Table-2.21: Gender-wise number of Clients Tested for HIV at ICTC Centers in Nagaland from 2006-07 to 2015-16

Year	Tested for HIV			HIV +ve			Percentage of HIV +ve		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
2006-07	10498	20594	31092	520	652	1172	4.95	3.17	3.77
2007-08	21508	36869	58377	503	662	1165	2.34	1.80	2.00
2008-09	23262	36275	59537	716	847	1563	3.08	2.33	2.63
2009-10	34169	46047	80216	848	885	1733	2.48	1.92	2.16
2010-11	35140	44120	79260	839	828	1667	2.39	1.88	2.10
2011-12	38363	48565	86928	901	886	1787	2.35	1.82	2.06
2012-13	42394	48455	90849	851	833	1684	2.01	1.72	1.85
2013-14	47358	48219	95577	803	850	1653	1.70	1.76	1.73
2014-15	50248	48931	99179	918	916	1834	1.83	1.87	1.85
2015-16	47444	46611	94055	899	638	1537	1.89	1.37	1.63
Nagaland	**350384**	**424686**	**775070**	**7798**	**7997**	**15795**	**2.23**	**1.88**	**2.04**

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

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

Table -2.22 National Family Health Survey – III&IV

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

Source : National Family Health Survey III & IV

Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)[5]

Condt

	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
28. Total unmet need (%)	22.5	22.0	22.2	28.4
29. Unmet need for spacing [5] (%)	10.7	11.5	11.2	10.0
Quality of Family Planning Services				
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	6.9	6.1	6.4	6.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method[6] (%)	32.0	31.9	31.9	23.2

[1] Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant. [2] Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. [3] Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas. [4] Includes other methods that are not shown separately [5] Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: · At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant. · Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy. · Postpartum amenorrheic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: · At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children. · Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy. · Postpartum amenorrheic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting. [6] Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables and pill who started using that method in the past 5 years. 'na' not available

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

Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Maternal and Child Health	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
32. Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	36.7	19.8	24.9	29.2
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	28.7	9.2	15.0	12.1
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[7] (%)	77.5	58.1	63.9	50.7
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	7.7	3.0	4.4	1.2
36. Mothers who had full antenatal care[8] (%)	4.9	1.3	2.4	0.6
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	71.4	75.3	73.9	na
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	36.3	16.3	22.3	10.2
39. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	27.5	31.8	29.7	na
40. Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (Rs.)	6,448	5,401	5,834	na
41. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
42. Children who received a health check after birth from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/ midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of birth (%)	2.1	1.4	1.6	na
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**	**Total**
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
43. Institutional births (%)	56.3	24.0	32.8	11.6
44. Institutional births in public facility (%)	40.2	19.5	25.1	7.3
45. Home delivery conducted by skilled health personnel (out of total deliveries) (%)	10.0	8.4	8.9	13.3
46. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	65.6	32.3	41.3	24.7
47. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.4	3.4	5.8	2.0
48. Births in a private health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	35.7	25.8	31.4	18.5
49. Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	16.5	11.2	13.5	15.8
Child Immunizations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
50. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%)	41.6	33.4	35.7	21.0
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	77.2	65.0	68.4	46.3

52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)	58.8	50.1	52.5	46.2
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)	58.0	49.7	52.0	28.7
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	57.0	47.8	50.4	27.3
55. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (%)	52.2	43.4	45.8	na
56. Children age 9-59 months who received a vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	37.9	22.9	27.1	6.6
57. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in public health facility (%)	84.6	94.7	91.7	93.1
58. Children age 12-23 months who received most of the vaccinations in private health facility (%)	15.4	4.5	7.8	6.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
59. Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.3	4.9	5.0	6.4
60. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	43.5	39.7	40.8	16.5
61. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received zinc (%)	18.7	15.4	16.3	na
62. Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	33.8	17.1	22.0	16.5
63. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.6	1.3	1.4	4.2
64. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility (%)	41.4	26.1	31.3	24.4
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
	Urban	**Rural**	**Total**	**Total**
65. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	48.6	55.0	53.2	51.4
66. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	41.1	45.5	44.5	29.5
67. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	67.3	71.9	70.7	69.0
68. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10,11] (%)	19.4	16.9	17.5	na
69. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10,11] (%)	29.0	17.8	21.4	na
70. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10,11] (%)	22.6	17.1	18.6	na
71. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	22.5	30.9	28.6	38.8
72. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	10.1	11.7	11.2	13.3
73. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	3.9	4.3	4.2	5.2
74. Children under 5 years who are	13.6	18.0	16.8	25.2

