

DLHS-4



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

TAMIL NADU

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY (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

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Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,
New Delhi-110 011

District Level Household and Facility Survey 2012-13

Tamil Nadu



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

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For additional information, please contact:

Director/Project Coordinator (DLHS-4)
International Institute for Population Sciences

Govandi Station Road, Deonar

Mumbai - 400 088 (India)

Telephone: 022-2556 3254/5/6, 022-4237 2465, 42372411

Fax: 022-25563257, 25555895

Email: rchpro@iips.net, director@iips.net

Website: <http://www.rchiips.org>
<http://www.iipsindia.org>

Additional Director General (Stat.)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government of India

Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi 110 011

Telephone: 011 - 23061334

Fax: 011 - 23061334

Email: adg-mohfw@nic.in

Chief Director (Stat.)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government of India

Nirman Bhavan

New Delhi 110 011

Telephone: 011 - 23062699

Fax: 011 - 23062699

Email: cdstat@nic.in

Website: <http://www.mohfw.nic.in>

CONTRIBUTORS

Manoj. Alagarajan

K.M.Ponnapalli

Mukesh Ranjan

L. Priyananda Singh

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ACRONYMS

AFMC	Administrative and Financial Management Committee
AHS	Annual Health Survey
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
BP	Blood Pressure
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAB	Clinical Anthropometric Biochemical (Test)
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personnel Interviewing
CHC	Community Health Centre
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DBS	Dried Blood Spot
DH	District Hospital
DLHS	District Level Household and Facility Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EAG	Empowered Action Group
ECG	Electrocardiogram
ECP	Emergency Contraceptive Pill
ELISA	Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FA	Field Agency
FBS	Fasting Blood Sugar
FHW	Female Health Worker
FRU	First Referral Unit
FOD	Field Operation Division
FP	Family Planning
FS	Female Sterilization
FSU	First Stage Unit
GPS	Global Positioning System
GoI	Government of India
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICTC	Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IIPS	International Institute for Population Sciences
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPHS	Indian Public Health Standards
IUD	Intra-uterine Device
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
LMO	Lady Medical Officer
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCEB	Mean Children Ever Born
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MO	Medical Officer
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

ACRONYMS

MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MTP	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
NC	Natal Care
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIHFW	National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPP	National Population Policy
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
NSV	Non-scalpel Vasectomy
OBC	Other Backward Class
OPD	Out-Patient Department
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salt
ORT	Oral Re-hydration Therapy
OT	Operation Theatre
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PI	Partner Institute
PNC	Post Natal Care
PRC	Population Research Centre
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
RKS	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
SDH	Sub-Divisional Hospital
SDRD	Survey Design and Research Division
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHC	Sub-Health Centre
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBA	Trained Birth Attendant
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TOT	Training of Trainers
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
TV	Television
UFS	Urban Frame Survey
UFWC	Urban Family Welfare Centre
UHP	Urban Health Post
UIP	Universal Immunization Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
USU	Ultimate Stage Sampling Unit
UT	Union Territory
VCTC	Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre
VHSNC	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation

Preface and Acknowledgements

The District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) is a nationwide survey covering 640 districts from 36 States and Union Territories of India. This is the fourth round of the district level household survey which was conducted during 2012-13. The Survey was funded by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

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DLHS-4 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences

1. INTRODUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

This state report of Tamil Nadu pertains to the fourth round of District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-4) 2012-13 following the preceding three rounds undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI). 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 after the implementation of RCH programme. In addition, the evidences generated by these surveys have been useful for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing programmes and the aspect of planning of suitable strategies by the central and state governments. In view of the completion of eight years of National Rural Health Mission (2005-12), that it was felt there was a need to focus on the achievements and improvements. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, therefore initiated the process of conducting DLHS-4 and designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency to carry out the survey. MoHFW provided funds for implementation of DLHS-4, guided by a duly constituted Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

The main objective of District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) is to provide maternal and child health care (MCH) indicators and prevalence of morbidity for a wide range of common, communicable, non-communicable and lifestyle diseases for the year 2012-13 covering the following aspects:

- Household basic amenities
- Prevalence of morbidity
- Coverage of ante-natal services and immunization services.
- Proportion of institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY Beneficiaries
- Economic burden of delivery
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTI / STI and HIV / AIDS
- Infrastructure, manpower, equipments, drugs, services of public health facilities
- Linkage between health facility and MCH indicators

The bilingual questionnaires prepared in Tamil and English language pertaining to Household, Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-Chemical tests (CAB) and Ever Married Women (age 15-49) were used and canvassed using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). It was for the first time in the country that large scale demographic and health survey at the district level was successfully carried out by using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in DLHS-4. The CAPI software was developed by using MMIC (Multi-Mode Interviewing Capability) tool. Mini laptops were loaded with CAPI software and bilingual questionnaires and provided to the

Field Agencies authorized to carry out the survey with the designated states. Each team was provided four CAPIs/Mini laptops, one for each investigator. Supervisors were responsible for directly uploading the completed PSU's data to the IIPS, FTP server located in Mumbai on day-to-day basis. The use of CAPI optimized resources required for transferring the filled questionnaires from field to state office, data entry and received at IIPS. For the first time biomarkers were also used in DLHS-4. The village and health facility questionnaires were canvassed by using paper & pen method in DLHS-4. In the household questionnaire, information of all the members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, possessed assets, number of marriages, morbidities and deaths in the household since January 2008, and also drinking water, toilet, drainage and kitchen facilities data were collected. The ever-married women 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 the 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, equipments, drugs and services. For the first time, a population-linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-4. At the district level, all Community Health Centres, Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals were covered. Further, all Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres which cater to the needs of the population of the selected PSUs were also covered. Fieldwork in Tamil Nadu for all the 32 districts was conducted during March 2013 to February 2014, gathering information from 46,084 households and 38,693 ever married women(15 to 49 years). Table 1.2 provides breakup of PSUs and households by district and rural urban residence.

2. SURVEY DESIGN

DLHS-4 is a district level survey and a multi-stage stratified designed adopted for selection of representative sample of each district in Tamil Nadu. Rural and urban areas of a district are considered as natural strata. Wherever applicable, urban population in a district was further stratified into million class cities and non-million class cities. For the purpose of sampling of the urban samples, two-stage sampling was used where the primary sampling unit (PSU) is the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks and second stage sampling unit (SSU) is the household. The urban PSUs are selected by equal probability without replacement and ultimate stage sampling unit (USU) selected by process of circular systematic sampling. The allocation of PSUs to million and non-million class cities was proportional to relative sizes. Distribution of PSUs of a district is proportional to projected urban population of the district. For districts with less than projected 30 percent urban population, urban PSUs are oversampled. The sampling frame used for urban sampling is the town and city wise list of NSSO UFS blocks for 2007-08 provided by the SRD Unit of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Kolkata.

In rural areas of each district, sampling design is two-stage sampling with census villages as PSU and household as the second stage sampling unit (SSU). The PSUs are selected by PPS with

replacement and SSU are selected by circular systematic sampling. Large selected PSU with more than 300 households are divided into at least three segments in such a way that each segment has by and large the same number of households and two segments are then selected by SRS. List of villages in a district in Census 2001 are updated by removing villages of 2001 which have been designated as urban in 2007-08. NSSO UFS block list and this serves as the sampling frame for sampling of rural PSUs from a district.

Selection of rural health facilities in DLHS-4 is linked with the sampled rural PSUs. Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Sub-Health Centres (SHC) catered to the health care needs of the sampled rural PSUs were included in the Facility Survey (FS) of DLHS-4. All Community Health Centres (CHC), Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals are covered under the Facility Survey of DLHS-4.

2.1 Sampling Weight

In generating the district level demographic indicators, sample weight for household, women and children will be used. The weights for a particular district are based on three selection probabilities

f_{1i} , f_{2i} and f_{3i} pertaining to i th PSU of the district. These probabilities are defined as

$$f_{1i} = \text{Probability of selection of } i\text{th PSU in a district}$$

$$= (n_r * H_i) / H,$$

Where n_r is the number of rural PSU to be selected in a district, H_i refers to the number of household in the i th PSU and $H = \sum H_i$, total number of household in a district.

f_{2i} = Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU (in case the i th selected PSU is segmented) = (Number of segments selected after segmentation of PSU)/(number of segment created a PSU)

The value of f_{2i} is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSUs.

$$f_{3i} = \text{probability of selecting a household from the total listed households of a PSU or in segment(s) of a PSU}$$

$$= (25 * HR_i) / HL_i$$

Where HR_i is the household response rate of the i th sampled PSU and HL_i is the number of households listed in i th PSU in a district.

For urban PSU, f_{1i} is computed either as the ratio of number of UFS blocks included in the sample to the total number of UFS blocks of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out to be

$$f_i = f_{1i} * f_{2i} * f_{3i}$$

The non-normalized weight for the i th PSU of the district is, $w_i = 1/f_i$ while the normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators for the i th district would be

$$\frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w_i} * w_i$$

=

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i th PSU. The weight for women and children are computed in the similar manner considering corresponding response rate.

3. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-4 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, and village questionnaires as components household survey. In the facility separate questionnaires are used for Sub-Health Centre (SHC), Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC), District Hospital (DH), and Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH). Household and ever married women questionnaires are bilingual, with questions in the both Tamil and English languages.

3.1 Household Questionnaire:- The household questionnaire starts with listing of all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. The listing of usual resident members is used for identification of eligible respondents for ever married women and CAB (Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical) tests. For individual household member information on age, sex and marital status, relationship to the head of the household and education were collected. Marriages and deaths to members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information were also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, religion and caste of household head and ownership of other durable goods in the household.

An added feature to the household questionnaire of DLHS-4 was the collection of data on disability status, injury, acute and chronic illness for all members of household.

3.2 Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical (CAB) tests: An important component of household questionnaire is the collection of biomarkers of eligible household members for the first time on large scale demographic and health survey in the country at district level. This includes weight and height for all household members of age one month and above, Haemoglobin level for all household members age 6 months and older, random blood sugar test and blood pressure measurements for all household members age 18 years and above.

3.3 Ever Married Woman Questionnaire: - The respondents for the ever married woman questionnaire were ever married women in the 15-49 years living in the sampled households. Details on age, age at marriage and place of birth, educational attainment, number of biological children ever born and surviving by sex were collected. Accounts of ante-natal checks, experience of pregnancy related complications, place of delivery, delivery attendant and post-partum care, together with history of contraceptive use, sex preference of children and fertility intentions were recorded. For the recent births immunizations status of children was collected either from the records of immunization card or asking the mother about the status of immunization of index child. The other information collected includes knowledge and awareness about RTI / STI and HIV / AIDS by source and treatment seeking behavior of RTI / STI.

3.4 Village Questionnaire:- This quest questionnaire was design to collect information on availability and accessibility education, health, transport and communication facilities at village level. Functioning of village committees and utilization of fund were additionally collected from the sampled villages. Information relating to implementation and beneficiaries of various government programmes on security of girl child, maternal care, sanitation, food security, employment generation, and women empowerment were also gathered as part of village information.

3.5 Facility Questionnaire:- In the facility survey the information collected at the SHC level were availability of the human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and MCH service provided in one month preceding the survey. From the PHC status of availability for 24X7 facility and services for delivery and new born care were also collected. In addition the additional information collected at the PHC level were the availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theater, sufficient number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. The information that were collected for the Community Health Centre (CHC) include availability of 24X7 services for delivery and new born care, status of in position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staffs, availability of specialists trained for NSU (Non Scale Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, MTP, new born care, treatment of RTI / STI, IMNCI, ECG etc. The Physical infrastructures of the CHC was such that there was, water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for medical doctors were also recorded in term of the facility survey. It was from the District and Sub-Divisional Hospitals that the status of the availability of essential laboratory and ambulance services, emergency obstetric care service, availability of specialists, nurses, paramedics and technicians either on regular or contractual basis were collected. In addition to the infrastructure, the provision for the bio-medical and waste disposal and residential quarters for doctors, nurses and staffs were also recorded. The mode of collection of information for health facilities was collated by the method of personal interaction with the concerned officials, physical inspection and recording from relevant registers.

3.6 Sample Implementation

The field implementation initiated with the preparation of location and layout maps of sampled PSUs in rural areas and obtaining map of sampled NSSO UFS blocks in urban areas. This is followed by the preparation of list of households which served as the sampling frame for selection of representative households and it involved mapping and listing of structures and households for each sampled primary sampling unit (PSU) following the preparation of location and layout maps. The mapping and listing was carried out for each PSU by a team comprising of a mapper, a lister and a supervisor. A PSU in rural area is a village or part of a village or a group of small villages and it is NSSO UFS block in urban area.

From the sampling frame of households prepared by mapping and listing a sample of 28 households were selected by circular systematic sampling. Household and ever married women questionnaires were canvassed by a team of 3 female and one investigators, one supervisor and two health investigators were assigned for collection of CAB information. For quality assurance field teams were monitor constantly by Project Officers, Officials of PRC, MoHFW, and partner institutes who facilitates DBS testing. Time to time DLHS-4 Project Coordinators of IIPS who made field visits to check and provide support to field teams.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF TAMIL NADU

The basic demographic indicators of the state of Tamil Nadu and its districts as of Census 2011 are shown in table 1.1. The population of the state in the Census 2011 is enumerated as 72147.0. The decadal growth rate of the state during 2001-2011 Census is 35.3 percent and the decadal growth rate of above 20 percent was recorded in the districts of Chennai and Coimbatore. The sex ratio of the state is 987 females per 1000 males, is the lowest (954) in Salem and highest (1041) in the Nilgiris. The overall literacy rate is 80.1 percent and the gender gap in literacy rate is 86.8 percent for males and 73.4 percent for females.

4.1 Sample Coverage

DLHS-4 surveyed a total of 1776 primary sampling units (PSUs) covering 46,084 households with 92.7 percent response rate and 38,693 ever married women in reproductive age between 15-49 years with 96.8 percent response rate. Table 1.2 shows the number of PSUs, households and ever married women interviewed and corresponding response rates by districts. Household response rate in the district varies from 88 percent in Madurai to 96.7 percent in Vellore districts while that for the ever married women varied from 91.1 Tirucherapalli to 100.3 percent in Ramnathpurram district.

4.2 Village Facilities

Total number of PSUs surveyed in Tamil Nadu is 1,776 out of this 924 are rural PSUs. Most villages 88.7 percent have primary school in the village (Table 1.3). In 56.3 percent of the villages there is Sub- Health Centre (SHC) (Table 1.14a). Out of 555 villages, 60.1 percent of the

villages have beneficiaries of ICDS, while 81.6 percent of 754 villages have JSY beneficiaries and 34.1 percent of 315 villages have beneficiaries of JSSK (Table 1.4b). As can be seen from the table 1.15 almost all sampled villages (98.4%) have anganwadi centre, 30.5 percent have accessed to any government health facility and 30.9 percent of the sampled villages have Primary Health Centre (PHC). Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) has been found in 43.5 percent of the villages.

4.3 Household Amenities and Characteristics

As regards the housing condition as can be noted from table 1.6 (a), 44 percent of the surveyed households live in pucca house, 13 percent in kachha house and 42 percent in semi-pucca houses. As many as 97.9 percent of households have electricity connection, 38 percent of households use woods for cooking while 55 percent use LPG, 83 percent of households have mobile, 92 percent owned television, 52 percent owned bicycle while 43 percent owned motor cycle/ scooter and only 4 percent of the households have owned car/jeep/van.

The sources of drinking water are shown in figure 1 and it is noted that 10 percent of households are using tube well or borehole water for drinking and 12 percent of households are using piped water in to dwelling/yard/plot. As can be seen from figure 2 households which do not have access to improved clean toilet constitute 48 percent of the total surveyed households and almost than half of the households have access to improved flush/septic/pit toilets.

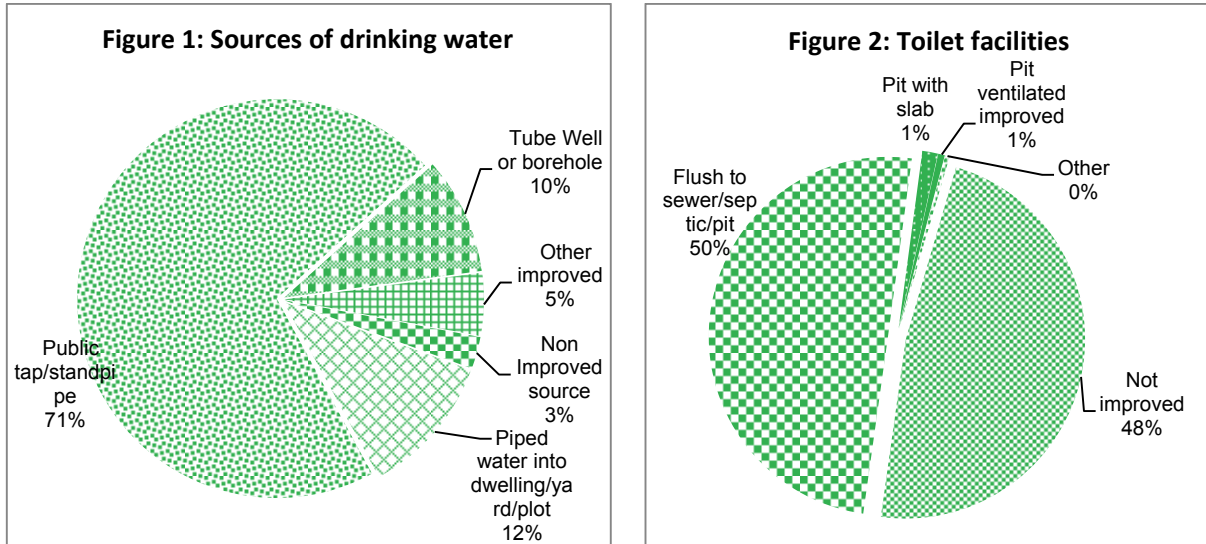


Table 1.6 (b) provides household access to electricity, drinking water, toilet and cooking gas and type of house by districts. The mean household size of the state was 3.8 , and it is same for rural and urban areas (Table 1.7). One member households constitute 6.7 percent of all surveyed households, 81 percent household heads are males, median age of the head of the households is 49 years. Ninety percent of the surveyed households belongs to Hind and a significant share

(33%) of the household heads are the scheduled castes (SC) and 59 percent of the head of households comes from Other Backward Classes.

The age-sex composition of the population of Tamil Nadu is depicted in the population pyramid shown in figure 3. The pyramid is characterized by a shrinking base indicating declining trend in fertility, more females than males in 15-49 years and at older ages.

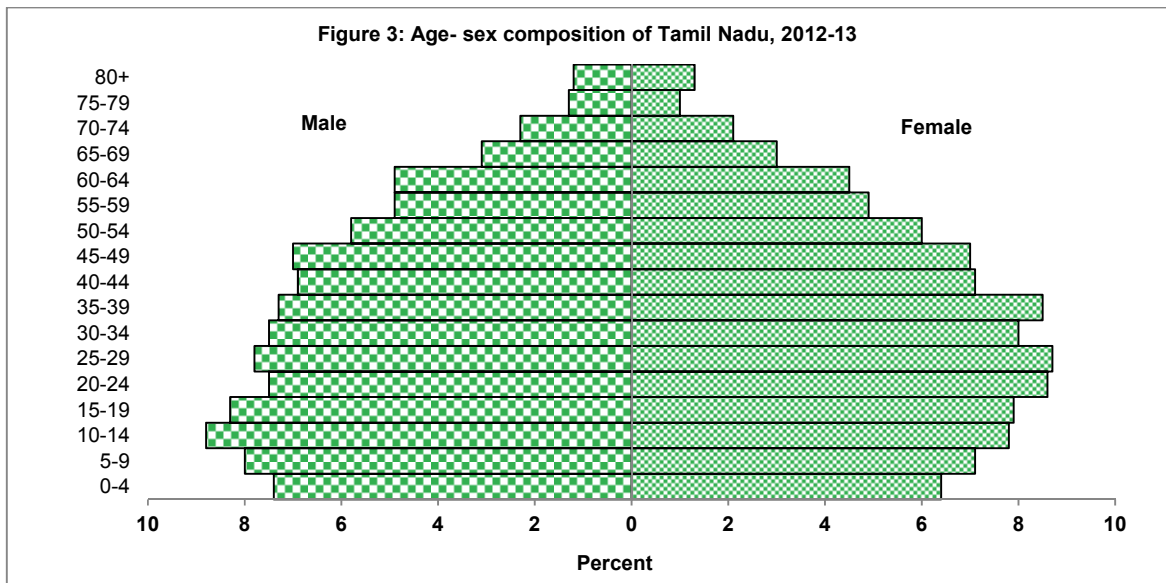
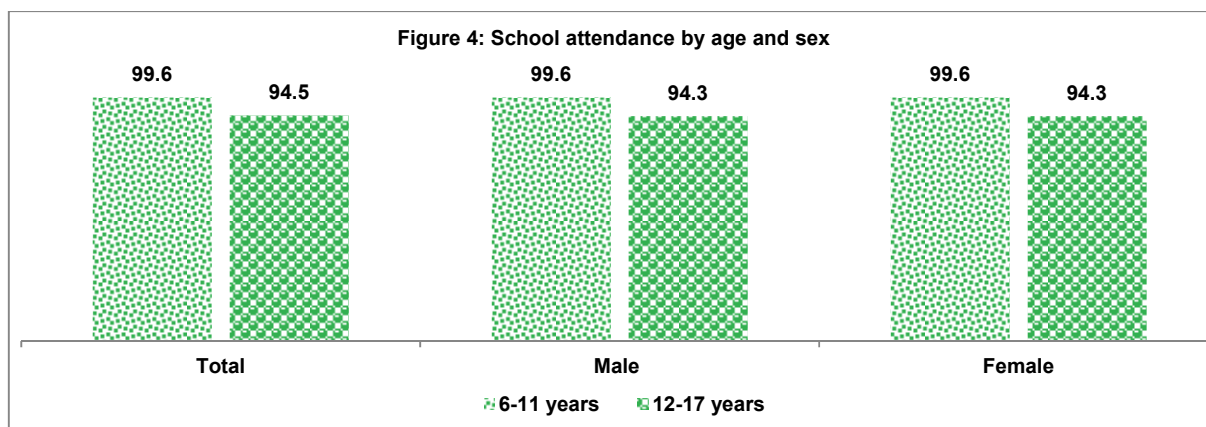


Table 1.8 provides differential in age-sex structures of rural and urban population of the state. As evident from table 1.9 there is sizeable proportion of unmarried males and females in 20-29 years and another distinctive feature is that are more widowed/divorced/separated among females than among males. The mean age at marriage for girls is 22 years while it is 27 years among boys. The mean age marriage for girls and boys by districts are shown in table 1.10. Five percent of the marriage among girls is below the legal age of 18 years and 4 percent of the boys got married below the legal age of 21 years. Tables 1.11 through 1.13 provide details about years of schooling of sampled household members by age, sex, caste and religion by rural-urban residence. Among females from the age group of 7 years and older 2.8 percent are non-literate and the corresponding figure among males is 1.6 percent. It was observed that among females, 45.1 percent have 11 or more years of schooling as compared to 37.8 percent among males. Regardless of sex individuals about 20 percent of the literate population has less than five years of schooling. The non-literate individuals are less in urban area than in the rural Table 1.14 provides rate of current school attendance by age, residence, religion and castes.

Figure 4 shows the school attendance by age, 6-11 years and 12-17 years, the stage of primary and secondary education respectively and sex. The state achieved 99.6 percent school attendance among 6-11 years and 94.5 percent among 12-17 years suggesting the existence of dropout at the secondary level. There is no evidence of sex differential in school attendance among 6-11 years and for 12-17 years.



5. CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

The age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years for 19 percent of ever-married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of the residence background. In the rural population, 23 percent of surveyed women reported their age at consummation of marriage below 18 years. In the urban areas, 16 percent of surveyed women reported that they had started living with their spouse before attaining at the age 18 years as reflected in (Table 2.1). It was also observed that there were more non-literate women in rural areas (40 percent) than in the urban areas (27%), non-literate husbands were less by 6 percentage points compared to non-literate wives/women in the rural areas. Around thirty three percent of women are non-literate whereas 35 percent of women are educated at least 10 or more years. The proportion of husbands with 10 years or more schooling is 38 percent. Nearly half of the ever married women (49%) were married for 15 years or more and the distribution of ever-married women in the categories of less than 5 years (18%), 5-9 years (17%) and 10-14 years (17%) marital duration was almost uniform with around less than twenty percent each category. The proportion of women belonging to Hindu has been highest and found to be around 90 percent followed by (6%) Muslim. The proportion of Hindu women is higher in rural area (93.6%) as compared to urban (85.6%). The percent distribution of women by castes/tribes is skewed towards other backward classes (56.8%) followed by women belonging to Scheduled castes (33.7 percent). The percentage of women who belong to Scheduled castes is higher (39.7 percent) in urban area than in the rural (27.6%). Table 2.2 shows the distribution of years of schooling among sampled women by background characteristics. The percentage of women who had 11 years or more schooling in the age groups 20-24 (35%) is relatively high while it is found to be low in older ages 45-49 years (7.4%). It was observed that less than 15 percent of women had 11 or more years of schooling in the rural area as compared to that of 25.3 percent urban women. It was assessed that at least 8 percent of women with 0-5 years of schooling and 6 percent of 6-8 years respectively of schooling reported that their husband being a non-literate. The percentage of women possessing beyond 11 years of schooling was lowest among the Muslim (16.4%). This proportion remains highest 53 percent for women from others religion. Similarly, the proportion of the women educated beyond 11

years of schooling was also found to be dismal among the schedule tribes (15.5 percent) and scheduled castes (16.3 percent) in the state of Tamil Nadu.

5.1 Birth Order

Out of the total births recorded from January 1, 2008 to ever-married women, around 54 percent births comes from rural area and 46 percent comprises from urban area. Almost 41 percent of birth belongs to women in the age group 25-29 followed by 36 percent from women in the age group 20-24 as enumerated in (Table 2.3). The distribution of these births by religion shows that 89 percent births belong to the Hindu community followed by 5.5 percent to Muslim and 5 percent belong to Christian. The distribution of births by castes/tribes indicates that births from the other backward classes contribute maximum of 56 percent followed by 35 percent from scheduled castes. Out of the total births since January 1, 2008, to ever-married women, 51 percent were of second or higher order births and the corresponding figures are 59 percent and 74 percent respectively for non-literate and women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 2.3).

The births of second and higher order are more in proportion among ever-married women aged between 15-49 years of age who has education less than 5 years (73.5%), belonging to Muslim (54.4%), belonging to scheduled castes 53.4 percent, and among 40-45 years or older women 70 percent, compared to ever-married women having 10 or more years of schooling (44.9%), It was observed that those belonging (48 percent) to scheduled tribes as enumerated (Table 2.3). Table 2.4 shows that the proportion of second and higher order births is the highest in Dharmapuri district (59.5 %) and the lowest 40.9 percent in Theni district. The proportion of first order birth has cross the mark of 59 percent in Theni district.

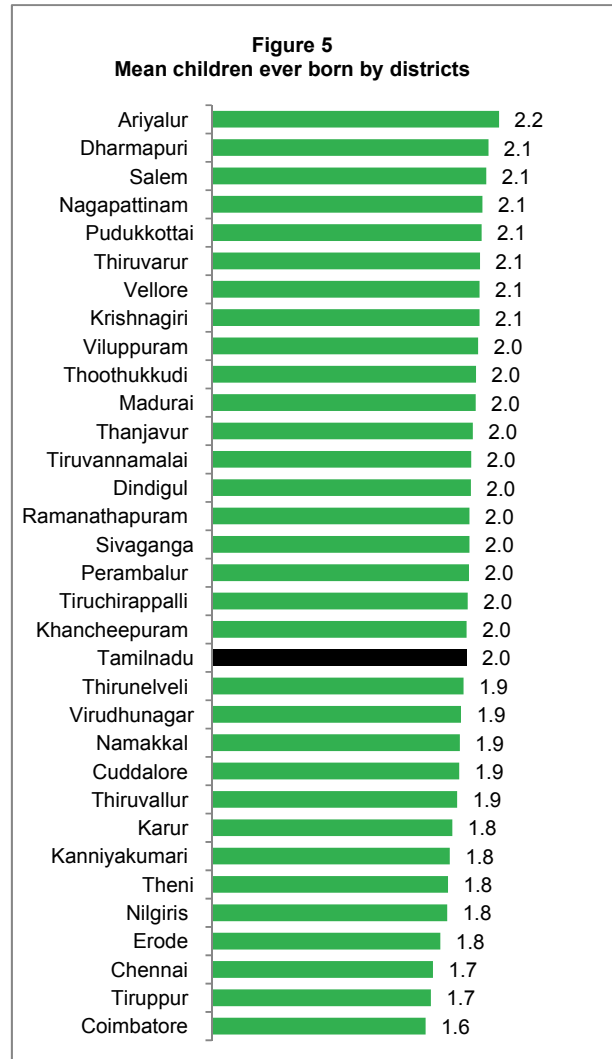
5.2 Mean Children Ever Born

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is 2 with marginal difference by residence, while it is 2.2 for non-literate and 1.6 to women with at least 10 years of schooling. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever-married women aged 40-49 years was nearly 2.4. In contrast, there has been a visible difference in mean children ever born to ever married women (15-49 years of age) between Scheduled castes (2.1) and Other backward classes (1.9). The differentials by religion have shown marginal difference in this fertility indicator. The state level estimates for mean children ever born by the sex of children are also shown. It indicates that on average an excess of 0.1 male children to per female children ever born to ever-married women aged between 15-49 years in the state as a whole. The sex differentials in mean children ever born to ever-married women aged between 15-49 years is found to be higher for scheduled tribes, less than 5 years of education and older women (age 40 years and above). In case of women aged between 40-49 years, the sex differential in mean children ever born is measured as 0.17. In this age group of women, the gap

between male and female mean children ever born to scheduled tribes (0.29), other castes (0.21), and less than 5 years educated women (0.22) is found to be much above than the state average (Table 2.5).

The mean children ever born to the ever-married women by district is shown in figure 5 it varies from 2.2 children in the Ariyalur district to that of 1.6 children in Coimbatore district, while the state average is 2 children.

In Tamil Nadu, most of the outcomes (97%) of pregnancies which occurred since January 1, 2008 to currently married women aged 15-49 years turned to be live birth. Only 1.3 percent of the pregnancies outcomes resulted as spontaneous abortion. The percentage of pregnancies that resulted in induced abortion is 0.9 percent for the state as a whole. Interestingly, age of women and sex composition of children depict less variation in the percentage of pregnancies resulted as induced abortion. For example, the women having three sons only (1.2%) or four and above children (1.0 percent) have relative high rate of induced abortion (Table 2.6). The percentage of pregnancies resulted into spontaneous abortions varies from nil in district Thruvallur, Chennai, Kancheepuram, vellore etc. to 5.9 percent in the district Ariyalur. The induced abortion rate (3.6%) and still birth rate (4.5%) are found to be highest in district Virudhnagar and Pudukkottai. As a result 97 percent of the pregnancies since 1st January 1, 2008, among the high state, are reported live births, which should draw attention of the reproductive and child health programme managers (Table 2.7).

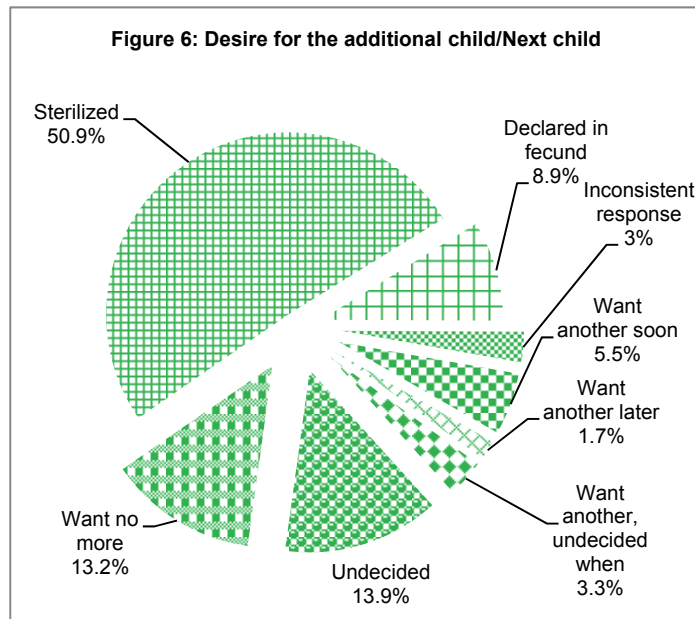


5.3 Fertility Intention and Sex Preferences for Additional Child

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of the desire to have additional child, and the timing to have preferred sex of desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 2.8. It was observed that among those with no living children, nearly one-fourth of the women (24.8 percent) wanted a child soon (within the next two years) and only 5.2

percent wanted a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women aged 15-49 with one living child, 10.4 percent of them wanted an additional child soon i.e. within two years. Most of the currently married women with two living children are either sterilized (68%) or do not wish for more children (10%). In addition, not more than one percent of women desired another child once they attain two or more surviving children.

Figure 6 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of the number of living children. Thirteen percent of the currently married women wanted to not opt for more children, six percent desired additional child soon thereafter and, fourteen percent was undecided about the opinion of having an additional child and 51 percent have undergone sterilization. Three percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years wanting to have an additional child but they have not taken any decision about timings when to have it.



Among the currently married women having no living children but want an additional child, 43 percent reported that sex of the child did not matter, 34 percent said that it is up to God while 15 and 7 percent want to have an additional child as a boy and a girl respectively. Among those who had at least one living child and wanted to have another child, the percentage of women who were able to tell about preferred sex of additional child is quite high 24 percent with the preference of a male child and 25 percent preferring a female. With the increasing number of living children, longing for an additional male child becomes more and more magnified from 24 percent among the currently married women with one child to 13 percent among currently married women with four and above living children. It is interesting to note that the percentage of women with four and above living children reporting about preferred sex of an additional child further increases in the response categories of doesn't matter and up to God (Table 2.8).

6. MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal Health Care package of RCH components focused on ANC under the NRHM/NHM programme. The Maternal health care activities are implemented to strengthen and fulfill the RCH goals. ANC services provided by medical and paramedical professionals comprises of the regular physical checks with weight, height and blood pressure measure, Haemoglobin level test, consumption of IFA, Tetanus (TT) injection and the growth status and position of foetus. These primary services are made compulsory to be provided during the ANC check up from the health facility. At least four checkups are made compulsory to complete the full ANC course in order to

prevent and protect women from pregnancy related complication faced during the pregnancy and till the delivery. Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) is a scheme which is implemented in the health facilities under NRHM/NHM to promote Institutional Delivery and post natal care to prevent from maternal deaths.

6.1 Any ANC by Selected Background Characteristics.

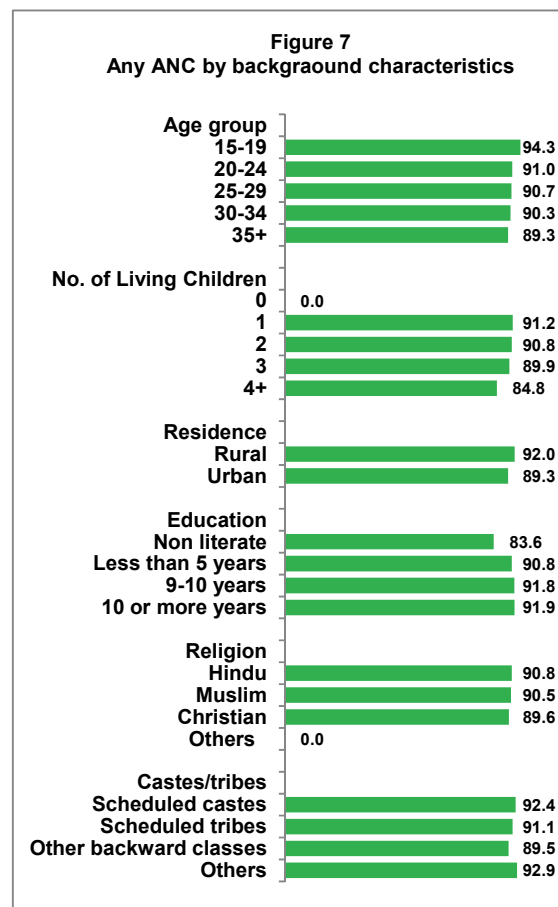
In Tamil Nadu, 90.7 percent of the women had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service during the pregnancy of their last birth and in the last three years period preceding the survey. The Utilisation of the Government health facility for ANC care (73.2%) was more as compare to that os private health facility (33.7 %) and community based services (1.4 %) (Table 3.1).

It was observed that any ANC coverage by the selected background characteristics are illustrated in figure 7. Any ANC received among the non-literate are 83.6 percent as against 91.9 percent among the women educated for 10 or more years. There was a marginal rural-urban gap of 3.3 percentage point in availing any ANC, with 89.3 percent among urban residents and 92 percent among rural residents. The women who had received ANC with one living children was around 91.2 percent whereas woman with 4 and above living children was 84.8 percent.

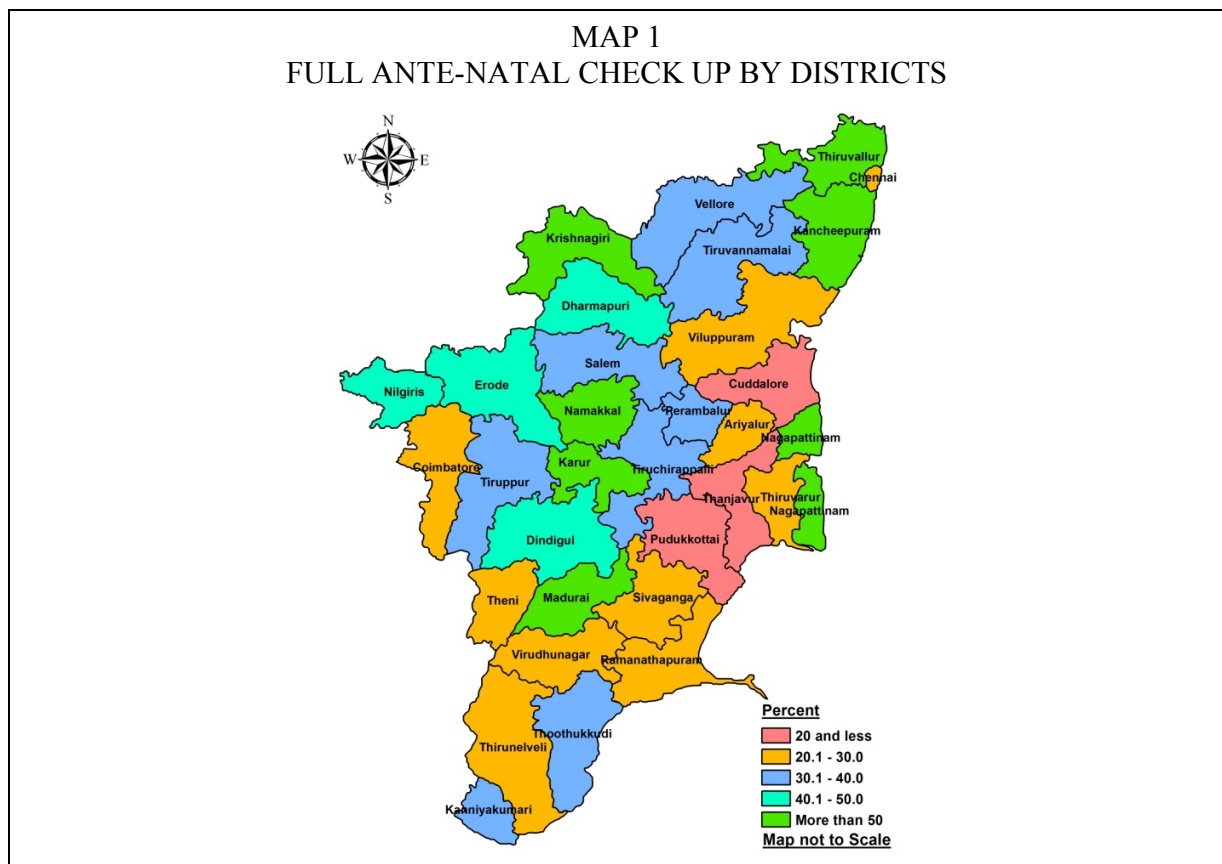
The coverage of any ANC was highest in the district of Kancheepuram district (98.2%), near universal coverage in Chennai, Erode, Nagapattinam, and Viluppuram and lowest in the district of Tiruppur (77.2%). Majority of the women from Viluppuram, Pudukkottai, Tiruvannamalai, Madurai and Kancheepuram districts were availed ANC care from the government health facilities (81 to 90 %) and 33.7 percent received it from the private health facility. The proportion of women availing any ANC from private health facility utilization was highest in Kanniyakumari district which was the highest in the state (Table 3.2).

