



सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY -4

STATE FACT SHEET **NAGALAND**

(2012-13)



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)
बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International institute for population sciences
(Deemed University)
Mumbai

Introduction

Three rounds of District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS) have been undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in the past (Round- I in 1998-99, Round-II in 2002-04, and Round-III in 2007-08) with the main objective to provide reproductive and child health related database at district level in India. The data from these surveys have been useful in setting the benchmarks and examining the progress the country has made after the implementation of RCH programme. In addition, the evidence generated by these surveys have also been useful for the monitoring and evaluation of ongoing programmes and planning of suitable strategies by the central and state governments. In view of the completion of six years of National Rural Health Mission (2005-12), there was a felt need to focus on the achievements and improvements so far. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, therefore initiated the process of conducting DLHS-4 during 2012-2013 and has designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency to carry out the survey.

Bilingual questionnaires in the local language and English pertaining to Households and Ever Married Women (age 15-49 years) were canvassed by using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In DLHS-4 Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-Chemical (CAB) tests were also carried out in all selected households. The village and health facilities were canvassed using printed questionnaires. In the household questionnaire, information on all members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, assets possessed, number of marriages and deaths in the household since January 2008, etc. were collected. The ever-married women's questionnaire contained information on women's characteristics, maternal care, immunization and childcare, contraception and fertility preferences, reproductive health including knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The village questionnaire contained information on availability of health, education and other facilities in the village, and whether the facilities are accessible throughout the year. The health facility questionnaire contained information on human resources, infrastructure, and services. For the first time, a population-linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-4. All Community Health Centres (CHCs), District Hospitals and Sub Divisional Hospitals were covered. Further, all Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which serve the population of the selected PSUs were also covered. Fieldwork in Nagaland was conducted during August 2013 to March 2014, gathering information from 11,275 households, and 6,347 ever married women and 270 health facilities. This fact sheet gives information on the key indicators and trends for the state of Nagaland. A separate fact sheet is available for each of the 11 districts.

Nagaland- Key Indicators

Indicators	DLHS-4 (2012-13)		
	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
Sample Size			
Households surveyed.....	11,275	8,464	2,811
Ever married women age 15-49 years.....	6,347	4,689	1,658
Currently married women age 15-49 years interviewed.....	5,438	3,999	1,439
Population and household profile			
Percentage of population literate age 7+ years.....	87.9	85.5	93.4
Percentage of population below age 15 years.....	22.2	22.0	22.6
Mean household size.....	3.4	3.4	3.6
Sex ratio at birth (Males per 100 Females).....	106	107	103
Percentage of households			
Having electricity.....	97.0	96.0	99.6
Improved source of drinking water ¹	70.0	66.8	77.7
Having access to improved toilet facility.....	83.4	78.3	95.8
Use clean fuel for cooking ²	20.7	7.9	52.6
Marriage			
Mean age at marriage for girls (marriages that occurred during the reference period).....	24.6	24.5	24.9
Mean age at marriage for boys (marriages that occurred during the reference period).....	27.1	26.2	28.9
Percentage of currently married women married below age 18 years (marriages that occurred during the reference period).....	6.0	6.4	4.5
Percentage of currently married men married below age 21 years (marriages that occurred during the reference period).....	2.6	2.3	3.6
Characteristics of women (%)			
Currently married women who are illiterate.....	14.0	15.0	11.8
Currently married women with 10 or more years of schooling.....	24.9	18.6	38.6
Fertility (%)			
Births to women aged 15-19 years out of total births ³	3.5	2.7	5.5
Women aged 20-24 years reporting birth order of 2 & above.....	39.0	39.8	37.1
Women aged 15-49 years who reported birth order of 3 & above.....	40.7	42.5	36.4
Women with two children wanting no more children.....	49.0	46.3	55.2
Mean no. of children ever born to women age 40-49 years.....	3.1	3.2	2.9
Current use of Family Planning Methods (%)			
Any method.....	33.1	32.7	33.8
Any modern method.....	23.9	23.4	25.0
Female sterilization.....	6.6	5.6	8.7
Male sterilization.....	0.1	0.2	0.1
Pill.....	3.7	3.3	4.5
IUD.....	6.3	7.1	4.4
Condom.....	6.1	6.2	6.0
Any traditional method.....	9.2	9.1	8.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning (%)			
Total unmet need ⁴	41.6	42.5	39.7
Unmet Need for spacing.....	18.6	19.8	16.0
Unmet Need for limiting.....	23.0	22.7	23.7
Ever use of Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECP).....	3.4	3.4	3.5
¹ Includes pipe water into dwelling, piped to yard/plot, public tap/standpipe/hand pump/tube well/bore well/well covered/protected spring, tanker/truck, cart with small tank/drum and packaged/bottled water. ² LPG/PNG/Electricity/Biogas, ³ DLHS-4 reference period is from 1-1-2008 to survey date; DLHS-3 reference period is from 1-1-2004 to survey date. Unmet need for spacing includes fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhea, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth. It also includes 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 includes fecund women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrhea, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children. ⁴ Total unmet need refers to unmet need for limiting and spacing (These definitions are similar to NFHS-3).			

Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	DLHS-4 (2012-13)		
	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
Quality of Family Planning Services (%)			
Non-users ever advised by health personnel to adopt any family planning method.....	14.0	12.2	18.0
Current users told about side effects of method	19.3	20.3	17.1
Users who received follow-up services for sterilization and IUD within 48 hours	32.7	24.5	44.3
Post-partum adoption of family planning for sterilization	67.4	62.9	73.8
Antenatal Care (women who had last live/still birth during reference period) (%)			
Pregnant women who received any antenatal check-up	41.8	36.9	53.4
Pregnant women who had antenatal check-up in first trimester	23.8	17.9	37.6
Pregnant women who had three or more ANC visits	26.5	20.5	40.7
Pregnant women who had at least one tetanus toxoid injection	39.4	34.2	51.8
Pregnant women whose Blood Pressure (BP) taken.....	31.9	27.8	41.6
Pregnant women who had blood tested (Hb).....	16.7	13.8	23.7
Pregnant women whose abdomen examined.....	18.4	15.1	26.2
Pregnant women who consumed 100 or more IFA Tablets/Syrup equivalent.....	12.0	9.2	18.4
Pregnant women who had full antenatal care ⁵	9.7	7.0	16.2
Delivery Care (women who had live/still birth during reference period) (%)			
Institutional delivery	30.1	22.3	48.5
Delivery at government health institutions	21.4	16.6	32.7
Delivery at private health institutions	8.7	5.7	15.8
Delivery by Caesarean section at government health institutions	1.8	1.1	3.5
Delivery by Caesarean section at private health institutions.....	1.7	1.4	2.5
Delivery at home	66.1	72.6	50.8
Delivery at home conducted by skilled health personnel ⁶ (out of total deliveries).....	17.5	16.9	18.9
Mothers who received post-natal care within 48 hours of Institutional delivery	60.9	58.6	63.5
Mothers who received post-natal care within two weeks of Institutional delivery	63.9	61.9	66.1
Delivery attended by skilled health personnel.....	47.6	39.3	67.5
Discharge of mothers from institution after minimum stay of 48 hours	29.6	31.4	27.6
Out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs. in 000+)	4.8	5.0	4.5
Percentage of women who received JSY benefits			
Home delivery	7.5	8.5	4.0
Institutional delivery	39.1	47.1	30.2
Percentage of Women who had			
Any Pregnancy complication ⁷	33.0	33.7	31.6
Any Delivery complication ⁷	19.3	19.1	19.6
Any Post-delivery complication ⁷	13.1	12.1	15.4
Problem of vaginal discharge during last three months	2.3	2.0	2.9
Menstrual related problems during last three months**	4.0	3.8	4.6
Percentage of pregnancy resulted in			
Live Birth	97.0	97.4	96.0
Still Birth.....	1.2	1.2	1.3
Induced abortion	1.0	0.7	1.4
Spontaneous abortion	0.9	0.7	1.3
Child Immunization (%) (Children age 12-23 months)			
Number of children	345	269	76
Received full vaccination ⁸	35.6	35.5	35.7
Not received any vaccination	18.9	21.2	12.0
Received BCG vaccine	61.2	60.2	64.3
Received 3 doses of DPT vaccine	66.0	64.5	70.2
Received 3 doses of polio vaccine	60.2	58.5	65.1
Received measles vaccine	49.0	50.0	46.4
Children (age 9-35 months) received at least one dose of vitamin A supplement in last 6 months	37.6	36.2	41.2

⁵Full ANC: At least three visits for antenatal check-up, one TT injection received and 100 IFA tablets or adequate amount of syrup consumed. ⁶Doctor/ANM/Nurse/midwife/LHV/Other health personnel, ⁷Women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-2008. ⁸ BCG, 3-injection of DPT, 3 doses of Polio (excluding polio zero) and Measles ** ** Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and never menstruated women

Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	DLHS-4 (2012-13)		
	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
Child feeding practices (based on last-born child in the reference period) (%)			
Children age 0-5 months exclusively breastfed ⁹	40.0	42.2	36.2
Children age 6-9 months receiving solid/semi-solid food and breast milk.....	74.4	73.3	76.7
Children age 12-23 months receiving breast feeding along with complementary feeding**	61.8	58.2	72.3
Children age 6-35 months exclusively breastfed for at least 6 months.....	26.2	28.2	21.0
Children under 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth.....	44.5	48.5	34.9
Birth Weight (%) (age below 36 months)			
Percentage of Children weighed at birth.....	35.6	29.1	51.4
Percentage of Children with low birth weight (out of those who weighed) (below 2.5 kg).....	4.2	2.8	6.1
Awareness about Diarrhoea (%)			
Women know about what to do when a child gets diarrhoea.....	73.0	71.1	77.3
Awareness about ARI (%)			
Women aware about danger signs of ARI ¹⁰	66.4	64.9	69.7
Treatment of childhood diseases (based on last two surviving children born during the reference period) (%)			
Prevalence of diarrhoea in last 2 weeks for children under 5 year.....	3.8	3.5	4.4
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks and received ORS ¹¹	43.3	40.0	50.0
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks given Zinc along with ORS.....	33.3	30.0	40.0
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks and sought advice/treatment.....	20.0	15.0	30.0
Prevalence of ARI in last 2 weeks for children under 5 years.....	4.7	3.7	7.0
Children with acute respiratory infection or fever in last 2 weeks and sought advice/treatment...	35.1	28.6	43.8
Awareness of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS (%)			
Women who have heard of RTI/STI.....	15.1	12.9	20.0
Women who have heard of HIV/AIDS.....	76.6	75.5	79.0
Women who have any symptoms of RTI/STI.....	10.2	9.7	11.5
Women who know the place to go for testing of HIV/AIDS ¹²	40.5	36.4	49.0
Women underwent test for detecting HIV/AIDS ¹²	20.0	17.1	26.1
Utilization of Government Health Services (%)			
Antenatal care.....	68.7	74.1	59.7
Treatment for pregnancy complications.....	49.6	54.3	42.2
Treatment for post-delivery complications.....	48.1	59.3	37.0
Treatment for vaginal discharge.....	32.0	50.0	9.1
Treatment for children with diarrhoea ¹³	41.7	33.3	50.0
Treatment for children with ARI ¹³	42.3	53.8	30.8
Birth Registration (%)			
Children below age 5 years having birth registration done.....	40.3	35.1	54.1
Children below age 5 years who received birth certificate (out of those registered).....	82.7	86.0	76.8
Personal Habits (age 15 years and above) (%)			
Men who use any kind of smokeless tobacco.....	64.2	65.9	60.2
Women who use any kind of smokeless tobacco.....	34.5	34.7	33.9
Men who smoke.....	35.1	36.3	32.2
Women who smoke.....	1.4	1.5	1.2
Men who consume alcohol.....	40.0	41.0	37.6
Women who consume alcohol.....	4.5	4.5	4.5
⁹ Children Who were given nothing but breast milk till the survey date ¹⁰ Acute Respiratory Infections ¹¹ Oral Rehydration Solutions/Salts. ¹² Based on the women who have heard of HIV/AIDS. ¹³ Last two weeks **includes infant food, tinned powdered or fresh animal milk, fruit juice, tea/coffee or other liquid. na: percentage not shown because of less number of cases.			

Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	DLHS-4 (2012-13)		
	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
Reported Prevalence of Morbidity			
Any Injury.....	3.4	3.8	2.4
Acute Illness	7.1	7.1	7.2
Chronic Illness	2.2	1.9	2.9
Reported Prevalence of Chronic Illness during last one year (%)			
Disease of respiratory system	10.6	9.7	11.9
Disease of cardiovascular system	4.1	3.7	4.7
Persons suffering from tuberculosis	3.1	2.5	4.1
Nutritional status of children below 5 years			
Children below 5 years wasting (weight for height- below 2 SD)	10.8	9.9	14.3
Children below 5 years wasting (weight for height- below 3 SD)	5.2	5.1	5.4
Children below 5 years stunting (height for age- below 2 SD)	39.8	41.8	32.4
Children below 5 years stunting (height for age- below 3 SD)	20.1	21.0	16.7
Children below 5 years underweight (weight for age- below 2 SD)	25.5	26.2	23.0
Children below 5 years underweight (weight for age- below 3 SD)	7.5	8.2	4.7
Anaemia Status by Haemoglobin Level¹⁴ (%)			
Children (6-59 months) having anaemia	61.3	61.4	60.8
Children (6-59 months) having severe anaemia	3.7	3.7	3.5
Children (6-9 Years) having anaemia - Male	52.3	54.2	46.4
Children (6-9 Years) having severe anaemia - Male	2.2	1.6	4.0
Children (6-9 Years) having anaemia - Female.....	52.5	51.7	54.8
Children (6-9 Years) having severe anaemia - Female	4.2	4.2	4.0
Children (6-14 years) having anaemia - Male	47.8	48.0	47.2
Children (6-14 years) having severe anaemia - Male	2.4	1.8	3.8
Children (6-14 years) having anaemia - Female	52.0	51.3	53.6
Children (6-14 years) having severe anaemia - Female	3.7	3.5	4.0
Children (10-19 Years ¹⁵) having anaemia - Male	39.9	39.9	39.7
Children (10-19 Years ¹⁵) having severe anaemia - Male.....	2.5	2.5	2.5
Children (10-19 Years ¹⁵) having anaemia - Female	51.2	51.4	50.9
Children (10-19 Years ¹⁵) having severe anaemia - Female	3.5	3.4	3.8
Adolescents (15-19 years) having anaemia	43.5	44.5	41.9
Adolescents (15-19 years) having severe anaemia	3.1	3.5	2.4
Pregnant women (15-49 aged) having anaemia	54.4	51.8	59.7
Pregnant women (15-49 aged) having severe anaemia	6.5	7.4	4.7
Women (15-49 aged) having anaemia	50.2	49.8	51.0
Women (15-49 aged) having severe anaemia	5.2	5.3	4.8
Persons (20 years and above) having anaemia.....	44.4	43.9	45.8
Persons (20 years and above) having Severe anaemia	5.3	5.2	5.7
Blood Sugar Level (age 18 years and above) (%)			
Blood Sugar Level >140 mg/dl (high)	11.6	11.4	12.1
Blood Sugar Level >160 mg/dl (very high)	5.0	4.9	5.0
Hypertension (age 18 years and above) (%)			
Above Normal Range (Systolic >140 mm of Hg & Diastolic >90 mm of Hg)	36.3	37.0	34.6
Moderately High (Systolic >160 mm of Hg & Diastolic >100 mm of Hg)	14.5	14.9	13.4
Very High (Systolic >180 mm of Hg & Diastolic >110 mm of Hg)	6.5	6.8	5.8
¹⁴ Any anaemia below 11g/dl, severe anaemia below 7g/dl. ¹⁵ Excluding age group 19 years			
Chronic Illness :Any person with symptoms persisting for longer than one month is defined as suffering from chronic illness			

Nagaland- Key Indicators

Indicators	Number/Percentage DLHS-4
Villages covered	
Number of villages	309
Health Facilities covered	
Number of Sub-Health Centres	150
Number of Primary Health Centres (PHC)	88
Number of Community Health Centres (CHC) including Block PHC	21
Number of Sub-Divisional Hospitals (SDH)	NA
Number of District Hospitals (DH)	11
Health programmes at village level	
Percentage of villages having ASHA	88.3
Percentage of Villages having Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC)	37.8
Accessibility of health facility (%)	
Villages with Sub-Health Centre within 3 km	78.9
Villages with PHC within 10 km	77.0
Availability of Health Infrastructure, Staff and Services (%)	
Sub-Health Centre	
Sub-Health Centre located in government building	89.3
Sub-Health Centre with ANM	98.6
Sub-Health Centre with male health worker	24.0
Sub-Health Centre with ANM residing in Sub-Health Centre quarter where facility is available	42.1
Sub-Health Centre with additional ANM	77.0
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	
PHCs functioning on 24 X 7 hours basis	53.4
PHCs having Lady Medical Officer *	13.8
PHCs with at least 4 beds	77.6
PHCs with AYUSH doctor*	12.5
PHCs having residential quarter for Medical Officer	62.5
PHCs having new born care services on 24 X 7 hours basis	84.4
PHCs having referral services for pregnancies/delivery on 24 X 7 hours basis	19.2
PHCs conducted at least 10 deliveries during last one month on 24 X 7 hours basis	2.0
Community Health Centre (CHC)	
CHCs having 24 X 7 hours normal delivery services	100.0
CHCs having Obstetrician/Gynaecologist	4.7
CHCs having Anesthetist	9.5
CHCs having functional Operation Theatre	54.1
CHCs designated as FRUs	80.9
CHCs designated as FRUs offering caesarean section	23.5
CHCs having new born care services on 24 X 7 hours basis	80.9
Sub Divisional Hospital (SDH)	
SDHs having Paediatrician	NA
SDHs having regular radiographer	NA
SDHs having 2D Echo facility	NA
SDHs having Ultrasound facility	NA
SDHs having three phase connection	NA
SDHs having critical care area	NA
SDHs having suggestion and complaint box	NA
District Hospital (DH)	
DHs having Paediatrician	45.4
DHs having regular radiographer	18.2
DHs having 2D Echo facility	18.2
DHs having Ultrasound facility	72.7
DHs having three phase connection	54.5
DHs having critical care area	18.2
DHs having suggestion and complaint box	81.8

* Out of total medical officers available

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