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

Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Total**
75. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m2)[14] (%)	12.9	11.8	12.2	17.4
76. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI < 18.5 kg/m2) (%)	12.8	10.6	11.5	14.2
77. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI = 25.0 kg/m2)[14] (%)	20.7	13.2	16.2	6.4
78. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI = 25.0 kg/m2) (%)	16.6	12.3	14.0	5.7
Anaemia among Children and Adults[15]				
79. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	17.6	23.1	21.6	*
80. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)	21.2	25.3	23.7	*
81. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	29.1	28.8	28.9	*
82. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)	21.4	25.5	23.9	*
83. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) (%)	9.6	10.5	10.1	*
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15-49 years)[16]				
Women	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Total**
84. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	7.1	7.3	7.2	na
85. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	2.7	2.9	2.8	na
Men				
86. Blood sugar level - high (>140 mg/dl) (%)	11.1	8.8	9.7	na
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) (%)	5.7	4.0	4.7	na

Hypertension among Adults (age 15-49 years				
Women				
88. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.4	9.8	10.5	na
89. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	3.7	3.0	3.3	na
90. Very high (Systolic =180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic =110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.4	2.1	2.2	na
Men				
91. Slightly above normal (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.0	13.9	16.7	na
92. Moderately high (Systolic 160-179 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 100-109 mm of Hg) (%)	6.9	3.9	5.1	na
93. Very high (Systolic =180 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic =110 mm of Hg) (%)	2.2	0.8	1.3	na
Women Age 15 - 49 Years Who Have Ever Undergone Examinations of:				
94. Cervix (%)	17.7	12.5	14.6	na
95. Breast (%)	2.7	1.5	2.0	na
96. Oral cavity (%)	18.5	10.2	13.5	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15 - 49 years)				
97. Women who have comprehensive knowledge[17] of HIV/AIDS (%)	15.8	9.6	12.2	17.4
98. Men who have comprehensive knowledge[17] of HIV/AIDS (%)	29.2	20.5	23.9	31.1
99. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	46.2	34.6	39.5	42.2
100. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chances of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	70.4	58.7	63.4	69.3
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15 - 49 years)				
101. Currently married women who usually participate in household decisions (%)	97.7	97.2	97.4	96.9
102. Women who worked in the last 12 months who were paid in cash (%)	23.8	21.2	22.3	21.5
103. Ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal violence (%)	11.3	13.6	12.7	15.2
104. Ever-married women who have experienced violence during any pregnancy (%)	0.4	2.3	1.5	na
105. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	25.9	41.1	34.7	na
Women's Empowerment and Gender Based Violence (age 15-49 years)	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Total**
106. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	54.8	27.3	38.9	7.4
107. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	82.7	61.6	70.5	na
108. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[18] (%)	82.0	66.1	72.6	na

Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 -49 years)				
109. Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	33.1	23.9	27.5	28.1
110. Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	70.8	68.5	69.4	67.9
111. Women who consume alcohol (%)	4.7	2.4	3.3	3.5
112. Men who consume alcohol (%)	41.5	37.3	39.0	38.5
113. Women who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form during the past 12 months[19] (%)	43.9	46.7	45.4	na
114. Men who tried to stop smoking or using tobacco in any other form (during the past 12 months)[19] (%)	47.3	38.0	41.8	na

[14] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. [15] Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. [16] Random blood sugar measurement (including those under medication). [17] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS. [18] Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered as hygienic methods of protection. [19] Based on those who currently smoke or use tobacco