The lowest ANC coverage in government health facilities was in Kanniyakumari District (45.9 %). The DLHS-4 data reveals that more women availed from private health facilities for ANC as compared to the government health facilities.

The specific components of ANC check up which are suppose to be received the women during the pregnancy were asked to respondents. The



proportion of women who received weight, height and blood pressure measurement, blood and urine tested, abdomen examined and sonography/ ultrasound test done are 83.6, 78.9, 78.1, 71.2, 76, 42.6 & 65.6 percent respectively, (Table 3.3). One important features of ANC check up in Tamil Nadu in case of ultrasound test done is high among women who are having single children than 4+ living children (67.5 and 56.4% respectively), having 10 or more years of education (68.6%), in rural-urban residence (66.4% and 64.6% respectively), and Hindu religion (66.2%). The women from other backward caste were the highest at (67.5 %) as compared to all others castes. The detail is shown in Table.3.3.

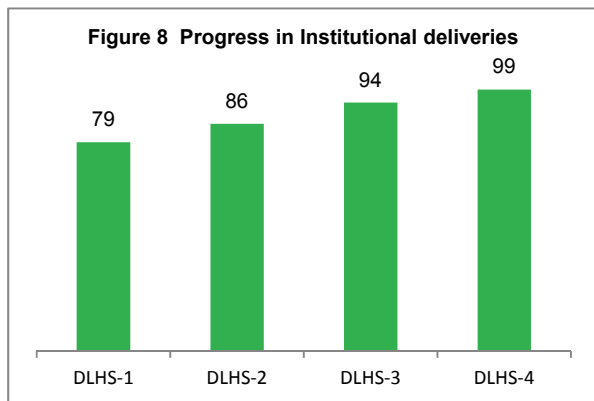


The proportion of women who had received at least three ANC (71.2 %) and the women who had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (53.9 %) (Table 3.5 A). The proportion of women who had three ANC are highest among women who have single living child (73.3%), having 10 or more years of education (75.2%), urban residence (71.2%), Hindu religion (71.1%), Other backward castes (72.9%). Overall there was not much significant difference by age groups between 15 - 35 years. The women who had full ANC (i.e. at least 3 ANC visits with 100+ IFA tablets/ Syrups consumed at least 1 TT) in Tamil Nadu is 36.8 percent. About 72.1 percent of the women had 2 TT+ injections against 42.3 percent who had consumed 100+ IFA tablets/Syrups. The proportion of women who had received full ANC was the highest in Kirshnagiri district (64.1 %) and lowest was 16.6 percent in Cuddalore District

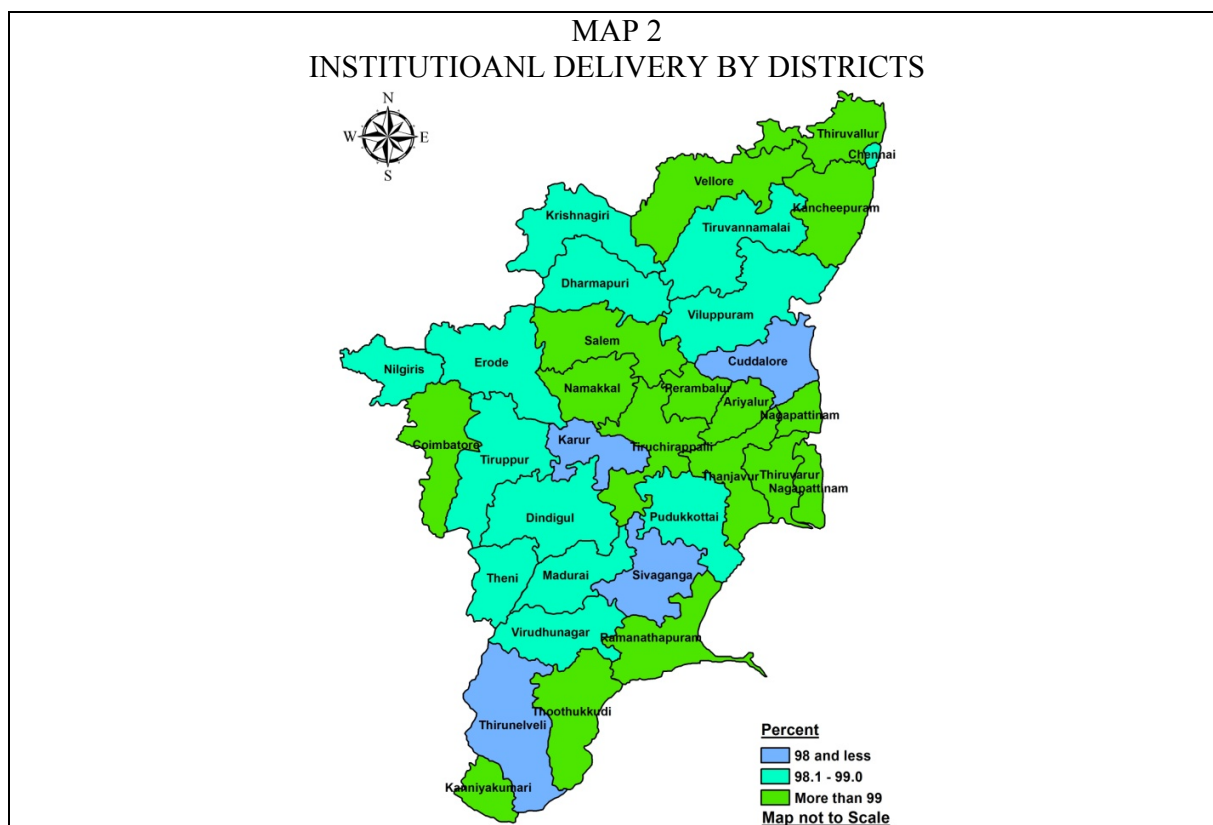
(Table 3.6). District wise variation in coverage of full ANC was shown in the Map 1. The proportion of women who had consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrup and also had received at least one TT injections was 42.3 percent and 82.7 percent respectively in Tamil Nadu during DLHS-4 (Table 3.6).

6.2 Institutional Delivery

In Tamil Nadu, the institutional delivery is increased from 79 percent in DLHS-1 (1998-99) to 86 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) to 94 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08) and 99 percent in DLHS-4 (2012-13). The institutional delivery in Tamil Nadu is presented in figure 8. Nearly ninety nine percent of the deliveries in the three years period preceding the survey which results either in still or live births were in both government and private health facilities, (Table 3.7). The proportion of the women having background of less than 5 years or more education (100 %) and having two living child (99.4 %) were most going for Institutional Delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 100 percent in Thiruvallur and 96.8 percent in Sivaganga (Table 3.9). Around 99 percent of the Skilled Birth Attendant (SAB) delivery shows that safe delivery is practised in Tamil Nadu.



The mean delivery cost in Tamil Nadu ranges from a maximum of Rs.20, 862 in Chennai district and minimum is Rs.8, 725 in Viluppuram District. In Tamil Nadu, out of the 32 Districts, Nearly 17 districts are having the institutional delivery 99 percent & above and in 15 districts the percentage was ranges 96-99 of Institutional Delivery which are not low. District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.



In Tamil Nadu, only 9.4 percent of Institutional delivery made use of the ambulance and 31.7 percent via jeep or car for transportation of delivery with an average cost of Rs.2,050. The use of ambulance for transportation for institutional delivery was low among women from those coming from the background of having two living children (8.5%), less than 5 year of education (6.6%), Christian (5.4%) and others caste (6.8%) women. The mean delivery cost of Rs. 6,714 in government health facilities and Rs.21,261 in private health facilities. There is a large variation of Institutional Delivery cost compares to that of government and private health facilities.

The JSY financial assistance for Institutional delivery had benefitted to 30.1 percent delivery cases and 13.5 percent for home delivery cases (Table 3.8). The highest benefitted women for institutional are those in the age group of 15-19 (38.3%), rural residence (34.2%), having 2 living children (33.5 %), Hindu (31.1 %) and Scheduled Caste (36.7%).

6.3 Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

The women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Tamil Nadu, as much as 45.5 percent women who had still/live births in the three years preceding of the survey had some complications during pregnancy (Table 3.6). Out of the 32 districts, in 11 districts women faced high pregnancy complication

percentage ranging from 76.2 percent in Ariyalur district to 51.6 percent in Karur and the remaining 21 districts faced complication ranging from (15 to 48%). The women who had faced pregnancy complication is highest in Ariyalur District (76.2%) and lowest in Viluppuram district (15.6%). Around fifty two percent who had complications during pregnancy sought treatment for the problem in Tamil Nadu (Table 3.15).

Around 11 percent of women in Tamil Nadu had faced at least one delivery complication. The main type of delivery complications experienced by women ranged from still or live births in the three years period preceding the survey are mainly obstructed labour (18.5 %), premature labour (17.9%), prolonged labour (56.8%), excessive bleeding (26.7%) and convulsion or high blood pressure (9.4 %). The delivery complication was higher among those who had undergone by instrument or assisted (20%) compared to normal 8 percent (Table 3.11). In all the districts of Tamil Nadu, Ariyalur district was highest proportion of women had a delivery complication (34.5%) and was lowest in Nilgiris 1.9 percent (Table 3.15).

In Tamil Nadu, around (13.9%) women had faced post-delivery complications. The major problem during post delivery period was high fever (46.7%), lower abdominal (45.6%) followed by and excessive bleeding 31.4 percent (Table 3.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications 54.4 percent had sought treatment (Table 3.15). In all the districts, women sought treatment for post delivery complication with highest in Viluppuram (100%) and lowest in Thiruvallur (25.2%).

7. CHILD HEALTH & IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NHM/NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding initiation, infant food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of routine immunization for children. 71 percent of newborns during the three year period preceding the survey were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 4.1). More newborns to women from urban resident, with 5 or more year of schooling and belonging to Muslims have received newborn care within 24 hours compared to others. In Tamil Nadu women who had availed of newborn care from the government health facility constitute 62 percent as compared to private 38 percent. There was a substantial increase from DLHS-3 (55 %) to DLHS-4. There was enormous variation in rural areas in government health facilities (68%) and private health facilities (32%), in urban area also found variation in government (56%) and private (45%). Majority of the women from the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes has check-up in government health facilities (74 & 62%) than in the private health facilities (26 & 38%). Other back ward classes used private health facilities (45%) than government health facility 56 percent (Table 4.1).

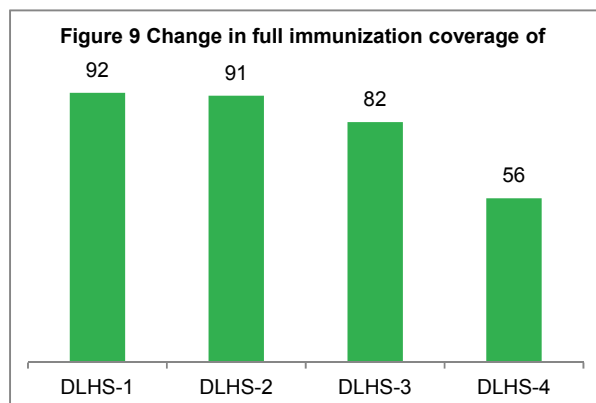
Majority (87%) of children under age 3 years, born after January 1, 2008 were fed with colostrums and there was not much variation has been found across selected background characteristics of women (Table 4.2). Highest proportion of children being fed with colostrum (92 %) in Dharmapuri district and the lowest in Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli district (79%)

(Table 4.5). In the state of Tamil Nadu only 69 percent of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of birth of the child. Among districts the women in Erode has been least practiced by the initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth (40 %) and most widely practiced in Tiruvannamalai district (82%). However, 91 percent of women in Tamil Nadu initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their children, ranging from 81 percent in Tiruchirapalli and Ariyalur to 96 percent in Khancheeपुरam, Dharamapuri and Tiruvannamali (Table 4.5). Thus the women of Tiruvannamalai district have the highest percentage of initiation of breast feeding within 1 hour and within 24 hours of birth. The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth to children born in the three year period preceding the survey are 69, 91 and 5 percent respectively. The duration of exclusive breast feeding practice was been high (among infant under 2 to 5 months old)and it is ranged from 6-52 percent. The duration of exclusive breastfeeding was decline with increasing age of children under 3 years. The introduction of food supplementation with semisolid and solid food started between the ages 4 ot 5 months along with breastfeeding. About 11 percent children of age 6-9 months are given other fluids along with 16 percent semi solid and 12 percent solid food (Table 4.3).

7.1 Immunization Coverage of Children (aged 12-23 Months)

In Tamil Nadu, immunization coverage of children aged 12-23 months was recorded either from vaccination card or by questioning to the mother in case whencard was not shown. Forty two percent of children have been immunized by seeing the vaccination card (Table 4.7). The full immunization coverage was 56 percent among the children aged 12-23 months. The full immunization comprises of one dose of BCG, three doses of DPT & Polio and one dose of measles (Table 4.6). In Tamil Nadu, the coverage of BCG and measles were 89 percent and 82percent respectively. Only 2percent of children have not received any kind of immunization.

In the Districts of Tamil Nadu, the highest coverage of full immunization was in Vellore, with 75 percent and lowest in Kanyakumari with 35 percent. Out of the 32 districts of Tamil Nadu, 13 districts covered full immunization less than 56 Percent whereas the remaining 19 districts covered equal or more than 56 Percent (Table 4.7). While the coverage of BCG, Polio, DPT and measles is quite high in all the districts, but there was little bit fluctuation with all vaccine. The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at any stage of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. Higher proportion of children (57 %) of women educated up to 10 years and above received full immunization. Non-literate women’s children received full immunization by 50 percent (Table 4.6). One significant feature in the State of Tamil Nadu was that full immunization with



coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) in rural areas (59 %) higher than in urban areas (53 %).

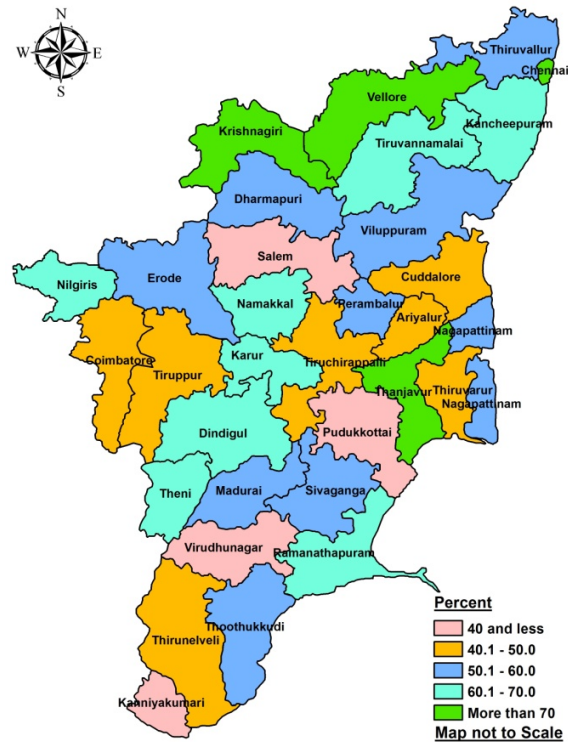
The coverage of full immunization was dropped by only 1 percent from DLHS-1 to DLHS-2 (92 to 91 %) but it decreased by 9 percent in DLHS-3 (82%) and further gradually decreased in DLHS-4 (56%) is depicted in Figure 9. The coverage of full immunization of children is below 62 percent and above 62 percent has been given in table 4.7.

With regard to the location of vaccination of children it was reported that Sub-Centre (3 %) and other government health facility (56 %) (Table 4.8). District-wise variation in the coverage of full Immunization is depicted spatially in the Map 3.

It was found that children aged between 9-35 months who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A was 62 percent while 62 percent children was availing by 3-5 doses of vitamin-A in Tamil Nadu (Table no. 4.9). In the Cuddalore district, 78 percent of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, while in Chennai, Khancheeppuram, Dharmapuri, Villuppuram, Salem, Namakkal, Erode, Coimbatore, Ariyalur, Pudukkotai, Sivaganga, Virudhupur, Kanyakumari and Krishnagiri were the districts which had less than 64 percent doses of vitamin-A in the same age group. The remaining districts of Tamil Nadu have coverage of Vitamin-A was more than 64 percent (Table 4.7). There was not much variation in background characteristics of the children who had received at least one dose of Vitamin-A in Tamil Nadu.

Majority (77 %) of children in Tamil Nadu had received Hepatitis-B vaccination. There was no substantial difference in use of Hepatitis-B injection has been found by place of residence, sex of child. But mother's higher education was more responsive to received Hepatitis-B injection than others. (Table no. 4.9).

MAP 3
FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS BY
DISTRICTS



7.2 Management of Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

The information on knowledge of diarrhea and ARI management was collected from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Majority (60%) of women having knowledge of diarrhea management (Table 4.10) and 16 percent of women were aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

The most common practice followed by women for treatment of diarrhea was to give ORS (24 %), salt and sugar solution (24%), plenty of fluids (7%), continue normal food (4 %) and continue breastfeeding (2 %) (Table 4.10). In Tamil Nadu 48 percent children who suffered from diarrhea were treated by ORS, while 47percent of them were given some treatment or the other (Table 4.11). Majority of children who had suffered from diarrhea are treated in a government health facility (60 %)as compare to private health facility (38 %)(Table 4.11). In Tamil Nadu, 16 percent of women were aware of danger signs of ARI, regarding specific symptoms of ARI, 7 percent of women aware of difficulty in breathing, 4 percent pain in chest and 4 percent knew wheezing/whistling, 2 percent were aware of rapid breathing and 6 percent women had knowledge of others signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

It was observed that,5 percent children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Out of total children suffering from ARI, 79 percent children had sought

advice/treatment, and they equally distributed in government as well as private health facility 51 percent (Table 4.12). Highest proportion, 10 percent of last or last but one child born after January 1, 2008 in Kancheepuram districts had diarrhea in the last two weeks prior to the survey and 59 percent of them have sought advice/treatment for diarrhea (Table 4.13). In Perambalur about 1.6 percent of children of the same cohort had the prevalence of ARI among children varied from 0.9 percent in Thiruvallur district to 15 percent in Ariyalur district. The treatment seeking for ARI or fever is 5 percent and above in the districts of Kancheepuram, Tiruvannamalai, Erode, Ariyalur, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Sivaganga, Krishnagiri and Tiruppur (Table 4.13).

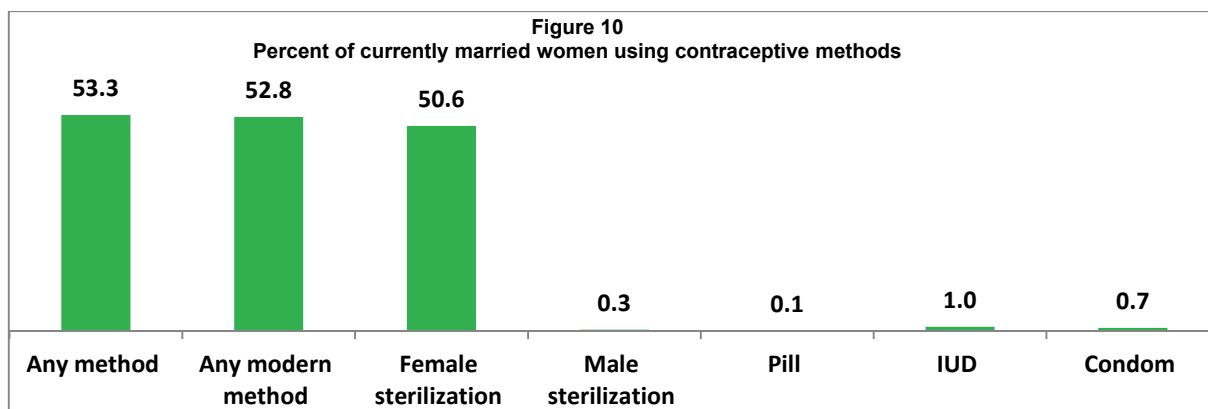
8. FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Family planning program in India has undergone see many changes in terms of strategies, focus and objectives. Post ICPD 1996 program oriented has evolved itself in a human right framework keeping in mind the central point to reduce unmet the need for family planning. Strategies under NRHM were to create demand for family planning through enhancing child survival and improving maternal health.

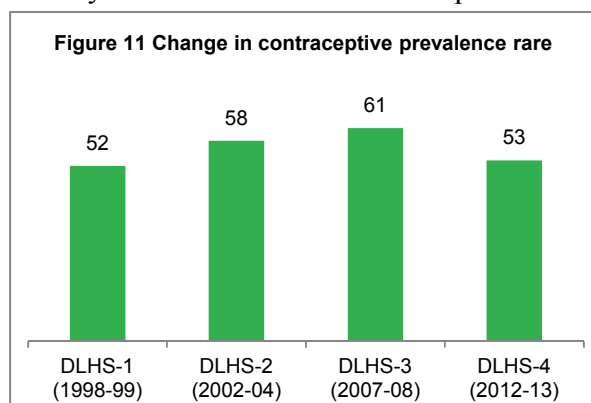
There is awareness to the extent of 91 percent about any family planning method among currently married women and 90 percent of the women knows about any modern method. More than half of the currently married women were aware of IUD but only 43 percent of women were having knowledge about Pills. However new methods on menu of Indian program/or in market like female condom is known only 29 percent women. The knowledge of emergency contraceptives is 35 percent among currently married women.

The female sterilization method is the predominant limiting method ever being used by 50 percent of currently married women in 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method Condom is ever being used by 2 percent of husbands of currently married women. The use of IUD and oral pills ever being used by 4 and 1 percent of currently married women respectively. Among the currently married women the proportion ever using any modern method is 55 percent, while 56 percent of women ever used either modern or traditional methods (any method). There is no substantial rural-urban difference in the ever use of any modern contraceptive method it is 56 percent in rural area and 55 percent in urban area. However, female sterilization among rural women is 52 percent and among urban women it is around 49 percent.

The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husband shows that 53 percent of them were using one or other modern method mostly female sterilization (51%) at the time of the survey. Use of Condom was only by 1 percent of currently married women's husbands it was 1.4 percent in DLHS3. The female sterilization was 52 percent among rural women that to 49 percent among urban women. More 53 percent of currently married women were sterilized as compared to 40 percent of currently married women with having 10 or more year of schooling.

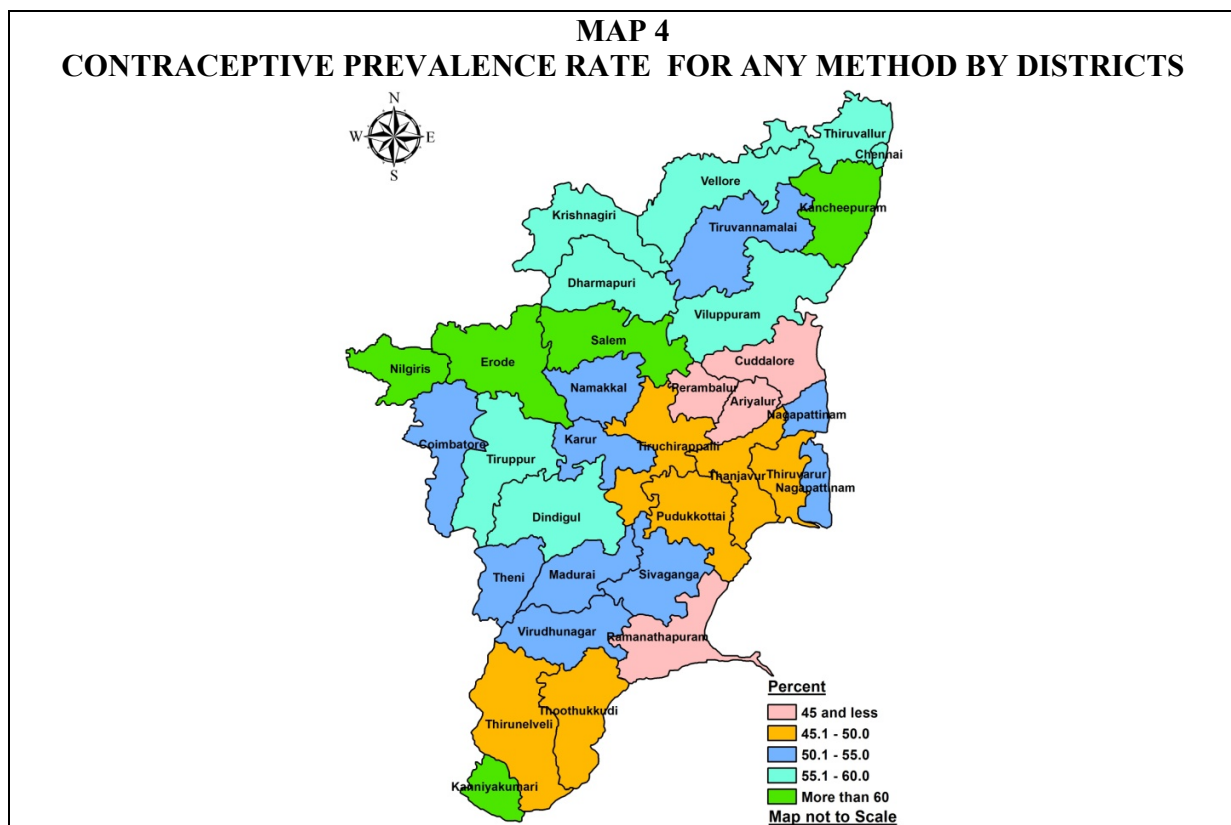


Female sterilization regardless of the family size was more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Nearly 17 percent of women in 20-24 years, nearly 40 percent of women in 25-29 years and about 55 percent of women in 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. The mean age at the time sterilization is 28 years. Among the currently married women, proportion continuing IUD use for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 3 years was respectively 23, 15 and 32 percent respectively. The oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constituted 53 percent of the total pill users and 55 percent of condom users were continuing for longer than 6 months. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method was 53 percent. The prevalence of female sterilization in many districts like Thiruvallur, Chennai, Khanceepuram, Vellore, Dharmapuri, Salem, Erode and Kanniyakumari is more than 55 percent. The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptive is that 76 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility and just 43 percent have availed government health facility service for spacing methods. The high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is true for all the districts of Tamil Nadu. Nearly 41 percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men got monetary compensation for sterilization, with variation of 21 percent in Salem and 63 percent in Dindigul. As many as in 89 percent of sterilization cases monetary compensation is given at the time of discharge. Nearly 7 percent of sterilized women, 21 and 7 percent, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 2, 10 and 7 percent of women using the aforesaid methods have experience side effect to their health leading to health issues Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception, the main reason cited was related to side effects (34 %) while 26 percent mentioned fertility and 40 percent for various other reasons. For the younger women aged between 15-29 years the reasons for discontinuation

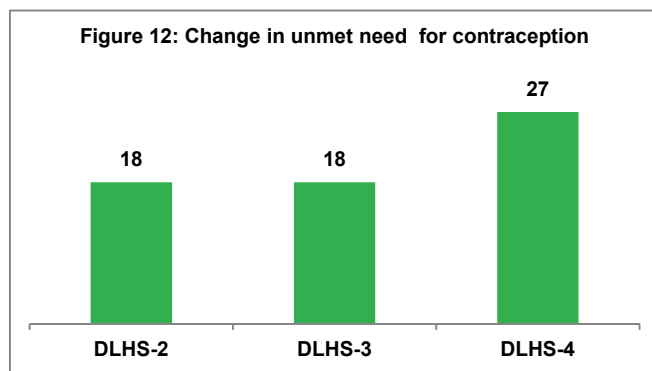


of contraception was primarily fertility related as also one of the reason for women with one living children.

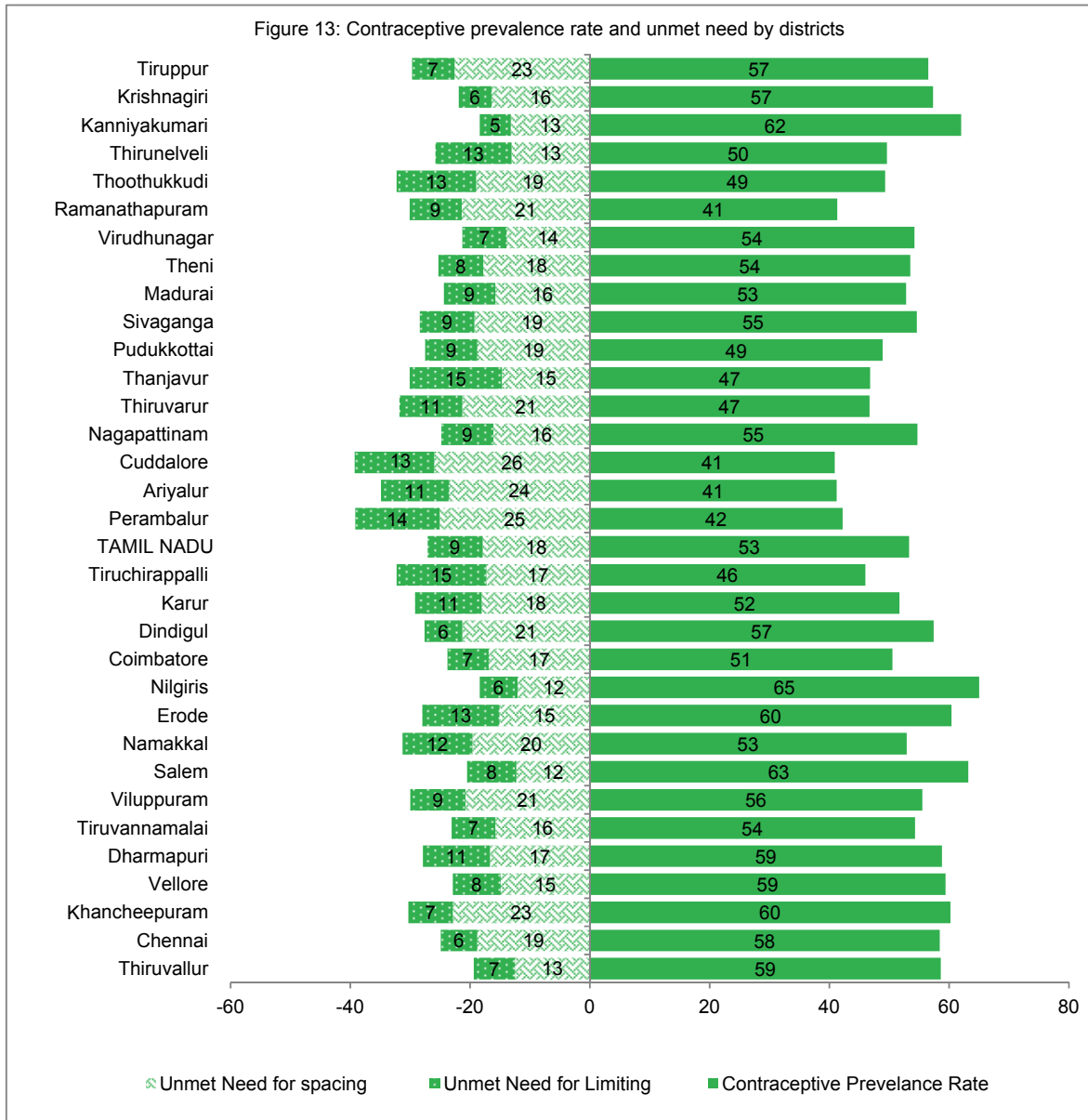
It was observed that about 11 percent of currently married women aged between 15-49 years, were not using any contraception intended to adopt limiting method and 1.4 percent spacing method in future. Those who intended to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future within 12 months, after 12 months were still undecided about the timing constitute 27, 31 and 42 percent respectively.



The unmet need for spacing included the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child were also included in unmet need for spacing. In Tamil Nadu, 18 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 35 percent for



women with one living child and 42, 35, 23 percent for women aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. On the other hand, currently married women who are still have physiologically potential for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraceptive for limiting is about 9 percent in the state.



Currently married women with unmet need for spacing was highest in Cuddalore (26 %) and lowest in Thiruvallur, Salem and Nilgiris (12%). On the other hand unmet need for limiting is highest in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli (15 %) and lowest is in Krishnagiri and Tiruppur (5 %). The total unmet need of contraceptive has been almost constant. It was 18 percent in 2002-04 and in 2007-08. In 2012-13 it seems unmet need has increased to 27 percent. District wise contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need are presented in figure 13.

9. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Reproductive health addresses the issues of reproductive processes encompassing the functions and system at all stages of life. The reproductive health, is the ability for the people to have a responsible, satisfying and safe sex life and have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. This means that the right of men and women alike are to be informed of and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of fertility regulation of their choice, and the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. The burden of diseases among women is due to reproductive function and system. The five main causes of the disease burden among women in developing countries are maternal, Sexually transmitted disease, tuberculosis, HIV infection, Depressive disorders. DLHS-4 has obtained information on awareness and prevalence of RTI/STI, HIV/AIDS, information and ways to avoid AIDS.

9.1 Menstruation Related Problems

The women reported to have menstruation related problems and have specific symptoms during three months preceding the survey by background characteristics is given in Table 6.1. Menstrual problems are experienced by 9 percent of women in Tamil Nadu. The problems range from painful periods (49%) and irregular period (33%) are the main menstrual problems experienced by women. The other problems reported are frequent or short periods (8%), of prolonge and scanty bleeding (9 and 3 %), absences of periods and blood clots/excessive bleeding (6%). The differentials in menstruation related problems are found by age, place of residences and education of both husband and the women. Women who had consummated their marriage below 18 years of age have had more menstruation related problems (11%). More than 9 percent of women had reported to have menstrual problems whose marital duration was 10-14 years. The menstrual related problems find with marginal difference by religion and caste.

9.2 Awareness of RTI/STI

The awareness of RTI/STI was obtained from ever married women. The women who ascertained about RTI/STI were further asked on the mode and symptoms of transmission of the disease. Table 6.2 shows the percentage of women who have heard of RTI/STI by background characteristics. About one-tenth of women in Tamil Nadu had heard of RTI/STI. The proportion of women who were aware of RTI/STI was comparatively higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Awareness of RTI/STI was lower with low age at consummation of marriage, non-literate women. Awareness of RTI/STI increased with education of women. Seventeen percent of women who had completed ten or more years of schooling were aware about RTI/STI.

Television is important source of knowledge about RTI/STI, 82 percent women reported they have heard about RTI/STI from TV. Another major important source of information about RTI/STI was cinema (41%), Leaders/community meeting and print media is 34 33 percent

respectively. The sources of knowledge about RTI/STI differ by education of women and husband.

9.3 Knowledge Regarding Mode of Transmission of RTI/STI

The knowledge regarding mode of transmission of RTI/STI was acquired from women who had heard of RTI/STI (Table 6.3). Fifty percent women reported unsafe sex with persons who had multiple partners and 38 percent women reported unsafe sex with homosexuals who were also reported by women as mode of the transmission of RTI/STI. About 28 percent unsafe delivery, unsafe abortion (30%), Unsafe IUD insertion (28%) as mode of transmission of RTI/STIs by women. The knowledge varies by residence, age at consummation, education of women and education of the husband.

Table 6.4 shows the common symptoms of reproductive tract infections/sexually transmitted infections among women. About 10 percent of ever married women have reported having symptoms of RTIs/STIs and 7 percent experienced abnormal vaginal discharge. The women reported itching or irritation over vulva, pain in lower abdomen not related to menses (3%). About 43 percent of women discussed the RTI/STI related problems with their husband or partner (Table 6.5). The more women sought treatment for RTI/STI (54 %) from private health facility as compared to government health facility (45%).

The women who have heard about RTI/STI varies from 4 percent in Tiruppur district to 26 percent in Dindigul district. Women reporting any abnormal vaginal discharge varied from 3 percent in Tiruvannamalai district to 14 percent in Sivaganga and Tiruchirappalli district. The percentage of sought treatment for any RTI/STI varies from Cuddalore (16 %) to Theni (49 %)

9.4 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

The awareness on HIV/AIDS was enquired from ever-married women between the age 15-49 years. Nearly 59 percent of the women had heard about HIV/AIDs. Television was one of the major sources of HIV/AIDS knowledge (85%), followed by community leaders meetings (41%), cinema (35%), print media (40 %) and radio (25%), health personal (11%), school adult education programs (10%). Seven percent of women reposted the source of knowledge as husband, relative/friends and others (Table 6.7). Nearby fifty percent of the women reported transfusion of infected blood is mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS and 43 percent women reported unsafe sex with person having many partners, Unsafe sex with sex workers (42%) and shearing of injection/needles 39 percent as mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS (Table 6.8). The reported modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS differed by residence, education of women and husband.

Table 6.9 shows Knowledge of methods of preventing HIV. Fifty three percent of women were of the view that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by avoiding risks of getting infected through blood. About 15 percent of the women were opinion that by using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse, having sex with one partner and avoid homosexual can prevent HIV/AIDS. The

differences in the preventing HIV/AIDs were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. The misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug reported was reported by 16 percent of women. Stepping on someone's urine/stool (11%), The other misconception was sharing food (7%), sharing clothes (6%), hugging (5%)and shaking hand (4%).

The women who had heard about HIV/AIDS were asked the place to test the HIV/AIDS (Table 6.11). Nearly 48 percent of the women know the place where the HIV/AIDS could be tested. The differences in the place of test were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. Thirty seven percent of women reported to the government hospital/dispensary and thirty four percent reported private hospital/clinic as a place where people can go to test HIV/AIDS. The women who have heard about HIV/AIDS were asked if they had gone for the test. Thirty five percent of women had undergone for the test of HIV/AIDS (Table 6.12). Comparison with district figures highest inPudukkottai district(45%) to lowest (22%) in Tiruvannamalai district women has been tested for HIV/AIDS (Table 6.13).

10. PERSONAL HABITS

Personal habits of adults (age 15 and above) such as consumption or abuse of tobacco and alcohol, and eating unhealthy foods are usually viewed from the lens of risk-taking behaviour due to their adverse health outcomes. The emerging morbidity pattern from the personal habits is a crucial predictor of current as well as future health status of a population. It has become increasingly important to understand and examine the impact, these habits have on overall health status in India in the context of the epidemiologic and demographic transitions. Besides, the treatment seeking behaviours for these illnesses reflects the availability, accessibility, as well as quality of health care services. Studies have shown evidences of correlation between the shift towards non-communicable diseases (NCD) and increasing risk-taking behaviours among adult individuals. For instance, excessive drinking is linked to acute and chronic physical health problems, particularly those related to the heart, blood circulation, respiratory, diabetes, mental health, cancer, crime and disorder, domestic violence, unprotected sex, unintended pregnancy, etc (Room, Baboor, and Rehm, (2005). Alcohol consumption contributes to many diseases and is now the fifth leading risk-factor for the global disease (Lim, Vos, Flaxman, et al, 2012). Also, the economic burden of these NCD is equally serious - i.e., a 10 percent rise in NCDs is found associated with 1 percent lower rates of annual economic growth. However, programmes to combat NCDs were tremendously underfunded, and a low priority policy, as it is not part of the millennium development goals (MDG).

The WHO has recently stated that NCD such as cancer, diabetes, and hypertension are largest causes of death, and by 2020 cardiovascular diseases will be the largest cause of death and disability, including developing countries like India (WHO 2010). In 2012, the UN conference on sustainable development (Rio+20), referred to non-communicable diseases as “one of the major challenges for sustainable development in the 21st century”, emphasising the fundamental

link between health and development. In the same year, the World Health Assembly endorsed an important new health goal: to reduce avoidable mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) by 25% by 2025 (the 25 by 25 goal). The future threat to health is from NCDs, as the world also urbanizes faster than before.

Since 1990s India's overall health status has shown tremendous improvement, which signals a change and shift in pattern of morbidity and causes of death to non-communicable diseases (NCD), despite still substantial contribution of communicable diseases. The NCD accounted for 42 percent of all deaths in India (56% in urban areas and 40% in rural areas), as compared to communicable diseases with 38 percent (RGI, 2003). Estimated prevalence of diabetes, hypertension, ischemic heart diseases (IHD) and stroke is 62.5, 159.5, 37.0 and 1.54 per 1000 respectively. In the National Health Policy (NHP), the Government of India (GOI) has committed to eradicating infectious illnesses and reducing the mortality associated with such illness (MOHFW, 2002). One of the goals of the NHP 2002 is a 50 percent reduction of deaths from TB, malaria, and other vector and water borne diseases by the year 2010.

This chapter presents findings on the personal risk-taking habits, acute and chronic (infectious and non-communicable) diseases, and their treatment-seeking behaviours.

