4	3.6
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	2.4	0.2	1.3	1.5
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	3.8	0.3	2.5	2.8
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4
<b>Sexual violence</b>				
Any form of sexual violence	3.0	0.4	1.6	2.0
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	2.8	0.3	1.6	1.9
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.6
<b>Emotional violence</b>				
Any form of emotional violence	12.6	1.1	10.1	11.2
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.7	0.6	6.6	7.2
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	4.2	0.5	2.2	2.7
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	9.2	0.7	7.4	8.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	15.3	1.0	9.1	10.2
Any form of physical and sexual violence	1.7	0.4	1.0	1.4
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	21.3	1.8	14.8	16.6
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.1
Any violence by women against their husband <sup>2</sup>	1.9	0.1	1.2	1.2
Number of ever-married women	1,779	1,728	1,728	1,728

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes widows.

<sup>2</sup> Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Table 75 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Nagaland, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	12.9	16.4	0.0	16.4	18.4	53
20-24	13.8	11.9	3.0	13.9	22.7	240
25-29	12.8	18.7	3.5	19.7	24.7	396
30-39	12.3	13.8	3.1	14.8	21.2	703
40-49	12.4	10.4	2.6	12.3	17.7	387
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	10.6	14.4	3.2	15.6	21.1	518
Rural	13.5	13.8	2.9	15.2	21.4	1,261
<b>Education</b>						
No education	12.7	18.5	3.3	19.6	24.8	482
<5 years complete	19.0	17.2	5.6	19.9	28.3	243
5-9 years complete	11.2	11.8	2.3	13.1	19.2	751
10 or more years complete	10.9	9.7	2.1	10.3	15.6	303
<b>Employment (past 12 months)</b>						
Employed	14.5	14.2	3.7	15.9	22.6	880
Employed, for cash	12.0	17.0	3.1	17.7	22.3	383
Employed, not for cash	16.4	12.0	4.2	14.5	22.9	497
Not employed	10.8	13.8	2.2	14.7	20.1	899
<b>Marital status</b>						
Currently married	12.2	13.2	3.0	14.6	20.7	1,680
Widowed	8.5	13.8	2.8	15.9	17.5	51
Divorced/separated/deserted	(31.6)	(40.3)	(3.0)	(40.3)	(48.9)	48
<b>Marital status and duration<sup>1</sup></b>						
Married only once	11.8	12.6	2.9	14.0	20.0	1,612
0-4 years	11.6	9.0	1.9	10.5	17.5	314
5-9 years	12.6	15.2	3.1	16.0	21.8	361
10+ years	11.6	12.9	3.1	14.5	20.1	938
Married more than once	21.2	27.7	5.2	27.7	36.9	67
<b>Number of living children</b>						
0	15.1	12.8	1.3	13.4	22.1	127
1-2	12.5	12.8	1.9	13.7	20.5	616
3-4	12.4	15.3	2.7	16.3	22.0	607
5+	12.4	14.1	5.4	16.8	21.5	428
<b>Household structure<sup>2</sup></b>						
Nuclear	12.4	14.3	3.2	16.0	21.4	1,218
Non-nuclear	13.1	13.3	2.4	13.8	21.2	561
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	10.0	23.3	2.9	23.7	27.0	205
Muslim	12.3	27.8	2.4	28.2	30.8	104
Christian	13.1	11.7	3.0	13.3	19.9	1,465
<b>Caste/tribe</b>						
Scheduled caste	10.0	19.9	2.8	19.9	23.8	96
Scheduled tribe	14.3	12.5	3.1	14.1	21.7	1,253
Other backward class	9.7	15.4	3.5	16.4	18.8	284
Other	5.8	20.5	1.1	20.5	22.0	145
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Lowest	13.7	16.8	2.7	18.4	24.7	132
Second	15.6	15.7	4.1	16.9	24.6	387
Middle	13.2	14.3	3.2	15.6	21.3	525
Fourth	12.0	12.8	2.6	14.8	20.6	461
Highest	7.8	11.6	1.8	11.9	16.5	274
<b>Respondent's father beat her mother</b>						
Yes	26.0	49.0	8.2	49.3	56.8	121
No	10.1	11.3	1.4	11.8	17.2	1,513
Don't know	27.5	12.5	15.0	23.3	34.7	145
Total	12.6	14.0	3.0	15.3	21.3	1,779

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

<sup>1</sup> Currently married women only.

<sup>2</sup> Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

Table 76 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Nagaland, 2005-06

Husband's characteristic/ empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
<b>Husband's education</b>						
No education	14.4	14.6	2.3	15.6	22.8	346
<5 years complete	15.2	16.7	6.0	19.3	28.3	206
5-7 years complete	14.6	15.2	4.3	17.2	24.0	339
8-9 years complete	12.3	14.2	2.0	14.6	20.5	380
10-11 years complete	8.8	12.4	2.4	13.6	17.0	237
12 or more years complete	9.6	10.6	1.7	11.6	15.9	262
<b>Husband's alcohol consumption</b>						
Does not drink	8.9	9.2	2.6	10.6	15.3	1,090
Drinks/never gets drunk	*	*	*	*	*	22
Gets drunk sometimes	16.1	18.9	2.6	19.9	28.1	563
Gets drunk often	35.1	40.1	8.2	42.5	50.9	104
<b>Spousal age difference<sup>1</sup></b>						
Wife older	10.5	16.4	5.6	18.7	22.0	63
Wife is same age	20.0	17.2	6.5	21.2	32.6	67
Wife 1-4 years younger	12.7	13.6	3.7	14.6	20.6	540
Wife 5-9 years younger	11.5	11.8	2.8	13.6	19.7	576
Wife 10+ years younger	11.6	13.6	1.5	14.2	20.1	433
<b>Spousal education difference</b>						
Husband better educated	12.3	15.4	3.3	16.7	21.7	909
Wife better educated	15.5	12.3	2.7	13.5	22.6	414
Both equally educated	8.4	9.1	2.7	10.9	16.1	218
Neither educated	12.9	16.0	2.4	17.1	22.8	229
<b>Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband<sup>2</sup></b>						
0	6.6	8.9	1.0	9.5	13.3	1,206
1-2	22.0	18.9	5.3	21.6	32.6	450
3-4	29.9	37.8	11.6	41.5	54.2	95
5-6	(66.1)	(75.4)	(19.2)	(76.9)	(78.5)	27
<b>Number of decisions in which women participate<sup>3</sup></b>						
0	(6.7)	(14.4)	(1.9)	(14.4)	(16.4)	22
1-2	21.4	19.8	3.1	21.2	30.5	185
3-4	11.1	12.4	3.0	13.8	19.5	1,473
<b>Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified<sup>4</sup></b>						
0	6.6	5.7	0.7	5.9	9.6	385
1-2	12.3	12.9	2.2	14.0	20.4	398
3-4	16.3	14.9	3.8	16.5	25.0	491
5-6	12.0	18.9	4.6	20.7	24.8	380
7	19.9	24.9	4.3	27.7	35.5	125
<b>Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband<sup>5</sup></b>						
0	9.8	16.4	2.8	17.0	19.1	139
1-2	14.7	18.0	2.4	18.5	25.3	506
3	12.1	11.9	3.2	13.7	19.9	1,133
Total	12.6	14.0	3.0	15.3	21.3	1,779

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on husband's education and spousal education difference, who are not shown separately.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Currently married women only.

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

<sup>3</sup> Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about own health care, major household purchases, purchases for daily household needs, and visits to her family or relatives.

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

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

Table 77 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Nagaland, 2005-06

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
<b>Experienced physical violence</b>						
Ever	10.6	0.4	6.8	4.3	16.1	249
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	13.5	0.7	9.2	6.2	21.5	159
<b>Experienced sexual violence</b>						
Ever	17.8	2.0	14.5	14.5	28.6	51
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	(19.9)	(3.0)	(21.7)	(16.3)	(33.1)	34
<b>Experienced physical or sexual violence</b>						
Ever	9.7	0.4	6.2	4.0	14.8	271
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	12.3	0.6	8.4	5.7	19.5	175
<b>Experienced physical and sexual violence</b>						
Ever	(31.0)	(3.5)	(25.3)	(25.3)	(50.0)	29
In the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>	*	*	*	*	*	18

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

<sup>1</sup> Excludes widows.