10.1 Tobacco and Alcohol Use in India

Tobacco and alcohol use have been associated with a wide range of major diseases, including several types of cancers and heart and lung diseases. Studies have shown that in addition to sharing the same health risks as men, women who use tobacco or alcohol also experience difficulty in becoming pregnant, are at an increased risk of infertility, pregnancy complications, premature births, low-birth-weight infants, stillbirths, and infant deaths (USDHHS, 2004).

In India, information about tobacco and alcohol use among adults has been collected by various household surveys such as the National Sample Survey (NSSO) (50th round, 1998), NFHS (1992-93, 1998-99, and 2005-06), DLHS (2007-08), the Global Adult Tobacco Survey-India (GATS-India, 2009-10), etc., each survey with specific objectives and methodology. According to GATS India, 35 percent of adults in India age 15 and over use tobacco in some form or the other, with higher use among adults in most North eastern region (39-67%), east (36-50%), and central (40-53%) (IIPS & MoH&FW, 2010).

In India, there are varieties of tobacco products and its use is also very diverse. The most common ways of tobacco use are the smoking and oral (smokeless) variety. Dominant among the smoking form include cigarettes and bidis, while in case of the oral use of smokeless tobacco, chewing or applying to the teeth or gums (scented/unscented, with paan) are the popular forms, which has also become very popular in most parts of the country. The DLHS-4 also collects information related to tobacco and alcohol usage directly from among the eligible adults (women age 15-49 and men age 15-54).

In case of alcohol consumption, household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than females. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (52,437 men and 64,655 women).

10.2 Tobacco Use in Tamil Nadu

As shown in Table 7.1, overall 14 percent of adults in Tamil Nadu use any kind of tobacco in one way or the other. However, tobacco use varies across the state by age, residence, education, region, etc. The survey clearly indicates that tobacco use is highest and more likely among men (22%), older persons age 40 plus (around 17-22%), illiterates (24%), rural residents (17%), and among schedule castes (17%), etc.

In Tamil Nadu, the adults are using more of the oral form (smokeless variety) of tobacco (9%) as compared to the smoking form (7%). Use of smoke tobacco is higher among men (15%) as compared with females (below 1%), more likely to be higher among the older adults age 35 and above (8-9%), and those with lesser education (11%), and also among the scheduled castes (8%).

In general, it is observed that in Tamil Nadu use of tobacco among adults increases with age, but in contrast, declines with increase in educational status. The pattern of using tobacco among adults also differs hugely and shows an interesting scenario across the districts in Tamil Nadu. Of the 32 districts in the state, two districts, namely Chennai and Ramanathapuram stand out as lower use of tobacco in the state (Table 7.4). Reporting of use of oral or smokeless form is highest in Nagapattinam (17%), followed by Thiruvarur (16%). Other districts in which the proportion of adults using oral form of tobacco is over 10 percent are Viluppuram, Salem, Erode, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Karur, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Sivaganga. In case of smoking form of tobacco the use among adults ranges from 4 percent in Ariyalur to 12 percent in Tiruppur. Other districts in which at least 10 percent of adults are likely to smoke are Erode, and Karur.

The use of tobacco (all forms) among men is moderately high in Tamil Nadu 9 percent for oral or smokeless and 15 percent for smoking. It is interesting to note that both forms of tobacco use is the lowest among teenagers (1% for smokeless & 2% for smoking), but increases sharply from age 20 onwards (among the youth) to older ages. Smokeless tobacco use is more common among men in rural areas than urban males, although the urban-rural gap is not so wide. Among men also, age and education emerge as important factors. The older males say age 40 years and above (11-14%) more likely to use smokeless tobacco products than those age less than 20 (1%). Smoking form is higher among men aged 35 and above (around 20%), with lesser education (24%), Hindus (16%) and scheduled castes (17%).

In Tamil Nadu, strictly speaking, smoking form of tobacco is used widely by men (about 15%). However, in rural areas the proportion of non-smoke users (12%) is higher by about 6 percent than urban males (Table 7.2). About 4 percent of adult men use tobacco with paan, and below 1 percent with guthka/paan masala. All forms of tobacco use are higher in rural areas than urban areas (Table 7.5). Around 4 percent men use other forms of tobacco. About 11 percent of men are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) in Tamil Nadu, while 5 percent are occasional smokers (Table 7.6).

Generally, use of tobacco is found to be very less among women, more so when compared with men. In Tamil Nadu, a small proportion of adult women (8%) reported using any kind of tobacco (Table 7.1). Among the women tobacco users, while only about 0.4 percent smoke, a higher proportion of them (8%) use the oral form or chew tobacco (Table 7.3).

The pattern of tobacco use observed among women is not similar to that found among men. For instance, majority of women tobacco users prefer the non-smoke form. Just 0.4 percent of women in rural and urban areas smoke. As presented in Tables 7.3, women tobacco users are mostly those with less education. Clearly, age and education play an important role in influencing such personal habits. Among those women who use non-smoke form/chew tobacco, about 4 percent use it with betel nut or paan (Table 7.5). Among women who smoke, just about 0.2 percent are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) (Table 7.6).

10.3 Use of Alcohol in Tamil Nadu

Household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than women. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (52,437 men and 64,655 women).

As presented in Table 7.1, in Tamil Nadu 9 percent of adults consume alcohol. In the state, the level of consumption is found much higher among men (19%), rural residents (10%), adults aged above 30 (10-11%), people with lesser education (12%) and highest among scheduled caste (10%). Unlike use of tobacco, education does not make much impact as an important factor. Undoubtedly, use of alcohol is lesser among more educated persons, as compared to the illiterates but the proportions do not differ drastically. The level of alcohol consumption by religious affiliation shows that the least consumption is among Muslims (4%) and highest among Christians and Hindus (around 9% each).

In Tamil Nadu, alcohol consumption across the districts shows that in most of the districts, the level is less than 10 percent (Table 7.4). The prevalence of alcohol use across the state ranges from 6 percent in Chennai, Ariyalur, Theni and Virudhunagar to about 14 percent in Sivaganga.

Consumption of alcohol is found high in districts such as Khancheeppuram (12%), Karur (13%) and Tiruppur (around 14%). Other districts with more than 10 percent of adults consuming alcohol are Namakkal, Cuddalore, and Madurai.

In Tamil Nadu, consumption of alcohol is found more concentrated among males (19%), as compared with 0.5 percent among females (Table 7.1). Men who are more likely to consume alcohol are those in their 30's and 40's (above 20%), rural residents (22%), with lesser education (26%), Hindus (20%) and scheduled castes (22%). The reporting of consumption of alcohol is seen among the teenagers (3%). Around 9 percent men are usual drinkers, while about 10 percent are occasional drinkers (Table 7.7)

Only about 0.5 percent of adult females reported consuming alcohol in Tamil Nadu (Table 7.3). The consumption of alcohol increases by age, with higher intake among older females age 40 and above (around 1%). Women who reported consumption of alcohol are those non-literate (1%), and belonging to scheduled castes (around 1%).

11. MORBIDITY STATUS

In DLHS-4, for the first time, information on morbidity status of the household members was collected from the household respondent. The main objective is to get a somewhat fair idea about the prevalence of both acute illnesses (suffered for a week) and chronic illnesses (for a month or more), including disability (current) and injury (in last one year), suffered by any household member prior to the survey. Respondents were asked about occurrences of such illnesses among the household members, and to name the illness, including those diagnosed. Further, in case of occurrence of any disability, injury or illness, respondents were also asked about the nature of care sought, the type and place of health facility where treatment was done.

Depending on the nature and duration, all the illnesses or diseases are classified as (a) acute, and (b) chronic. Acute illness refers to those that occur suddenly with severe symptoms for short period during the last 15 days prior to the survey. Example includes diarrhoea, dysentery, acute respiratory tract infection (ARI), jaundice with fever, fever with chill/rigors/malaria, fever with rash, reproductive tract infections (RTI), etc. In case of chronic illness, those symptoms that persist for longer than one month in the past one year prior to the survey. The list provided includes both symptoms and associated diseases categories.

11.1 Disability and Injury

From each of the selected household, DLHS-4 collected information from the head of the household or adult respondent on any injury and on five specific disabilities that household members may have suffered from such as mental, visual, hearing, speech, and locomotor. As it is difficult to capture the type of injury and its severity from lay reporting, assessment is made indirectly from the type and duration of hospitalization required for the injury.

As presented in Table 7.8, in Tamil Nadu about 5 percent of the sample population reported suffering from any injury. The prevalence of any injury is a little higher in the rural areas (5.1%) compared to urban areas (3.9%). The prevalence of any injury is a little higher among males (4.7%) as compared with females (4.3%).

About 8 percent of the injuries reported were treated in intensive care. However, 14 percent of injuries were treated as in-patient with stay for less than a week, and another 14 percent reported they treated as in-patient with stay for more than 2 weeks. Interestingly, in Tamil Nadu, about 51 percent of injuries were treated using other form of treatments, i.e. other than intensive care or staying/in-patient, such as out-patient, traditional healers, or home remedies. More of females go for other treatments (53%) as compared with males, while men are more likely to be treated as in-patient. More or less similar pattern is observed for treatment of any injury in rural and urban areas (Table 7.10).

In Tamil Nadu, among the four disabilities, the prevalence of visual disability is a little higher (1.1%) as compared to other disabilities. Mental, speech and hearing disabilities are the other disabilities reported in Tamil Nadu (0.3%, 0.2% & 0.5% respectively). The prevalence of hearing, speech and visual disability is higher in rural areas (Table 7.9).

11.2 Reported Illnesses: Acute and Chronic

In order to assess the prevalence of illnesses from the selected household level in DLHS-4, the household respondents were first asked if any member of their households had suffered from any illness in the past one month or year. If reported that someone had suffered, more detail of the illness recorded, including main source of treatment. As mentioned earlier, all the illnesses are classified into (a) acute and (b) chronic, based on the nature and duration, and the information is collected from head or any adult member of the household.

Acute Illnesses

The prevalence of acute illness at the household level in Tamil Nadu is around 4 percent. The differential in the prevalence of acute illness by residence shows a variation, with a much higher rate in the rural areas (4% against 3% in urban areas).

About 8 percent of household members reported suffering from any acute illness in Tamil Nadu. Among the prevailing acute illnesses, fever (other than those with rash or jaundice) is reported by nearly 34 percent, followed by fever with rash and malaria (around 10% each), diarrhea/dysentery (8%), and jaundice with fever (7%). Proportion of persons suffering from 'other' acute illnesses is observed to be around 26 percent. Interestingly, for most of the acute illnesses reported, more men suffered from most acute illnesses than women. Prevalence of acute illnesses is also found higher in urban areas, barring acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) and 'other' acute illnesses.

Nearly everyone who had suffered from any acute illness sought treatment. Among those who had sought treatment, 48 percent preferred treatment at private facility, mainly in a hospital (41%), followed by a dispensary/clinic (6%). About two fifth of those who had acute illnesses got treated in a government facility, mainly in a hospital (27%), followed by Primary health centre (PHC) (11%). About 6 percent with any acute illnesses were treated at DOTS centre or at home. In Tamil Nadu, use of government health facility for treatment of acute illness is quite common in rural areas (47%). The pattern of health care services utilization for treatment of acute illness is more or less similar between men and women.

Chronic Illnesses

Survey results of chronic illnesses described pertain to prevalence, type, and source of treatment by sex and residence. In Tamil Nadu, about 4 percent of the households reported a member suffering from chronic illnesses that lasted for over a month in the past one year prior to the survey (Table 7.8). As shown in Table 7.13, reporting by symptoms of chronic illnesses suffered by household members is highest for diseases of the respiratory system (13%), followed by cardiovascular system (5%) and central nervous system and skin (around 4% each). Interestingly, reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases other than the twelve identified diseases account for 60 percent.

In Tamil Nadu, not much differences observed in the reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases between males and females, except in case of some diseases. For instance, more females reported symptoms related to respiratory system (13% as compared with 12% among males), and musculoskeletal system (4% versus 3% among males). In contrast, males reported more of symptoms related to disease of cardiovascular system (6% compared to 5% among females), skin diseases (5% against 3% among females) (Table 7.13).

By and large, most chronic illnesses show more or less similar prevalence in both rural and urban areas. However, some of these chronic illnesses show slightly higher prevalence either in rural or urban areas. For instance, urban residents reported more of diseases of respiratory system (13%), and 'other' chronic illnesses (64%) than rural residents. In case of rural areas, much higher reporting related to diseases of cardiovascular system (6%), central nervous system (5%), skin problem (6%) and eye problem (4%) is observed.

Household respondents were also asked about the nature and source of treatment for chronic illnesses suffered by any of their household member. In Tamil Nadu, 78 percent of those who suffered from chronic illnesses have details of the diagnosis or treatment. About 10 percent have no details of the diagnosis or treatment, and about 12 percent have not sought treatment at all. The statistics for not seeking treatment (15%) and with no details of treatment (11%) is more in the rural areas as compared to urban areas (10% & 8% respectively). Overall, 75 percent of rural residents and 81 percent of the urban residents have details of diagnosis or treatment for the chronic illnesses. It is also observed that both males and females have more or less equal accessibility to health care services for chronic diseases (Table 7.13).

Interestingly, in Tamil Nadu, around 60 percent patients suffering from chronic illness sought treatment at private health facilities and about 39 percent sought treatment at government facility. Utilization of private health facility for treatment of chronic illnesses is higher in urban areas (67%) as compared with rural areas (52%). A very small proportion sought treatment at home or other health facilities.

Persons who sought treatment for chronic illnesses were also asked about the details of the diagnoses at the facility. In Tamil Nadu, diabetes (34%), hypertension (17%), and diseases related to heart (7%) are the most commonly diagnosed chronic illnesses, followed by asthma or chronic respiratory failure (3%). Goitre accounts for about 1 percent of the diagnosed chronic illnesses, and about 1 percent with tuberculosis (TB). As expected, the proportion diagnosed with these chronic illnesses is much higher in urban areas, particularly hypertension, and diabetes. The results show that more females suffered from hypertension (18% against 14% among males) and goitre (2% against 1%), while men are more suffered from diabetes (37% against 32% among females) and diseases related to heart (8% against 7%).

Contrast to situation in the general population, among the older persons age 60 and above the prevalence of most chronic illnesses is much higher. For instance, about 40 percent of older persons were diagnosed with diabetes, 21 percent with hypertension, 8 percent with diseases related to heart, and about 3 percent with asthma or chronic respiratory failure (Table 7.15). The prevalence of some of these chronic illnesses indicates that higher proportion of older persons in urban areas suffered from diabetes (47% against 32% in rural areas), and diseases related to heart (9% as compared with 7% in rural areas). Similar to the situation in the general population, among the older persons also it is found that more females are diagnosed with hypertension (25% as compared with 18% among males). More of male older persons are diagnosed with diabetes, diseases related to heart, asthma or chronic respiratory failure, TB, and stroke, which is found to be similar in both urban and rural areas.

11.3 Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis has re-emerged as a major public health problem in many parts of the world, often as a concomitant illness to HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis, once known as the 'White Plague', is contagious and spreads through droplets that can travel through the air when a person with the infection coughs, talks, or sneezes. Today, TB is a leading cause of death among people who are HIV-positive. Worldwide, an estimated one-third of the nearly 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS are co-infected with TB. In most developing countries, TB would continue to be a serious health threat even in the absence of HIV/AIDS due to the public health challenges posed by poverty, high illiteracy, and poor sanitation. The GOI has stated that 'In 2005, a total of 97 percent population was covered under the Revised National Tuberculosis Programme.' The government allocated Rs. 680 Crores for the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) in the 10th Plan (DGHS and WHO, 2005).

In Tamil Nadu, about 1 percent of the household population diagnosed with TB, which is found higher among males and in rural areas.

12. NUTRITION AND HEALTH

DLHS-4 collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the height and weight of all children under age five in the selected households. The nutritional status assessment helps to identify sub groups of child population that face increase risk of faltered growth and potential health risks and vulnerabilities. The nutritional status of children in the survey population is compared with WHO child growth standards , which are based on an international sample of ethnically, culturally and genetically diverse healthy children living under optimum condition that are conducive to achieving a Child's full genetic growth potential (WHO,2006)¹. These standards can therefore be used to assess nutritional status of children all over the world, regardless of ethnicity, social and economic influence and child feeding practices. Accordingly, three standard indices of physical growth that describes the nutritional status of children are height-for-age (stunting), weight-for height (wasting) and weight -for-age (underweight). Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition that can be used to assess nutritional status.

In DLHS-4, all children listed in the household, who were born in year 2008 or later were eligible for measurement of their height and weight. Thus, height and weight measurements were collected even from those children whose mothers may not have been interviewed in the survey. For this purpose, all the survey team carried with them two scales and two height boards, which were standardized in all aspects and calibrated for accuracy. Recumbent length was recorded for children under age two years. Standing height was measured for all other children. Table 8.1 represents percentage of children below age five classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status (height for age, weight for height and weight for age) by some selected background characteristics. The analysis is based on information collected from 10478 children from Tamil Nadu for whom complete and erodible anthropometric and age data are available.

12.1 Height-for- Age (Stunting)

Height-for age measures linear growth. A child who is more than two standard deviations below the median (-2SD) of the WHO reference population in terms of height-for-age is considered short for his or her age are stunted. This condition reflects the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition. If a child is below three standard deviations (-3SD) from the reference median, he or his is considered to be severely stunted. In Tamil Nadu, 27 percent children under age five are stunted and 12 percent are severely stunted. Variation in the prevalence of stunting by age group shows that stunting is highest (34 percent) in children age 19-24 months, followed by those in

¹ [World Health Organizations \(WHO\) Multicentre Growth References Study Group. 2006. WHO Child Growth Standards: Length/Height-for-Age, Weight-for Length, Weight-for-Height and Body Mass Index for- Age: Methods and Development. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO.](#)

age 13-18 and 25-35 months (33 percent) and the lowest (11 percent) in children below age 6 months. Prevalence of severe stunting shows a similar pattern, with the height proportion of severe stunting in children age 19-24 months (18 percent), followed by among those age 13-18 and 25-35 months (15 percent). Sex differential in the prevalence of stunting is not pronounced as male and female children are equally likely to be stunted (27 percent). The sex differential remains by and large the same even in case of severe stunting.

Children under age five living in rural areas and coming from schedule castes families are little bit more likely to be stunted than others. The prevalence of stunting is not uniform across different districts in Tamil Nadu. Stunting is the lowest in Chennai, Salem district (18 percent) followed by Cuddalore (19 percent). While, the prevalence of stunting is the highest in Nilgiris (39 percent) followed by Viluppuram (36 percent) and Tiruvannamalai (34 percent). Severe stunting is the lowest in Chennai, (7 percent) and Salem, Cuddalore, Thirumelvi (8 percent). On the other hand, Tiruvannamalai portrays the highest prevalence even in case of severe stunting.

12.2 Weight –for-Height (Wasting)

Weight-for-height describes the current nutritional status. A child who is more than two standard deviations below (-2SD) the reference median for weight-for-height is considered to be too thin for his or her height, or wasted. This condition reflects acute or recent nutritional deficit. As with stunting, wasting is considered severe if the child is more than three standard deviations below the reference median. Overall 28 percent children in Tamil Nadu are wasted and 14 percent are severely wasted. Analysis by age group shows that wasting ranges from a minimum 26 percent in children age 19-24 months to the maximum 41 in children age 0-6 months. Children residing in rural areas are more likely to be wasted (29 percent) than children living in urban areas (27 percent). Children from non SC, non ST and non OBC are more likely to be wasted (30 percent). Variations by district portray that wasting in children ranges from 17 percent in Nilgiris to 36 percent in Coimbatore.

12.3 Weight-for-Age (Underweight)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for height and height-for-age. Thus, it does not distinguish between acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting). A child can be underweight for his age because he or she is stunted, because he or she is wasted, or both. Table 8.1 reveals that 33 percent of children under age 5 are underweight and 11 percent are severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children is the highest (34 percent) among children age 22 months and above and the lowest (29%) among children under age 7-12 months. The sex differential in the proportion of underweight children is not pronounced. Rural children are more likely to be underweight (35%) than the urban children (29%). Children from scheduled castes are relatively more likely to be underweight than others. By districts, underweight in children ranges from 55 percent in Dindigul and Pudukkottai to 22 percent in Theni.

12.4 Body Mass Index of Women

In many countries, chronic energy deficiency characterized by BMI of less than 18.5 among adults remains the predominant problem, leading to low productivity and reduced resistance to illness. Prevalence of overweight among women is also growing problem in developing countries. Overweight individuals are predisposed to a wide range of health problem including diabetes and heart diseases and also poor birth outcomes for pregnant women. The BMI is used to measure thinness or obesity. It is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (Kg/m^2). A BMI of less than 18.5 is used to define thinness or acute under nutrition. A BMI of 25 or above usually indicates overweight and a BMI of 30 or above indicates obesity.

In DLHS -4, height and weight measurements in Tamil Nadu were obtained for 39102 women age 15-49 who were present in the sample households at the time of survey. Table 8.3 presents percentage of women age 15-49 by their BMI. The mean BMI is 23.7, which falls in the normal BMI classification. Half (50 percent) of women age 15-49 have a normal BMI , 19 percent are undernourished or thin (BMI less than 18.5) and 31 percent are overweight or obese (BMI 25 or higher). It is evident from the table that there is profound variation in BMI by some selected background characteristics of women. Women age 15-19 are more likely to be thin are or undernourished (42 %) than women in other age cohorts. Rural women are more likely to be thin or undernourished (23 %) than their urban counterpart (15 %), where as urban women are 0.7 times more likely to be overweight or obese as compared to rural women (39 and 24 % respectively).

Educational attainment has a negative relationship with the proportion of thin or undernourished women except for the education 10 or more years of schooling. Among women who are non literate, one fifth of them (20 %) are thin or underweight. But the proportion of such women reduces to 16 percent among those completed 5-9 years of schooling. The pattern gets reversed in case of proportion of women who are overweight or obese. Women from scheduled castes households, having larger potential to have food insecurity, are much more likely to be thin in comparison to those from households from other caste-groups. Proportion of ever married women who are thin or underweight is not uniform across districts of Tamil Nadu. It ranges from the minimum of 10 percent in Chennai to 25 percent in Krishnagiri. On the other hand, proportion of ever married women who are overweight or obese is the highest in Chennai (50 %) and lowest in Dharmapuri and Cuddalore.

12.5 Prevalence of Anaemia

Anaemia, characterized by a low level of hemoglobin in the blood, is major health problem in developing countries, especially among young children and pregnant women. Anemia among pregnant women may be an underlying cause of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births, and low birth weight. The most common cause of anemia is inadequate dietary

intake of nutrients necessary for synthesis of hemoglobin, such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin b12. Anemia also results from sickle cell disease, malaria, and parasitic infections (Benoist et al. 2008)². It is against this background, a number of interventions have been put in place to address anemia in children in developing countries. These include expanded distribution of iron supplements and deworming medication to children age 1-5 every six months.

In 2012-13 DLHS-4, all the usual residents of the selected households including children age 6-59 months were included in the anemia testing, where blood drops were collected using dried blood spot (DBS) method and tested in designated laboratories. The process of blood collection consists of obtaining blood droplets by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In case of those children where blood droplets were not possible from middle or ring finger, heel pricking was practiced and DBS were prepared.

Table 8.5 shows the anemia status of children age 6-59 months by some selected background characteristics. Over three-fifths (60 %) of children age 6-59 months suffer from some level of anemia (Hb <11.0g/dl), 22 percent of children have mild anemia and 34 percent have moderate anemia (Hb 7.0-9.9g/dl). About 4 percent of children age 6-59 months have severe anemia (Hb <7.0 g/dl). The prevalence of anemia among children age 6-59 months is relatively higher among rural children (62 percent) than their urban counterparts. The prevalence of any anemia varies slightly by sex of the child. Children from Hindu religion are more likely to be anemic than children from Muslim and Christian religion. Of course, scheduled castes children are comparatively more likely to suffer from any anemia than those from other caste- groups.

The prevalence of any anemia declines sharply among school going population age 6-19 years (40 %). The proportions of school going population age 6-19 years who suffer from mild and moderate anemia are 20 and 18 percent respectively. The pattern in decline in any anemia with increasing age is linear in nature with the maximum (45 %) among those in the age-group 6 to 10 years and minimum (35 %) in those age 17-19 years. Female children and those living in rural areas are more likely to be anemic (Table 8.6). The prevalence in anemia also declining linearly with increasing years of schooling, from 49 percent among non literate to 35 percent among those having 10 or more years of schooling. Pattern of anemia is remain by and far same for all category of castes (40 % to 42 %) in the schooling going population age 6-19 years.

Prevalence of anemia declines further in case of adult population age 20 years and above. It is evident from Table 8.7 that over two-fifth (39 %) of adult age 20 years and above are anemic in Tamil Nadu. Adult women are 0.9 times more likely to be anemic than their male counterparts. Likewise to the school age population (age 6-19 years) adult's population portrays an increasing prevalence of anemia with increasing age groups. The pattern in increasing in

² Benoist, B.D., E. McLean, I., and M.Cogswell (eds.). 2008. Worldwide Prevalence of Anaemia 1993-2005: WHO Global Database on Anemia. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization

prevalence of anemia remains the same among adult men as well as women. Rural adult adults (age 20 years and above) are more likely to be anemic than their urban counterparts. Increasing years of schooling shows linear decline in the prevalence of anemia. Scheduled castes portrays a distinct pattern with relatively higher prevalence of anemia even among adult age 20 years and above, which may have definite implication for the food security scheme in the state.

Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women poses much severe health consequences and may be an underlying cause of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births and low birth weight, Table 8.9 presents the percent of pregnant women age 15-49 classified as having iron-deficiency (anemia) by degree of anemia and some selected background characteristics. It is evident from the table that more than half (56 %) of pregnant women in Tamil Nadu are anemic. About one-fourth (23 %) of them have mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl), 30 percent have moderate anemia and three percent have severe anemia. Pregnant women in Tamil Nadu who are younger in age (specifically age 15-19), and coming from SC/ST and OBC households are more likely to be anemic. There is no profound variation in anemia among pregnant women (age 15-49 years) by place of residence.

12.6 Prevalence of Diabetics

Diabetes has serious consequences for individuals and poses a large burden on health services, especially in developing countries. According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), diabetes poses a daunting challenge to the sustainable development of the nation, as almost every tenth adult in India is estimated to be affected by either diabetes or pre-diabetes (IDF 2011)³. The latest global figures on diabetes, released by the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), has raised a serious alarm for India by saying that nearly 52% of Indians aren't aware that they are suffering from high blood sugar (IDF, 2013). In 2012-13 DLHS-4, women and men age 18 and older in the selected households were eligible to have their blood glucose level tested. The blood glucose was measured using portable glucometer namely SD code free, where blood droplets were obtained by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In the process, the first two drops of blood were wiped away and third drop was drawn into the glucose strips.

Table 8.10 and 8.12 present data on random blood glucose values for men and women age 18 and above from the sample households included in 2012-13 DLHS-4. Data shows that 8 percent of men and women age 18 and above in Tamil Nadu suffer from diabetics as the level of blood glucose among those have been 160mg/dL or higher. Another 5 percent of men and women age 18 and above in Tamil Nadu are pre-diabetic. However, more than four-fifth of men as well as women have normal level or even lower level of blood glucose.

³ International Diabetes Federation (IDF). 2011. Diabetes Atlas, 5th edition Brussels, Belgium: IDF

Prevalence of diabetes increases linearly with increasing age among men as well as among women age 18 years and above. Men age 60 & above are over 14 times more likely to suffer with diabetes as compared to those in the age-group 18-29 years. The pattern remains by and large same even among women age 18 years and above 1.3 percent in the age group 18-29 years and 15 percent in age 60 years & above (Table 8.12). Men and women age 18 and above who reside in urban areas are more likely to suffer from diabetes than their rural counterparts (1.4 and 1.5 time respectively). Men and women those having less than 5 year of schooling are more likely to suffer from diabetes than those who have ever attended schools. Level of diabetes prevalence cuts across religion group, which may have implication for the differences in life style and food habits. Adult men and women in others religion are more likely to suffer from diabetes than the adult men and women who are Hindu, Muslims and Christians. Cast differentials in prevalence of diabetes is little bit pronounced as men and women who are non SC/ST and non OBC are more likely to suffer from diabetes than others, which may be primarily due to changes in their life styles and dilatory practices. Tables 8.11 and 8.13 present variation in the prevalence of diabetes among adult men and women age 18 and above across different districts of Tamil Nadu. Among districts, men in Thirunelvi and Kanyakumari have the highest prevalence of diabetes (12 % each) followed by Madurai and Nagapattanam (11 % each) and Dindigul, Ariyalur, Pudukkottai and Sivaganga (10% each). On the other hand, men in Thiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Nilgiris (6 %) and Vellore, Dharmapuri, Viluppuram, Namakkal, Erode, Krishnapuri and Tiruppur (7 % each) have relatively lower prevalence of diabetes among different districts of Tamil Nadu. The pattern remains by and large the same even if we analyze the prevalence of diabetes among adult women in different districts of Tamil Nadu. The prevalence is the highest among adult women in Kanyakumari (12 %) followed by Chennai (11 %).

12.7 Prevalence of Hypertension

Blood pressure rises and falls throughout the day. When blood pressure stays elevated over time. It is called high blood pressure. The medical term for high blood pressure is hypertension. Raised or high blood pressure acts as one of the contributing and intermediate risk factors for developing coronary heart disease, stroke, and kidney disease. The measurements taken for blood pressure in 2012-13 DLHS-4 were not intended to provide a medical diagnosis of the disease but rather to provide a cross-sectional assessment of the prevalence of high blood pressure in the population at the time of the survey. Although the results of the blood pressure measurements are regarded only as a statistical description of the survey population, they provide insight into the size and characteristics of the population at risk for hypertension. The 2012-13 DLHS-4 is used Ross Max AW150 blood pressure monitor model; the automatic device included separate cuffs for measuring blood pressure in respondents with small, medium and large arm circumferences. Interviewers were adequately trained to use this device according to the recommended protocol. Two health investigators were included in each team for data collection.

Two measurements of both systolic and diastolic blood pressure were taken during the survey at approximately ten minutes interval and the average measurement was used to report respondent's blood pressure values.

Tables 8.14 and 8.16 present the information on blood pressure values for men and women age 18 years and above by some selected background characteristics. In the table the blood pressure level has been defined into six categories depending upon various combinations of systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP). The value of SBP greater than 140 mmHg or DBP greater than 90 mmHg is defined as hypertensive with elevated blood pressure, which may have implications for need for medication on a priority basis (AHA, 2003)⁴. The SBP of 120-139 or DBP of 80-89 is defined as the state of pre-hypertension. But for DLHS we have taken SBP 130-139 or DBP 85-89 as the pre-hypertension. It is evident from Tables 8.14 and 8.16 that 11 percent of men and 7 percent of women age 18 years and above in Tamil Nadu are in the stage of pre-hypertension, while 25 percent men and 18 percent of women age 18 years and above are in the stage of hypertension and require medical attention on a priority basis. A relatively larger proportion of men as well as women age 18 years and above living in urban areas are found to be hypertensive (27 and 19 %) than those living in rural areas (23 and 16 % respectively). The pattern is by and large the same even in case of the pre-hypertension though the magnitude of difference reduces considerably.

The pattern in prevalence of pre-hypertension and hypertension across different districts of Tamil Nadu are not uniform. Among men age 18 years and above, prevalence of pre-hypertension ranges from a minimum in Thiruvarur, Thanjavur and Virudhnagar (9%) to the maximum in Villupuram (14 %). In case of hypertension, the prevalence ranges from a minimum in Tiruchirapalli (18 %) to the maximum in Nilgiris (34 %) and Vellore, Krishnapuri and Tiruppur (31%).

In case of women age 18 years and above, the prevalence of pre-hypertension is the lowest in Pudukkottai (5%) among the 32 districts of Tamil Nadu. On the other hand, Viluppuram (10%), Krishnapuri (9%) and Chennai, Vellore, Dharmapuri, Tiruvannamalai, Salem, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Theni, Tiruppur (8% each) are some of the leading districts having higher prevalence of pre-hypertension among women age 18 years and above.

District wise variation in the proportion of women age 18 years and above suffering with hypertension (SBP \geq 140 or DBP \geq 90) also portrays the same pattern with the lowest proportion of women in Perambalur and Cuddalore (13 %) and the highest proportion in Nilgiris (25 %), Tiruppur (24%).

12.8 Use of Iodized Salt

Salt used in the household is the most common vehicle for iodine fortification to prevent the public health concerns of iodine deficiency disorders. The compound used for fortification of salt is potassium iodate (KIO₃). According to the World Health Organization, a country's salt

⁴ American Heart Associations. <http://www.heart.org/HeartORG/>.

iodization program is considered to be on a good track to eliminate iodine deficiency when 90 percent of households use iodized salt. The 2012-13 DLHS-4 made an effort to assess household iodized salt consumption by testing iodine contents in the salt being used by the household. Table 8.18 shows the proportion of households using iodized salt according to some selected background characteristics. Over all, salt was tested for iodine contain in 92 percent of household in Tamil Nadu and 26 percent households were found to use salt with adequate iodine contain. Another 44 percent households were found to use salt with iodine but the proportion of iodine contain was not adequate. Urban household are more likely to use iodized salts than their rural counterparts (30% and 22% respectively). Analyzing the variation in proportion of household using iodized salt by districts, it is evident from Table 8.19 that it ranges from a maximum in Nilgiris (57%) to the minimum in Ariyalur (3%).

13. HEALTH FACILITIES

The basic objective of the population linked facility survey conducted for the first time in DLHS-3 is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas.

In DLHS-4 facility survey covered all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and the District Hospitals (DHs). All Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the sampled population of selected PSU were also covered.

In Tamil Nadu, the average sampled rural population served per Sub-Health Centre, PHC and CHC are 6,723,31,805 and 43,376 respectively (Table 9.1). In total,924 villages were surveyed in DLHS-4 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 921 Sub-Centres, 507 PHCs and 402 CHCs.

Out of the 921 Sub-Health Centres functioning in government building, 72.7 percent have regular electricity (Table 9.2). In 68 percent of these Sub-Health Centres there are labor rooms and out of this, 19 percent of SHCs the labor rooms are currently in use. Toilet facility is available in 88.6 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centre located in government buildings. Seventy seven percent of these Sub-Health Centres running in government buildings have provision for water.

Sixty two percent of SHCs are having citizen's charter is displayed (Table 9.3). The proportion of sampled Sub-Centre facilitated by Village Health Nutrition & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that received untied funds is 96.1 percent and 88.9 percent respectively.

Out of 921 surveyed SHCs only 33 percent of the SHCs are having Auxiliary Nurse Mid Wife (ANM) and just 3 percent of SHCs have Additional ANM. Less than 4 percent of SHCs in the districts of Vellore, Dharmapuri, Thiruvannamalai,Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Theni, Virudhunagar and Tiruppur where Male Health Worker (MHW) are available.

Out of the total 507 surveyed PHCs, except Nilgiri district more than 78 percent of PHCs are having Medical Officers (MOs). In the following eight districts, Viluppuram, Salem, Erode, Karur, Pudukkottai, Theni, Kanyakumari, Krishnaraj and Tiruppur all the surveyed PHCs are having Medical Officers (Table 9.5).

As regards to other human resources like LMOs, AYUSH Doctors, Pharmacists, 69.4 percent, 52.2 percent and 75.9 percent PHCs are having this man power respectively.

Residential quarters available for MO only in 19 percent of sampled PHCs (Table 9.6). More than 90 percent of the sampled PHCs are functioning on a 24 hour basis. Regarding availability of beds 67.8 percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least four beds. About power supply at PHCs 83 percent have regular power supply. Thirty four percent of the PHCs are having functional vehicle or on road.

Newborn care services are available in 94.2 percent of the sampled PHCs, 89 percent provide referral services for delivery cases, and 51 percent have conducted at least 10 deliveries (Table 9.7). Seventy seven percent of PHCs have received untied fund and from the received untied fund 99 percent of the PHCs have utilized the untied fund (Table 9.8). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 67 percent of the sampled PHCs. Citizen's Charter displayed in 83 percent of sampled PHCs.

Out of total 402 CHCs the proportion of CHCs are having Obstetric Gynecologist, Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Public Health Manager are 138, 117, 162 and 118 CHCs respectively (Table 9.9).

Blood storage facilities are available in 171 out of 402 CHCs, 357 CHCs are designated as First Referral Units (FRUs). functional Operation Theatres found in 291 CHCs and 336 CHCs are having newborn care services (Table 9.10).

Untied fund received and utilized by 365 CHCs for previous financial year. Citizen's charter displayed by 365 CHCs. Constituted RKS has found in 325 CHCs and out of that 314 CHCs are regularly monitoring the RKS activities (Table 9.11).

In Tamil Nadu 248 Sub Divisional Hospitals (SDHs) have surveyed. Information gathered at the Sub Divisional Hospitals (SDHs) level on the availability of the human resources and other services availability at the time of the survey. Out of 248 SDHs 162 are having Pediatricians Radiographers (100 SDHs). 2D Echo Facility is available only in 29 SDHs. Ultrasound Facility is available in 201 SDHs. Three phase connection is available in 240 SDHs. Critical care area is available in 105 SDHs. Suggestion and Complaint box is available in 166 SDHs out of 248 SDHs.

Thirty District Hospitals have been surveyed in Tamil Nadu. Out of 30 DHs 27 have Pediatricians, 15 have Radiographers. 2D Echo facility is available at 22 DHs and all 30 DHs are having Ultra Sound facility. Critical care area is available in only 14 DHs. Suggestion and Complaint boxes are available in 23 DHs of 30 in total.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1.1 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Basic demographic indicators of Tamil Nadu and its districts, Census 2011.

State/Districts	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate ¹	Sex ratio ²	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Thiruvallur	3728.1	65.3	+7.8	983	89.7	78.3	84.0
Chennai	4646.7	100.0	+38.7	986	93.7	86.6	90.2
Kancheepuram	3998.3	63.6	+13.0	985	89.9	79.0	84.5
Vellore	3936.3	43.1	+16.0	1,004	86.5	71.9	79.2
Dharmapuri	1506.8	17.3	+12.9	946	76.9	59.8	68.5
Tiruvannamalai	2464.9	20.1	+17.0	993	83.1	65.3	74.2
Viluppuram	3458.9	14.7	+15.4	985	80.5	63.2	71.9
Salem	3482.1	51.0	+15.3	954	80.2	65.2	72.9
Namakkal	1726.6	40.3	+12.1	986	82.6	66.6	74.6
Erode	2251.7	51.2	-3.5	992	80.4	64.7	72.6
The Nilgiris	735.4	59.3	+19.1	1,041	91.7	79.0	85.2
Coimbatore	2159.8	75.8	+28.7	1,001	84.2	68.3	76.3
Dindigul	1064.5	37.4	+12.4	998	84.5	66.9	75.6
Karur	2722.3	40.3	+15.1	1,015	89.7	76.9	83.2
Tiruchirappalli	565.2	49.3	+12.2	1,013	82.9	65.9	74.3
Perambalur	754.9	17.1	+14.4	1,006	81.2	61.7	71.3
Ariyalur	2605.9	11.1	+8.2	1,016	85.9	70.1	78.0
Cuddalore	1616.5	33.9	+13.8	984	89.8	77.6	83.6
Nagapattinam	1264.3	22.5	+8.4	1,025	89.1	76.7	82.9
Thiruvarur	2405.9	20.4	+8.4	1,020	89.0	76.5	82.6
Thanjavur	1618.3	35.4	+8.4	1,031	85.6	69.0	77.2
Pudukkottai	1339.1	19.4	+10.9	1,015	87.9	71.9	79.9
Sivaganga	3038.3	31.0	+16.1	1,000	89.7	77.2	83.5
Madurai	1245.9	60.6	+18.0	990	85.0	69.5	77.3
Theni	1942.3	53.8	+13.7	990	87.7	72.7	80.2
Virudhunagar	1353.4	50.4	+11.0	1,009	87.8	73.5	80.7
Ramanathapuram	1750.2	31.9	+12.6	977	91.1	81.3	86.2
Thoothukkudi	3077.2	50.2	+9.1	1,024	89.2	76.0	82.5
Tirunelveli	1870.4	49.5	+13.7	1,024	93.6	89.9	91.7
Kanniyakumari	1879.8	82.5	+11.2	1,010	78.7	63.9	71.5
Krishnagiri	3458.0	22.7	NA	956	89.1	78.9	84.0
Tiruppur	2479.1	61.5	NA	988	85.5	71.8	78.7
Tamil Nadu	72147.0	51.6	+35.3	987	86.8	73.4	80.1

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2011. ¹ 2001-2011. ² Female per 1,000 males.

TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN

Number of households and ever-married women interviewed by district, Andhra Pradesh, 20012-13

State/Districts	No of PSU		Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	HH response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	EW response rate
Thiruvallur	25	25	1,322	672	650	94.4	1,262	651	611	99.7
Chennai	NA	50	1,326	NA	1,326	94.7	1,197	NA	1,197	96.7
Kancheepuram	25	25	1,317	667	650	94.1	1,115	574	541	92.8
Vellore	34	26	1,624	943	681	96.7	1,577	940	637	99.1
Dharmapuri	44	26	1,866	1,183	683	95.2	1,582	1,028	554	93.0
Tiruvannamalai	25	25	1,295	646	649	92.5	1,106	536	570	99.0
Viluppuram	25	25	1,339	666	673	95.6	1,198	607	591	95.2
Salem	25	25	1,305	669	636	93.2	1,232	676	556	99.3
Namakkal	34	26	1,602	902	700	95.4	1,275	730	545	95.6
Erode	25	25	1,321	666	655	94.4	1,091	538	553	98.3
The Nilgiris	25	25	1,297	652	645	92.6	1,010	509	501	98.1
Coimbatore	25	25	1,326	668	658	94.7	1,157	567	590	98.9
Dindigul	34	26	1,507	843	664	89.7	1,266	694	572	94.6
Karur	34	26	1,552	878	674	92.4	1,190	684	506	92.2
Tiruchirappalli	25	25	1,233	640	593	88.1	902	467	435	91.1
Perambalur	25	25	1,299	636	663	92.8	1,032	512	520	97.2
Ariyalur	25	25	1,269	654	615	90.6	1,009	519	490	94.3
Cuddalore	34	22	1,409	885	524	91.5	1,165	728	437	97.7
Nagapattinam	44	26	1,807	1,149	658	92.2	1,535	960	575	97.7
Thiruvallur	44	26	1,772	1,168	604	90.4	1,467	986	481	97.3
Thanjavur	34	26	1,550	891	659	92.3	1,268	745	523	95.5
Pudukkottai	25	25	1,241	632	609	88.6	1,115	567	548	96.8
Sivaganga	44	26	1,780	1,127	653	90.8	1,424	884	540	97.5
Madurai	25	25	1,232	619	613	88.0	972	498	474	90.9
Theni	25	25	1,333	675	658	95.2	1,141	599	542	99.0
Virudhunagar	25	25	1,297	653	644	92.6	1,149	577	572	98.0
Ramanathapuram	44	26	1,834	1,151	683	93.6	1,552	966	586	100.3
Thoothukkudi	25	25	1,330	667	663	95.0	963	506	457	97.1
Tirunelveli	25	25	1,297	642	655	92.6	963	473	490	96.6
Kanniyakumari	25	25	1,294	663	631	92.4	993	506	487	97.8
Krishnagiri	44	26	1,838	1,164	674	93.8	1,764	1,139	625	99.9
Tiruppur	25	25	1,270	638	632	90.7	1,020	508	512	98.0
Tamil Nadu	943	833	46,084	24,709	21,375	92.7	38,693	20,874	17,819	96.8

Note: Table based on unweighted cases. NA: Not Applicable.

TABLE 1.3 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY					
Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.					
Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent (100%)
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	88.7	10.0	1.1	0.2	100.0
Middle school	71.6	21.9	4.9	1.6	100.0
Secondary school	43.5	30.5	18.7	7.3	100.0
Higher secondary school	45.2	28.1	16.3	10.4	100.0
College	14.7	14.7	18.0	52.6	100.0
Madrasa	38.3	12.3	9.4	40.0	100.0

Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village.
Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.4(a) DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY					
Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.					
Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			More than 10km
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	
Sub Health Centre	56.3	81.9	89.3	85.2	3.7
Primary Health Centre	30.9	59.5	73.9	90.4	10.1
Community Health Centre	10.4	54.4	61.1	74.2	26.7
District/Govt. Hospital	14.5	36.0	38.4	43.9	61.0
Government Dispensary	10.9	50.4	55.0	62.4	39.3
Private Clinic	16.7	50.8	62.0	77.7	23.7
Private Hospital	11.8	49.3	59.0	74.4	26.6
AYUSH Health Facility ²	7.8	74.8	78.7	78.7	85.9

Note: ¹ Including facilities within village.
² AYUSH-Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy

TABLE 1.4(b) Programmes beneficiaries		
Percentage villages having any beneficiaries from selected programs , Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.		
Programmes	Percentage of villages	Number of villages
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	81.6	754
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	34.1	315
Integrated Child Development Services Scheme(ICDS)	60.1	555
Total number of villages.		924

TABLE 1.5 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percentage of household population aged 6 to 17 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13

Reason	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School too far	11.5	9.6	10.6	11.1	8.5	9.9	12.1	11.4	11.8
Further education not necessary	5.6	9.7	7.5	6.8	8.8	7.7	3.9	11.4	7.2
Required for work in household activities/ farm family/business	5.9	7.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8	4.9	8.6	6.5
Required for outside work	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.8	7.8	6.8	5.0	2.5	3.9
Not interested in studies	40.8	27.3	34.6	37.5	25.9	31.9	45.6	29.6	38.6
Cost too much	4.6	7.6	6.0	5.5	8.4	6.8	3.3	6.2	4.6
Repeated failures	11.5	7.2	9.5	13.7	9.5	11.7	8.5	3.5	6.3
Got married	0.8	12.4	6.2	1.0	12.5	6.5	0.5	12.3	5.7
Others	13.8	12.8	13.3	12.1	11.7	11.9	16.1	14.5	15.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	555	485	1,040	333	310	643	222	175	397

Note: **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6(a) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Percent of households by housing characteristics and household assets goods, by residence, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	97.9	97.5	98.4
Source of drinking water			
Improved source¹	97.4	96.9	97.9
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	11.5	7.7	15.6
Public tap/standpipe	71.3	76.9	65.3
Tube Well or borehole	9.5	9.0	10.0
Other improved	5.1	3.3	6.9
Non Improved source	2.6	3.1	2.1
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation	52.3	32.7	73.3
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	49.9	31.2	69.9
Pit with slab	1.4	0.5	2.3
Pit ventilated improved	0.6	0.5	0.8
Other	0.4	0.4	0.3
Not improved			
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	1.2	1.0	1.5
Pit without slab	0.6	0.7	0.6
Twin pit/ Compositing toilet	0.5	0.3	0.6
Dry toilet	0.1	0.2	0.1
No toilet/open space	45.3	65.2	23.9
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	54.5	37.7	72.5
Electricity	0.4	0.3	0.4
Kerosene	2.1	1.5	2.8
Wood	37.9	56.6	17.9
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
Type of house			
Kachha	13.1	16.7	9.3
Semi - pucca	42.4	46.0	38.5
Pucca	44.1	36.8	51.9
Number of rooms			
1	18.0	21.4	14.4
2	33.9	36.4	31.3
3+	48.0	42.1	54.3
Household assets			
Radio/transistor	14.5	13.8	15.3
Television	92.4	90.5	94.5
Computer/ laptops without internet	7.7	5.3	10.2
Computer/ laptops with internet	4.3	2.3	6.5
Telephone only	5.8	3.7	8.1
Mobile only	82.6	78.6	86.8
Washing Machine	12.8	4.6	21.6
Refrigerator	26.0	15.6	37.1
Sewing machine	12.0	7.8	16.4
Watch/ clock	82.0	78.4	85.9
Bicycle	51.7	51.4	52.1
Motor cycle/ scooter	42.9	37.8	48.3
Car / Jeep/van	3.8	2.0	5.7
Tractor	0.6	0.9	0.3
Water pump/tube well	3.8	3.1	4.5
Cart driven by animal	0.4	0.5	0.3
Cart driven by Machine	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other cart	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cooler/AC	2.0	0.7	3.4
Number of households**	46,084	24,709	21,375

Note: **Unweighted cases. ¹ Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water.

TABLE 1.6(b) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by district, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Districts	With electricity	Improved source of drinking water ¹	Improved access to Sanitation ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in <i>pucca</i> house	Having BPL card
Thiruvallur	99.2	98.6	66.1	74.0	52.5	10.1
Chennai	99.5	97.6	92.9	90.8	77.8	17.0
Kancheepuram	99.4	98.4	59.2	61.6	54.4	19.1
Vellore	99.0	99.3	51.5	57.9	55.3	26.3
Dharmapuri	98.1	98.2	37.4	44.6	40.8	34.3
Tiruvannamalai	98.0	98.8	40.4	55.5	49.6	14.7
Viluppuram	97.8	98.0	39.1	47.6	41.2	33.5
Salem	96.3	98.2	48.6	66.7	44.7	11.8
Namakkal	98.8	98.1	51.9	55.4	37.3	26.7
Erode	95.5	97.1	60.0	73.5	40.2	17.9
The Nilgiris	97.1	98.1	64.0	51.3	38.6	16.3
Coimbatore	98.3	99.2	55.3	70.3	33.7	29.0
Dindigul	96.9	98.7	37.8	52.2	33.9	40.7
Karur	97.7	97.5	38.1	53.6	38.0	12.8
Tiruchirappalli	98.2	98.9	53.6	52.1	52.4	12.9
Perambalur	98.7	97.2	40.8	50.7	47.0	24.3
Ariyalur	96.5	98.5	33.6	37.7	29.4	69.0
Cuddalore	98.6	98.4	40.8	36.6	34.4	35.3
Nagapattinam	98.1	97.8	52.0	47.3	35.0	20.6
Thiruvarur	97.3	99.0	48.3	34.4	33.6	32.0
Thanjavur	95.7	98.7	47.9	39.0	35.5	36.3
Pudukkottai	98.1	91.9	37.2	31.8	33.4	45.4
Sivaganga	96.6	93.2	51.3	41.9	47.7	22.4
Madurai	98.5	98.1	55.2	57.1	53.0	14.6
Theni	98.3	99.4	53.4	65.0	51.2	30.6
Virudhunagar	98.4	98.8	37.5	61.1	52.5	32.6
Ramanathapuram	97.2	91.4	44.7	36.9	39.3	27.4
Thoothukkudi	98.9	95.0	57.1	52.4	42.4	31.7
Tirunelveli	97.8	98.8	58.4	62.8	56.9	26.1
Kanniyakumari	98.9	95.4	95.4	50.3	59.7	16.6
Krishnagiri	98.2	94.9	51.8	59.1	43.5	23.7
Tiruppur	98.2	97.2	62.0	75.2	28.7	26.9
DLHS-4	97.9	97.4	52.3	54.5	44.1	26.2
DLHS-3	91.2	94.7	39.3	30.2	37.5	13.3

Note: ¹ Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump,/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water. ² Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

TABLE 1.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	80.9	79.8	82.1
Female	19.1	20.2	17.9
Age (years)			
< 30	4.6	4.9	4.3
30-44	31.7	31.5	31.9
45-59	36.5	35.7	37.4
60+	27.2	27.9	26.4
Median age	49	49	49
Religion			
Hindu	90.3	93.6	86.7
Muslim	4.6	2.0	7.4
Christian	5.0	4.3	5.8
Others	0.1	0.0	0.2
Caste/tribe			
Scheduled castes	33.2	39.1	26.7
Scheduled tribes	5.3	6.0	4.4
Other backward classes	58.5	52.2	65.3
Others	3.1	2.6	3.6
Number of usual members			
1	6.7	7.2	6.1
2	16.8	17.4	16.2
3	19.2	18.1	20.4
4	26.6	24.9	28.4
5	16.3	16.9	15.8
6	7.9	8.6	7.2
7	3.2	3.5	2.9
8	1.3	1.5	1.2
9+	1.8	1.9	1.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.8	3.8	3.8
Number of households**	46,084	24,709	21,375

Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases', Note: **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.8 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
1-4	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.8	6.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.2
5-9	7.5	8.0	7.1	7.7	8.3	7.2	7.2	7.6	6.9
10-14	8.3	8.8	7.8	8.6	9.2	8.1	7.9	8.4	7.4
15-19	8.1	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.5	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0
20-24	8.0	7.5	8.6	8.0	7.4	8.6	8.0	7.6	8.5
25-29	8.2	7.8	8.7	8.3	7.8	8.8	8.2	7.7	8.6
30-34	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.7	8.0	7.8	8.3
35-39	7.9	7.3	8.5	7.8	6.9	8.5	8.1	7.6	8.5
40-44	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.4	7.3	7.4
45-49	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.2
50-54	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.0
55-59	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9
60-64	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.4
65-69	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1
70-74	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
75-79	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1
80+	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons**	179,381	86,386	92,811	96,566	46,506	49,961	82,815	39,880	42,850
Sex ratio at birth ¹	93.1	na	na	93.2	na	na	93.1	na	na
Sex ratio 0-4 ¹	93.0	na	na	92.9	na	na	93.1	na	na

Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors). ¹ Females per 1000 males. na = Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.9 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Age group	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Currently Married	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	98.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	14,768
15-19	93.4	0.1	6.2	0.0	100.0	14,476
20-24	63.3	0.3	35.8	0.4	100.0	14,270
25-29	29.6	0.3	68.8	1.1	100.0	14,673
30-44	5.3	0.2	90.4	4.0	100.0	40,435
45-49	1.5	0.2	90.6	7.6	100.0	12,535
50-54	1.1	0.1	87.4	11.4	100.0	10,498
55-59	1.3	0.1	84.7	13.9	100.0	8,738
60+	0.8	0.1	68.8	30.2	100.0	22,146
Total	28.9	0.2	62.9	7.8	100.0	152,539
Male						
10-14	98.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	7,578
15-19	98.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	7,124
20-24	87.7	0.2	11.8	0.1	100.0	6,390
25-29	51.1	0.4	48.0	0.3	100.0	6,668
30-44	9.0	0.3	89.7	1.0	100.0	18,662
45-49	1.9	0.2	96.5	1.4	100.0	6,035
50-54	1.0	0.1	96.2	2.6	100.0	4,957
55-59	1.3	0.1	95.4	3.1	100.0	4,176
60+	0.8	0.1	89.8	9.1	100.0	11,080
Total	35.0	0.2	62.4	2.2	100.0	72,670
Female						
10-14	98.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	7,190
15-19	88.5	0.2	11.1	0.0	100.0	7,349
20-24	43.4	0.4	55.3	0.7	100.0	7,870
25-29	11.7	0.2	86.1	1.9	100.0	8,001
30-44	2.2	0.2	91.1	6.5	100.0	21,758
45-49	1.1	0.2	85.2	13.5	100.0	6,497
50-54	1.2	0.1	79.5	19.1	100.0	5,536
55-59	1.3	0.0	74.9	23.7	100.0	4,559
60+	0.8	0.1	47.8	51.3	100.0	11,057
Total	23.4	0.2	63.4	12.9	100.0	79,817

**Unweighted cases

TABLE 1.10 AGE AT MARRIAGE

Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Place of residence/ district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 years
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
Thiruvallur	26.1	22.4	4.3	5.0	13.3
Chennai	27.8	23.2	1.6	2.2	18.4
Kancheepuram	26.7	21.9	3.0	2.1	9.8
Vellore	27.0	21.4	5.6	8.8	21.2
Dharmapuri	26.0	20.8	5.9	9.6	19.3
Tiruvannamalai	26.6	21.9	4.8	11.7	17.3
Viluppuram	26.8	21.5	3.9	8.0	18.0
Salem	26.4	21.1	7.0	9.2	26.7
Namakkal	26.5	21.7	7.6	4.1	19.9
Erode	26.9	22.5	3.5	5.0	15.8
The Nilgiris	27.9	23.2	2.3	2.3	4.9
Coimbatore	27.2	22.1	3.7	3.9	9.8
Dindigul	26.2	21.4	6.4	8.9	19.4
Karur	25.4	20.2	4.6	8.1	13.3
Tiruchirappalli	24.5	22.2	3.2	2.8	6.0
Perambalur	27.4	21.6	5.5	6.2	16.3
Ariyalur	27.6	22.4	2.7	6.0	17.4
Cuddalore	26.3	22.3	4.8	3.2	9.9
Nagapattinam	28.9	23.2	1.2	1.3	11.0
Thiruvallur	28.5	22.8	3.1	3.3	11.5
Thanjavur	29.2	22.7	1.3	4.2	8.0
Pudukkottai	27.6	22.1	2.6	6.1	6.5
Sivaganga	27.2	21.9	2.4	5.6	14.5
Madurai	26.9	22.0	2.3	4.2	12.2
Theni	26.8	21.3	4.1	7.4	13.9
Virudhunagar	27.0	21.4	3.5	5.4	10.9
Ramanathapuram	26.8	22.0	3.4	5.5	12.1
Thoothukkudi	27.7	22.3	1.6	5.2	5.4
Tirunelveli	28.2	22.9	0.5	1.8	10.8
Kanniyakumari	28.7	23.8	0.5	0.0	5.8
Krishnagiri	25.9	20.8	5.1	7.1	28.4
Tiruppur	26.7	21.5	6.3	3.6	17.1
Rural	26.7	21.5	4.5	6.5	15.7
Urban	27.5	22.5	2.6	3.9	14.0
DLHS-4	27.1	22.0	3.6	5.3	15.0
DLHS-3	26.7	21.3	4.8	9.1	24.0

Reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.

TABLE 1.11 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 – 8	9 – 10	11 or more				
Total									
Age									
7-9	0.4	95.0	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	8,081	
10-14	0.1	29.5	54.3	14.6	1.2	0.3	100.0	14,768	
15-19	0.1	2.0	10.8	29.7	56.0	1.5	100.0	14,476	
20-29	0.5	8.4	17.7	20.7	52.7	0.0	100.0	28,943	
30-39	1.9	16.3	22.0	19.4	40.4	0.0	100.0	27,947	
40-49	3.2	20.2	18.0	15.1	43.4	0.0	100.0	25,023	
50+	4.8	19.0	13.0	12.4	50.7	0.0	100.0	41,382	
Sex									
Male	1.6	20.6	19.3	37.8	37.8	0.2	100.0	76,845	
Female	2.8	19.5	14.3	45.1	45.1	0.2	100.0	83,721	
Religion									
Hindu	2.3	19.8	19.1	16.6	42.1	0.2	100.0	144,728	
Muslim	1.2	25.0	23.2	17.3	33.1	0.2	100.0	7,936	
Christian	2.1	18.9	18.9	18.7	41.2	0.2	100.0	7,752	
Others	0.8	11.1	13.5	16.4	53.5	4.8	100.0	204	
Caste									
Scheduled Castes	2.8	19.6	19.1	16.4	41.8	0.2	100.0	54,572	
Scheduled Tribes	1.8	19.1	19.8	15.9	43.1	0.3	100.0	8,218	
Other Backward Classes	1.9	20.5	19.4	16.9	41.1	0.1	100.0	90,915	
Others	1.4	17.9	19.4	17.2	43.7	0.4	100.0	6,915	
Total	2.2	20.0	19.3	16.7	41.6	0.2	100.0	160,620	
Note: ** Unweighted cases									

TABLE 1.12 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION									
Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.									
Background characteristics	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more				
Rural									
Age									
7-9	0.5	94.7	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	4,539	
10-14	0.1	29.2	54.3	14.8	1.3	0.3	100.0	8,276	
15-19	0.1	2.2	11.6	31.7	52.8	1.6	100.0	7,863	
20-29	0.6	9.6	20.3	21.9	47.6	0.0	100.0	15,585	
30-39	2.5	18.4	22.7	18.1	38.2	0.0	100.0	14,682	
40-49	4.3	21.9	16.4	11.9	45.4	0.0	100.0	13,015	
50+	6.0	18.7	10.8	8.0	56.5	0.0	100.0	22,310	
Sex									
Male	2.0	22.3	21.2	17.9	36.3	0.2	100.0	41,185	
Female	3.5	19.7	17.5	12.8	46.3	0.2	100.0	45,055	
Religion									
Hindu	2.8	20.8	19.1	15.1	42.0	0.2	100.0	80,799	
Muslim	1.6	27.7	24.9	15.4	30.4	0.1	100.0	1,873	
Christian	3.4	21.0	20.4	18.1	37.1	0.1	100.0	3,555	
Others	0.0	15.8	22.7	7.2	48.0	6.2	100.0	43	
Caste									
Scheduled Castes	3.1	20.2	18.7	15.6	42.2	0.2	100.0	34,129	
Scheduled Tribes	2.1	19.5	19.6	13.9	44.6	0.3	100.0	5,006	
Other Backward Classes	2.6	21.8	19.5	15.2	40.7	0.2	100.0	44,116	
Others	2.3	19.9	20.3	14.4	42.8	0.3	100.0	3,019	
Total	2.8	21.0	19.3	15.2	41.6	0.2	100.0	86,270	
Note: ** Unweighted cases.									

TABLE 1.13 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of household population age 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate					Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more				
Urban									
Age									
7-9	0.3	95.2	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	3,542	
10-14	0.1	29.8	54.4	14.3	1.1	0.3	100.0	6,492	
15-19	0.1	1.7	9.8	27.6	59.3	1.5	100.0	6,613	
20-29	0.3	7.2	15.0	19.6	57.8	0.1	100.0	13,358	
30-39	1.3	14.3	21.3	20.6	42.5	0.0	100.0	13,265	
40-49	2.3	18.6	19.6	18.0	41.5	0.0	100.0	12,008	
50+	3.7	19.3	15.3	16.9	44.9	0.0	100.0	19,072	
Sex									
Male	1.1	18.9	19.9	20.6	39.2	0.2	100.0	35,669	
Female	2.1	19.2	18.9	15.9	43.7	0.2	100.0	38,681	
Religion									
Hindu	1.7	18.7	19.2	18.1	42.1	0.2	100.0	63,929	
Muslim	1.1	24.3	22.8	17.8	33.8	0.2	100.0	6,063	
Christian	1.2	17.4	17.8	19.1	44.3	0.2	100.0	4,197	
Others	1.0	9.9	11.3	18.6	54.8	4.4	100.0	161	
Caste									
Scheduled Castes	2.3	18.7	19.7	17.6	41.3	0.2	100.0	20,443	
Scheduled Tribes	1.4	18.4	20.2	18.6	41.1	0.2	100.0	3,212	
Other Backward Classes	1.4	19.5	19.2	18.3	41.5	0.1	100.0	46,799	
Others	0.8	16.6	18.8	19.1	44.3	0.4	100.0	3,896	
Total	1.6	19.1	19.4	18.2	41.6	0.2	100.0	74,350	
Note: ** Unweighted cases.									

TABLE 1.14 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL									
Percentage of household population (aged 6 to 17 years) attending school/college , Tamil Nadu, 2012-13									
Background characteristics	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Age									
6-10	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7
11-13	99.0	99.3	99.1	98.8	99.1	99.0	99.2	99.5	99.3
14-17	90.9	93.5	92.1	91.0	92.9	91.9	90.8	94.1	92.3
Total	96.2	97.2	96.7	96.2	97.0	96.6	96.3	97.5	96.8
Religion									
Hindu	96.5	97.5	97.0	96.5	97.1	96.8	96.6	97.9	97.1
Muslim	96.1	96.3	96.2	96.4	96.8	96.7	95.8	95.7	95.8
Christian	98.7	98.4	98.6	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.3	98.5
Others	82.5	100.0	96.8	65.4	100.0	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	96.6	97.4	97.0	96.6	97.2	96.9	96.6	97.7	97.1
Caste									
Scheduled Castes	96.0	97.0	96.4	96.1	96.7	96.3	95.9	97.4	96.5
Scheduled Tribes	96.3	97.5	96.7	95.9	97.7	96.6	96.7	97.3	96.9
Other Backward Classes	97.1	97.6	97.4	97.1	97.4	97.2	97.1	97.9	97.5
Others	97.5	97.4	97.4	97.1	97.2	97.2	97.8	97.6	97.7
Total	96.6	97.4	97.0	96.6	97.2	96.9	96.6	97.7	97.1

TABLE 1.15 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT							
Percentage of villages with facility and health personnel by district, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.							
District	Number of villages having facility**						Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-Health Centre	PHCs	Any government health facility ¹	Anganwari Centre	VHNSC	
Thiruvallur	100.0	54.2	41.7	29.2	100.0	41.7	24
Chennai	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Kancheepuram	100.0	40.0	8.0	56.0	100.0	32.0	25
Vellore	100.0	57.6	36.4	30.3	100.0	45.5	33
Dharmapuri	100.0	65.9	36.4	22.7	95.5	34.1	44
Tiruvannamalai	100.0	56.0	32.0	24.0	100.0	28.0	25
Viluppuram	100.0	28.0	12.0	64.0	100.0	56.0	25
Salem	100.0	62.5	25.0	25.0	100.0	45.8	24
Namakkal	100.0	83.3	36.7	13.3	100.0	36.7	30
Erode	100.0	66.7	20.8	29.2	100.0	37.5	24
The Nilgiris	100.0	75.0	58.3	12.5	100.0	58.3	24
Coimbatore	100.0	60.0	24.0	28.0	96.0	60.0	25
Dindigul	100.0	79.4	41.2	20.6	97.1	38.2	34
Karur	100.0	64.7	44.1	17.6	100.0	50.0	34
Tiruchirappalli	96.0	68.0	16.0	32.0	100.0	56.0	25
Perambalur	100.0	52.0	44.0	28.0	96.0	20.0	25
Ariyalur	100.0	48.0	32.0	24.0	92.0	24.0	25
Cuddalore	100.0	41.2	17.6	41.2	100.0	50.0	34
Nagapattinam	100.0	59.1	36.4	22.7	100.0	22.7	44
Thiruvaur	93.2	43.2	9.1	54.5	97.7	45.5	44
Thanjavur	100.0	24.2	18.2	54.5	100.0	57.6	33
Pudukkottai	96.0	41.7	33.3	36.0	100.0	75.0	25
Sivaganga	90.9	38.6	25.0	43.2	95.5	38.6	44
Madurai	100.0	76.0	40.0	20.0	100.0	68.0	25
Theni	100.0	65.2	26.1	13.0	100.0	59.1	23
Virudhunagar	100.0	50.0	33.3	16.7	95.8	66.7	24
Ramanathapuram	97.7	45.5	29.5	40.9	95.5	45.5	44
Thoothukkudi	100.0	60.9	21.7	34.8	100.0	52.2	23
Tirunelveli	96.0	84.0	36.0	12.0	100.0	44.0	25
Kanniyakumari	100.0	65.2	60.9	4.3	100.0	13.0	23
Krishnagiri	97.6	64.3	40.5	31.0	95.2	28.6	42
Tiruppur	100.0	44.0	28.0	36.0	100.0	48.0	25
DLHS-4	98.7	56.3	30.9	30.5	98.4	43.5	924
DLHS-3	95.0	58.2	18.7	61.8	96.9	73.4	900

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases. ** Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/anganwari centre. ¹ Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. ² This information was collected from Sarpanch/Pradhan, PRI member, Gram Sevak, Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level. VHNSC = Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee.

TABLE 1.16 BIRTH REGISTRATION			
Proportion of children below age 5 years who have registered the birth with civil authority and received birth certificate, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.			
Background characteristics	Birth Registered	Having birth certificate¹	Number of children below 5 years**
Age of the children			
Below 1 year	84.8	83.7	2,077
1 to 2 years	89.5	92.3	2,335
3-4 years	90.0	93.5	4,192
Sex of the children			
Male	88.5	91.4	5,407
Female	89.2	91.4	4,926
Place of residence			
Rural	88.9	91.9	5,688
Urban	88.7	90.8	4,652
Religion			
Hindu	88.7	91.1	9,126
Muslim	88.7	93.6	624
Christian	91.0	93.7	587
Others	65.0	100.0	03
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled castes	88.0	91.3	3,606
Scheduled tribes	77.3	88.5	493
Other backward classes	90.3	91.7	5,799
Others	88.8	90.6	442
Total	88.8	91.4	10,340

¹Out of those registered. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 1.17 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Proportion of children below age 5 years whose birth have been registered with civil authority and received birth certificate, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Districts	Birth Registered			Received birth certificate ¹			Number of children below 5 years**
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Thiruvallur	88.6	70.9	80.1	90.5	86.6	88.8	350
Chennai	na	90.5	90.5	na	88.4	88.4	308
Kancheepuram	85.5	90.1	88.0	84.3	92.8	88.9	314
Vellore	84.9	84.2	84.6	90.7	88.6	89.9	450
Dharmapuri	87.2	91.2	88.5	88.0	93.3	89.7	402
Tiruvannamalai	83.8	85.0	84.5	89.3	74.5	81.3	296
Viluppuram	94.6	85.3	90.6	83.6	89.9	86.1	254
Salem	82.5	97.7	88.9	89.9	89.2	89.5	304
Namakkal	87.7	87.9	87.8	92.3	85.7	89.4	306
Erode	90.2	94.8	92.3	95.6	97.3	96.4	274
The Nilgiris	93.0	93.8	93.4	91.9	86.5	89.0	223
Coimbatore	86.6	92.8	90.1	94.9	84.3	88.7	240
Dindigul	92.1	93.5	92.8	93.8	95.2	94.6	306
Karur	89.6	88.5	89.2	94.3	92.9	93.8	344
Tiruchirappalli	86.8	94.5	90.8	89.6	95.6	92.9	267
Perambalur	89.2	84.9	87.2	93.8	95.9	94.8	269
Ariyalur	93.6	91.1	92.2	95.4	98.2	97.0	274
Cuddalore	86.5	84.4	86.0	96.4	91.1	95.1	323
Nagapattinam	88.0	79.6	84.8	93.1	91.3	92.5	407
Thiruvarur	86.5	86.0	86.3	92.0	92.6	92.2	388
Thanjavur	88.5	90.4	89.2	91.5	91.9	91.7	405
Pudukkottai	89.4	87.0	88.1	87.8	86.0	86.9	344
Sivaganga	94.1	99.3	95.8	95.3	96.2	95.6	499
Madurai	88.1	92.1	90.1	82.3	89.2	85.7	237
Theni	93.7	92.2	93.0	95.3	92.8	94.1	221
Virudhunagar	90.9	87.1	89.2	93.5	89.0	91.5	256
Ramanathapuram	87.3	93.7	89.3	92.9	90.3	92.0	452
Thoothukkudi	85.0	83.8	84.5	91.1	93.1	92.0	294
Tirunelveli	90.5	91.9	91.1	93.0	90.2	91.8	316
Kanniyakumari	98.7	92.1	95.5	95.4	92.2	93.9	321
Krishnagiri	91.6	78.1	87.2	90.8	96.8	92.6	455
Tiruppur	84.1	86.8	85.7	96.3	91.4	93.3	241
Tamil Nadu	88.9	88.7	88.8	91.9	90.8	91.4	10340

¹Out of those registered. ** Unweighted cases

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMAN & FERTILITY

TABLE 2.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

Percentage of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	2.1	2.5	1.6
20-24	10.7	11.6	9.7
25-29	17.3	17.8	16.8
30-34	17.9	17.2	18.6
35-39	19.6	19.6	19.7
40-44	16.1	15.2	17.0
45-49	16.4	16.1	16.6
Consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	19.3	22.8	15.8
18 years & above	80.7	77.2	84.2
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	17.7	18.1	17.3
5-9 years	16.7	16.5	16.8
10-14 years	17.1	16.5	17.6
15 or more years	48.6	48.9	48.3
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	33.4	40.1	26.6
Less than 5 years	3.4	3.8	2.9
5-9 years	28.3	28.3	28.3
10 or more years	34.9	27.8	42.1
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	29.4	34.4	24.3
Less than 5 years	3.7	4.2	3.1
5-9 years	29.2	30.8	27.5
10 or more years	37.7	30.6	45.1
Religion			
Hindu	89.6	93.6	85.6
Muslim	5.6	2.4	8.9
Christian	4.7	4.0	5.4
Others	0.1	0.0	0.1
Castes/tribes			
Scheduled castes	33.7	39.7	27.6
Scheduled tribes	5.2	5.9	4.5
Other backward classes	56.8	50.8	62.9
Others	4.3	3.6	5.0
(DLHS-4)**	38,692	20,874	17,818
(DLHS-3)**	26,684	15,865	10,819

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Percent distribution of ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	16.6	0.0	5.1	16.3	28.8	33.2	100.0	815
20-24	16.8	0.1	6.9	18.4	22.8	35.0	100.0	4136
25-29	20.3	0.3	11.1	19.4	19.3	29.7	100.0	6701
30-34	26.2	0.2	13.5	21.2	16.7	22.2	100.0	6921
35-39	38.3	0.5	17.0	16.1	12.8	15.3	100.0	7596
40-44	42.4	0.4	18.2	15.4	11.6	11.9	100.0	6182
45-49	51.6	0.4	18.2	13.4	9.0	7.4	100.0	6341
Place of residence								
Rural	39.7	0.4	15.5	16.6	13.6	14.1	100.0	20874
Urban	26.4	0.3	13.3	17.9	16.8	25.3	100.0	17818
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	79.8	0.4	8.1	5.9	3.5	2.4	100.0	11569
Less than 5 years	32.5	1.2	36.6	17.7	8.2	3.8	100.0	1437
5-9 years	19.1	0.4	25.6	28.7	15.9	10.4	100.0	11355
10 or more years	7.6	0.2	8.6	17.3	24.5	41.8	100.0	14331
Religion								
Hindu	34.3	0.3	14.2	16.8	15.2	19.1	100.0	34790
Muslim	24.2	0.2	19.3	24.7	15.3	16.4	100.0	2089
Christian	21.0	0.4	12.1	17.7	15.4	33.3	100.0	1783
Others	9.1	0.0	10.3	15.1	12.5	53.0	100.0	21
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	38.8	0.5	13.7	16.0	14.7	16.3	100.0	13169
Scheduled tribes	41.4	0.0	12.0	16.5	14.5	15.5	100.0	2049
Other backward classes	28.9	0.3	15.3	18.1	15.7	21.8	100.0	21831
Others	33.8	0.7	11.2	17.8	14.3	22.2	100.0	1643
Tamil Nadu	33.1	0.3	14.4	17.3	15.2	19.7	100.0	38692

Note: ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.3 BIRTH ORDER

Percent distribution of births[#] among ever married women age 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Distributi on of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Age group								
15-19	4.0	88.0	11.2	0.4	0.4	12.0	100.0	257
20-24	36.1	63.8	30.9	4.9	0.3	36.2	100.0	2259
25-29	40.5	40.7	44.6	12.3	2.4	59.3	100.0	2512
30-34	14.8	30.3	50.3	15.1	4.3	69.7	100.0	917
35-39	3.6	23.4	47.9	19.3	9.4	76.6	100.0	226
40-45	0.7	30.1	37.3	22.2	10.4	69.9	100.0	44
45-49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Place of residence								
Rural	54.3	48.6	37.8	10.9	2.7	51.4	100.0	3587
Urban	45.7	48.8	40.9	8.7	1.6	51.2	100.0	2636
Education								
Non-literate ^a	13.0	40.7	38.9	15.4	5.2	59.3	100.0	823
Less than 5 years	1.4	24.6	40.7	24.8	9.9	73.5	100.0	89
5-9 years	26.9	39.8	43.2	13.8	3.2	60.2	100.0	1682
10 or more years	58.7	55.1	37.5	6.5	0.9	44.9	100.0	3629
Religion								
Hindu	89.2	48.8	39.3	9.8	2.1	51.2	100.0	5566
Muslim	5.5	45.6	37.5	11.8	5.1	54.4	100.0	332
Christian	5.3	50.1	39.6	9.8	0.5	49.9	100.0	324
Caste/tribes								
Scheduled castes	34.8	46.6	38.8	11.9	2.8	53.4	100.0	2187
Scheduled tribes	4.9	52.0	35.1	11.5	1.4	48.0	100.0	309
Other backward classes	55.7	49.9	39.8	8.6	1.7	50.1	100.0	3443
Others	4.6	46.7	39.9	8.9	4.6	53.3	100.0	284
Tamil Nadu	100.0	48.7	39.2	9.9	2.2	51.3	100.0	6223

[#] Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate, but did not attend school are also included.

-- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.4 BIRTH ORDER BY DISTRICTSPercent distribution of births^{##} among ever married women age 15-49 years by birth order and districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Districts	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Thiruvallur	3.5	45.7	43.3	10.1	0.9	54.3	100.0	220
Chennai	2.9	51.2	42.6	4.4	1.8	48.8	100.0	188
Khancheepuram	2.4	47.3	45.5	5.4	1.8	52.7	100.0	151
Vellore	4.5	41.9	38.1	13.3	6.7	58.1	100.0	277
Dharmapuri	3.7	40.5	35.3	19.3	4.9	59.5	100.0	234
Tiruvannamalai	2.4	46.8	39.5	11.1	2.7	53.2	100.0	145
Viluppuram	2.8	49.3	34.9	13.9	1.9	50.7	100.0	180
Salem	3.1	43.8	44.1	8.2	3.9	56.2	100.0	194
Namakkal	3.2	51.8	40.0	7.7	0.5	48.2	100.0	195
Erode	2.4	50.7	40.0	8.8	0.6	49.3	100.0	145
Nilgiris	1.9	53.5	39.6	6.2	0.7	46.5	100.0	114
Coimbatore	2.6	55.9	42.3	1.8	0.0	44.1	100.0	158
Dindigul	3.1	51.2	40.7	6.6	1.5	48.8	100.0	190
Karur	3.4	55.8	36.4	7.3	0.5	44.2	100.0	209
Tiruchirappalli	2.3	48.0	42.4	7.8	1.7	52.0	100.0	142
Perambalur	2.7	50.0	37.3	9.6	3.1	50.0	100.0	166
Ariyalur	2.6	41.9	41.9	12.6	3.6	58.1	100.0	164
Cuddalore	3.2	46.3	40.9	11.5	1.2	53.7	100.0	198
Nagapattinam	3.8	50.4	34.2	12.2	3.2	49.6	100.0	238
Thiruvavarur	4.2	48.9	35.5	12.5	3.1	51.1	100.0	255
Thanjavur	3.0	48.4	38.2	10.7	2.7	51.6	100.0	195
Pudukkottai	3.6	50.1	36.9	8.9	4.1	49.9	100.0	225
Sivaganga	4.9	49.4	37.6	12.4	0.6	50.6	100.0	302
Madurai	2.5	46.0	42.2	9.8	2.0	54.0	100.0	152
Theni	2.4	59.1	34.7	4.9	1.3	40.9	100.0	148
Virudhunagar	3.1	48.5	39.7	10.9	.9	51.5	100.0	198
Ramanathapuram	4.5	49.4	37.1	11.7	1.8	50.6	100.0	282
Thoothukkudi	2.6	48.2	38.2	11.8	1.7	51.8	100.0	163
Thirunelveli	3.1	45.1	37.1	15.9	1.9	54.9	100.0	194
Kanniyakumari	2.9	51.2	44.5	4.4	0.0	48.8	100.0	178
Krishnagiri	4.6	44.9	41.7	8.8	4.6	55.1	100.0	286
Tiruppur	2.3	58.2	36.0	5.7	0.0	41.8	100.0	137
Tamil Nadu	100.0	48.7	39.1	10.0	2.2	51.3	100.0	6223

^{##} Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN

Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women age 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women age 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women age 40-49 years			
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**
Age Group								
15-19	0.53	0.30	0.24	815	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.04	0.55	0.48	4136	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.60	0.85	0.75	6701	na	na	na	na
30-34	1.96	1.03	0.93	6921	na	na	na	na
35-39	2.19	1.16	1.03	7596	na	na	na	na
40-44	2.30	1.22	1.09	6182	2.30	1.22	1.09	6182
45-49	2.43	1.31	1.12	6341	2.43	1.31	1.12	6341
Residence								
Rural	2.05	1.09	0.96	20874	2.52	1.35	1.18	6534
Urban	1.85	0.98	0.87	17818	2.22	1.19	1.04	5989
Education								
Non-literate ^a	2.19	1.18	1.01	13163	2.47	1.34	1.13	6051
Less than 5 years	2.40	1.30	1.10	1326	2.62	1.42	1.20	613
5-9 years	2.09	1.10	0.99	10984	2.41	1.27	1.14	3471
10 or more years	1.56	0.82	0.74	13219	2.02	1.06	.96	2388
Religion								
Hindu	1.95	1.04	0.91	34790	2.36	1.26	1.10	11289
Muslim	1.96	1.04	0.92	2089	2.56	1.32	1.24	604
Christian	1.94	1.04	0.90	1783	2.33	1.27	1.06	618
Others	1.72	0.90	0.82	21	(1.67)	(0.96)	(0.70)	10
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	2.06	1.10	0.96	13169	2.53	1.36	1.17	4048
Scheduled tribes	1.95	1.07	0.88	2049	2.35	1.32	1.03	623
Other backward classes	1.88	1.00	0.89	21831	2.28	1.21	1.08	7311
Others	1.95	1.05	0.90	1643	2.38	1.30	1.09	541
Tamil Nadu	1.95	1.04	0.91	38692	2.37	1.27	1.10	12523

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' and 'missing cases'. ^a Literate but not attend school are also included.
na = Not applicable. () Base on 10-20 unweighted cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.6 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Total percent	Number of pregnancies **
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion			
Age group									
15-19	786	19.1	94.5	3.2	0.7	1.6	100.0	267	
20-24	3998	18.4	96.6	1.3	0.6	1.4	100.0	2310	
25-29	6442	11.7	96.9	0.8	1.2	1.2	100.0	2551	
30-34	6531	4.9	97.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	100.0	928	
35-39	7047	1.8	95.0	1.1	0.8	3.1	100.0	233	
40-44	5502	0.9	95.5	2.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	45	
45-49	5431	0.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	08	
Place of resident									
Urban	19150	8.8	96.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	100.0	3650	
Rural	16587	7.3	96.9	1.3	0.7	1.1	100.0	2692	
Sex-composition of living children									
One son only	4238	8.4	96.6	1.8	0.8	0.8	100.0	1458	
One daughter only	3172	9.0	97.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	100.0	1220	
One son, one daughter only	8769	2.1	98.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	100.0	1466	
Two sons only	4307	2.3	99.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	703	
Three sons only	822	0.5	98.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	74	
Three daughters only	680	2.7	98.1	0.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	95	
Four and above	1933	0.9	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	106	
Woman's Education									
Non-literate ^a	11733	3.4	97.9	1.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	819	
Less than 5 years	1193	2.8	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	90	
5-9 years	10175	7.8	96.2	0.8	1.4	1.6	100.0	1728	
10 or more years	12636	11.6	96.6	1.2	0.9	1.3	100.0	3705	
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	10034	3.6	98.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	811	
Less than 5 years	1347	5.8	96.0	0.6	1.1	2.4	100.0	168	
5-9 years	10687	8.8	96.1	1.4	0.7	1.8	100.0	2052	
10 or more years	13669	10.5	96.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	100.0	3311	
Religion									
Hindu	32168	8.0	96.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	100.0	5686	
Muslim	1913	7.7	96.4	1.6	0.6	1.4	100.0	334	
Christian	1629	7.8	97.9	1.2	0.2	0.7	100.0	321	
Others	20	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	00	
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	12122	8.4	96.9	0.7	1.0	1.4	100.0	2227	
Scheduled tribes	1941	6.6	97.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	100.0	316	
Other backward classes	20177	8.0	96.3	1.4	0.9	1.4	100.0	3521	
Others	1497	7.1	97.8	1.5	0.3	.3	100.0	278	
Tamil Nadu	35737	8.0	96.7	1.1	0.9	1.3	100.0	6342	

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included, na= Not applicable.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women age 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to Districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Districts	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	
Thiruvallur	1184	3.1	99.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	220
Chennai	1122	2.7	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	187
Khancheepuram	1011	2.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	144
Vellore	1474	3.9	97.9	1.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	277
Dharmapuri	1468	4.3	98.4	1.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	236
Tiruvannamalai	1048	2.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	141
Viluppuram	1085	3.4	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	178
Salem	1120	2.4	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	192
Namakkal	1201	2.5	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	196
Erode	970	3.8	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	142
Nilgiris	931	2.4	95.6	1.1	1.7	1.6	100.0	118
Coimbatore	1093	2.4	97.2	0.6	1.0	1.1	100.0	162
Dindigul	1169	4.0	90.6	1.9	1.9	5.7	100.0	210
Karur	1078	3.3	93.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	100.0	221
Tiruchirappalli	842	2.1	90.0	1.9	3.2	4.8	100.0	155
Perambalur	957	3.1	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	166
Ariyalur	928	2.6	89.5	1.9	2.7	5.9	100.0	182
Cuddalore	1071	2.6	95.6	0.9	0.0	3.5	100.0	207
Nagapattinam	1403	4.0	97.6	0.3	0.3	1.7	100.0	238
Thiruvarur	1366	4.7	96.9	1.5	0.4	1.2	100.0	264
Thanjavur	1167	3.0	96.0	0.9	1.1	2.1	100.0	202
Pudukkottai	1039	3.6	92.5	4.5	1.3	1.7	100.0	238
Sivaganga	1288	3.5	94.8	1.3	2.0	1.9	100.0	306
Madurai	905	3.6	95.8	2.1	0.5	1.7	100.0	160
Theni	1044	2.8	98.5	0.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	144
Virudhunagar	1081	3.6	91.5	2.2	3.6	2.7	100.0	216
Ramanathapuram	1448	3.8	98.4	1.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	286
Thoothukkudi	896	2.6	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	162
Thirunelveli	884	2.9	98.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	100.0	193
Kanniyakumari	887	2.1	95.4	1.6	3.0	0.0	100.0	172
Krishnagiri	1615	4.0	97.1	1.9	0.3	0.7	100.0	290
Tiruppur	962	2.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	137
Tamil Nadu	35737	100.0	96.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	100.0	6342

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.8 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years by desire since January 2008 for additional child, by number of surviving children, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	24.8	10.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	5.5
Want another later ²	5.2	4.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.7
Want another, undecided when	12.2	6.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	3.3
Undecided	27.7	21.2	9.9	8.2	7.6	13.9
Want no more	11.3	18.1	12.6	10.0	13.9	13.2
Sterilized ³	3.0	16.3	68.0	74.3	70.4	50.8
Declared in fecund	13.8	12.5	6.9	6.6	7.3	8.9
Inconsistent response	1.9	10.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	2.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	4151	7409	15764	6454	1933	35737
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	15.2	24.0	34.8	29.0	13.2	21.5
Girl	7.0	24.6	14.3	13.5	18.5	16.6
Doesn't matter	43.4	31.4	25.8	24.5	25.8	35.5
Up to God	34.4	20.1	25.1	33.0	42.5	26.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women ^{4**}	1915	2458	459	65	23	4920

¹ Want next birth within 2 years. ² Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years. ³ Includes both female and male sterilization. ⁴ Includes women who want another/next child.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 3.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up ¹	Place of antenatal check-up ^b				Number of women **
		Government Health facility	health facility ² ICDS/Mobile unit	Private health facility ³	Others ⁴	
Age group						
15-19	94.3	81.2	2.1	27.4	0.4	250
20-24	91.0	80.7	1.2	26.6	0.3	2393
25-29	90.7	74.1	1.5	32.9	0.3	3531
30-34	90.3	63.9	1.4	42.8	0.3	1794
35+	89.3	63.3	1.4	41.5	0.7	637
No. of Living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	91.2	69.6	1.2	38.2	0.4	3451
2	90.8	74.2	1.3	32.6	0.3	3840
3	89.9	80.0	2.3	24.9	0.2	1053
4+	84.8	81.4	1.4	24.3	1.0	253
Residence						
Rural	92.0	80.6	1.8	26.9	0.4	4746
Urban	89.3	65.0	0.9	41.2	0.3	3859
Education						
Non literate ^a	83.6	88.3	1.7	15.5	0.5	1214
Less than 5 years	90.8	88.5	0.8	22.7	0.0	143
9-10 years	91.8	81.7	1.4	25.3	0.5	2390
10 or more years	91.9	65.3	1.3	42.1	0.2	4858
Religion						
Hindu	90.8	74.7	1.5	32.3	0.3	7652
Muslim	90.5	54.4	0.6	50.5	0.0	490
Christian	89.6	69.5	0.7	38.8	1.0	456
Others	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	92.4	83.3	1.9	22.6	0.4	2932
Scheduled tribes	91.1	79.7	5.3	23.6	1.3	426
Other backward classes	89.5	66.7	0.9	41.1	0.2	4870
Others	92.9	70.6	0.0	37.3	0.3	377
DLHS-4						
	90.7	73.2	1.4	33.7	0.3	8605
DLHS-3						
	98.9	61.1	NA	43.7	1.7	6443

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'. ^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ^b Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. ¹ Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home.

²Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. ³Includes private hospital/clinic.

⁴Includes own home, parents home, other home and other. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. NA: Not available.

** Unweighted cases,

TABLE 3.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

District	Any ANC Check up	Place of antenatal check-up				Number of Women**
		Government health facility ¹		Private health facility ²	Others ³	
		Health Facility	ICDS/Mobile Unit			
Thiruvallur	91.1	73.7	2.3	29.6	0.0	286
Chennai	80.9	66.9	0.3	39.1	0.3	286
Kancheepuram	98.2	81.4	3.5	25.0	0.4	207
Vellore	78.6	79.6	0.4	29.3	0.0	347
Dharmapuri	96.6	81.3	1.1	26.4	0.3	336
Tiruvannamalai	93.9	84.8	2.0	19.1	0.5	193
Viluppuram	97.2	90.1	0.4	16.1	0.0	230
Salem	96.5	70.6	1.1	33.3	0.0	271
Namakkal	96.6	71.1	0.0	34.5	0.0	244
Erode	98.2	59.1	0.0	44.7	0.9	246
Nilgiris	96.1	72.0	0.0	32.3	0.0	172
Coimbatore	86.0	75.1	0.5	33.8	0.0	235
Dindigul	93.5	74.1	4.7	33.5	3.5	268
Karur	95.2	75.8	0.8	30.0	0.7	279
Tiruchirappalli	93.5	73.6	1.0	33.2	0.0	206
Perambalur	90.2	68.6	0.0	36.8	0.0	230
Ariyalur	87.0	75.4	0.4	40.6	0.5	221
Cuddalore	87.8	78.2	0.8	29.7	0.0	259
Nagapattinam	98.0	74.0	1.5	35.9	1.2	324
Thiruvarur	91.7	72.9	0.0	31.2	0.0	355
Thanjavur	88.3	75.4	12.4	34.5	0.0	270
Pudukkottai	82.8	86.5	0.5	26.7	0.0	309
Sivaganga	91.5	73.9	1.3	32.8	0.0	422
Madurai	96.3	81.6	4.7	22.5	0.0	198
Theni	89.4	80.4	0.9	30.7	0.0	202
Virudhunagar	79.2	80.4	0.4	31.4	0.0	263
Ramanathapuram	95.6	64.8	1.8	39.9	0.6	402
Thoothukkudi	91.0	73.9	1.0	30.7	1.7	237
Tirunelveli	78.2	68.6	0.0	37.8	0.0	253
Kanniyakumari	93.9	45.9	0.0	59.3	0.4	257
Kirshnagiri	95.2	71.7	0.5	34.6	0.0	381
Tiruppur	77.2	66.2	1.4	43.5	0.0	216
DLHS-4	90.7	73.2	1.4	33.7	0.3	8605
DLHS-4	98.9	61.1	NA	43.7	1.7	6443

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.

¹ Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. ² Includes Private hospital/clinic. ³ Includes own home, parents home, other home and others. NA: Not available** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UPPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{##} who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested (Hb)	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	87.2	83.5	84.3	78.2	81.7	47.9	71.1	250
20-24	84.1	79.4	79.0	73.3	77.5	43.1	66.5	2393
25-29	83.6	79.2	77.3	70.7	75.2	42.4	65.6	3531
30-34	83.2	78.1	78.3	69.5	75.6	42.8	64.1	1794
35+	81.7	76.0	76.7	68.9	74.3	39.9	63.8	637
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	84.4	79.6	79.0	73.4	77.5	43.9	67.5	3451
2	84.1	79.7	79.0	71.1	76.1	42.8	65.7	3840
3	80.8	75.8	73.8	66.4	72.5	39.3	61.4	1053
4+	78.3	71.6	71.0	64.3	71.6	37.7	56.4	253
Residence								
Rural	84.0	80.4	79.6	72.4	76.8	41.5	66.4	4746
Urban	83.2	77.4	76.6	70.0	75.2	43.9	64.6	3859
Education								
Non- literate ^a	68.1	64.7	60.6	55.7	57.7	30.7	46.0	1181
Less than five years	83.5	79.7	79.8	69.8	75.1	42.6	64.2	2533
5-9 years	86.0	81.6	81.4	72.7	78.5	44.4	69.2	1904
10 or more years	86.3	81.1	80.8	74.3	79.3	44.7	68.6	2954
Religion								
Hindu	83.7	79.0	78.4	71.4	76.1	42.9	66.2	7652
Muslim	84.6	79.7	77.3	70.2	76.0	44.5	62.6	490
Christian	81.7	76.9	74.7	69.7	74.8	36.1	59.4	456
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	83.7	80.2	78.0	72.0	76.5	41.1	64.4	2932
Scheduled Tribes	80.5	73.2	69.3	66.3	67.0	35.0	54.8	426
Backward Classes	83.6	78.1	78.6	70.7	76.6	44.3	67.5	4870
Others	87.5	85.7	82.6	76.8	75.3	41.7	62.2	377
DLHS-4	83.6	78.9	78.1	71.2	76.0	42.6	65.6	8605
DLHS-3	97.6	90.6	95.4	95.6	96.1	93.0	78.4	6976

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses. ^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.-- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CAREPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{###} who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Nutrition for mother and child	Cleanliness at the time of delivery	Institutional delivery	Keep baby warm	Breast feeding	Advice for family planning		Number of Women**
						Spacing	Limiting	
Age group								
15-19	51.4	57.4	37.1	58.1	67.3	51.0	44.4	250
20-24	52.6	62.5	39.2	66.2	71.8	56.4	49.9	2393
25-29	55.5	62.9	40.2	65.2	71.8	59.0	55.1	3531
30-34	56.7	64.0	41.8	66.8	72.6	60.6	57.8	1794
35+	52.7	62.3	40.8	65.4	71.5	56.8	54.3	637
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	54.5	63.3	40.6	66.0	72.1	57.2	48.3	3451
2	55.8	63.7	40.3	66.2	72.5	59.4	57.9	3840
3	52.6	58.2	39.2	62.2	67.9	57.2	56.4	1053
4+	46.5	63.9	36.4	65.7	74.3	58.2	57.4	253
Residence								
Rural	55.1	62.7	39.7	65.5	73.1	57.7	53.5	4746
Urban	54.1	63.0	40.7	65.8	70.3	58.8	54.3	3859
Education								
Non-literate ^a	37.8	49.7	26.6	52.5	58.1	43.2	39.5	1181
Less than 5 years	63.8	66.0	50.4	69.4	77.1	64.2	66.2	2533
5-9 years	55.9	64.0	41.2	67.7	74.5	59.8	55.8	1904
10 or more year	57.5	65.1	42.4	67.4	73.4	60.6	55.8	2954
Religion								
Hindu	55.0	62.8	40.2	65.7	72.2	58.2	53.8	7652
Muslim	51.8	61.5	41.6	65.5	69.7	59.8	54.1	490
Christian	52.2	65.7	39.0	65.4	68.4	57.7	54.1	456
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	52.3	62.3	37.3	64.8	70.7	57.5	53.1	2932
Scheduled Tribes	45.4	58.3	35.3	60.3	65.4	49.2	46.8	426
Other backward classes	57.0	64.1	42.4	67.1	73.2	59.5	55.0	4870
Others	52.9	56.1	39.4	59.7	70.4	57.8	52.9	377
DLHS-4	54.7	62.8	40.2	65.6	71.8	58.2	53.9	8605
DLHS-3	94.9	92.8	89.4	90.5	96.3	85.1	85.3	6451

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

-- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{##} by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of ANC Check up				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of Women**
	No Check up	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	19.0	0.9	3.3	76.8	51.8	19.2	9.3	250
20-24	22.5	1.2	4.4	72.0	54.2	14.9	8.7	2393
25-29	23.5	1.0	4.8	70.8	54.4	14.5	7.8	3531
30-34	23.2	0.9	4.5	71.4	53.0	14.5	8.3	1794
35+	25.6	0.9	5.9	67.7	52.6	14.3	7.6	637
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	21.9	0.7	4.1	73.3	55.1	14.4	8.3	3451
2	23.3	1.3	5.0	70.4	54.0	14.5	8.3	3840
3	25.6	1.1	5.2	68.1	51.7	15.4	7.6	1053
4+	28.1	1.3	3.8	66.8	44.6	19.3	6.6	253
Residence								
Rural	22.8	1.3	4.8	71.1	52.7	15.3	9.0	4746
Urban	23.6	0.8	4.5	71.2	55.1	14.1	7.3	3859
Education								
Non-literate ^a	38.7	1.4	7.5	52.3	44.4	11.0	6.2	1181
Less than 5 years	20.4	1.4	3.0	75.2	54.2	17.1	10.4	2533
5-9 years	21.8	1.2	5.0	72.1	53.0	15.8	9.4	1904
10 or more year	20.2	0.8	3.8	75.2	56.6	15.0	8.0	2954
Religion								
Hindu	23.1	1.0	4.8	71.1	53.8	15.1	8.0	7652
Muslim	22.5	1.1	2.8	73.6	54.8	12.6	9.4	490
Christian	25.8	0.8	3.9	69.6	53.6	11.1	10.1	456
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	22.6	1.4	5.2	70.8	54.5	15.2	7.8	2932
Scheduled Tribes	34.3	3.2	9.2	53.2	49.1	10.7	5.0	426
Other backward classes	22.3	0.7	4.1	72.9	54.2	14.5	8.6	4870
Others	26.5	0.5	1.9	71.1	49.8	18.4	9.0	377
DLHS-4								
	23.2	1.0	4.6	71.2	53.9	14.7	8.2	8605
DLHS-3								
	1.6	0.3	2.5	95.6	76.8	21.1	0.9	6976

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

-- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (B) ANTENATAL CARE: TT, IFA AND ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{##} by the number of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup equivalent		Full ANC ^b	Number of Women ^{**}
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	100+ IFA tablets		
Age group							
15-19	12.1	12.0	75.9	0.8	41.5	36.7	250
20-24	17.2	10.3	72.6	1.1	42.8	38.1	2393
25-29	16.8	11.1	72.0	0.9	42.7	36.8	3531
30-34	18.3	10.1	71.7	0.2	41.5	36.1	1794
35+	19.2	10.9	70.0	0.6	40.6	34.1	637
No. of Living Children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	16.5	11.0	72.5	1.0	42.4	37.6	3451
2	17.2	10.2	72.6	0.5	42.4	36.5	3840
3	19.2	10.9	69.8	1.0	41.3	35.0	1053
4+	20.1	11.9	68.0	1.5	43.0	36.1	253
Residence							
Rural	15.4	11.0	73.7	1.0	41.9	36.3	4746
Urban	19.3	10.4	70.3	0.6	42.7	37.3	3859
Education							
Non literate ^a	32.8	13.5	53.7	0.6	31.2	23.1	1181
Less than 5 years	18.0	12.1	69.9	0.6	48.6	40.3	2533
5-9 years	14.9	10.4	74.6	0.7	41.8	36.6	1904
10 or more years	14.6	10.1	75.3	0.9	45.0	40.1	2954
Religion							
Hindu	17.2	10.3	72.4	0.7	42.3	36.8	7652
Muslim	16.8	13.4	69.8	1.9	43.8	38.7	490
Christian	17.9	13.6	68.5	0.6	40.9	35.2	456
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	16.9	12.5	70.6	0.8	42.9	36.1	2932
Scheduled tribes	18.3	21.9	59.8	0.4	32.1	24.1	426
Other backward classes	17.4	8.7	73.9	0.9	43.2	38.5	4870
Others	16.5	10.1	73.4	0.3	37.5	33.7	377
DLHS-4	17.3	10.7	72.1	0.8	42.3	36.8	8605
DLHS-3	2.8	7.3	89.9	4.0	61.2	51.8	6976

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.

-- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND PREGNACY COMPLICATIONSPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{##} who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

District/State	antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	three or more antenatal check-up	at least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup ¹	full antenatal check-up ²	Any complications	Number of Women**
Thiruvallur	59.6	76.1	83.6	63.6	54.9	51.7	286
Chennai	51.4	58.0	77.6	29.9	27.8	24.6	286
Kancheepuram	75.2	88.5	87.9	64.7	62.8	37.2	207
Vellore	42.2	53.3	69.8	39.8	30.2	48.2	347
Dharmapuri	51.8	70.6	88.9	52.9	47.2	37.3	336
Tiruvannamalai	44.8	55.3	83.3	40.6	31.2	35.7	193
Viluppuram	43.7	60.5	79.2	26.7	24.4	15.6	230
Salem	66.0	79.6	83.8	42.8	37.3	32.3	271
Namakkal	58.1	80.8	93.8	51.7	50.4	47.8	244
Erode	58.2	83.2	88.8	50.2	45.6	40.0	246
Nilgiris	54.8	72.8	91.3	49.3	47.6	38.8	172
Coimbatore	57.5	57.7	72.1	27.4	24.9	51.6	235
Dindigul	53.4	73.2	89.8	57.8	46.5	53.6	268
Karur	65.2	81.7	91.7	59.2	51.4	51.6	279
Tiruchirappalli	68.7	78.1	83.9	42.7	39.3	58.0	206
Perambalur	50.4	72.7	83.5	43.7	39.4	44.9	230
Ariyalur	61.2	73.1	78.6	27.2	22.2	76.2	221
Cuddalore	41.5	54.6	76.6	21.6	16.6	64.9	259
Nagapattinam	55.8	84.1	95.5	57.6	50.6	44.9	324
Thiruvallur	39.8	72.3	76.1	37.5	27.3	52.9	355
Thanjavur	49.8	69.6	79.7	23.2	18.1	48.2	270
Pudukkottai	53.2	61.5	73.0	20.9	18.0	61.5	309
Sivaganga	47.8	74.2	81.0	34.2	27.5	54.3	422
Madurai	66.3	91.0	88.4	54.8	52.2	47.9	198
Theni	53.5	72.0	83.9	31.4	29.4	30.5	202
Virudhunagar	68.5	66.3	74.3	27.1	26.3	40.3	263
Ramanathapuram	44.9	72.1	90.2	38.9	29.9	40.4	402
Thoothukkudi	43.2	61.6	87.1	51.2	36.7	47.2	237
Tirunelveli	48.1	61.4	71.4	37.7	29.2	51.8	253
Kanniyakumari	52.7	72.1	87.7	33.9	32.2	38.6	257
Kirshnagiri	64.6	84.2	85.2	65.2	64.1	37.9	381
Tiruppur	46.0	62.1	76.0	42.3	37.3	43.1	216
DLHS-4	53.9	71.2	82.7	42.3	36.8	45.5	8605
DLHS-3	76.8	95.6	97.3	61.2	51.8	47.8	6976

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.¹100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup. ² At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{###} according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Institutional delivery			Home delivery delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of SBA deliveries ²	Number of women**
	Government	Private	Total				
Age group							
15-19	72.1	26.7	98.7	0.4	0.0	98.7	250
20-24	70.4	28.3	98.8	0.4	0.1	98.9	2393
25-29	63.6	35.6	99.2	0.4	0.0	99.2	3531
30-34	54.1	45.4	99.5	0.3	0.1	99.5	1794
35+	52.6	44.4	97.0	1.1	0.6	97.4	637
No. of Living Children							
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	58.0	40.6	98.6	0.3	0.1	98.6	3451
2	64.1	35.3	99.4	0.3	0.0	99.4	3840
3	71.5	27.5	98.9	0.9	0.3	99.2	1053
4+	77.4	19.1	96.5	3.2	0.7	97.2	253
Residence							
Rural	69.5	29.4	98.9	0.5	0.2	99.0	4746
Urban	55.9	43.2	99.0	0.4	0.0	99.0	3859
Education							
Non literate ^a	81.2	17.2	98.4	0.8	0.1	98.5	1181
Less than 5 years	73.3	26.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2533
5-9 years	71.8	26.8	98.6	0.9	0.2	98.8	1904
10 or more years	53.9	45.4	99.3	0.1	0.0	99.2	2954
Religion							
Hindu	64.6	34.4	99.0	0.4	0.1	99.0	7652
Muslim	44.4	53.9	98.3	0.7	0.0	98.3	490
Christian	56.0	43.1	99.2	0.0	0.0	99.2	456
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/tribes							
Scheduled castes	74.8	24.0	98.8	0.5	0.1	98.9	2932
Scheduled tribes	72.2	26.9	99.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	426
Other backward classes	55.5	43.5	99.0	0.4	0.1	99.1	4870
Others	57.3	41.4	98.7	1.3	0.0	98.7	377
DLHS-4	62.9	36.0	99.0	0.4	0.1	99.0	8605
DLHS-3	NA	NA	94.0	5.7	1.5	95.5	6975

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0 as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc. ^{###}Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse, ² Skilled Birth Attendant, -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases,

TABLE 3.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATIONPercent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{##} who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery				Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) ^c		Number of women**	Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Number of women**
	Ambulance	Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others ¹	Institutional	Home			Govt.	Private	
Age group											
15-19	10.9	26.1	31.4	30.7	38.3	0.0	250	4208	5889	20486	94
20-24	11.2	28.8	25.9	33.3	34.3	22.3	2393	2488	6444	21450	917
25-29	9.6	32.1	24.2	33.4	30.8	0.0	3531	1761	7067	21683	1590
30-34	7.2	34.7	24.9	32.9	25.0	24.4	1794	2024	6495	20842	919
35+	6.8	33.6	26.6	30.5	21.0	26.0	637	1916	6551	20309	318
No. of Living Children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	0	7000	10000	2
1	10.0	35.8	22.9	30.5	29.8	9.9	3451	2384	7439	22683	1598
2	8.5	31.0	25.9	34.1	33.5	37.9	3840	1984	7108	20464	1608
3	10.0	23.4	30.1	35.6	21.6	0.0	1053	1561	5344	18216	503
4+	11.9	20.3	26.9	37.7	15.6	0.0	253	1053	4081	18902	127
Residence											
Rural	11.8	29.9	29.0	28.5	34.2	17.5	4746	2138	6989	21626	1962
Urban	6.7	33.5	21.2	37.8	25.7	7.3	3859	1963	6308	20955	1876
Education											
Non literate ^a	14.8	25.3	27.7	30.9	29.6	10.7	1181	1649	5075	15730	373
Less than 5	6.6	20.2	26.0	47.2	28.6	0.0	2533	2068	6310	23276	70
5-9 years	10.0	25.6	29.2	34.0	34.2	14.3	1904	1610	6374	19982	1003
10 or more years	7.8	36.5	22.7	32.6	28.2	15.4	2954	2300	7584	21979	2392
Religion											
Hindu	9.8	30.5	26.1	32.9	31.1	15.1	7652	2046	6785	21260	3343
Muslim	6.4	41.9	15.7	34.8	17.7	0.0	490	2047	6250	21255	267
Christian	5.4	40.0	22.0	32.3	26.7	--	456	2098	5906	20988	224
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	3000	0	31250	4
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled Castes	12.1	27.1	25.5	34.4	36.7	22.4	2932	1763	6729	21346	1136
Scheduled Tribes	14.7	33.5	30.0	21.0	30.6	-	426	1997	6451	18798	186
Other backward classes	7.5	34.0	24.9	32.9	26.6	10.2	4870	2183	6659	21231	2338
Others	6.8	34.4	22.1	35.7	23.7	0.0	377	1990	7677	23110	178
DLHS-4	9.4	31.7	25.2	33.0	30.1	13.5	8605	2050	6714	21261	3838
DLHS-3	0.6	25.1	4.2	70.4	23.2	17.8	6975	166	1431	7921	6173

Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to don't know or missing cases.

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ¹ Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ^c Percentage women who got JSY assistance. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT						
Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49) ^{###} according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13						
District/State	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of SBA Delivery ²	Mean Delivery cost	Number of Women ^{**}
Thiruvallur	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11839	286
Chennai	98.9	0.6	0.0	98.9	20862	286
Kancheepuram	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14392	207
Vellore	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13201	347
Dharmapuri	98.9	0.6	0.0	98.9	14544	336
Tiruvannamalai	99.0	0.5	0.0	99.0	11809	193
Viluppuram	98.7	0.5	0.5	99.2	8725	230
Salem	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13996	271
Namakkal	99.6	0.0	0.0	99.6	16336	244
Erode	98.4	0.4	0.0	98.4	13951	246
Nilgiris	98.9	0.6	0.6	99.4	17611	172
Coimbatore	99.5	0.0	0.0	99.5	18476	235
Dindigul	98.2	1.0	0.0	98.2	11276	268
Karur	97.8	1.8	0.0	97.8	16731	279
Tiruchirappalli	99.5	0.0	0.0	99.5	13553	206
Perambalur	99.5	0.0	0.0	99.5	15875	230
Ariyalur	99.2	0.4	0.4	99.6	15244	221
Cuddalore	98.1	0.9	0.4	98.6	12094	259
Nagapattinam	99.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	17299	324
Thiruvarur	99.1	0.9	0.0	99.1	17944	355
Thanjavur	99.1	0.4	0.0	99.1	18040	270
Pudukkottai	99.0	0.3	0.3	99.4	14581	309
Sivaganga	96.8	0.0	0.0	96.8	16565	422
Madurai	98.4	1.1	0.0	98.4	15804	198
Theni	98.4	0.5	0.0	98.4	19662	202
Virudhunagar	98.8	0.4	0.0	98.8	15852	263
Ramanathapuram	99.6	0.2	0.0	99.6	18828	402
Thoothukkudi	99.1	0.0	0.0	99.1	15181	237
Tirunelveli	97.7	1.4	1.1	98.8	13728	253
Kanniyakumari	99.2	0.0	0.0	99.2	17606	257
Kirshnagiri	98.2	1.2	0.0	98.2	15051	381
Tiruppur	98.6	0.0	0.0	98.6	14443	216
DLHS-4	99.0	0.4	0.1	99.0	15530	8605
DLHS-3	94.0	5.7	1.5	95.5	NA	6975

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.
^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. ² Skilled Birth Attendants.
^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERYPercent distribution of women (aged 15-49)^{###} according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reasons ^b										Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of knowledge	Other	
Age group											
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
20-24	11.5	0.0	10.8	25.5	0.0	NA	11.0	0.0	29.8	11.4	8
25-29	0.0	5.2	17.7	25.8	12.2	NA	14.8	11.7	0.0	12.5	14
30-34	17.9	0.0	0.0	43.2	0.0	NA	17.4	0.0	21.4	0.0	5
35+	11.3	11.5	0.0	22.7	13.8	NA	0.0	13.7	14.5	12.5	8
No. of Living Children											
0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--
1	0.0	0.0	19.4	20.2	0.0	NA	14.6	18.1	18.6	9.1	9
2	17.5	15.3	7.6	10.5	17.0	NA	0.0	0.0	22.4	9.7	11
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.2	12.1	NA	18.7	0.0	0.0	22.0	8
4+	10.5	0.0	12.3	34.2	0.0	NA	12.9	12.7	17.4	0.0	8
Residence											
Rural	3.6	7.2	16.2	32.2	9.0	NA	3.5	12.2	8.9	7.2	23
Urban	13.1	0.0	0.0	17.9	5.7	NA	22.9	0.0	24.9	15.5	13
Education											
Non literate ^a	--	--	--	--	--	NA	--	--	--	--	9
Less than 5 years	--	--	--	--	--	NA	--	--	--	--	0
5-9 years	0.0	0.0	15.4	18.8	0.0	NA	22.7	15.5	13.5	14.1	21
10 or more years	--	--	--	--	--	NA	--	--	--	--	6
Religion											
Hindu	8.1	4.9	11.0	29.6	8.6	NA	12.2	5.4	8.7	11.5	33
Muslim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	26.8	73.2	0.0	3
Christian	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--
Others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	18.7	5.6	6.6	42.4	7.4	NA	7.0	0.0	7.3	5.1	15
Scheduled tribes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	--
Other backward classes	0.0	4.7	10.8	21.3	10.2	NA	17.3	10.1	20.7	5.0	16
Others	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	20.3	17.7	45.4	5
DLHS-4	7.3	4.4	9.9	26.7	7.7	NA	11.0	7.5	15.1	10.4	36
DLHS-3	8.2	1.9	15.2	49.3	5.5	2.1	17.6	1.6	6.1	11.8	375

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases. NA: Not available. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)^{##} who had complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications						Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion/ high BP	
Age group								
15-19	10.4	35.4	26.3	68.4	22.1	11.4	3.7	250
20-24	11.2	15.9	26.5	58.1	17.3	17.4	6.6	2393
25-29	11.1	16.2	27.2	55.9	18.6	17.0	11.0	3531
30-34	11.1	24.1	25.1	56.0	21.0	20.2	12.2	1794
35+	9.5	11.0	29.7	55.0	13.8	18.8	4.8	637
No. of Living Children								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	12.8	15.3	26.4	57.1	18.3	17.4	7.8	3451
2	10.0	19.4	25.0	56.0	19.4	17.8	10.9	3840
3	8.8	19.9	33.0	63.9	18.5	19.5	9.4	1053
4+	8.7	33.2	35.6	43.8	9.4	15.0	8.8	253
Residence								
Rural	11.6	17.1	27.6	57.4	18.2	20.3	7.4	4746
Urban	10.4	19.0	25.6	56.1	18.9	14.7	11.8	3859
Number of ANC Visits								
0	8.0	9.1	30.5	55.4	17.3	12.2	7.6	1984
1	25.1	4.5	30.6	54.7	12.0	20.4	0.0	91
2	14.1	26.7	19.4	59.1	10.3	12.1	0.0	402
3+	11.5	19.7	26.3	57.0	19.6	19.4	10.8	6128
Delivery								
Normal	8.0	17.2	34.7	67.5	12.0	9.1	6.7	5866
Caesarean	17.4	18.8	18.6	45.8	25.1	26.5	12.1	2713
By Instrument or Assisted	(20.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Place of Delivery								
Government facility	9.8	15.0	28.6	60.8	19.6	16.1	7.8	5444
Private facility	13.1	21.9	23.8	50.8	17.6	20.3	11.6	3069
Home	9.8	23.7	73.1	76.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	36
Other	(6.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
DLHS-4	11.0	17.9	26.7	56.8	18.5	17.8	9.4	8605
DLHS-3	37.6	55.7	19.9	36.6	18.4	9.5	4.4	6976

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases.

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. (), Based on 10-20 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 3.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONSPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{##} who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012 -13.

Background characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post delivery complication				Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	
Age group						
15-19	12.3	58.1	30.0	12.8	35.4	250
20-24	14.7	45.8	43.1	19.8	33.0	2393
25-29	13.8	45.2	47.5	20.6	29.4	3531
30-34	13.6	49.1	48.6	23.9	32.9	1794
35+	12.9	48.6	42.1	27.2	31.0	637
No. of Living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	13.8	46.5	44.3	18.8	32.9	3451
2	13.9	46.3	45.7	22.2	30.9	3840
3	14.8	46.6	48.2	24.4	29.2	1053
4+	11.0	62.8	53.1	29.1	25.5	253
Residence						
Rural	15.5	45.2	48.7	20.3	32.1	4746
Urban	12.2	48.8	41.5	22.8	30.5	3859
Delivery						
Normal	12.7	49.4	46.0	23.9	33.8	5866
Caesarean	16.5	41.9	45.0	17.2	27.6	2713
By Instrument or Assisted	(20.0)	(100.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Place of Delivery						
Government facility	14.2	48.4	47.0	21.4	31.1	5444
Private facility	13.4	43.2	43.4	21.0	32.1	3069
Home	10.4	46.7	0.0	25.8	48.2	36
Others	7.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	16
Who Conducted the Last Delivery						
Doctor	--	--	--	--	--	4
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	--	--	--	--	--	6
Dai	(9.1)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Relatives/Friends	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22
None	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
DLHS-4	13.9	46.7	45.6	21.3	31.4	8605
DLHS-3	18.8	41.7	54.9	9.3	25.2	6451

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases.-- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERYPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{##} whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery at Home	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 14 to 42 days after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group					
15-19	62.5	100.0	65.8	66.6	250
20-24	59.6	11.4	62.6	63.5	2393
25-29	61.1	29.7	64.9	66.0	3531
30-34	63.1	24.4	66.1	66.8	1794
35+	58.0	63.5	61.9	62.2	637
No. of Living Children					
0	--	--	--	--	8
1	61.1	62.1	64.4	65.5	3451
2	62.4	47.1	65.6	66.4	3840
3	56.3	0.0	60.2	61.2	1053
4+	56.0	12.3	60.0	60.4	253
Residence					
Rural	60.0	33.3	62.9	64.0	4746
Urban	62.0	31.8	65.8	66.5	3859
Education					
Non literate ^a	52.0	21.0	54.8	55.3	1181
Less than 5 years	59.8	0.0	61.9	64.2	2533
5-9 years	60.0	27.1	63.2	64.1	1904
10 or more years	63.6	69.1	67.2	68.2	2954
Religion					
Hindu	61.6	36.4	64.8	65.7	7652
Muslim	55.3	0.0	60.5	60.8	490
Christian	55.9	--	59.9	61.0	456
Others	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	60.3	21.7	64.3	65.2	2932
Scheduled tribes	64.9	--	67.2	67.6	426
Other backward classes	61.0	40.0	64.1	65.1	4870
Others	61.7	38.9	63.1	63.6	377
DLHS-4	60.9	32.7	64.3	65.2	8605
DLHS-3	85.9	25.9	89.2	74.7	6975

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

-- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases

TABLE 3.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD						
Percentage of women (aged 15-49) ^{###} who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.						
Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	43.1	45.8	10.4	12.3	52.5	250
20-24	46.9	53.6	11.2	14.7	54.7	2393
25-29	44.9	52.0	11.1	13.8	52.5	3531
30-34	45.7	52.5	11.1	13.6	58.8	1794
35+	44.2	47.3	9.5	12.9	52.0	637
No. of living Children						
0	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	49.3	53.6	12.8	13.8	58.1	3451
2	43.5	51.8	10.0	13.9	52.4	3840
3	42.1	47.0	8.8	14.8	50.0	1053
4+	37.3	51.6	8.7	11.0	45.9	253
Residence						
Rural	45.6	53.1	11.6	15.5	55.3	4746
Urban	45.4	51.0	10.4	12.2	53.3	3859
Education						
Non literate ^a	39.1	41.0	6.7	15.0	46.9	1181
Less than five years	42.2	49.5	13.5	12.2	65.9	2533
5-9 years	45.7	52.3	11.5	13.9	57.1	1904
10 or more years	47.1	54.3	11.7	13.6	54.9	2954
Religion						
Hindu	45.6	52.5	11.2	13.9	54.6	7652
Muslim	43.2	48.2	9.4	13.2	56.4	490
Christian	47.4	48.5	8.7	13.7	48.7	456
Others	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	48.5	47.8	11.3	15.7	49.3	2932
Scheduled tribes	54.5	47.7	10.0	15.0	56.4	426
Other backward classes	43.7	55.3	10.6	12.8	58.1	4870
Others	35.7	52.0	14.7	12.2	50.9	377
DLHS-4	45.5	52.1	11.0	13.9	54.4	8605
DLHS-3	47.8	67.3	37.6	18.8	74.1	6451

^{###} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.

¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. ² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)^{##} who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Districts	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Thiruvallur	51.7	40.2	8.1	13.1	25.2	286
Chennai	24.6	64.8	3.2	4.6	83.4	286
Kancheepuram	37.2	65.6	3.8	9.0	63.4	207
Vellore	48.2	44.2	10.2	13.1	40.0	347
Dharmapuri	37.3	54.2	3.1	6.3	47.1	336
Tiruvannamalai	35.7	48.8	3.8	3.3	40.9	193
Viluppuram	15.6	82.9	3.6	5.9	100.0	230
Salem	32.3	48.3	6.2	9.0	49.0	271
Namakkal	47.8	46.1	3.9	7.1	54.9	244
Erode	40.0	68.6	15.9	9.5	81.5	246
Nilgiris	38.8	51.0	1.9	10.3	72.8	172
Coimbatore	51.6	31.9	4.7	9.7	49.6	235
Dindigul	53.6	57.0	15.2	18.6	58.3	268
Karur	51.6	58.8	17.2	19.5	72.7	279
Tiruchirappalli	58.0	55.6	26.0	23.4	60.7	206
Perambalur	44.9	42.8	8.9	7.8	44.5	230
Ariyalur	76.2	62.9	34.5	35.3	61.4	221
Cuddalore	64.9	45.2	20.9	30.3	46.7	259
Nagapattinam	44.9	54.0	11.8	8.2	52.1	324
Thiruvarur	52.9	68.4	16.1	18.6	73.5	355
Thanjavur	48.2	63.3	17.4	18.3	78.5	270
Pudukkottai	61.5	47.2	22.5	24.9	39.9	309
Sivaganga	54.3	56.2	16.8	19.2	63.9	422
Madurai	47.9	60.0	9.6	10.2	73.5	198
Theni	30.5	46.5	12.3	12.0	69.9	202
Virudhunagar	40.3	42.5	7.9	17.8	37.3	263
Ramanathapuram	40.4	41.2	5.5	13.0	33.5	402
Thoothukkudi	47.2	31.6	5.4	9.4	36.1	237
Tirunelveli	51.8	47.8	15.1	21.3	33.8	253
Kanniyakumari	38.6	44.6	4.3	7.5	60.8	257
Kirshnagiri	37.9	57.8	7.4	15.3	52.4	381
Tiruppur	43.1	58.7	7.2	9.3	56.5	216
DLHS-4	45.5	52.1	11.0	13.9	54.4	8605
DLHS-3	47.8	67.3	37.6	18.8	74.1	6451

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.

¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. ² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.16 AWARENESS OF THE DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORNPercentage of women (aged 15-49)^{##} who had awareness of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristic	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Blue tongue & Lips	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	12.5	12.4	5.7	5.3	6.1	16.0	9.1	250
20-24	13.4	16.3	7.0	7.4	9.3	21.2	13.7	2393
25-29	16.4	17.7	7.8	8.5	9.8	23.1	15.3	3531
30-34	15.4	17.9	8.2	8.5	10.2	22.4	15.8	1794
35+	16.6	17.2	7.9	8.7	11.8	24.0	15.3	637
Children ever born								
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	16.4	19.3	8.6	9.3	10.5	23.7	15.8	3451
2	14.9	15.8	7.1	7.6	9.7	21.2	14.4	3840
3	13.2	15.6	6.3	6.4	8.5	21.4	12.7	1053
4+	14.5	17.0	6.9	6.7	6.9	23.7	15.7	253
Residence								
Rural	14.8	16.9	6.9	7.1	9.0	21.9	13.8	4746
Urban	15.8	17.5	8.3	9.2	10.7	22.7	15.8	3859
Education								
Non literate ^a	7.7	9.5	3.4	4.1	4.7	14.4	8.0	1181
Less than 5 years	18.4	19.1	8.4	7.2	16.6	24.7	18.4	2533
9-10 years	15.1	17.6	7.0	7.4	9.4	22.7	14.8	1904
10 or more years	17.1	18.8	8.9	9.5	11.1	23.9	16.4	2954
Religion								
Hindu	15.4	17.3	7.7	8.3	9.9	22.5	14.6	7652
Muslim	11.5	13.4	5.6	5.3	6.9	19.7	13.6	490
Christian	17.5	20.3	8.0	8.5	10.9	21.6	18.8	456
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	16.2	17.8	7.4	7.9	9.5	23.1	14.8	2932
Scheduled tribes	9.9	10.5	3.4	4.3	4.7	15.0	6.5	426
Other backward classes	15.4	17.6	8.0	8.5	10.5	22.4	15.6	4870
Others	12.1	14.3	8.4	9.5	8.3	22.1	13.6	377
DLHS-4								
	15.3	17.2	7.6	8.1	9.8	22.3	14.8	8605
DLHS-3								
	46.9	40.5	32.7	27.2	39.4	58.8	56.1	6451

^{##} Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

-- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

CHILD HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 4.1 TIMING AND CHILDHOOD CHECK-UPS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Place of check-up ⁴				Total	Number of children ^{4**}
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others		
Age group								
15-19	72.8	250	70.3	29.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	185
20-24	70.9	2047	70.3	29.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1468
25-29	70.8	2325	58.5	41.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1654
30-34	72.9	873	53.8	46.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	638
35-39	67.8	223	50.7	49.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	152
40-44	65.5	45	44.2	55.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	30
45-49	--	8	--	--	--	--	--	6
Residence								
Rural	71.0	3306	67.8	32.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2371
Urban	71.1	2465	55.5	44.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1762
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	75.7	777	87.2	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	596
Less than 5 years	68.3	69	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	47
5-9 years	68.5	1550	72.8	27.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1071
10 or more years	71.3	3375	53.4	46.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2419
Religion								
Hindu	71.2	5157	63.4	36.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3698
Muslim	69.7	315	42.2	57.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	223
Christian	69.9	298	57.7	42.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	211
Others	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	72.6	2000	73.6	26.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1458
Scheduled Tribes	78.5	287	61.8	38.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	227
Other Backward Classes	69.7	3232	55.5	44.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2271
Others	68.2	252	51.4	48.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	177
DLHS-4	71.1	5771	62.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4133
DLHS-3	85.0	5801	55.4	43.8	0.0	--	100.0	4878

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

¹ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.

² Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.

³ Includes Doctor ASHA and ANM/Nurse.

⁴ Among those Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth.

-- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING

Percentage of youngest living child born since 01.01.2008 aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrums/ <i>Khees</i> ^b	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	85.3	73.7	90.4	2.4	250
20-24	87.3	69.8	91.4	3.6	2047
25-29	87.2	68.3	90.1	5.4	2325
30-34	89.4	67.3	91.1	5.1	873
35-39	80.5	60.2	84.6	6.3	223
40-44	84.8	71.5	87.8	5.7	45
45-49	--	--	--	--	08
Residence					
Rural	87.3	68.8	90.8	4.3	3306
Urban	87.1	68.4	90.2	4.9	2465
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	76.9	75.2	89.4	3.5	777
Less than 5 years	90.6	65.0	87.7	8.3	69
5-9 years	88.0	67.4	90.7	4.5	1550
10 or more years	89.1	67.8	90.7	4.8	3375
Religion					
Hindu	87.1	68.6	90.4	4.7	5157
Muslim	86.5	66.7	89.1	4.5	315
Christian	89.5	70.0	92.9	3.7	298
Others	--	--	--	--	01
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	86.4	70.3	90.9	4.5	2000
Scheduled Tribes	87.5	77.1	93.3	3.3	287
Other Backward Classes	87.7	66.9	89.8	4.8	3232
Others	87.1	68.2	92.6	4.5	252
DLHS-4	87.2	68.6	90.5	4.6	5771
DLHS-3	94.2	76.1	93.4	6.6	5801

¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ^b Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. --Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years who had exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹				Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food	Solid/semi-solid food	
<2	49.9	3.6	2.5	3.2	3.2	220
2-3	51.4	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.3	402
4-5	46.2	3.8	3.6	3.3	4.0	413
6-8	30.3	9.2	13.0	9.1	14.8	548
9-11	19.2	20.3	26.7	24.7	29.5	516
12-17	17.0	20.5	27.2	23.7	30.8	1041
18-23	8.5	22.1	31.7	27.5	35.7	951
24-35	5.7	26.2	31.3	29.6	35.9	1680
6-9	26.3	10.9	15.6	11.7	17.5	731
6-35 ²	13.1	21.5	27.9	25.0	31.6	4736

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. ¹ Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food. ² Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

Percentage of youngest living child born since 01.01.2008 aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	57.0	74
20-24	50.8	397
25-29	52.3	365
30-34	53.4	114
35-39	(52.6)	19
40-44	--	04
45-49	--	01
Residence		
Rural	51.3	552
Urban	53.4	422
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	51.7	126
Less than 5 years	(50.0)	16
5-9 years	49.0	244
10 or more years	53.8	588
Religion		
Hindu	53.4	893
Muslim	45.9	41
Christian	33.8	40
Others	--	--
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	51.5	340
Scheduled Tribes	40.5	54
Other Backward Classes	52.0	539
Others	76.5	41
DLHS-4	52.3	974
DLHS-3	61.7	890

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Districts	Children received Colostrums/ <i>Khees</i> ^a	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Thiruvallur	86.5	77.0	93.8	2.3	193
Chennai	89.8	69.0	94.8	3.2	170
Khancheepuram	82.9	73.8	95.8	1.6	134
Vellore	83.0	79.6	93.2	3.5	246
Dharmapuri	91.6	73.2	95.7	1.6	207
Tiruvannamalai	83.5	82.3	95.7	1.5	128
Viluppuram	79.5	75.2	90.7	1.1	167
Salem	81.0	42.4	91.5	7.4	171
Namakkal	93.5	80.9	95.3	2.1	179
Erode	88.4	40.5	95.1	3.7	138
Nilgiris	87.9	72.4	90.5	3.9	109
Coimbatore	78.6	78.0	95.1	2.7	155
Dindigul	86.7	75.3	86.5	4.7	193
Karur	87.8	60.6	90.4	3.9	201
Tiruchirappalli	78.9	62.0	81.2	8.9	144
Perambalur	90.5	77.6	88.6	4.1	149
Ariyalur	83.4	61.3	81.0	9.8	158
Cuddalore	89.8	74.6	90.1	2.6	183
Nagapattinam	90.2	67.5	90.2	5.1	219
Thiruvarur	89.4	77.3	90.4	4.5	236
Thanjavur	90.8	67.6	88.0	5.6	178
Pudukkottai	87.4	64.7	88.1	4.3	226
Sivaganga	87.1	51.4	84.8	8.2	288
Madurai	86.2	65.1	90.6	4.5	139
Theni	89.2	66.5	88.9	8.2	138
Virudhunagar	84.9	70.7	89.1	2.4	189
Ramanathapuram	89.8	75.0	90.8	3.9	264
Thoothukkudi	91.2	63.6	86.4	7.7	149
Thirunelveli	92.8	59.5	92.5	6.9	168
Kanniyakumari	87.9	70.7	87.0	8.5	169
Krishnagiri	89.7	68.9	94.1	3.0	259
Tiruppur	84.2	71.3	92.0	5.8	124
DLHS-4	87.2	68.6	90.5	4.6	5771
DLHS-3	94.2	76.1	93.4	6.6	5720

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. ^a Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. ¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN													
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.													
Background characteristics	DPT			Polio			Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**		
	BCG	1	2	3	0	1						2	3
Residence													
Rural	89.3	93.1	85.7	74.7	8.8	91.9	89.4	82.1	82.4	58.6	1.9	43.8	1163
Urban	89.6	93.3	86.6	71.8	11.0	90.9	87.5	76.0	81.6	53.1	2.2	38.6	783
Sex of child													
Male	90.4	94.5	87.7	74.0	10.7	92.7	90.0	80.9	83.7	57.3	1.7	42.2	1043
Female	88.3	91.8	84.3	72.8	8.7	90.1	86.8	77.9	80.1	55.0	2.3	40.8	903
Birth order													
1	89.5	93.9	87.0	74.1	7.6	91.2	87.8	80.3	82.0	56.6	2.1	43.3	909
2	90.4	93.2	86.0	73.4	12.4	92.8	90.2	74.8	82.9	57.0	1.7	40.9	785
3	85.0	90.9	84.1	72.2	10.7	89.0	86.3	77.6	81.6	54.2	2.0	36.8	210
4+	90.8	90.7	78.9	67.1	4.6	86.7	84.7		68.8	43.0	4.7	37.9	42
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	80.5	85.1	77.3	64.0	9.4	83.8	81.8	71.9	75.8	49.7	8.8	31.0	246
Less than 5 years	100.0	100.0	91.0	79.5	14.9	96.1	91.0	86.5	80.3	65.0	0.0	34.8	27
5-9 years	90.8	94.8	87.6	74.9	10.6	93.2	90.9	81.0	83.9	57.3	0.7	42.6	532
10 or more years	90.4	94.0	87.2	74.7	9.4	92.2	88.8	80.2	82.5	56.9	1.3	43.4	1141
Religion													
Hindu	89.3	92.9	85.9	73.9	9.9	91.5	88.6	79.7	82.2	56.5	2.0	41.7	1741
Muslim	95.3	97.7	85.3	67.8	9.5	93.3	89.0	78.1	84.7	53.3	0.0	37.8	111
Christian	83.7	93.3	91.0	71.4	8.6	88.8	86.6	77.5	75.9	53.4	4.1	43.4	93
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	89.9	93.8	87.1	75.6	11.4	92.0	91.0	83.1	83.4	59.2	2.3	42.1	699
Scheduled Tribes	83.3	85.7	78.0	64.9	8.1	85.6	76.3	71.1	73.8	49.2	3.7	37.4	107
Other Backward Classes	89.5	93.7	86.1	72.8	8.8	91.8	88.3	78.5	81.9	54.8	1.7	41.8	1066
Others	91.6	91.7	87.9	74.8	11.3	91.6	86.0	71.4	81.8	58.5	1.4	38.4	74
DLHS-4													
DLHS-4	89.4	93.2	86.1	73.5	9.8	91.5	88.5	79.5	82.0	56.2	2.0	41.5	1946
DLHS-3	99.5	98.6	96.3	89.5	1.1	99.6	97.9	90.5	95.5	81.6	0.2	38.0	2021

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.
¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio "0") and measles. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.7 STATUS OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin-A supplementation by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Districts	Vaccination card seen	Vaccination Status						Percentage received any dose of Vitamin-A ²	Number of children**
		BCG	DPT3	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
Thiruvallur	41.0	93.2	66.4	74.2	78.4	49.8	5.0	75.1	63
Chennai	30.1	96.4	78.0	89.2	91.8	73.2	1.9	51.1	52
Khancheepuram	45.2	86.4	75.4	84.3	80.3	64.1	6.9	59.5	49
Vellore	47.9	90.8	89.6	90.7	87.3	75.2	2.6	65.6	74
Dharmapuri	51.9	87.8	68.9	81.4	77.8	55.8	2.9	60.2	72
Tiruvannamalai	24.1	85.4	69.3	83.1	78.7	60.4	9.8	65.8	44
Viluppuram	19.6	90.8	73.6	82.3	86.2	55.7	0.0	60.2	54
Salem	36.2	86.0	64.3	59.5	72.6	37.1	1.8	47.5	57
Namakkal	59.5	92.9	80.8	86.9	80.9	65.8	1.5	55.4	58
Erode	49.2	83.3	72.6	75.3	76.0	60.5	0.0	58	40
Nilgiris	48.1	100.0	75.1	87.6	90.4	69.7	0.0	75.2	34
Coimbatore	37.3	82.6	73.6	77.7	72.4	50.4	5.0	53.4	47
Dindigul	44.1	96.3	86.3	84.4	84.7	66.2	0.0	72.5	55
Karur	49.5	86.9	86.5	79.9	89.7	61.2	0.0	62.6	65
Tiruchirappalli	46.5	97.7	65.3	62.9	80.3	43.6	0.0	71.5	45
Perambalur	42.9	94.2	72.9	80.6	81.8	54.9	2.1	72	55
Ariyalur	37.1	79.6	69.8	76.8	79.5	49.9	1.4	43.5	60
Cuddalore	44.9	91.7	62.4	75.1	73.9	47.2	0.0	77.7	51
Nagapattinam	48.5	94.5	80.4	82.9	82.9	57.4	1.4	67.1	70
Thiruvarur	32.1	85.7	63.1	83.2	86.1	49.8	0.7	68.5	91
Thanjavur	41.9	94.3	84.4	87.5	89.5	70.9	2.8	76.1	69
Pudukkottai	49.1	72.3	71.5	76.6	67.1	36.1	0.0	59.4	60
Sivaganga	50.9	89.5	75.0	78.4	85.4	56.1	0.0	60.2	113
Madurai	36.9	88.6	69.0	81.8	83.2	57.2	6.7	65.2	49
Theni	29.8	95.8	75.3	89.3	93.4	68.6	2.3	66.8	44
Virudhunagar	26.4	84.3	66.2	70.4	71.6	39.7	1.6	44.7	71
Ramanathapuram	43.6	95.2	77.4	83.7	83.1	64.2	2.1	78.5	101
Thoothukkudi	37.9	85.7	64.9	85.6	84.0	56.3	3.2	74	59
Thirunelveli	33.5	88.7	66.2	69.1	86.3	47.4	0.0	66.8	58
Kanniyakumari	60.6	84.3	62.6	58.8	70.0	35.2	5.3	49.6	57
Krishnagiri	36.4	90.7	86.0	88.5	90.2	72.1	0.0	59.4	88
Tiruppur	41.1	91.3	64.5	70.9	81.5	44.9	2.1	71.8	41
DLHS-4	41.5	89.4	73.5	79.5	82.0	56.2	2.0	63.6 [#]	1946
DLHS-3	38.0	99.5	89.5	90.5	95.5	81.6	0.2	77.5	2021

Note. Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. ¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. ² Children aged 12-35 months. [#] Percentage in fact sheet children aged 9-35 months. ^{**} Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION

Percentage of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination						Number of children**
	Government health sector				Private health sector ¹	Others	
	Anganwadi Centre	Sub-Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility			
Residence							
Rural	6.9	3.7	29.4	55.6	17.0	0.0	3007
Urban	3.5	2.7	15.5	55.5	30.5	0.0	2268
Sex of the child							
Male	5.4	3.1	23.7	54.1	24.5	0.0	2840
Female	5.3	3.4	22.2	57.3	21.8	0.0	2435
Birth order							
1	4.9	3.3	21.6	54.6	25.7	0.0	2409
2	5.6	3.1	23.7	55.9	22.2	0.1	2178
3	5.6	3.6	24.6	58.4	17.6	0.0	566
4+	8.4	2.6	29.9	54.8	18.4	0.0	122
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	4.7	4.3	19.4	69.1	11.2	0.0	628
Less than 5 years	3.1	4.6	32.0	53.9	12.6	0.0	66
5-9 years	5.6	3.2	28.1	59.0	14.4	0.1	1432
10 or more years	5.4	3.0	21.2	51.4	29.8	0.0	3146
Religion							
Hindu	5.6	3.3	23.3	56.3	21.9	0.0	4705
Muslim	3.2	4.1	16.6	46.7	39.4	0.0	291
Christian	3.2	1.8	23.9	52.7	28.0	0.0	278
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	5.3	4.1	24.7	59.0	16.6	0.1	1835
Scheduled Tribes	2.1	1.8	18.8	64.5	21.3	0.0	232
Other Backward Classes	5.7	2.9	22.5	53.1	26.9	0.0	2986
Others	3.6	1.6	19.0	51.2	29.9	0.0	222
DLHS-4	5.3	3.2	23.0	55.6	23.2	0.0	5275
DLHS-3	--	15.7	22.3	55.2	25.1	0.8	5818

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

¹ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.

--Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN				
Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.				
Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A ^{##}	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children ^{**}
Age of the child				
9-23 months	57.9	58.7	75.0	2449
24-35 months	67.1	66.5	79.2	1648
Residence				
Rural	63.7	61.3	75.9	2362
Urban	59.2	63.2	77.6	1735
Sex of the child				
Male	62.1	62.9	77.0	2180
Female	61.1	61.3	76.4	1917
Birth order				
1	62.2	42.4	78.5	1830
2	61.5	34.7	76.3	1708
3	61.9	33.5	72.9	456
4+	51.6	27.6	66.9	103
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	54.5	63.1	61.5	561
Less than 5 years	55.1	57.2	77.7	47
5-9 years	63.4	63.8	78.4	1136
10 or more years	62.5	61.2	79.4	2353
Religion				
Hindu	61.8	61.6	76.8	3646
Muslim	61.7	69.3	76.0	233
Christian	59.1	62.3	76.3	217
Others	--	--	--	1
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	63.8	61.3	75.7	1406
Scheduled Tribes	64.9	68.1	71.4	204
Other Backward Classes	60.7	62.4	78.3	2305
Others	53.8	58.2	69.5	182
DLHS-4	61.6	62.1	76.7	4097
DLHS-3	77.5	30.3	80.1	3937
Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008. ^a Literate but not attend school are also included. ^{##} Children aged 9-35 months. --Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ^{**} Unweighted cases.				

TABLE 4.10 AWARENESS REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹					Others	Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids		
Age group								
15-19	41.8	18.9	13.1	1.4	0.9	4.7	17.3	786
20-24	54.1	23.0	18.8	2.9	2.1	6.2	22.0	3998
25-29	59.9	26.2	22.5	3.5	1.9	7.8	22.7	6442
30-34	63.2	26.6	24.7	3.8	1.8	7.9	24.3	6531
35-39	59.5	23.8	24.2	3.7	1.7	7.6	22.6	7047
40-44	61.7	24.4	25.4	4.0	1.9	7.8	23.9	5502
45-49	60.1	22.1	25.7	3.2	1.4	6.7	23.9	5431
Residence								
Rural	58.2	23.5	20.5	3.2	1.2	6.7	23.6	19150
Urban	61.3	25.3	26.6	3.8	2.3	8.1	22.7	16587
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	48.2	20.4	18.0	2.4	1.0	5.3	17.0	11733
Less than 5 years	63.5	19.5	20.7	3.9	1.7	6.8	30.1	1193
5-9 years	63.9	23.5	23.2	3.5	1.6	7.0	27.7	10175
10 or more years	66.3	29.2	29.1	4.5	2.6	9.6	24.4	12636
Religion								
Hindu	59.6	24.4	23.4	3.5	1.8	7.3	23.3	32168
Muslim	58.4	24.0	22.8	3.3	1.6	6.8	20.8	1913
Christian	63.3	25.2	28.0	3.9	1.9	10.3	23.3	1629
Others	47.0	9.7	26.2	6.8	0.0	6.8	14.0	27
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	57.9	23.4	22.1	3.2	1.4	7.4	21.4	12122
Scheduled Tribes	61.7	27.3	29.3	7.4	1.7	13.7	15.6	1941
Other Backward Classes	60.8	24.6	23.8	3.3	2.0	6.6	25.0	20177
Others	56.3	26.0	25.1	3.6	2.1	8.8	21.6	1497
DLHS-4	59.7	24.4	23.6	3.5	1.8	7.4	23.1	35737
DLHS-3	65.9	31.1	44.9	2.6	2.8	9.2	47.7	26685

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008.

^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Among women aware of diarrhoea management. --Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA

Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/ treatment according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private Health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	5.4	3260	44.5	43.4	60.8	35.4	1.2	171
25-29	6.5	4238	50.2	46.3	60.0	38.7	0.0	273
30-34	4.6	1848	46.3	52.8	60.0	40.8	0.0	85
35-39	4.6	485	(59.1)	(45.5)	--	--	--	22
40-49	5.8	99	--	--	--	--	--	6
Residence								
Rural	5.5	5661	52.6	49.5	65.0	32.8	0.6	310
Urban	5.8	4269	43.3	44.0	54.1	45.0	0.0	247
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	5.6	1363	59.4	39.2	74.5	13.4	0.0	75
Less than 5 years	7.5	157	(54.5)	(45.5)	--	--	--	11
5-9 years	6.7	2839	43.7	45.9	66.6	31.6	1.0	191
10 or more years	5.1	5566	48.2	49.9	52.0	48.6	0.0	280
Religion								
Hindu	5.6	8856	50.4	48.4	61.9	36.8	0.4	490
Muslim	6.8	541	33.5	42.8	(43.8)	(56.3)	(0.0)	36
Christian	5.8	527	32.3	29.4	--	--	--	30
Others	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	1
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	5.9	3465	54.4	47.8	64.7	35.7	0.9	201
Schedule Tribes	5.4	483	50.6	55.9	(68.8)	(18.8)	(0.0)	27
Other Backward Classes	5.7	5531	44.5	45.8	54.8	42.7	0.0	308
Others	4.4	451	39.8	44.0	86.9	23.0	0.0	21
DLHS-4								
DLHS-4	5.7	9930	48.2	46.9	60.2	38.3	0.3	557
DLHS-3	5.6	7959	37.5	73.3	40.6	57.8	4.6	328

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008. ^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included.¹ Last two weeks prior to survey. ² Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.

-- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

Table 4.12 AWARENESS AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)

Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and whose children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought advice/treatment ⁴	Source of treatment ⁵			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs ²			Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷	Others	
Age group	9.8	786	4.1	1.6	1.2	1.3	4.3	4.3	90.4	49.1	50.9	0.0	267
15-19	15.1	3998	7.0	3.6	3.2	1.8	6.0	5.3	77.7	55.0	46.7	0.0	2993
20-24	16.1	6442	7.7	3.5	3.8	2.1	6.4	5.7	79.2	52.0	48.3	0.0	4238
25-29	16.8	6531	7.7	3.7	4.1	2.4	6.8	4.8	78.2	39.2	62.2	0.0	1848
30-34	15.4	7047	6.8	3.6	4.1	2.1	6.0	5.0	68.8	47.1	66.0	0.0	485
35-39	16.9	5502	8.1	4.1	3.5	2.1	6.8	6.7	100.0	61.8	38.2	0.0	86
40-44	14.9	5431	6.0	2.9	3.2	2.6	6.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	13
45-49													
Residence													
Rural	12.8	19150	5.9	2.8	2.8	1.5	5.1	5.6	77.3	53.1	48.6	0.0	5661
Urban	18.7	16587	8.4	4.3	4.5	2.9	7.5	5.0	80.3	47.4	53.7	0.0	4269
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	13.1	11733	5.9	2.0	1.8	1.2	5.0	4.3	77.6	82.6	21.9	0.0	1363
Less than 5 years	9.9	1193	4.0	2.6	2.6	1.3	5.3	6.1	89.3	63.3	36.7	0.0	157
5-9 years	12.6	10175	5.4	2.8	3.1	1.7	5.0	5.7	75.9	53.2	48.3	0.0	2839
10 or more years	21.1	12636	10.0	5.6	5.9	3.5	8.5	5.4	79.8	43.1	57.8	0.0	5566
Religion													
Hindu	15.5	32168	7.0	3.3	3.6	2.1	6.3	5.2	78.6	51.7	49.1	0.0	8856
Muslim	15.6	1913	7.5	3.8	3.5	3.2	5.8	5.8	81.1	42.5	61.0	0.0	541
Christian	20.9	1629	10.1	6.8	5.6	2.5	7.7	6.7	75.8	43.3	63.9	0.0	527
Others	19.4	27	3.3	10.1	16.1	5.9	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	6
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	16.3	12122	7.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	6.6	5.3	78.6	61.2	41.2	0.0	3465
Scheduled Tribes	25.6	1941	9.3	6.1	5.8	3.0	12.8	4.2	89.0	69.4	30.6	0.0	483
Other Backward Classes	14.9	20177	6.9	3.4	3.7	2.4	5.7	5.4	76.7	43.7	57.2	0.0	5531
Others	10.2	1497	4.1	1.7	1.9	0.9	4.3	6.2	91.0	39.8	60.9	0.0	451
DLHS-4	5.8	35737	7.2	3.5	3.7	2.2	6.3	5.3	78.6	50.6	50.8	0.0	9930
DLHS-3	6.9	26685	63.5	31.1	23.8	29.9	28.9	8.1	84.6	37.3	62.3	0.4	7960

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.¹ Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. ² Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. ³ Last two weeks prior to survey. ⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment. ⁶ Includes government hospital, or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. --Percentage not shown due to less number of cases. ** Unweighted cases.

Table 4.13 AWARENESS OF ORS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of women by awareness of ORS and percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Districts	Oral Rehydration Therapy/Solution (ORS)			Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)		Number of children**
	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Children sought advice/treatment	Children suffered from ARI ¹	Children sought advice/treatment ²	
Thiruvallur	25.3	2.5	36.2	0.9	100.0	346
Chennai	25.4	4.4	49.5	2.5	100.0	305
Khancheepuram	22.7	10.0	59.2	6.8	94.0	239
Vellore	23.8	4.4	27.1	4.3	72.3	427
Dharmapuri	16.2	5.0	32.9	3.9	62.9	410
Tiruvannamalai	29.1	9.1	21.6	6.4	49.4	226
Viluppuram	17.9	3.6	18.4	3.3	71.6	279
Salem	12.0	3.7	68.1	5.2	69.0	322
Namakkal	30.8	4.2	48.0	4.9	78.8	288
Erode	12.0	6.8	34.7	7.6	100.0	263
Nilgiris	29.2	5.4	40.6	6.5	68.6	188
Coimbatore	16.9	4.3	48.0	2.4	51.8	254
Dindigul	36.8	5.8	50.1	4.7	87.2	304
Karur	38.4	4.6	71.1	4.0	76.5	331
Tiruchirappalli	33.3	6.2	47.3	4.4	82.2	238
Perambalur	36.6	1.6	0.0	3.5	79.0	257
Ariyalur	14.7	8.5	49.0	14.8	76.4	258
Cuddalore	28.2	7.8	48.0	10.2	97.3	310
Nagapattinam	28.2	5.5	74.6	4.0	75.2	388
Thiruvarur	27.9	7.5	39.8	5.4	88.0	391
Thanjavur	24.0	7.4	69.2	7.5	62.6	321
Pudukkottai	13.0	5.9	46.4	6.7	92.0	345
Sivaganga	19.6	8.2	48.2	6.8	87.4	490
Madurai	32.8	6.0	53.6	4.0	80.3	231
Theni	21.0	5.9	39.1	5.3	43.1	222
Virudhunagar	14.0	6.4	48.1	4.7	82.5	297
Ramanathapuram	29.1	7.6	50.1	4.7	73.0	455
Thoothukkudi	25.4	6.3	17.0	3.6	58.3	265
Thirunelveli	21.9	6.0	64.3	2.7	61.3	302
Kanniyakumari	20.2	1.9	29.1	4.7	72.9	298
Krishnagiri	23.9	3.0	60.1	7.8	80.9	458
Tiruppur	20.3	6.6	51.5	9.0	84.3	222
DLHS-4	24.1	5.7	46.9	5.3	78.6	9930
DLHS-3	31.1	5.6	73.3	8.1	84.6	7960

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey. ² Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice /treatment. ** Unweighted cases.

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 5.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of ever married and currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	91.1	91.3	90.9	91.1	91.4	90.9
Any modern method ¹	89.9	90.3	89.6	90.1	90.5	89.7
Female sterilization	85.3	86.0	84.6	85.4	86.2	84.6
Male sterilization	51.1	49.6	52.8	51.8	50.4	53.2
Intra Uterine Device	51.1	49.4	52.9	51.9	50.2	53.5
Pill	42.0	40.4	43.7	42.7	41.3	44.2
Emergency contraceptive pill	34.2	33.0	35.5	34.8	33.7	35.9
Injectables	37.6	36.6	38.6	38.2	37.4	39.0
Condom	39.7	37.8	41.6	40.4	38.6	42.2
Female condom	28.9	28.1	29.7	29.3	28.7	29.9
Rhythm method	26.6	25.5	27.7	26.9	26.0	27.9
Withdrawal method	23.6	23.0	24.2	23.9	23.5	24.4
Contraceptive herbs	19.8	19.7	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.1
Lactational Amenorrhoea Method(LAM)	18.7	18.3	19.1	19.0	18.7	19.3
Others	6.1	5.6	6.6	6.2	5.7	6.7
Number of women**	38693	20874	17819	35737	19150	16587

¹Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, Intra-Uterine Device, pill, condom, female condom, emergency Contraceptive Pill and Injectables. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Others	Number of women**
Age group																
15-24	85.8	84.0	51.5	78.8	54.5	43.0	34.1	38.9	43.2	30.2	26.7	23.8	19.6	18.4	6.7	4784
25-29	90.1	88.6	53.6	83.8	56.0	45.5	36.4	40.0	44.9	31.2	28.1	24.7	21.0	19.8	6.5	6442
30-34	91.7	90.8	53.7	85.7	55.1	44.8	36.0	39.2	42.4	30.1	27.5	24.4	20.2	19.6	6.0	6531
35-39	92.7	91.8	50.8	87.5	50.2	41.6	34.1	37.4	38.8	28.5	26.7	23.5	19.8	18.4	5.9	7047
40-49	92.8	92.1	50.4	87.7	47.5	40.5	33.9	36.7	36.4	27.9	26.2	23.6	19.9	18.6	6.1	10933
No. of living children																
0	79.3	76.2	47.1	67.9	47.3	40.2	34.2	37.5	39.7	29.6	25.9	22.8	17.6	16.3	7.2	4153
1	87.6	85.6	52.9	79.9	56.3	44.6	35.9	39.5	43.8	30.9	27.9	24.9	20.3	19.1	7.2	7411
2	94.2	93.7	52.8	89.9	53.1	43.8	35.3	38.8	41.2	29.5	27.1	24.1	20.5	19.4	5.6	15778
3	94.6	94.3	51.1	90.7	48.5	40.4	33.4	36.3	36.6	27.6	26.0	23.2	20.3	19.2	5.9	6460
4+	94.2	93.9	51.7	90.9	45.8	40.0	32.4	36.0	34.2	27.4	27.0	23.9	20.5	19.8	6.4	1935
Residence																
Rural	91.4	90.5	50.4	86.2	50.2	41.3	33.7	37.4	38.6	28.7	26.0	23.5	20.1	18.7	5.7	19150
Urban	90.9	89.7	53.2	84.6	53.5	44.2	35.9	39.0	42.2	29.9	27.9	24.4	20.1	19.3	6.7	16587
Education																
Non-literate ^a	85.4	84.6	39.9	77.9	34.9	30.7	28.6	29.1	27.2	22.7	21.6	19.8	16.5	15.5	5.5	11733
Less than five years	95.2	94.5	55.5	91.1	55.9	45.6	35.1	39.9	40.9	29.5	27.9	25.1	21.7	20.1	5.9	5119
5-9 years	93.8	92.8	55.2	89.5	56.5	45.4	36.0	40.5	42.9	30.3	28.5	24.7	21.5	20.3	6.3	6249
10 or more years	93.4	91.9	59.3	87.9	63.1	51.1	39.6	44.6	50.7	34.7	30.6	26.8	22.0	20.9	6.9	12636
Religion																
Hindu	91.1	90.1	51.7	85.4	51.5	42.4	34.6	37.9	40.0	29.2	26.9	24.0	20.2	18.9	6.3	32168
Muslim	91.3	90.1	56.0	85.2	57.0	47.9	39.4	43.2	46.1	32.9	31.1	27.1	22.8	22.5	5.5	1913
Christian	91.9	90.3	48.9	85.8	52.2	42.3	31.8	37.4	41.1	27.5	23.1	19.1	15.8	15.5	6.1	1629
Others	(85.0)	(85.0)	(45.0)	(85.0)	(60.0)	(40.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(40.0)	(35.0)	(30.0)	(10.0)	10.0)	(10.0)	20
Castes/tribes																
Scheduled castes	90.3	88.7	49.1	84.0	49.7	40.7	33.4	37.2	38.4	28.4	25.9	23.7	19.9	18.8	6.8	12122
Scheduled tribes	93.0	92.1	53.5	86.8	53.7	47.6	41.8	42.8	42.1	36.7	35.8	33.7	29.7	28.4	10.8	1941
Other backward classes	91.5	90.6	52.8	86.0	53.1	43.4	35.0	38.3	41.3	29.2	26.9	23.5	19.5	18.2	5.6	20177
Others	91.3	90.9	57.1	86.9	50.1	43.2	33.7	39.0	41.0	29.3	24.8	19.8	18.4	17.9	3.3	1497
DLHS-4																
DLHS-4	91.1	90.1	51.8	85.4	51.9	42.7	34.8	38.2	40.4	29.3	26.9	23.9	20.1	19.0	6.2	35737
DLHS-3																
DLHS-3	99.7	99.7	81.2	99.6	83.6	77.6	33.9	48.1	69.4	11.4	43.3	19.7	NA	NA	3.0	24587

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method, ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by district, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Other	Number of women**
Thiruvallur	85.7	85.4	57.5	85.0	51.9	43.4	30.8	34.8	34.3	28.2	28.2	25.0	24.8	25.0	5.6	1184
Chennai	95.5	94.0	62.4	92.5	67.9	54.3	41.6	49.4	55.8	42.4	35.7	27.3	21.9	21.2	13.6	1122
Khancheeppuram	89.1	88.5	51.8	83.1	41.3	35.5	27.9	38.1	29.4	17.8	15.3	14.7	12.4	10.0	5.2	1011
Vellore	88.8	88.6	54.1	87.3	55.7	50.7	40.4	45.7	46.6	36.6	31.8	26.3	30.0	28.7	12.9	1474
Dharmapuri	90.2	89.6	55.1	85.4	45.9	36.5	36.4	35.9	33.7	23.4	23.6	25.8	18.4	18.9	10.6	1468
Tiruvannamalai	97.5	95.9	53.8	89.2	50.7	47.4	46.7	44.4	40.6	34.5	35.3	30.1	24.8	21.6	2.7	1048
Viluppuram	89.6	89.4	41.1	83.7	30.6	20.9	19.9	18.3	20.0	12.4	12.7	9.7	2.4	1.4	0.0	1085
Salem	95.7	93.9	44.5	91.6	39.6	31.5	26.9	31.4	31.2	27.0	23.4	22.3	20.1	19.4	9.4	1120
Namakkal	93.0	92.7	66.6	86.5	59.9	49.0	33.6	41.7	39.3	23.9	21.9	23.6	17.1	16.9	10.9	1201
Erode	91.4	89.6	39.7	83.6	39.6	32.3	28.4	32.9	28.9	21.1	19.4	19.1	13.3	13.2	1.7	970
Nilgiris	97.5	96.1	59.3	90.2	59.5	52.4	45.4	45.2	46.4	28.6	30.1	23.6	21.1	18.9	2.0	931
Coimbatore	90.2	87.8	45.7	86.5	55.0	43.7	34.1	38.8	45.4	28.7	26.3	21.4	23.3	21.7	10.3	1093
Dindigul	92.9	92.9	74.1	92.2	67.2	61.2	50.1	55.1	60.1	49.2	46.7	43.7	38.0	38.4	12.8	1169
Karur	92.7	90.2	44.9	79.8	45.1	32.2	29.2	33.3	44.8	26.9	24.2	21.7	15.3	13.7	3.2	1078
Tiruchirappalli	87.7	86.8	46.9	75.7	51.1	42.5	36.8	39.3	47.9	34.8	33.7	31.6	27.6	22.7	4.0	842
Perambalur	99.1	99.1	81.3	94.3	75.0	64.5	51.7	59.3	55.8	42.6	38.3	39.5	25.7	24.5	10.4	957
Ariyalur	85.5	84.8	50.3	81.2	44.9	43.4	31.2	33.7	38.0	22.1	20.2	14.9	18.3	15.1	0.4	928
Cuddalore	90.8	89.8	64.4	78.2	68.9	64.6	56.9	58.2	60.8	52.5	49.1	43.4	35.6	31.6	7.7	1071
Nagapattinam	91.9	91.7	62.7	90.6	60.2	46.5	39.0	40.5	43.4	34.8	32.5	30.4	22.7	21.2	9.5	1403
Thiruvarur	91.6	90.7	62.1	88.0	55.3	50.9	44.6	46.2	52.7	42.3	36.4	31.0	24.9	23.0	2.2	1366
Thanjavur	79.0	78.1	33.5	71.1	40.4	34.3	29.5	34.6	33.0	28.0	23.9	21.2	10.9	9.8	5.1	1167
Pudukkottai	88.2	86.8	44.5	84.1	42.5	35.4	25.2	28.4	33.3	16.5	14.3	11.2	13.8	11.5	1.6	1039
Sivaganga	93.6	91.5	23.4	83.7	32.1	18.7	14.2	15.0	19.3	11.3	9.4	9.4	7.7	7.3	6.9	1288
Madurai	87.1	85.4	40.1	76.3	43.0	29.2	18.8	22.7	28.8	21.9	11.5	10.0	6.6	6.7	0.0	905
Theni	86.9	84.8	49.9	82.8	51.3	41.5	32.0	37.2	42.9	24.4	31.3	21.9	17.5	17.6	2.0	1044
Virudhunagar	89.1	86.0	40.5	82.4	39.2	30.6	22.2	27.1	28.5	13.3	11.9	7.2	9.4	5.8	3.0	1081
Ramanathapuram	93.5	93.4	55.8	84.1	65.6	55.2	41.5	44.7	48.6	36.2	34.8	30.8	25.8	25.2	7.0	1448
Thoothukkudi	87.8	87.6	38.3	76.0	39.9	30.7	23.2	20.5	21.0	13.8	9.5	8.5	8.3	7.5	1.1	896
Thirunelveli	95.4	94.4	61.7	89.2	73.9	64.4	57.2	60.0	58.7	50.0	49.8	49.5	46.2	45.5	14.5	884
Kanniyakumari	91.4	87.7	31.8	86.2	42.9	25.9	19.6	28.3	33.1	11.9	6.5	4.9	5.0	6.1	3.5	887
Krishnagiri	91.6	91.6	50.0	90.3	52.8	39.2	28.4	30.9	34.6	26.5	25.1	22.1	18.8	18.9	0.3	1615
Tiruppur	97.8	97.6	57.2	97.1	62.0	52.1	45.9	49.0	51.1	47.8	40.1	36.3	30.5	29.9	12.1	962
DLHS-4	91.1	90.1	51.8	85.4	51.9	42.7	34.8	38.2	40.4	29.3	26.9	23.9	19.0	6.2	20.1	35737
DLHS-3	99.7	99.7	81.2	99.6	83.6	77.6	33.9	48.1	69.4	11.4	43.3	19.7	NA	NA	3.0	24587