Table 78 Help seeking behaviour

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Nagaland, 2005-06

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
<b>Help seeking behaviour</b>						
Never sought help and never told anyone	61.8	58.8	41.7	58.7	56.9	58.1
Never sought help but told someone	19.9	17.1	21.6	18.6	21.9	19.7
Sought help	18.3	24.2	36.8	22.7	21.2	22.2
Number of women who experienced violence	359	88	85	357	174	531
<b>Sources of help among those who sought any help</b>						
Own family	58.2	*	(16.7)	45.6	(36.0)	42.6
Husband's family	12.7	*	(4.7)	12.1	(0.0)	8.3
Friend	19.6	*	(78.0)	34.9	(62.9)	43.7
Neighbour	24.4	*	(10.7)	21.8	(4.5)	16.4
Religious leader	0.0	*	(1.3)	0.5	(0.0)	0.4
Other	0.0	*	(2.7)	1.0	(0.0)	0.7
Number of women who sought help	66	21	31	81	37	118

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

## APPENDIX

### ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the result of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-3 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

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

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-3 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-3 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

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

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

in which

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

where  $h$  represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to  $H$ ,  
 $m_h$  is the total number of clusters selected in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum,  
 $y_{hi}$  is the sum of the weighted values of variable  $y$  in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum,  
 $x_{hi}$  is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum,  
and  
 $f$  is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Nagaland, there were 201 clusters. Hence, 201 replications were created. The variance of a rate  $r$  is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where  $r$  is the estimate computed from the full sample of 201 clusters,  
 $r_{(i)}$  is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 200 clusters ( $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster excluded), and  
 $k$  is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Nagaland as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ( $R \pm 2SE$ ) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Nagaland, 2005-06

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	De facto household population, all ages
No education	Proportion	De facto household population of females/males age 6 and above
Tuberculosis prevalence	Rate	100,000 usual household residents
Using adequately iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Urban residence	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
No education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of education	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public medical sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women/men age 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Women/men age 15-49
Mother received ANC from health personnel	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Births delivered by a skilled provider	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Treated with ORS packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child fully vaccinated	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women/men age 15-49
Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years)	Rate	Women years of exposure
Mortality rates	Rate	Births in last 5 years

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Nagaland, 2005-06								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	933	27	4208	2330	1.454	0.029	880	987
Rural	1012	18	4471	6376	1.035	0.018	977	1048
Total	991	15	8679	8706	1.190	0.015	962	1021
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.182	0.016	3418	1892	2.252	0.089	0.149	0.214
Rural	0.361	0.017	3822	5450	1.953	0.048	0.326	0.396
Total	0.315	0.014	7240	7343	2.196	0.043	0.287	0.342
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.152	0.017	3698	2048	2.451	0.114	0.117	0.186
Rural	0.288	0.017	3753	5352	1.893	0.058	0.254	0.321
Total	0.250	0.013	7451	7399	2.157	0.052	0.224	0.276
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	585	91	8211	4546	1.053	0.156	402	767
Rural	649	90	9086	12957	1.047	0.139	469	830
Total	633	71	17297	17503	1.154	0.112	491	774
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.946	0.010	1868	1034	1.850	0.010	0.927	0.966
Rural	0.791	0.018	1964	2801	1.964	0.023	0.755	0.827
Total	0.833	0.013	3832	3835	2.215	0.016	0.806	0.859
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.294	0.013	3896	3896	1.842	0.046	0.268	0.321
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.315	0.015	3772	3774	1.958	0.047	0.286	0.345
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.217	0.015	3896	3896	2.237	0.068	0.188	0.247
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.153	0.013	3772	3774	2.151	0.083	0.127	0.178
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.215	0.012	3896	3896	1.893	0.058	0.190	0.240
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.286	0.015	3772	3774	2.012	0.052	0.257	0.316
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.354	0.011	3896	3896	1.442	0.031	0.332	0.376
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.474	0.012	3772	3774	1.416	0.024	0.451	0.498
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.604	0.012	3896	3896	1.467	0.019	0.581	0.627
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.512	0.011	3772	3774	1.409	0.022	0.489	0.535
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.282	0.012	3116	3139	1.437	0.041	0.259	0.305
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.190	0.011	2349	2356	1.329	0.057	0.168	0.211
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.419	0.022	1161	669	1.518	0.053	0.375	0.463
Rural	0.248	0.021	1168	1684	1.664	0.085	0.206	0.290
Total	0.297	0.017	2329	2354	1.754	0.056	0.263	0.330
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.318	0.016	1161	669	1.155	0.050	0.286	0.349
Rural	0.188	0.017	1168	1684	1.517	0.092	0.154	0.223
Total	0.225	0.013	2329	2354	1.536	0.059	0.199	0.252
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.101	0.017	1161	669	1.908	0.168	0.067	0.135
Rural	0.060	0.009	1168	1684	1.328	0.154	0.041	0.078
Total	0.072	0.008	2329	2354	1.548	0.116	0.055	0.088

Continued...



Table A.2 Sampling errors, Nagaland, 2005-06—Continued

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.148	0.014	1161	669	1.365	0.096	0.120	0.177
Rural	0.080	0.012	1168	1684	1.509	0.150	0.056	0.104
Total	0.099	0.010	2329	2354	1.535	0.096	0.080	0.118
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.065	0.008	1161	669	1.146	0.128	0.048	0.081
Rural	0.039	0.009	1168	1684	1.495	0.216	0.022	0.056
Total	0.047	0.007	2329	2354	1.489	0.140	0.034	0.060
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.046	0.007	1161	669	1.133	0.152	0.032	0.060
Rural	0.055	0.007	1168	1684	1.081	0.131	0.040	0.069
Total	0.052	0.006	2329	2354	1.197	0.106	0.041	0.063
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.056	0.008	1161	669	1.138	0.137	0.041	0.071
Rural	0.015	0.004	1168	1684	1.122	0.270	0.007	0.022
Total	0.026	0.004	2329	2354	1.106	0.139	0.019	0.034
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.414	0.033	377	217	1.296	0.080	0.348	0.480
Rural	0.518	0.043	226	326	1.298	0.084	0.431	0.604
Total	0.476	0.029	603	543	1.424	0.061	0.418	0.534
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.666	0.019	1161	669	1.403	0.029	0.627	0.705
Rural	0.626	0.023	1168	1684	1.604	0.036	0.580	0.671
Total	0.637	0.017	2329	2354	1.731	0.027	0.603	0.672
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.615	0.017	999	590	1.113	0.028	0.580	0.649
Rural	0.573	0.024	913	1343	1.486	0.043	0.524	0.622
Total	0.586	0.018	1912	1933	1.581	0.030	0.550	0.621
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.107	0.008	2329	2354	1.185	0.071	0.092	0.122
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.127	0.008	1912	1933	1.071	0.064	0.111	0.143
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	3.297	0.042	3868	3871	1.991	0.013	3.212	3.382
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	3.309	0.047	3663	3668	2.066	0.014	3.216	3.402
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.846	0.021	579	334	1.387	0.025	0.805	0.888
Rural	0.489	0.031	757	1092	1.696	0.063	0.427	0.550
Total	0.572	0.025	1336	1426	1.914	0.044	0.522	0.623
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.095	0.015	579	334	1.227	0.158	0.065	0.125
Rural	0.017	0.005	757	1092	0.966	0.266	0.008	0.026
Total	0.035	0.005	1336	1426	1.011	0.141	0.025	0.045
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.511	0.034	867	500	1.672	0.067	0.443	0.579
Rural	0.173	0.021	1241	1790	1.583	0.121	0.131	0.215
Total	0.247	0.019	2108	2290	1.711	0.078	0.209	0.285
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.292	0.025	867	500	1.379	0.084	0.243	0.341
Rural	0.067	0.013	1241	1790	1.567	0.187	0.042	0.092
Total	0.116	0.011	2108	2290	1.474	0.098	0.093	0.139
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.268	0.026	579	334	1.414	0.097	0.216	0.320
Rural	0.057	0.010	757	1092	1.135	0.168	0.038	0.076
Total	0.106	0.010	1336	1426	1.156	0.090	0.087	0.125

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Nagaland, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.299	0.049	67	39	0.817	0.165	0.200	0.397
Rural	0.114	0.047	70	101	1.108	0.407	0.021	0.207
Total	0.165	0.035	137	140	1.027	0.213	0.095	0.236
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.299	0.046	67	39	0.736	0.156	0.206	0.391
Rural	0.129	0.041	70	101	0.921	0.318	0.047	0.210
Total	0.176	0.033	137	140	0.910	0.189	0.109	0.242
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.402	0.043	164	95	1.104	0.106	0.317	0.488
Rural	0.210	0.033	257	371	1.272	0.159	0.143	0.277
Total	0.249	0.029	421	465	1.389	0.115	0.192	0.307
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.677	0.040	164	95	1.093	0.059	0.596	0.757
Rural	0.409	0.043	257	371	1.371	0.105	0.323	0.494
Total	0.463	0.036	421	465	1.522	0.078	0.391	0.535
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.482	0.041	164	95	1.045	0.086	0.399	0.564
Rural	0.237	0.033	257	371	1.223	0.141	0.171	0.304
Total	0.287	0.029	421	465	1.339	0.101	0.229	0.345
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.732	0.034	164	95	0.976	0.046	0.664	0.800
Rural	0.393	0.043	257	371	1.386	0.109	0.307	0.479
Total	0.462	0.036	421	465	1.517	0.078	0.390	0.534
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.476	0.052	164	95	1.325	0.110	0.371	0.580
Rural	0.222	0.029	257	371	1.104	0.133	0.163	0.281
Total	0.273	0.027	421	465	1.250	0.098	0.220	0.327
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.360	0.049	164	95	1.282	0.136	0.262	0.457
Rural	0.171	0.028	257	371	1.142	0.163	0.115	0.227
Total	0.210	0.025	421	465	1.278	0.120	0.159	0.260
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.142	0.022	751	433	1.505	0.157	0.098	0.187
Rural	0.046	0.008	1080	1558	1.098	0.174	0.030	0.062
Total	0.067	0.008	1831	1990	1.230	0.120	0.051	0.083
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.190	0.014	2789	2789	1.845	0.072	0.163	0.218
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.101	0.014	700	388	1.205	0.138	0.073	0.129
Rural	0.141	0.015	1089	1553	1.275	0.103	0.112	0.170
Total	0.133	0.012	1789	1941	1.449	0.090	0.110	0.157
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.309	0.021	700	388	1.152	0.068	0.267	0.350
Rural	0.408	0.020	1089	1553	1.249	0.049	0.368	0.448
Total	0.388	0.017	1789	1941	1.414	0.043	0.354	0.421
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.193	0.022	700	388	1.343	0.112	0.149	0.236
Rural	0.266	0.018	1089	1553	1.215	0.066	0.231	0.301
Total	0.252	0.015	1789	1941	1.405	0.059	0.222	0.281
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.160	0.009	1795	1035	1.058	0.057	0.142	0.179
Rural	0.180	0.012	1753	2528	1.295	0.066	0.156	0.203
Total	0.174	0.009	3548	3563	1.393	0.051	0.156	0.192
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.158	0.011	1901	1123	1.293	0.069	0.136	0.179
Rural	0.135	0.011	1715	2522	1.384	0.085	0.112	0.158
Total	0.142	0.009	3616	3645	1.482	0.060	0.125	0.159

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Nagaland, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) $\geq 25.0$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.121	0.010	1795	1035	1.310	0.083	0.101	0.142
Rural	0.041	0.006	1753	2528	1.379	0.160	0.028	0.053
Total	0.064	0.005	3548	3563	1.326	0.085	0.053	0.075
Body mass index (BMI) $\geq 25.0$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.108	0.013	1901	1123	1.769	0.117	0.083	0.133
Rural	0.034	0.005	1715	2522	1.213	0.157	0.023	0.044
Total	0.057	0.006	3616	3645	1.500	0.101	0.045	0.068
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.913	0.013	1990	1147	2.068	0.014	0.887	0.939
Rural	0.790	0.019	1906	2749	2.010	0.024	0.753	0.828
Total	0.826	0.014	3896	3896	2.297	0.017	0.798	0.854
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.948	0.010	2015	1190	1.980	0.010	0.928	0.968
Rural	0.908	0.014	1757	2584	2.029	0.015	0.880	0.936
Total	0.920	0.010	3772	3774	2.295	0.011	0.900	0.941
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.238	0.018	1990	1147	1.884	0.076	0.202	0.274
Rural	0.147	0.016	1906	2749	1.989	0.110	0.115	0.180
Total	0.174	0.012	3896	3896	2.052	0.072	0.149	0.199
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.394	0.023	2015	1190	2.154	0.060	0.347	0.441
Rural	0.272	0.020	1757	2584	1.836	0.072	0.233	0.311
Total	0.311	0.015	3772	3774	1.990	0.048	0.281	0.341
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	2.678	0.187	na	3218	1.451	0.070	2.303	3.052
Rural	4.153	0.205	na	7725	1.362	0.049	3.743	4.564
Total	3.737	0.162	na	10943	1.521	0.043	3.414	4.061
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.050	0.008	na	720	1.222	0.161	0.034	0.067
Rural	0.065	0.009	na	1578	1.027	0.131	0.048	0.082
Total	0.060	0.006	na	2299	1.159	0.105	0.048	0.073
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.144	0.014	na	688	1.317	0.094	0.117	0.171
Rural	0.189	0.013	na	1575	1.096	0.070	0.162	0.215
Total	0.175	0.010	na	2264	1.250	0.058	0.155	0.195
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.147	0.012	na	655	1.107	0.080	0.123	0.170
Rural	0.221	0.013	na	1635	1.095	0.059	0.195	0.247
Total	0.200	0.010	na	2290	1.222	0.050	0.180	0.220
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.110	0.014	na	465	1.222	0.122	0.083	0.137
Rural	0.156	0.014	na	1037	1.052	0.091	0.127	0.184
Total	0.142	0.011	na	1502	1.184	0.075	0.120	0.163
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.053	0.013	na	329	1.225	0.242	0.027	0.078
Rural	0.130	0.015	na	1064	1.107	0.118	0.099	0.161
Total	0.112	0.012	na	1393	1.275	0.109	0.088	0.136
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.031	0.009	na	258	1.087	0.299	0.013	0.050
Rural	0.047	0.011	na	587	1.076	0.232	0.025	0.068
Total	0.042	0.008	na	845	1.187	0.192	0.026	0.058
Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	102	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.023	0.011	na	249	1.000	0.482	0.001	0.045
Total	0.016	0.008	na	351	1.193	0.484	0.001	0.032

Continued...

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	27.180	6.287	877	506	1.071	0.231	14.605	39.755
Rural	17.649	3.982	1244	1794	1.032	0.226	9.686	25.613
Total	19.753	3.409	2121	2300	1.126	0.173	12.934	26.571
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	19.112	5.955	890	513	1.222	0.312	7.201	31.023
Rural	18.348	3.814	1251	1804	1.011	0.208	10.720	25.976
Total	18.519	3.239	2141	2317	1.150	0.175	12.042	24.996
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	46.292	9.010	878	506	1.186	0.195	28.272	64.312
Rural	35.997	5.509	1246	1797	1.017	0.153	24.980	47.015
Total	38.272	4.735	2124	2303	1.143	0.124	28.803	47.741
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	10.494	3.298	874	504	0.970	0.314	3.898	17.089
Rural	32.393	6.290	1271	1833	1.104	0.194	19.813	44.973
Total	27.517	4.988	2145	2337	1.294	0.181	17.542	37.493
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	56.300	10.827	883	509	1.287	0.192	34.646	77.954
Rural	67.224	8.621	1265	1824	1.144	0.128	49.982	84.466
Total	64.736	7.106	2148	2333	1.299	0.110	50.523	78.949
na =Not applicable nc =Not calculated because the denominator is zero								