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	11.1	10.2	0.0	6.3	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	786
20 - 24	25.5	24.1	0.3	16.7	4.3	0.9	0.4	0.7	2.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.1	3998
25 - 29	46.7	45.8	0.7	39.4	4.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	3.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	6442
30 - 34	60.7	60.0	0.7	54.7	4.8	1.2	0.8	0.7	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	6531
35 - 39	66.4	65.8	0.8	61.7	3.9	1.0	0.3	0.7	2.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	7047
40 - 44	67.7	67.2	0.7	63.0	3.6	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	5502
45 - 49	65.4	64.8	0.8	61.5	2.5	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	5431
No. of living children														
0	5.2	4.8	0.2	2.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	4153
1	26.9	25.1	0.5	15.6	5.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	3.5	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.1	7411
2	72.9	72.3	0.7	67.6	4.7	1.2	0.6	0.9	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	15778
3	77.2	76.8	0.9	73.9	3.0	1.3	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	6460
4+	72.8	72.5	1.1	70.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	1935
Residence														
Rural	56.9	56.0	0.6	52.1	3.0	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	19150
Urban	55.4	54.7	0.7	48.7	4.9	1.3	0.6	0.7	2.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	16587
Education														
Non-literate ^a	55.7	55.3	0.6	53.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	11733
Less than five years	67.5	66.9	0.8	62.0	4.0	1.7	0.5	1.4	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	5119
5-9 years	61.8	61.0	0.6	55.7	5.1	1.3	0.5	1.1	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.1	6249
10 or more years	49.3	48.1	0.7	40.3	6.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	3.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.1	12636
Religion														
Hindu	56.5	55.7	0.7	51.1	3.8	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	32168
Muslim	49.6	48.6	0.6	39.2	6.3	2.9	0.5	0.8	4.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	1913
Christian	56.8	56.2	0.7	50.4	3.6	0.8	0.4	1.2	2.9	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	1629
Others	(40.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(15.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Castes/tribes														
Scheduled castes	55.1	54.5	0.6	50.9	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	12122
Scheduled tribes	49.8	49.4	0.7	45.6	2.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	1941
Other backward classes	57.2	56.3	0.7	50.5	4.9	1.2	0.5	0.9	2.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	20177
Others	57.5	57.0	0.7	51.5	4.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	1497
DLHS-4	56.1	55.4	0.7	50.4	3.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	35737
DLHS-3	65.2	62.1	0.4	55.4	7.4	1.9	0.2	0.4	4.1	0.0	8.1	3.0	0.1	24587

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group											
15 - 19	8.6	8.0	0.0	6.4	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	786
20 - 24	21.5	20.5	0.2	16.9	2.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	3998
25 - 29	43.5	42.9	0.3	39.6	1.6	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	6442
30 - 34	58.0	57.5	0.3	55.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	6531
35 - 39	64.0	63.6	0.3	61.9	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	7047
40 - 44	65.2	65.0	0.3	63.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	5502
45 - 49	63.0	62.7	0.3	61.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	5431
No. of living children											
No children	3.9	3.5	0.2	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	4153
1 child											
1 son	23.5	22.5	0.4	18.0	2.6	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	4239
No son	19.4	18.1	0.4	13.1	2.9	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	3172
2 children											
1 or more sons	71.3	71.1	0.2	69.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	13089
No sons	65.2	64.6	0.2	61.8	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	2689
3 children											
1 or more sons	75.9	75.7	0.3	74.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	5780
No sons	69.0	69.0	0.3	67.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	680
4+ children											
1 or more sons	71.9	71.8	0.2	71.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1782
No sons	61.2	60.5	0.0	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	153
Residence											
Rural	54.4	54.0	0.2	52.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	19150
Urban	52.2	51.7	0.3	48.9	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	16587
Education											
Non-literate ^a	54.6	54.4	0.2	53.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	11733
Less than five years	64.7	64.2	0.3	62.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	5119
5-9 years	58.2	57.9	0.3	55.9	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	6249
10 or more years	45.3	44.5	0.3	40.5	2.0	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	12636
Religion											
Hindu	53.8	53.4	0.3	51.3	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	32168
Muslim	44.5	43.8	0.4	39.5	2.1	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	1913
Christian	54.2	53.5	0.1	50.5	0.9	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	1629
Others	(40.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of women**
Castes/tribes											
Scheduled castes	53.1	52.8	0.3	51.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	12122
Scheduled tribes	47.3	47.0	0.3	45.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1941
Other backward classes	53.9	53.3	0.3	50.7	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	20177
Others	54.1	53.6	0.4	51.7	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	1497
DLHS-4	53.3	52.8	0.3	50.6	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	35737
DLHS-3	61.1	59.2	0.3	55.5	1.8	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	24587

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using spacing method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	IUD				Number of IUD users**	Pill		Condom	
	< 6 months	6 months to 2 years	2-3 years	3 or more years		> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom users**
Age group									
15 - 19	(1.8)	(2.0)	(0.5)	(1.8)	10	---	---	---	03
20 - 24	17.2	32.8	9.1	17.5	85	---	07	43.2	38
25 - 29	13.1	23.0	19.2	17.0	100	---	03	47.5	75
30 - 34	6.2	20.3	19.2	38.9	78	---	02	50.6	54
35 - 39	0.0	15.0	15.1	53.8	43	---	05	77.8	42
40 - 44	0.0	10.3	6.7	70.7	34	---	05	68.8	30
45 - 49	(0.0)	(15.4)	(7.7)	(46.2)	13	---	01	---	09
No. of living children									
0	---	---	---	---	06	---	02	(58.3)	12
1	11.2	24.6	14.4	23.5	199	---	04	41.9	100
2	8.5	21.5	15.3	39.3	140	(60.0)	15	63.8	120
3	(0.0)	(13.3)	(6.7)	(66.7)	15	---	02	(62.5)	16
4+	---	---	---	---	03	---	---	---	03
Residence									
Rural	13.1	29.6	11.5	27.8	140	(40.0)	15	48.1	92
Urban	7.3	18.4	16.4	34.6	223	---	08	58.1	159
Education									
Non-literate ^a	(18.8)	(18.8)	(6.3)	(43.8)	16	---	01	---	07
Less than five years	9.1	8.1	23.8	45.9	37	---	03	46.0	32
5-9 years	6.5	19.2	18.4	32.0	59	---	04	58.2	37
10 or more years	9.6	25.6	12.9	29.4	251	(46.7)	15	55.9	175
Religion									
Hindu	8.9	23.6	13.3	33.3	308	(28.6)	14	53.7	200
Muslim	16.4	13.9	19.2	33.4	41	---	07	62.9	25
Christian	(0.0)	(21.4)	(28.6)	(7.1)	14	---	02	53.8	26
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	9.1	20.1	8.7	32.3	83	---	08	43.5	69
Scheduled tribes	(0.0)	(25.0)	(8.3)	(50.0)	12	---	01	---	07
Other backward classes	9.6	22.2	16.7	32.0	256	(72.7)	11	60.2	168
Others	(16.7)	(41.7)	(16.7)	(16.7)	12	---	03	---	07
DLHS-4	9.4	22.5	14.6	32.2	363	53.2	23	54.7	251
DLHS-3	NA	NA	33.9	NA	442	57.3	41	78.7	349

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total ¹	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	2.1	24.3	37.8	18.0	8.4	9.4	100.0	28.93	858
2-3	2.5	30.5	39.8	16.9	6.5	3.9	100.0	27.21	1382
4-5	4.3	32.8	37.1	18.5	5.2	2.2	100.0	26.54	1080
6-7	5.4	35.6	35.1	17.7	5.0	1.2	100.0	26.28	1270
8-9	7.4	36.6	37.0	13.2	5.0	0.8	100.0	25.60	1218
10+	16.4	41.5	31.2	9.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	23.57	8066
No. of living children									
0	4.5	15.7	20.1	24.3	10.4	25.1	100.0	32.15	123
1	14.2	24.2	20.9	13.9	9.1	17.6	100.0	28.74	1225
2	9.0	32.1	29.5	13.4	7.6	8.4	100.0	27.13	10740
3	8.1	28.5	29.9	14.1	8.4	11.2	100.0	27.94	4824
4+	4.2	22.3	31.7	16.7	9.8	15.2	100.0	29.79	1366
Residence									
Rural	10.0	30.6	27.9	12.9	8.5	10.1	100.0	27.45	10077
Urban	7.4	28.9	30.4	15.1	7.6	10.6	100.0	27.97	8201
Education									
Non-literate ^a	11.6	27.5	25.2	11.7	9.7	14.3	100.0	28.18	6407
Less than five years	10.4	32.0	28.7	12.1	7.2	9.6	100.0	27.08	3210
5-9 years	8.5	33.2	28.9	14.3	6.9	8.2	100.0	27.13	3516
10 or more years	4.6	28.9	34.2	17.5	7.4	7.5	100.0	27.83	5145
Religion									
Hindu	9.0	29.9	28.9	13.6	8.1	10.5	100.0	27.66	16668
Muslim	8.3	30.0	28.7	15.0	9.1	9.0	100.0	27.65	768
Christian	4.7	26.3	34.0	19.5	7.6	7.8	100.0	28.18	832
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	29.88	08
Castes/tribes									
Scheduled castes	9.6	30.2	27.1	13.3	8.6	11.2	100.0	27.78	6271
Scheduled tribes	8.8	23.1	29.2	13.4	11.1	14.4	100.0	28.84	898
Other backward classes	8.2	30.2	30.2	14.3	7.5	9.6	100.0	27.53	10330
Others	8.8	28.7	30.2	14.4	8.4	9.6	100.0	27.61	779
DLHS-4									
	8.8	29.8	29.1	13.9	8.1	10.3	100.0	27.6	18278
DLHS-3									
	6.2	42.8	37.4	11.1	2.2	0.4	100.0	25.0	13720

Note: ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases.^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Thiruvallur	58.6	58.4	0.4	57.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1184
Chennai	58.4	57.6	0.4	56.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	1122
Khancheepuram	60.2	59.8	0.0	59.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1011
Vellore	59.4	59.1	0.3	58.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	1474
Dharmapuri	58.7	58.7	0.1	57.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1468
Tiruvannamalai	54.3	54.0	0.1	53.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1048
Viluppuram	55.5	54.0	0.0	52.9	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.0	1085
Salem	63.2	62.9	0.1	62.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	1120
Namakkal	52.9	52.6	0.3	50.5	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	1201
Erode	60.4	59.5	0.2	57.1	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	970
Nilgiris	65.1	64.8	0.4	62.8	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	931
Coimbatore	50.5	50.3	0.2	48.2	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	1093
Dindigul	57.4	56.7	0.3	53.7	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	1169
Karur	51.7	51.2	0.4	46.7	1.9	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1078
Tiruchirappalli	46.0	44.3	0.4	39.2	3.3	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	842
Perambalur	42.2	42.2	0.3	40.5	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	957
Ariyalur	41.2	41.1	0.3	38.6	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	928
Cuddalore	40.8	39.5	0.3	37.8	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	1071
Nagapattinam	54.7	54.3	0.4	51.3	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	1403
Thiruvallur	46.7	46.5	0.4	43.4	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1366
Thanjavur	46.8	46.5	0.3	42.4	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1167
Pudukkottai	49.0	48.7	0.3	46.8	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	1039
Sivaganga	54.6	54.4	0.3	51.6	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1288
Madurai	52.9	52.5	0.6	50.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	905
Theni	53.6	52.5	0.4	49.2	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	1044
Virudhunagar	54.2	53.7	0.3	52.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	1081
Ramanathapuram	41.3	41.1	0.3	38.2	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1448
Thoothukkudi	49.2	49.1	0.4	45.2	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	896
Thirunelveli	49.6	49.0	0.6	46.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	884
Kanniyakumari	62.0	61.9	0.0	60.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	887
Krishnagiri	57.3	56.3	0.1	54.7	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	1615
Tiruppur	56.5	56.1	0.1	53.5	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	962
DLHS-4	53.3	52.8	0.3	50.6	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	35737
DLHS-3	61.1	59.2	0.3	55.5	1.8	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	24587

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ¹	
Age group										
15 - 19	(66.7)	(33.3)	(0.0)	100.0	13	91.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	49
20 - 24	46.2	39.4	14.4	100.0	134	82.1	17.8	0.1	100.0	696
25 - 29	32.9	43.9	23.2	100.0	188	76.8	23.1	0.1	100.0	2590
30 - 34	38.6	36.4	25.0	100.0	144	72.2	27.7	0.1	100.0	3639
35 - 39	41.9	32.9	25.3	100.0	101	73.9	26.0	0.1	100.0	4407
40 - 44	52.4	25.7	21.9	100.0	79	75.4	24.5	0.1	100.0	3516
45 - 49	69.1	16.8	14.1	100.0	37	80.4	19.6	0.0	100.0	3380
No. of living children										
0	26.3	58.1	15.6	100.0	21	83.2	16.8	0.0	100.0	122
1	36.9	37.6	25.5	100.0	316	76.4	23.6	0.0	100.0	1225
2	44.3	33.0	22.7	100.0	307	72.3	27.6	0.1	100.0	10740
3	56.7	36.9	6.4	100.0	42	80.7	19.2	0.1	100.0	4824
4+	na	na	na	na	10	86.1	13.9	0.0	100.0	1366
Residence										
Rural	57.0	30.0	12.9	100.0	287	81.7	18.2	0.1	100.0	10076
Urban	33.4	39.1	27.5	100.0	409	69.5	30.4	0.1	100.0	8201
Education										
Non-literate ^a	91.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	36	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	6407
Less than five years	50.9	31.9	17.2	100.0	88	80.0	19.9	0.1	100.0	3210
5-9 years	53.6	31.1	15.4	100.0	111	74.1	25.8	0.2	100.0	3516
10 or more years	34.2	39.7	26.1	100.0	461	59.8	40.2	0.1	100.0	5144
Religion										
Hindu	43.0	33.8	23.2	100.0	572	76.8	23.1	0.1	100.0	16667
Muslim	35.7	48.1	16.2	100.0	74	63.5	36.5	0.0	100.0	768
Christian	52.2	32.6	15.2	100.0	50	68.5	31.2	0.2	100.0	832
Others	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	08
Castes/tribes										
50.8	33.1	16.1	100.0	173	83.7	16.2	0.1	100.0	6271	
Scheduled castes	82.2	17.8	0.0	100.0	21	81.2	18.6	0.1	100.0	898
Scheduled tribes	40.0	36.9	23.1	100.0	479	70.9	29.0	0.1	100.0	10329
Other backward classes	29.1	31.0	39.9	100.0	23	73.3	26.7	0.0	100.0	779
Others										
DLHS-4	43.2	35.3	21.5	100.0	696	75.8	24.1	0.1	100.0	18277
DLHS-3	24.0	55.7	20.2	100.0	405	73.6	23.2	3.1	100.0	13720

Note: Spacing method includes pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female), and Injectables and limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases. ² Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub Health Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, Anganwad / ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector. ³ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector. ⁴ NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know. ⁵ Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility. ⁶ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility. ⁷ NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases,

TABLE 5.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

District	Cash benefits received				Total	Number of women**
	Received cash benefits	At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Thiruvallur	38.9	93.1	5.8	1.1	100.0	692
Chennai	30.9	79.4	14.4	6.2	100.0	632
Khancheeppuram	37.7	94.4	3.9	1.7	100.0	601
Vellore	42.1	96.0	2.4	1.6	100.0	860
Dharmapuri	40.3	86.5	10.6	2.9	100.0	837
Tiruvannamalai	38.0	89.9	6.6	3.5	100.0	565
Viluppuram	33.6	78.2	11.2	10.7	100.0	572
Salem	20.6	80.7	13.3	6.0	100.0	697
Namakkal	35.8	91.4	5.4	3.2	100.0	615
Erode	27.4	89.5	8.0	2.5	100.0	555
Nilgiris	30.2	87.9	11.1	1.1	100.0	592
Coimbatore	25.0	88.4	10.1	1.4	100.0	529
Dindigul	62.9	91.9	5.5	2.5	100.0	637
Karur	49.8	86.6	8.0	5.3	100.0	510
Tiruchirappalli	46.8	88.7	6.9	4.4	100.0	328
Perambalur	47.0	87.8	11.2	1.1	100.0	393
Ariyalur	50.8	79.9	19.0	1.1	100.0	363
Cuddalore	48.4	86.6	6.9	6.4	100.0	409
Nagapattinam	55.6	93.2	4.3	2.4	100.0	720
Thiruvavur	53.3	86.2	6.4	7.4	100.0	605
Thanjavur	58.2	81.4	14.6	4.1	100.0	501
Pudukkottai	52.8	86.0	11.6	2.3	100.0	495
Sivaganga	47.1	88.1	6.6	5.3	100.0	672
Madurai	58.0	87.1	8.9	4.1	100.0	465
Theni	37.3	86.1	11.4	2.5	100.0	518
Virudhunagar	29.3	86.3	9.1	4.6	100.0	571
Ramanathapuram	39.9	92.1	3.9	3.9	100.0	566
Thoothukkudi	43.3	89.4	4.2	6.3	100.0	409
Thirunelveli	39.7	91.0	7.8	1.2	100.0	423
Kanniyakumari	27.6	91.4	4.0	4.6	100.0	536
Krishnagiri	41.5	93.3	4.6	2.1	100.0	891
Tiruppur	28.7	91.6	3.2	5.2	100.0	518
DLHS-4	40.8	88.6	7.8	3.6	100.0	18277
DLHS-3	72.6	97.6	2.1	0.3	100.0	13720

Note: ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	6.8	20.8	6.6
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	2.3	9.8	6.6
Number of current users**	18182	382	27
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	21.8	---	---
Body ache/ backache	34.1	25.8	---
Abdominal pain	29.8	27.4	---
Weight gain	16.1	16.1	---
Dizziness	2.0	---	---
Nausea/vomiting	2.1	8.3	---
Fever	5.6	16.8	---
Breast tenderness	2.1	2.5	---
Irregular periods	5.9	20.0	---
Excessive bleeding	4.1	21.0	---
Spotting	2.3	---	---
Amenorrhoea	1.0	---	---
Cramps	1.3	---	---
Decreased libido	0.2	---	---
Rashes/allergy	0.4	---	---
Infection	7.7	12.4	---
Others	6.5	9.9	---
Number of users with side effects**	412	39	02
Percentage of women received treatment	53.8	53.8	---
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	30.2	32.4	---
Private health facility	23.0	18.4	---
Other	0.3	2.3	---
Number of women with treatment taken**	219	21	02
Note: ¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.			

TABLE 5.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15 - 19	(62.5)	(29.2)	(8.3)	15
20 - 24	37.9	27.4	34.7	66
25 - 29	33.3	28.3	38.4	70
30 - 34	30.2	32.5	37.3	54
35 - 39	12.9	40.8	46.3	21
40 - 44	(11.6)	(41.1)	(47.3)	13
45 - 49	(11.1)	(40.4)	(48.5)	11
No. of living children				
0	32.8	46.4	20.7	24
1	36.7	28.9	34.4	149
2	18.6	35.7	45.7	65
3	(10.9)	(37.6)	(51.5)	11
4+	---	---	---	01
Residence				
Rural	27.4	34.0	38.5	130
Urban	24.6	33.5	41.9	120
Education				
Non-literate ^a	(15.5)	(37.2)	(47.3)	20
Less than five years	17.9	37.3	44.7	22
5-9 years	25.9	33.1	41.0	54
10 or more years	30.2	32.0	37.8	154
Religion				
Hindu	26.3	34.6	39.1	223
Muslim	26.6	25.9	47.5	21
Sikh	---	---	---	06
Others	---	---	---	---
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	20.4	34.4	45.2	54
Scheduled tribes	(34.0)	(38.3)	(27.7)	16
Other backward classes	26.9	32.9	40.2	164
Others	(32.0)	(38.0)	(30.0)	16
DLHS-4	25.9	33.8	40.4	250
DLHS-3	59.7	17.0	23.3	894
¹ Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant, ² Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. () based on unweighted cases. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.				

TABLE 5.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use ¹		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	0.8	14.1	22.4	26.2	51.3	584
20 - 24	1.7	17.5	22.9	28.2	48.8	2565
25 - 29	1.6	15.9	24.6	30.8	44.6	3227
30 - 34	1.4	11.0	30.4	33.3	36.4	2633
35 - 39	1.2	6.9	32.1	33.2	34.7	2518
40 - 44	1.2	4.1	31.8	32.5	35.7	1918
45 - 49	1.3	2.4	32.7	35.8	31.5	2027
No. of living children						
0	1.0	8.2	22.1	18.3	59.6	3298
1	1.5	14.2	21.4	32.1	46.5	5343
2	1.6	10.0	34.7	35.1	30.1	4664
3	1.2	7.5	36.4	34.7	28.9	1597
4+	1.1	2.9	34.6	43.5	21.9	570
Residence						
Rural	1.4	11.4	26.1	32.0	41.9	8050
Urban	1.4	9.7	27.7	30.0	42.3	7422
Education						
Non-literate ^a	0.8	5.6	33.3	39.0	27.7	5158
Less than five years	1.5	10.1	28.6	36.6	34.8	1742
5-9 years	1.8	11.9	27.9	30.1	42.0	2398
10 or more years	1.8	14.2	24.0	27.5	48.5	6174
Religion						
Hindu	1.4	10.8	27.4	31.0	41.6	13777
Muslim	1.0	8.3	25.0	32.3	42.6	989
Christian	1.8	10.0	17.8	30.3	51.9	689
Others	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	13
Castes/tribes						
Scheduled castes	2.0	10.1	31.8	29.2	38.9	5261
Scheduled tribes	1.6	9.1	32.1	37.6	30.3	958
Other backward classes	1.1	10.9	23.9	32.3	43.7	8609
Others	1.2	11.2	18.6	21.0	60.5	644
DLHS-4	1.4	10.6	26.9	31.0	42.1	15472
DLHS-3	0.3	19.3	23.8	41.4	34.8	9566

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization, (Total figure may not add to N, sample total, due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'). ^a Literates but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others), () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 5.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	28.7	28.3	29.0
Number of Non-users**	15472	8050	7422
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	16.2	19.6	13.9
Number of traditional method users**	128	54	74
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	25.8	25.5	26.0
Male sterilization	3.1	3.3	2.9
IUD	6.2	6.3	6.1
Pill(Daily/weekly)	---	---	---
Injectables	1.0	1.0	1.1
Condom/ <i>Nimrod</i>	2.4	1.8	2.9
Female condom	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	---	---	---
Withdrawal	1.4	1.2	1.7
Others	1.8	2.1	1.5

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.

¹Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, *anganwadi* Worker and ASHA. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 5.14 REASONS FOR NOT USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AMONG RHYTHM AND WITHDRAWAL METHOD USERS

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15 - 19	---	---	---	03
20 - 24	25.7	10.9	63.4	22
25 - 29	0.0	12.4	87.6	25
30 - 34	21.4	10.1	68.5	29
35 - 39	20.3	0.0	79.7	22
40 - 44	(12.5)	(0.0)	(87.5)	11
45 - 49	(27.3)	(9.1)	(63.6)	16
No. of living children				
0	---	---	---	06
1	22.3	4.4	73.3	68
2	23.0	10.1	66.9	41
3	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	11
4+	---	---	---	02
Residence				
Rural	29.0	12.0	59.0	54
Urban	17.0	4.1	79.0	74
Education				
Non-literate ^a	(60.0)	(0.0)	(40.0)	12
Less than five years	(22.2)	(11.1)	(66.7)	17
5-9 years	(25.0)	(12.5)	(62.5)	16
10 or more years	14.7	6.0	79.3	83
Religion				
Hindu	18.3	4.7	77.0	107
Muslim	(42.9)	(0.0)	(57.1)	11
Christian	(16.7)	(33.3)	(50.0)	10
Others	---	---	---	---
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	24.6	9.9	65.5	22
Scheduled tribes	---	---	---	03
Other backward classes	14.6	6.5	78.8	97
Others	---	---	---	06
DLHS-4	20.3	6.3	73.4	128
DLHS-3	23.7	8.8	67.5	475

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15 - 19	41.8	7.5	49.3	786
20 - 24	34.6	8.1	42.7	3998
25 - 29	22.8	9.9	32.7	6442
30 - 34	16.9	9.2	26.1	6531
35 - 39	13.0	9.7	22.7	7047
40 - 44	11.4	8.9	20.3	5502
45 - 49	12.0	9.3	21.2	5431
Number of living children				
0	42.3	8.7	51.0	4153
1	35.1	13.2	48.4	7411
2	10.1	8.5	18.6	15778
3	8.1	7.0	15.1	6460
4+	7.3	9.3	16.6	1935
Residence				
Rural	17.7	8.7	26.4	19150
Urban	18.1	9.8	27.9	16587
Education				
Non-literate ^a	19.8	9.6	29.3	11733
Less than five years	11.0	8.9	19.9	5119
5-9 years	14.6	8.8	23.4	6249
10 or more years	20.7	9.3	30.0	12636
Religion				
Hindu	18.1	9.2	27.3	32168
Muslim	17.3	10.9	28.2	1913
Christian	15.3	8.4	23.7	1629
Others	(13.3)	(13.3)	(26.6)	20
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	17.9	10.1	27.9	12122
Scheduled tribes	21.9	9.2	31.1	1941
Other backward classes	17.4	8.8	26.2	20177
Others	20.6	8.4	29.1	1497
DLHS-4	17.9	9.2	27.1	35737
DLHS-3	5.4	12.7	18.1	24587

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing, ² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Thiruvallur	12.4	6.9	19.3	1184
Chennai	18.8	6.1	24.8	1122
Khancheeपुरam	22.9	7.4	30.4	1011
Vellore	14.9	7.9	22.8	1474
Dharmapuri	16.7	11.1	27.9	1468
Tiruvannamalai	15.7	7.3	23.0	1048
Viluppuram	20.8	9.2	30.0	1085
Salem	12.3	8.1	20.4	1120
Namakkal	19.6	11.8	31.4	1201
Erode	15.1	9.0	24.1	970
Nilgiris	11.9	6.4	18.4	931
Coimbatore	16.9	6.9	23.8	1093
Dindigul	21.5	6.3	27.8	1169
Karur	18.0	11.1	29.1	1078
Tiruchirappalli	17.3	15.0	32.3	842
Perambalur	25.2	14.1	39.3	957
Ariyalur	23.5	11.4	34.9	928
Cuddalore	26.0	13.3	39.2	1071
Nagapattinam	16.1	8.7	24.8	1403
Thiruvarur	21.3	10.5	31.8	1366
Thanjavur	14.6	15.4	30.0	1167
Pudukkottai	18.8	8.7	27.5	1039
Sivaganga	19.3	9.0	28.3	1288
Madurai	15.8	8.7	24.5	905
Theni	17.7	7.4	25.2	1044
Virudhunagar	13.9	7.5	21.3	1081
Ramanathapuram	21.4	8.8	30.2	1448
Thoothukkudi	18.9	13.4	32.2	896
Thirunelveli	13.1	12.7	25.9	884
Kanniyakumari	13.2	5.2	18.4	887
Krishnagiri	16.4	5.4	21.8	1615
Tiruppur	22.6	7.1	29.7	962
DLHS-4	17.9	9.2	27.1	35737
DLHS-3	5.4	12.7	18.1	24587

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.

² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. ** Unweighted cases.

**REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND
AWARENESS**

TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	9.3	721	13.3	70.4	2.6	19.3	1.6	7.6	0.0	10.3	66
20-24	7.2	3730	11.8	53.1	5.8	32.5	8.6	1.2	1.4	3.7	276
25-29	8.5	6389	12.6	52.8	6.4	30.2	8.2	4.2	3.7	5.2	544
30-34	9.1	6773	10.6	49.4	7.4	36.3	7.8	4.0	2.1	5.0	619
35-39	9.2	7438	7.8	54.2	8.7	30.7	10.0	3.5	2.9	6.0	686
40-44	8.9	5821	13.5	44.3	9.9	32.2	10.1	3.6	3.0	8.6	515
45-49	7.5	5430	18.1	31.4	7.7	39.3	13.5	2.0	1.4	5.1	407
Place of residence											
Rural	9.0	19516	13.6	51.8	8.2	28.9	9.0	3.4	2.4	5.5	1750
Urban	8.1	16786	10.1	45.0	7.2	37.6	9.9	3.5	2.6	6.3	1363
Age at consummation of marriage*											
Below 18 years	10.8		11.9	50.6	8.9	27.8	9.8	3.4	2.3	7.8	708
18 years & above	8.0	6561	11.9	47.7	7.3	34.9	9.1	3.5	2.6	5.5	2187
		27348									
Marital duration*											
0-4	7.0	5724	11.7	56.2	4.1	30.9	6.5	3.2	2.2	4.5	408
5-9	8.3	5787	11.6	50.3	5.8	33.1	7.8	2.9	2.1	4.3	478
10-14	9.3	6055	11.6	49.7	8.8	34.7	8.1	5.1	3.5	5.9	563
15+	8.8	16338	12.2	45.2	8.9	33.3	10.9	3.2	2.4	7.1	1445
Education											
Non-literate ^a	6.2	12289	15.5	15.4	8.3	29.3	10.7	3.9	2.4	6.4	748
Less than 5 yrs	12.1	1218	13.8	13.0	9.0	34.0	8.1	2.6	1.8	4.1	603
5-9 years	10.9	10361	12.6	13.2	7.1	34.9	8.9	3.9	2.3	5.3	691
10 or more years	8.6	12434	8.2	8.2	7.7	33.5	9.3	2.7	2.9	6.3	1071
Husband's education											
Non-literate ^a	6.1	10889	13.6	13.4	7.9	28.4	9.5	3.9	2.3	6.8	650
Less than 5 yrs	10.4	1315	12.7	12.3	9.4	38.2	9.3	2.4	1.4	5.0	601
5-9 years	10.1	10644	11.3	12.0	7.2	33.4	9.0	3.7	2.2	5.1	631
10 or more years	9.2	13454	11.1	11.1	7.8	34.5	9.7	3.1	3.0	6.1	1231
Religion											
Hindu	8.6	32649	12.1	49.1	7.6	32.4	9.3	3.5	2.3	5.9	2818
Muslim	7.7	1953	10.4	41.3	8.5	40.7	10.5	2.6	3.9	5.1	150
Christian	8.8	1675	11.2	47.4	8.4	36.9	9.7	3.7	4.3	6.1	145
Others	0.0	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	00

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TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	8.3	12399	15.0	50.8	8.7	30.0	8.7	2.7	1.2	5.7	1026
Scheduled Tribes	6.4	1990	16.8	53.4	11.7	18.3	8.3	1.9	2.8	7.7	129
Other Backward Classes	8.9	20369	10.2	47.6	7.2	35.2	10.0	3.6	3.1	5.3	1821
Others	8.9	1544	8.9	40.9	2.6	39.7	7.5	8.1	3.4	13.1	137
DLHS-4	8.6	36302	12.0	48.6	7.7	33.0	9.4	3.4	2.5	5.9	3113
DLHS-3	16.6	21366	1.4	66.7	4.9	24.6	4.9	7.1	4.2	8.8	3539

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, *excluding missing cases, ^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15- 49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women*	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI*
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative / friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	8.5	815	37.0	76.4	44.1	33.0	22.2	12.8	44.6	1.6	1.4	0.0	70
20-24	10.5	4136	34.4	81.8	43.8	40.0	24.4	14.4	39.9	4.1	3.0	0.9	436
25-29	11.0	6701	31.8	80.7	42.7	35.2	22.2	11.9	33.5	3.8	7.2	1.2	729
30-34	10.2	6922	33.7	83.3	41.4	31.6	17.8	10.3	33.4	4.9	6.4	1.4	693
35-39	9.2	7596	34.8	84.5	39.7	31.4	19.3	9.9	31.6	6.1	10.1	0.9	680
40-44	9.1	6181	33.6	82.2	41.2	33.7	20.3	12.8	34.0	5.3	9.9	0.5	548
45-49	7.3	6341	36.6	78.4	36.8	27.6	22.3	10.4	34.0	6.3	9.3	1.4	439
Residence													
Rural	7.9	20873	34.0	79.0	37.3	32.6	22.0	10.7	32.0	5.3	8.7	1.3	1649
Urban	11.1	17819	34.0	84.0	43.8	33.5	19.9	12.0	35.8	4.8	6.9	0.9	1946
Age at consummation of marriage*													
Below 18 years	7.0	7051	39.8	78.3	34.0	32.8	27.4	13.1	36.3	5.3	9.2	0.7	486
18 years & above	10.2	29008	33.7	82.7	42.6	32.9	19.7	11.3	33.4	4.9	7.0	1.1	2913
Marital duration*													
0-4	12.4	6362	33.1	79.4	45.2	35.9	21.9	11.0	38.3	3.8	4.5	1.4	786
5-9	10.4	6012	32.4	82.8	42.5	35.3	19.0	12.5	35.0	3.5	6.4	0.9	619
10-14	10.0	6153	34.3	84.3	42.5	32.4	19.9	11.4	31.6	5.1	6.7	0.8	599
15+	8.2	17527	36.5	82.3	38.4	30.2	21.2	11.6	31.8	6.2	9.4	1.0	1393
Education													
Non-literate ^a	3.6	13162	37.1	78.2	22.7	28.0	23.6	11.9	34.0	3.5	13.8	0.4	470
Less than 5 yrs	5.8	1326	28.2	74.6	20.2	20.7	15.2	13.2	22.5	6.6	9.9	0.0	76
5-9 years	7.5	10984	33.2	81.0	33.8	30.9	20.1	11.5	31.0	5.1	6.8	1.1	814
10 or more years	17.1	13220	33.9	83.2	48.0	35.3	20.7	11.3	35.8	5.2	6.7	1.2	2235
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	4.1	11569	39.3	78.2	24.7	25.4	21.7	10.2	33.4	3.5	12.2	0.4	469
Less than 5 years	6.1	1436	26.9	80.4	31.8	30.3	16.7	13.6	27.6	3.6	9.8	1.2	88
5-9 years	8.2	11355	31.1	80.7	34.5	32.3	21.7	11.9	31.2	5.5	7.2	1.3	915
10 or more years	15.0	14332	34.4	83.2	47.6	35.2	20.4	11.5	35.9	5.2	6.8	1.1	2123
Religion													
Hindu	9.2	34789	35.4	82.0	40.9	33.4	21.6	12.2	34.4	5.0	8.0	0.9	3143
Muslim	8.9	2089	26.4	86.1	40.3	27.5	13.3	6.8	32.1	5.0	1.5	1.4	185
Christian	14.9	1784	23.6	77.6	43.9	33.6	17.2	6.8	33.7	4.7	8.8	2.8	263
Others	11.3	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	04

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TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Background characteristics	Who have heard RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Knowledge										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	9.2	13170	34.3	81.2	39.5	34.4	22.4	9.5	29.1	4.3	6.7	1.2	1191
Scheduled Tribes	10.1	2049	43.7	91.4	36.7	23.0	24.9	6.2	27.3	2.5	6.4	0.6	205
Other Backward Classes	9.8	21830	33.1	81.9	42.2	33.9	19.7	13.4	38.0	5.7	8.6	0.9	2086
Others	7.0	1643	30.3	72.9	44.1	23.8	16.8	6.6	28.7	3.5	3.8	3.5	113
DLHS-4	9.5	38693	34.0	81.9	41.1	33.1	20.8	11.5	34.2	5.0	7.7	33.1	3595
DLHS-3	26.9	26685	46.9	70.4	7.2	33.1	19.7	7.3	7.7	6.3	37.9	9.2	1789

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, *excluding missing cases, ^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included, ¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters, ² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers, ³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs. ⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI								Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	8.5	27.1	26.7	32.2	37.3	56.5	32.5	0.0	70
20-24	10.5	28.9	31.2	28.1	39.9	54.3	26.9	0.0	436
25-29	11.0	29.0	33.4	28.6	39.6	48.4	27.4	0.0	729
30-34	10.2	27.9	27.9	26.1	39.2	49.6	30.7	0.0	693
35-39	9.2	25.2	28.3	26.8	37.8	47.6	29.1	0.0	680
40-44	9.1	32.1	30.4	30.8	37.0	49.5	27.4	0.0	548
45-49	7.3	24.6	28.6	27.0	34.6	52.6	31.1	0.3	439
Residence									
Rural	7.9	26.2	28.3	25.0	35.5	52.5	28.3	0.0	1649
Urban	11.1	29.1	31.1	30.1	40.0	48.3	29.2	0.1	1946
Age at consummation of marriage*									
Below 18 years	7.0	26.8	24.7	23.0	38.1	57.0	29.9	0.0	485
18 years & above	10.2	28.4	30.5	28.8	38.8	49.0	29.0	0.0	2899
Marital duration*									
0-4	12.4	30.0	30.6	28.6	40.6	49.2	29.8	0.0	786
5-9	10.4	26.7	32.5	29.3	39.6	50.3	27.3	0.0	619
10-14	10.0	31.0	31.5	26.5	37.3	47.6	27.8	0.0	599
15+	8.2	26.6	27.4	27.7	37.7	51.5	30.0	0.1	1393
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.6	20.2	22.6	20.9	34.3	57.5	27.3	0.0	470
Less than 5 yrs	5.8	35.8	39.6	22.1	23.5	43.5	12.2	0.0	76
5-9 years	7.5	23.2	25.3	26.3	34.4	51.4	26.1	0.0	814
10 or more years	17.1	30.9	32.7	30.1	40.8	48.3	30.7	0.1	2235
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	4.1	21.3	23.5	19.3	35.5	53.5	26.6	0.0	469
Less than 5 years	6.1	25.4	32.8	29.7	31.7	49.4	13.0	0.0	88
5-9 years	8.2	25.0	29.3	28.7	34.7	48.4	27.5	0.0	915
10 or more years	15.0	30.6	31.5	29.4	40.4	50.0	30.5	0.1	2123
Religion									
Hindu	9.2	27.8	29.5	28.0	37.9	51.1	29.3	0.0	3143
Muslim	8.9	22.1	30.5	29.7	46.2	44.8	29.6	0.0	185
Christian	14.9	33.8	35.4	26.3	34.8	41.1	23.0	0.0	263
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	04
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	9.2	30.3	30.7	26.2	36.8	50.1	30.0	0.0	1191
Scheduled Tribes	10.1	33.3	31.1	36.7	40.2	47.6	31.0	0.0	205
Other Backward Classes	9.8	26.4	29.6	27.8	38.6	50.7	27.9	0.1	2086
Others	7.0	22.6	26.7	32.9	41.1	40.9	30.8	0.0	113
DLHS-4									
DLHS-4	9.5	27.9	29.9	27.9	38.1	50.0	28.8	0.0	3595
DLHS-3									
DLHS-3	26.9	18.6	13.8	12.0	9.7	66.0	40.1	6.2	7189

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, *excluding missing cases. ^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included. -- percentage not shown; based on less than 10 cases unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Age group										
15-19	11.7	7.8	1.3	0.3	1.8	0.4	0.3	2.2	1.5	815
20-24	9.2	7.8	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	4136
25-29	9.5	9.8	3.0	1.8	2.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.6	6701
30-34	8.2	10.3	2.8	1.7	3.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	6922
35-39	6.4	10.7	3.3	1.7	2.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	7596
40-44	5.1	10.4	2.9	1.7	2.8	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	6182
45-49	3.4	9.3	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	6341
Residence										
Rural	7.7	10.1	2.9	1.7	2.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.4	20874
Urban	6.2	9.5	2.5	1.5	2.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	17819
Age at consummation of marriage*										
Below 18 years	7.8	10.0	2.6	1.7	2.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.5	7024
18 years & above	6.7	9.7	2.6	1.6	2.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	28873
Marital duration*										
0-4										
5-9	8.9	8.4	1.9	1.1	2.3	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.8	6362
10-14	8.6	9.0	2.7	1.5	2.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	6012
15+	8.5	11.1	3.3	2.1	3.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.4	6153
	5.1	10.3	2.8	1.7	2.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	17528
Education										
Non-literate ^a										
Less than 5 yrs	4.3	9.3	2.7	1.8	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	13163
5-9 years	8.1	11.6	3.1	1.7	3.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.2	1326
10 or more years	8.9	11.1	3.1	1.7	3.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.6	10984
	7.8	9.1	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	13220
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	4.3	9.3	2.9	1.9	2.8	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	11569
Less than 5 years	9.0	11.4	3.2	1.3	2.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.5	1437
5-9 years	8.9	10.3	2.8	1.6	3.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	11355
10 or more years	7.4	9.7	2.4	1.4	2.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	14332
Religion										
Hindu	6.9	9.7	2.6	1.6	2.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	34790
Muslim	6.3	9.3	2.4	1.2	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	2089
Christian	8.9	12.3	3.9	1.9	3.3	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	1784
Others	5.4	11.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30

TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	7.3	10.9	3.0	1.8	3.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.4	13170
Scheduled Tribes	5.0	12.7	5.4	5.0	5.0	2.6	1.6	0.6	0.2	2049
Other Backward Classes	7.1	9.2	2.3	1.2	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	21831
Others	5.1	6.2	2.1	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	1643
DLHS-4	7.0	9.8	2.7	1.6	2.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	38693
DLHS-3	4.3	6.8	2.0	0.7	1.7	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.1	26685

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases', *excluding missing cases, ^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem, ²Only for currently married women. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI¹ problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹	Women sought treatment for RTI/STI problems ¹	Number of women having any RTI/STI ¹	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	32.5	23.2	65	(42.9)	(57.1)	(0.0)	14
20-24	43.7	25.4	332	48.4	49.6	2.0	84
25-29	43.9	31.4	678	47.0	50.8	2.2	211
30-34	46.4	30.8	735	40.5	59.1	0.4	225
35-39	44.4	36.1	829	45.5	52.9	1.5	289
40-44	40.7	34.9	663	46.8	52.4	0.8	230
45-49	39.0	37.2	600	41.1	57.1	1.8	222
Residence							
Rural	42.5	34.7	2164	49.7	49.0	1.3	732
Urban	43.5	31.4	1738	38.2	60.3	1.5	543
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	46.9	37.2	721	48.1	50.6	1.3	262
18 years & above	44.8	32.6	2887	42.3	56.4	1.2	930
Marital duration*							
0-4	46.7	29.3	552	43.1	55.4	1.5	160
5-9	43.7	28.5	557	46.1	52.1	1.8	158
10-14	44.3	33.7	709	47.4	51.5	1.1	233
15+	44.9	36.1	1845	42.4	56.5	1.1	656
Education							
Non-literate ^a	30.4	25.1	1265	57.6	40.2	2.1	312
Less than 5 yrs	53.8	44.2	159	48.8	47.7	3.5	69
5-9 years	46.9	36.9	1237	44.4	55.1	0.5	452
10 or more years	50.1	35.9	1241	35.1	63.6	1.4	442
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	27.1	22.3	1113	57.4	40.7	1.9	244
Less than 5 years	49.0	39.4	166	52.7	42.4	5.0	65
5-9 years	48.0	37.6	1200	48.7	50.5	0.7	449
10 or more years	50.1	36.9	1423	34.1	64.7	1.2	517
Religion							
Hindu	43.1	32.9	3477	46.1	52.6	1.3	1122
Muslim	43.2	36.3	198	29.8	70.2	0.0	74
Christian	41.7	34.4	223	35.2	60.6	4.2	77
Others	--	--	4	--	--	--	02
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	37.4	26.8	1463	55.1	42.5	2.4	390
Scheduled Tribes	32.1	20.2	269	37.7	60.6	1.7	53
Other Backward Classes	48.2	39.1	2066	40.1	59.0	0.9	798
Others	43.1	35.5	104	38.4	61.6	0.0	34
DLHS-4	43.0	33.2	3902	44.5	54.1	1.4	1275
DLHS-3	68.7	46.9	2474	43.7	54.9	1.4	1038

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases', *excluding missing cases. ^aLiterate but did not attend school, are also included, ¹ Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem). -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by district, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13

Districts	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI ¹	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI ²	Number of women having any RTI/STI ²
Thiruvallur	7.2	3.7	8.4	1262	21.8	104
Chennai	8.6	3.1	4.7	1197	27.0	54
Kancheepuram	8.8	3.3	3.7	1115	21.6	46
Vellore	4.4	4.6	10.2	1577	28.8	167
Dharmapuri	6.4	6.5	3.4	1582	24.3	58
Tiruvannamalai	4.6	2.8	8.2	1106	17.0	101
Viluppuram	6.4	3.2	4.5	1198	41.7	56
Salem	6.5	6.5	6.6	1232	34.6	86
Namakkal	6.7	5.8	3.9	1275	34.5	50
Erode	6.4	6.2	5.7	1091	31.3	67
The Nilgiris	14.1	4.3	6.0	1010	26.8	61
Coimbatore	9.1	4.4	11.4	1157	25.6	133
Dindigul	26.2	5.7	11.5	1266	37.5	150
Karur	8.2	8.9	16.4	1190	38.9	199
Tiruchirappalli	7.6	14.0	24.6	902	37.9	218
Perambalur	10.5	4.4	2.2	1032	20.9	24
Ariyalur	7.0	11.5	24.8	1009	41.7	253
Cuddalore	14.8	7.2	18.0	1165	15.6	225
Nagapattinam	12.2	7.2	10.2	1535	37.4	156
Thiruvavur	9.4	9.9	13.0	1467	36.1	197
Thanjavur	8.4	7.7	15.2	1269	45.5	189
Pudukkottai	7.5	10.4	15.4	1115	42.9	171
Sivaganga	17.7	14.0	9.0	1424	34.3	128
Madurai	4.8	8.4	11.3	972	28.7	119
Theni	12.4	5.4	8.8	1141	49.1	104
Virudhunagar	8.5	8.8	12.5	1149	40.8	143
Ramanathapuram	5.7	7.3	14.7	1552	18.7	232
Thoothukkudi	6.4	8.7	5.2	963	48.8	55
Tirunelveli	14.5	10.8	15.7	963	18.9	150
Kanniyakumari	13.3	10.0	6.5	993	36.1	66
Krishnagiri	10.7	5.7	5.2	1764	40.0	102
Tiruppur	3.5	6.7	3.4	1020	39.9	38
DLHS-4	9.5	7.0	9.8	38693	33.3	3902
DLHS-3	26.9	4.3	6.8	26685	46.9	2474

Note: ¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge, ² Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem). **Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS **
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/com munity meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	62.1	815	23.9	80.2	33.0	22.7	12.1	8.8	52.2	3.1	1.1	0.4	506
20-24	67.5	4136	23.2	82.3	38.1	28.8	12.7	11.4	47.5	5.4	1.7	0.6	2786
25-29	67.9	6701	24.4	85.8	37.9	28.3	11.5	10.2	41.1	6.0	2.6	0.6	4535
30-34	64.2	6922	25.9	87.9	36.2	25.0	10.7	11.5	38.6	7.0	3.2	0.5	4412
35-39	56.9	7596	25.2	85.2	33.2	22.6	11.4	10.7	38.9	7.7	4.1	0.5	4272
40-44	53.9	6182	26.0	85.0	33.4	22.0	11.1	10.4	41.8	7.9	4.5	0.9	3295
45-49	46.4	6341	24.8	82.1	28.5	20.2	11.4	8.3	40.6	7.6	3.8	0.9	2906
Residence													
Rural	55.4	20874	24.7	81.3	30.0	22.8	12.0	10.1	41.8	7.6	4.1	0.9	11543
Urban	63.0	17819	25.2	88.2	39.0	26.2	10.9	10.8	40.8	6.2	2.5	0.4	11169
Age at consummation of marriage*													
Below 18 years	55.1	7024	23.7	82.2	25.7	20.8	11.7	9.1	39.5	6.8	3.9	1.0	3851
18 years & above	60.7	28873	25.8	85.9	37.4	25.6	11.5	11.0	41.6	6.8	3.0	0.5	17389
Marital duration*													
0-4	69.8	6362	24.2	83.6	41.0	29.1	12.8	10.8	47.6	5.0	2.1	0.5	4434
5-9	67.2	6012	24.8	86.5	37.2	28.9	11.4	10.9	39.9	5.8	2.8	0.6	4019
10-14	63.2	6153	27.0	88.0	36.6	24.6	10.7	11.6	38.3	7.5	3.0	0.4	3855
15+	52.0	17528	25.8	84.3	31.0	21.0	11.4	10.1	39.8	7.7	3.8	0.8	9017
Education													
Non-literate ^a	32.1	13163	27.9	77.8	20.0	17.5	11.6	9.2	37.8	5.8	4.4	0.9	4233
Less than 5 yrs	56.7	1326	16.6	76.4	14.9	17.8	10.1	9.0	40.8	6.6	6.8	0.8	744
5-9 years	62.6	10984	21.5	84.6	27.0	21.5	9.4	9.3	36.5	7.4	3.2	0.7	6847
10 or more years	82.5	13220	26.6	88.4	46.3	29.5	12.7	11.7	45.5	7.0	2.7	0.5	10888
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	33.3	11569	28.3	78.6	22.7	19.6	12.6	8.2	37.8	6.0	4.5	0.8	3844
Less than 5 years	56.4	1437	17.1	78.5	21.8	15.9	8.4	10.1	41.0	8.1	5.2	1.2	801
5-9 years	62.5	11355	22.8	83.9	29.0	23.1	10.8	9.7	39.7	7.0	3.1	0.6	7085
10 or more years	77.0	14332	25.7	88.2	43.3	27.7	11.6	11.7	43.4	7.0	2.8	0.6	10982
Religion													
Hindu	58.6	34790	25.5	84.8	34.3	24.5	11.6	10.6	41.6	6.9	3.4	0.7	20206
Muslim	60.0	2089	19.7	88.7	36.6	21.8	8.3	9.4	36.1	4.7	1.1	0.1	1260
Christian	69.3	1784	21.7	84.0	39.1	27.9	12.3	9.6	41.6	9.1	3.8	0.9	1230
Others	50.8	30	(12.5)	(93.8)	(43.8)	(25.0)	(18.8)	(6.3)	(50.0)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS													
Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women* *	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/Friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	57.1	13170	24.3	83.5	32.2	24.8	12.0	10.0	38.1	7.0	3.3	0.9	7454
Scheduled Tribes	55.4	2049	42.4	85.6	37.2	25.6	17.9	11.8	35.9	4.0	1.4	0.4	1122
Other Backward Classes	60.8	21831	24.2	85.8	36.4	24.8	10.5	10.6	43.3	6.9	3.4	0.4	13189
Others	57.7	1643	20.1	84.7	29.2	18.7	12.3	10.7	43.1	8.3	4.0	2.4	947
DLHS-4	59.1	38693	25.0	85.0	34.7	24.6	11.4	10.4	41.2	6.9	3.3	0.6	22712
DLHS-3	91.4	26685	54.3	82.9	8.2	27.1	20.0	5.0	6.7	5.5	52.7	7.7	24382
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, *excluding missing cases ³ Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters, ² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers, ³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programs, ⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ <i>Me/a. . ()</i> Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.													

TABLE 6.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as								Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Sharing of injection/ Needles	Other	
Age group									
15-19	18.9	44.0	39.8	25.5	33.1	51.6	37.4	0.4	506
20-24	17.8	43.2	43.0	28.0	35.4	54.2	43.5	0.1	2786
25-29	17.5	44.6	44.6	27.3	34.2	53.7	42.3	0.1	4535
30-34	17.6	44.8	42.6	27.7	32.4	52.3	41.2	0.2	4412
35-39	16.5	43.0	41.7	24.4	28.8	48.6	37.7	0.2	4272
40-44	17.3	43.3	40.6	24.6	28.2	45.9	36.3	0.1	3295
45-49	15.1	39.9	38.2	23.2	26.6	42.8	33.9	0.3	2906
Residence									
Rural	16.6	42.3	40.2	24.3	28.6	45.1	34.4	0.3	11543
Urban	17.5	44.4	43.5	27.4	33.3	54.2	43.6	0.1	11169
Age at consummation of marriage*									
Below 18 years	13.7	39.1	37.2	24.4	25.6	42.6	33.9	0.3	3851
18 years & above	18.1	44.3	43.3	26.7	33.0	52.2	40.9	0.2	17389
Marital duration*									
0-4	18.5	45.5	45.0	29.1	36.9	56.9	45.1	0.1	4434
5-9	17.4	44.8	42.6	27.2	34.6	53.0	41.6	0.2	4019
10-14	18.0	43.3	43.2	26.3	31.8	51.4	41.0	0.2	3855
15+	16.4	41.8	40.3	24.5	27.7	45.9	35.5	0.2	9017
Education									
Non-literate ^a	16.7	37.5	31.3	21.4	21.9	35.3	23.8	0.4	4233
Less than 5 yrs	10.8	43.7	34.5	18.0	15.4	29.7	23.9	0.1	744
5-9 years	14.7	41.8	39.6	22.5	25.0	42.6	33.9	0.2	6847
10 or more years	19.1	46.5	47.9	30.3	39.3	61.2	49.4	0.1	10888
Husband's Education									
Non-literate ^a	18.3	37.9	32.8	22.4	22.9	38.2	26.8	0.2	3844
Less than 5 years	11.8	45.3	34.5	17.8	19.2	33.8	24.9	0.5	801
5-9 years	14.5	42.0	40.6	23.8	26.8	45.3	35.4	0.3	7085
10 or more years	18.7	45.9	46.4	29.1	37.4	57.9	47.0	0.1	10982
Religion									
Hindu	16.8	43.0	42.0	25.8	30.8	49.2	38.7	0.2	20206
Muslim	19.5	45.2	41.2	28.0	32.2	53.3	43.3	0.1	1260
Christian	19.2	47.1	41.9	25.5	33.6	57.2	44.2	0.1	1230
Others	(25.0)	(25.0)	(37.5)	(37.5)	(37.5)	(68.8)	(50.0)	(0.0)	16
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	18.7	42.9	40.6	25.0	28.7	44.8	33.5	0.1	7454
Scheduled Tribes	23.0	40.9	50.2	42.1	44.2	48.0	33.2	0.1	1122
Other Backward Classes	15.5	43.8	42.6	25.3	31.5	53.1	43.3	0.2	13189
Others	19.0	44.0	33.7	24.2	28.2	48.5	35.8	0.0	947
DLHS-4									
DLHS-4	17.1	43.4	42.0	26.0	31.1	49.9	39.3	0.2	22712
DLHS-3									
DLHS-3	4.0	71.9	30.8	19.9	18.1	40.1	NA	19.9	24382

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, *excluding missing cases. ^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					
	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner	avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods ²	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
Age group						
15-19	17.2	17.2	15.2	52.2	4.7	506
20-24	14.0	14.0	15.5	57.8	4.4	2786
25-29	15.2	15.2	16.1	55.9	4.1	4535
30-34	15.8	15.8	14.4	56.0	4.4	4412
35-39	14.3	14.3	14.7	51.6	3.3	4272
40-44	14.8	14.8	15.4	50.6	3.5	3295
45-49	12.7	12.7	11.9	46.6	3.0	2906
Residence						
Rural	13.9	13.9	13.7	48.5	3.1	11543
Urban	15.4	15.4	15.8	57.6	4.4	11169
Age at consummation of marriage*						
Below 18 years	11.9	11.9	12.6	46.5	3.1	3851
18 years & above	15.4	15.4	15.5	55.3	4.0	17389
Marital duration*						
0-4	15.4	15.4	16.8	60.1	4.8	4434
5-9	15.5	15.5	14.9	55.2	4.0	4019
10-14	16.1	16.1	15.7	55.2	4.2	3855
15+	13.8	13.8	13.7	49.3	3.2	9017
Education						
Non-literate ^a	13.1	13.1	11.1	39.0	1.6	4233
Less than 5 yrs	9.2	9.2	8.7	34.4	2.2	744
5-9 years	11.9	11.9	12.9	46.8	2.8	6847
10 or more years	17.4	17.4	17.7	63.8	5.3	10888
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	12.7	12.7	12.3	41.8	1.9	3844
Less than 5 years	10.4	10.4	9.0	38.0	2.8	801
5-9 years	13.2	13.2	13.4	49.3	2.7	7085
10 or more years	16.6	16.6	17.0	60.7	5.2	10982
Religion						
Hindu	14.4	14.4	14.5	52.6	3.8	20206
Muslim	15.1	15.1	16.5	59.3	4.4	1260
Christian	18.1	18.1	17.2	58.0	3.3	1230
Others	(18.8)	(31.3)	(12.5)	(68.8)	(0.0)	16
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	14.8	14.8	14.1	47.0	3.3	7454
Scheduled Tribes	16.5	16.5	26.3	55.4	2.4	1122
Other Backward Classes	14.5	14.5	14.2	56.7	4.2	13189
Others	14.0	14.0	15.3	52.2	4.5	947
DLHS-4						
DLHS-4	14.7	14.7	14.8	53.3	3.8	22712
DLHS-3						
DLHS-3	8.8	NA	NA	49.1	9.4	24382

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, *excluding missing cases, ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included, ¹ Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.² Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades., () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. NA: Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	7.6	7.2	8.3	10.1	14.4	18.0	506
20-24	4.3	4.8	5.2	6.5	11.1	16.7	2786
25-29	3.7	3.8	4.5	5.5	9.4	15.4	4535
30-34	3.4	3.5	4.4	5.1	8.9	14.8	4412
35-39	4.5	5.5	6.3	7.0	10.7	16.3	4272
40-44	4.5	5.0	5.7	6.9	11.5	16.9	3295
45-49	5.9	6.7	7.7	9.1	12.4	18.0	2906
Residence	5.5	6.1	7.1	8.0	12.6	18.8	11543
Rural	3.3	3.6	4.2	5.3	8.7	13.9	11169
Urban							
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	4.9	6.0	6.6	7.9	12.2	17.9	3851
18 years & above	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.2	9.9	15.6	17389
Marital duration*							
0-4	4.1	4.3	4.8	6.0	10.6	16.0	4434
5-9	3.7	3.6	4.3	5.1	8.6	14.4	4019
10-14	3.5	4.0	5.1	5.8	8.8	15.0	3855
15+	5.0	5.7	6.4	7.6	11.5	17.2	9017
Education							
Non-literate ^a	6.1	7.3	7.9	8.7	13.4	17.3	4233
Less than 5 yrs	7.2	10.0	10.9	12.9	16.1	21.5	744
5-9 years	5.4	5.9	6.9	8.3	12.1	17.9	6847
10 or more years	2.9	2.9	3.5	4.4	8.1	14.4	10888
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	5.0	5.6	6.5	7.3	11.5	16.0	3844
Less than 5 years	7.3	8.6	9.4	10.7	15.3	20.7	801
5-9 years	5.1	6.1	6.8	8.0	12.0	18.1	7085
10 or more years	3.5	3.5	4.2	5.2	9.0	14.8	10982
Religion							
Hindu	4.5	4.9	5.7	6.8	10.8	16.6	20206
Muslim	2.9	3.2	3.5	4.7	8.0	11.3	1260
Christian	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.6	9.4	14.5	1230
Others	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(12.5)	16
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	5.0	5.8	6.5	7.5	12.0	17.2	7454
Scheduled Tribes	4.0	2.9	4.2	4.2	8.2	11.4	1122
Other Backward Classes	4.1	4.4	5.1	6.3	10.0	16.2	13189
Others	3.7	4.3	5.1	5.7	9.9	13.9	947
DLHS-4	4.4	4.8	5.5	6.6	10.5	16.2	22712
DLHS-3	11.3	13.7	13.8	16.7	21.8	25.3	24382

*excluding missing cases. ^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included., () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu 2012-13..

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS*	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/dispensary	CHC/PHC/Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age Group										
15-19	46.9	506	35.4	28.7	0.6	0.3	31.3	2.8	0.0	237
20-24	58.3	2786	35.5	27.0	0.5	0.5	33.3	2.6	0.1	1635
25-29	56.6	4535	36.5	26.3	0.8	0.4	32.9	2.4	0.3	2560
30-34	50.0	4412	35.3	23.2	0.6	0.4	37.1	2.9	0.2	2195
35-39	42.3	4272	38.7	24.2	0.8	0.4	32.4	3.3	0.0	1792
40-44	40.1	3295	37.1	22.4	1.2	0.4	35.2	3.0	0.1	1318
45-49	35.8	2906	37.1	22.5	0.6	0.6	34.9	3.0	0.4	1028
Residence										
Rural	46.0	11543	36.5	29.9	0.6	0.5	30.0	1.9	0.2	5313
Urban	48.8	11169	36.7	20.1	0.8	0.4	37.7	3.6	0.2	5452
Age at consummation of marriage*										
Below 18 years	40.8	3851	41.5	25.8	0.3	0.4	29.5	2.3	0.0	1568
18 years & above	49.5	17389	35.7	24.4	0.8	0.4	35.1	2.9	0.2	8601
Marital Duration*										
0-4	58.6	4434	34.3	25.7	0.7	0.6	34.9	2.9	0.4	2597
5-9	56.4	4019	34.4	26.5	0.8	0.2	35.6	2.2	0.0	2271
10-14	48.7	3855	39.6	22.4	0.7	0.5	33.4	3.0	0.1	1868
15+	38.7	9017	38.0	24.0	0.7	0.4	33.1	3.1	0.2	3461
Education										
Non-literate ^a	26.6	4233	37.5	27.0	0.2	0.4	32.9	1.5	0.0	1130
Less than 5 yrs	31.8	744	43.0	21.9	0.0	0.5	32.2	2.4	0.0	240
5-9 years	42.2	6847	42.6	25.7	0.5	0.4	28.6	1.4	0.1	2903
10 or more years	59.7	10888	33.6	23.8	0.9	0.4	36.9	3.7	0.3	6492
Husband's Education										
Non-literate ^a	30.1	3844	38.9	26.4	0.5	0.5	31.4	1.6	0.1	1154
Less than 5 years	40.5	801	40.6	26.6	0.6	0.3	29.5	1.6	0.0	325
5-9 years	44.4	7085	41.5	27.3	0.3	0.3	27.5	2.6	0.0	3146
10 or more years	55.9	10982	33.5	22.8	1.0	0.5	38.3	3.2	0.3	6140
Religion										
Hindu	47.6	20206	36.6	24.7	0.7	0.5	34.1	2.8	0.2	9577
Muslim	42.5	1260	39.7	23.6	0.7	0.0	32.8	2.7	0.0	540
Christian	51.5	1230	34.3	23.6	0.9	0.0	37.4	3.1	0.4	638
Others	(62.5)	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10

Contd...

TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	46.7	7454	40.3	26.0	0.6	0.5	30.1	1.9	0.1	3472
Scheduled Tribes	43.6	1122	28.7	37.0	1.1	0.4	31.2	1.0	0.0	489
Other Backward Classes	48.2	13189	35.2	23.1	0.8	0.4	36.6	3.3	0.2	6350
Others	48.2	947	36.1	22.6	0.2	0.6	35.3	5.0	0.0	454
DLHS-4	47.5	22712	36.6	24.6	0.7	0.4	34.2	2.8	0.2	10,765
DLHS-3	73.8	24382	61.6	7.6	1.9	0.6	26.7	1.6	0.4	18005
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases. CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization, *excluding missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases cases. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.										

TABLE 6.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone for HIV/AIDS test and time to be tested for HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	34.6	506	54.3	45.7	178
20-24	58.9	2786	38.6	61.4	1642
25-29	55.0	4535	24.6	75.4	2492
30-34	41.2	4412	16.2	83.8	1809
35-39	22.1	4272	13.7	86.3	936
40-44	15.3	3295	18.7	81.3	496
45-49	9.8	2906	20.4	79.6	279
Residence					
Rural	34.8	11543	26.2	73.8	4009
Urban	34.2	11169	22.6	77.4	3823
Age at consummation of marriage*					
Below 18 years	26.5	3851	23.1	76.9	1014
18 years & above	37.6	17389	24.6	75.4	6548
Marital duration*					
0-4	55.3	4434	41.2	58.8	2452
5-9	59.0	4019	18.2	81.8	2378
10-14	36.3	3855	13.0	87.0	1390
15+	15.2	9017	17.3	82.7	1350
Education					
Non-literate ^a	15.3	4233	28.1	71.9	643
Less than 5 yrs	19.5	744	22.0	78.0	144
5-9 years	28.8	6847	22.3	77.7	1986
10 or more years	46.2	10888	24.7	75.3	5059
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	18.6	3844	26.3	73.7	715
Less than 5 years	23.5	801	19.3	80.7	187
5-9 years	32.6	7085	22.7	77.3	2307
10 or more years	41.8	10982	25.0	75.0	4623
Religion					
Hindu	34.4	20206	24.3	75.7	6942
Muslim	34.4	1260	27.3	72.7	431
Christian	36.7	1230	22.1	77.9	452
Other	(43.8)	16	--	--	07
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	34.3	7454	26.2	73.8	2553
Scheduled Tribes	31.9	1122	27.7	72.3	358
Other Backward Classes	34.7	13189	23.1	76.9	4581
Others	36.6	947	23.2	76.8	340
DLHS-4	34.5	22712	24.3	75.7	7832
DLHS-3	19.9	24382	45.9	54.1	4869

*excluding missing cases. ^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases.

() based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS						
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.						
Districts	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Thiruvallur	49.7	4.8	22.6	41.0	33.8	22.2
Chennai	70.9	21.1	42.8	56.0	35.5	18.5
Kancheepuram	53.2	13.1	38.7	49.1	32.6	25.9
Vellore	48.3	14.6	28.4	49.9	31.6	18.8
Dharmapuri	49.0	14.9	40.6	65.6	36.8	29.5
Tiruvannamalai	47.9	24.3	42.1	29.9	21.6	11.7
Viluppuram	39.3	8.4	26.2	56.0	34.2	28.9
Salem	56.3	20.5	19.7	40.3	29.8	21.8
Namakkal	62.3	12.9	40.0	58.3	40.8	20.0
Erode	60.4	14.0	22.8	46.8	37.1	18.6
The Nilgiris	64.6	21.1	35.9	42.6	30.6	17.2
Coimbatore	51.0	10.6	34.3	48.9	31.0	17.8
Dindigul	65.3	22.3	47.7	55.3	42.7	35.3
Karur	69.2	19.3	24.0	46.2	37.4	30.6
Tiruchirappalli	59.8	9.0	22.1	38.6	41.2	33.1
Perambalur	71.2	17.6	42.7	50.9	37.2	19.2
Ariyalur	55.0	4.6	20.9	49.6	31.1	33.4
Cuddalore	61.1	22.4	26.9	43.6	26.3	38.0
Nagapattinam	68.0	16.1	47.6	52.3	36.8	16.5
Thiruvarur	66.4	15.3	29.7	38.5	33.5	36.5
Thanjavur	65.2	18.1	20.5	40.5	34.4	30.9
Pudukkottai	52.9	3.7	32.0	57.4	44.5	28.0
Sivaganga	67.0	9.3	19.2	44.9	34.9	22.2
Madurai	67.6	10.6	24.6	32.4	35.8	18.7
Theni	58.9	9.6	27.0	48.8	31.8	20.7
Virudhunagar	46.9	6.3	38.5	55.4	36.7	20.4
Ramanathapuram	60.4	22.6	21.4	34.8	26.5	23.3
Thoothukkudi	45.2	12.8	30.5	44.3	37.9	34.0
Tirunelveli	73.0	19.2	30.5	40.9	27.9	29.9
Kanniyakumari	70.9	9.9	24.2	55.6	33.3	16.5
Krishnagiri	54.4	7.8	27.4	52.0	41.5	21.8
Tiruppur	58.9	19.0	33.1	47.9	34.3	19.6
DLHS-4	59.1	14.7	31.1	47.5	34.5	24.3
DLHS-3	91.4	8.8	18.1	73.8	19.9	45.9

PERSONAL HABIT AND MORBIDITY

Table 7.1 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of persons (age 15 years and above) who use any kind of tobacco, smoking and drinking habits by selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Percentage of persons			No. of persons**
	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco ¹	Percentage who use any kind of smoking	Percentage who Consume alcohol	
Age				
15-24	3.4	2.5	3.4	23985
25-29	8.5	6.0	8.8	12319
30-34	11.5	7.5	10.8	11810
35-39	13.9	7.9	10.8	12348
40-44	16.9	9.3	11.6	10884
45-49	19.0	9.4	11.5	11077
50+	22.2	8.8	9.9	35505
Sex				
Male	21.5	15.4	19.3	52437
Female	8.4	0.4	0.5	64655
Residence				
Rural	17.4	7.8	10.1	62924
Urban	11.1	6.5	7.8	55004
Education				
Non-literate ^a	23.5	7.2	8.4	29758
Less than 5 years	21.8	11.2	12.2	6171
5-9 years	15.1	9.1	11.3	34963
10 or more years	7.0	5.1	7.2	47036
Religion				
Hindu	14.8	7.3	9.3	106453
Muslim	7.9	5.0	3.6	5629
Christian	12.3	6.4	8.8	5694
Others	3.8	1.2	5.6	108
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	17.4	8.1	10.4	39235
Scheduled tribes	14.0	7.3	9.6	6118
Other backward classes	12.6	6.6	8.1	67447
Others	13.6	6.7	8.7	5128
DLHS-4	14.3	7.1	9.0	117928*

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. ¹ Includes smoking. *Missing cases are excluded. **Unweighted cases.

Table 7.2 PERSONAL HABITS-MEN

Percentage of Men (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of men			Total number of Men covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the men				
15-19	1.0	2.1	2.5	5779
20-24	4.0	8.9	13.0	4850
25-29	5.9	14.1	20.5	5015
30-34	7.8	16.8	24.1	5073
35-39	9.0	18.5	25.4	5012
40-44	10.2	20.1	25.0	4842
45 years and above	13.7	18.3	20.8	21866
Residence				
Rural	12.3	16.8	21.9	27733
Urban	6.4	13.9	16.6	24704
Education				
Non-literate ^a	18.3	21.9	25.4	9130
Less than 5 years	16.2	23.9	26.1	2771
5-9 years	10.9	18.7	23.0	16542
10 or more years	4.2	9.7	13.7	23994
Religion				
Hindu	9.7	15.7	19.9	47545
Muslim	3.9	11.3	8.1	2346
Christian	8.7	14.0	19.1	2475
Others	3.3	2.5	11.4	53
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	11.2	17.3	22.3	17453
Scheduled tribes	8.7	15.4	20.5	2736
Other backward classes	8.4	14.3	17.5	29961
Others	8.5	14.4	18.7	2287
DLHS-4	9.4	15.4	19.3	52437*

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. *Missing cases are excluded. **Unweighted cases.

Table 7.3 PERSONAL HABITS-WOMEN

Percentage of Women (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women			Total number of women covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the women				
15-19	0.3	0.1	0.1	6333
20-24	1.0	0.2	0.3	6874
25-29	2.2	0.4	0.6	7214
30-34	3.6	0.3	0.5	6639
35-39	6.5	0.5	0.5	7249
40-44	9.0	0.4	0.6	5958
45 years and above	15.3	0.5	0.7	24388
Residence				
Rural	11.0	0.5	0.6	34737
Urban	5.1	0.3	0.5	29918
Education				
Non-literate ^a	18.3	0.6	0.8	20451
Less than 5 years	10.6	0.6	0.6	3352
5-9 years	5.1	0.4	0.5	18140
10 or more years	1.1	0.2	0.3	22712
Religion				
Hindu	8.5	0.4	0.5	58169
Muslim	3.3	0.3	0.4	3231
Christian	6.1	0.4	0.6	3175
Others	1.7	0.0	0.0	55
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	11.2	0.5	0.6	21449
Scheduled tribes	8.0	0.5	0.5	3336
Other backward classes	6.4	0.3	0.5	37070
Others	7.8	0.4	0.4	2800
DLHS-4	8.1	0.4	0.5	64655*

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. *Missing cases are excluded. **Unweighted cases.

Table 7.4 PERSONAL HABITS

Percentage of all persons (age 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Districts	Percentage of all persons			Total number of all persons covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Thiruvallur	4.8	5.5	8.9	3870
Chennai	2.1	4.1	5.9	3913
Khancheepuram	9.2	6.7	12.0	3439
Vellore	4.6	5.6	8.2	5075
Dharmapuri	6.1	8.5	9.7	4718
Tiruvannamalai	4.5	6.2	8.9	3359
Viluppuram	11.6	6.5	9.9	3751
Salem	11.2	8.0	7.8	3737
Namakkal	8.4	8.2	10.3	3920
Erode	13.6	10.1	9.6	3504
Nilgiris	7.9	8.0	8.8	3142
Coimbatore	11.2	9.2	9.2	3703
Dindigul	11.8	8.1	9.4	3046
Karur	10.2	11.4	13.1	3720
Tiruchirappalli	7.7	7.4	8.4	2807
Perambalur	12.0	5.5	9.0	3262
Ariyalur	12.5	3.5	5.5	3202
Cuddalore	8.5	6.8	10.2	3476
Nagapattinam	16.5	7.4	9.8	4403
Thiruvarur	16.0	7.2	9.6	4169
Thanjavur	14.5	7.4	8.7	3696
Pudukkottai	10.6	5.1	7.4	3375
Sivaganga	14.0	8.7	14.1	4303
Madurai	6.5	9.2	10.9	2405
Theni	4.1	6.4	5.6	3460
Virudhunagar	4.3	5.1	5.8	3491
Ramanathapuram	3.1	4.9	7.8	4576
Thoothukkudi	3.7	6.4	8.5	3366
Thirunelveli	3.6	6.9	6.9	3205
Kanniyakumari	4.3	5.7	7.2	3332
Krishnagiri	10.2	7.8	7.3	5154
Tiruppur	12.7	12.3	13.5	3349
DLHS-4	8.8	7.2	9.0	117928

**Unweighted cases.

Table 7.5 PERSONAL HABITS TOBACCO

Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of chewing Tobacco, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Tobacco use	Tobacco chewing						
	Women			Men			Total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Use of Tobacco							
Pan with tobacco	5.7	2.5	4.2	5.7	2.8	4.3	4.2
Guthaka/ Pan masala with tobacco	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.8
Other forms of tobacco	4.0	2.1	3.1	5.3	3.0	4.2	3.6
Non-user	84.1	92.4	88.1	83.0	91.1	87.0	87.6
Not known	4.9	2.5	3.8	4.7	2.5	3.6	3.7
DLHS-4	11.0	5.1	8.1	12.3	6.4	9.4	8.7

Table 7.6 PERSONAL HABITS SMOKE

Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of smoking, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Smoking habits	Smoking						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual smoker*	0.3	0.2	0.2	12.2	9.5	10.8	5.0
Occasional smoker	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.6	4.4	4.5	2.1
Ex-smoker	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.6	3.9	3.7	1.8
Non smoker	94.3	97.3	95.8	75.8	80.5	78.1	87.8
Not known	5.1	2.2	3.7	3.8	1.8	2.8	3.3
DLHS-4	0.5	0.3	0.4	16.8	13.9	15.4	7.1

* At least once every day

Table 7.7 PERSONAL HABITS DRINK ALCOHOL

Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of drinking alcohol, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Smoking habits	Drinking alcohol						Total
	Women			Men			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Usual drinker*	0.3	0.2	0.3	10.3	7.4	8.9	4.2
Occasional drinker	0.3	0.2	0.2	11.6	9.2	10.4	4.8
Ex-drinker	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.7	4.9	4.8	2.3
Non drinker	93.8	96.9	95.3	69.5	76.4	72.9	85.2
Not known	5.4	2.5	4.0	3.9	2.1	3.0	3.5
DLHS-4	0.6	0.5	0.5	21.9	16.6	19.3	9.0

* At least once every week

Table 7.8 MORBIDITY DETAILS			
Prevalence of any injury, acute illness and chronic illness according to place of residence, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.			
Morbidity	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Prevalence Rate of Any Injury¹			
Male	4.7	5.4	4.0
Female	4.3	4.9	3.7
Total	4.5	5.1	3.9
Prevalence Rate of Acute Illness²			
Male	3.5	4.0	2.8
Female	3.5	4.0	3.0
Total	3.5	4.0	2.9
Prevalence Rate of Chronic Illness¹			
Male	3.9	3.8	3.9
Female	3.9	3.8	4.0
Total	3.9	3.8	4.0
¹ During last one year, ² During last fifteen days			

Table 7.9 MORBIDITY DETAILS									
Percentage of household population having any form of disability as on the day of survey, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.									
Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mental Disability	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Visual Disability	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
Hearing Disability	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Speech Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Number of persons**	86386	92811	179197	46506	49961	96467	39880	42850	82730
**Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.									

Table 7.10 MORBIDITY DETAILS										
Percentage of household population having any injury and received treatment during last one year, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.										
Type of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Treated in intensive care unit for any time	7.5	8.4	7.9	7.0	8.5	7.6	8.3	8.3	8.3	
Treated as in-patient with stay <1 week	14.1	13.0	13.7	14.6	13.0	14.0	13.5	13.2	13.4	
Treated as in-patient with stay 1-2 week	14.8	12.3	13.8	15.4	11.4	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.7	
Treated as in-patient with stay >2 week	13.9	13.5	13.8	14.7	13.0	14.1	12.8	14.2	13.3	
Other treatment*	49.7	52.8	50.8	48.3	54.2	50.5	51.7	50.7	51.3	
Number of persons**	3468	2013	5481	2097	1235	3332	1371	778	2149	
*Out patient /traditional healer/at home. **Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.										

Table 7.11 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Type of acute illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diarrhea/ Dysentery	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.3	7.7	8.0	8.5	8.7	8.6
Acute respiratory tract infection	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.6	3.7	4.2	2.3	2.6	2.5
Jaundice with fever	7.4	6.5	6.9	6.4	5.9	6.1	8.9	7.3	8.1
Malaria	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	8.8	9.2	9.7	10.9	10.4
Fever of short duration with rashes	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.1	10.7	10.4	10.8	10.1	10.4
Reproductive tract infection	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Other type of fever	33.3	34.5	33.9	32.6	33.4	33.0	34.5	36.1	35.3
Other	26.0	26.1	26.0	27.2	28.2	27.7	24.1	23.1	23.6
Number of persons**	3024	3284	6308	1886	1976	3862	1138	1308	2446

**Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

Table 7.12 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days and received treatment by type of health facilities, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government health facility									
Sub Health Centre	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6
Primary health centre	9.9	11.4	10.7	11.9	12.7	12.3	6.9	9.5	8.3
Community Health centre	3.2	4.1	3.6	3.5	4.8	4.2	2.7	3.0	2.8
UHC/UHP/UFWC	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6
Dispensary/ clinic	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Hospital	27.1	26.9	27.0	28.5	28.3	28.4	24.8	24.8	24.8
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private health facility									
Dispensary/ clinic	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.7
Hospital	42.2	39.3	40.7	38.6	35.7	37.1	47.6	44.4	45.9
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6
NGO/ trust hospital	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other*	5.1	5.8	5.5	4.7	5.4	5.0	5.8	6.4	6.1
Number of persons**	2921	3206	6127	1823	1929	3752	1098	1277	2375

* DOT centre and at home. **Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

Table 7.13 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having main symptoms of chronic illness persisting for more than one month and sought medical care and source of treatment, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Prevalence Of Chronic Illness									
Disease of respiratory system	12.0	13.4	12.8	12.0	12.7	12.4	12.0	14.2	13.2
Disease of cardiovascular system	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.3	4.0	4.6
Disease of central nervous system	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.7	3.3	3.8	3.6
Disease of musculoskeletal system	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.6	2.6	3.3	3.0
Disease of gastrointestinal system	3.4	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.6	3.0
Disease of genitourinary system	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2
Skin disease	5.2	3.3	4.2	6.7	4.7	5.7	3.6	2.0	2.7
Goitre	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8
Elephantiasis	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Eye problem	2.5	3.4	2.9	3.6	4.1	3.9	1.4	2.6	2.0
ENT problem	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.7	1.2
Mouth and dental problem	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other	59.9	59.6	59.8	55.5	56.4	56.0	64.6	63.0	63.8
Sought Medical Care									
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment available	77.7	78.1	77.9	74.6	74.5	74.5	80.9	81.7	81.3
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment not available	9.9	9.4	9.6	10.9	10.9	10.9	8.9	7.9	8.4
Not at all	12.4	12.5	12.4	14.5	14.6	14.6	10.2	10.4	10.3
Source of Treatment									
At government health facility	36.8	41.0	39.0	44.7	49.5	47.2	29.5	33.2	31.4
At private health facility	62.0	57.7	59.7	54.1	49.1	51.5	69.2	65.5	67.3
At home	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Other	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5

Table 7.14 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population diagnosed with chronic illness during last one year, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	37.2	31.6	34.3	29.7	25.9	27.7	45.1	37.3	41.0
Hypertension	14.4	18.4	16.5	13.1	17.5	15.4	15.8	19.2	17.6
Disease related to heart*	7.9	6.7	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.6	8.0	5.9	6.9
Epilepsy	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.6	2.1	1.4	0.5	2.1	1.3	0.7	2.2	1.5
Tuberculosis	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6
Leprosy	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

* Chronic heart diseases, Myocardial infection/heart attack, stroke cerebro vascular accident.

Table 7.15 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population aged 60 years and above diagnosed with chronic illness during last one year, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	40.7	38.9	39.8	32.3	32.2	32.2	49.4	45.4	47.4
Hypertension	17.7	24.6	21.1	17.1	24.7	20.8	18.3	24.6	21.4
Disease related to heart*	8.6	6.6	7.6	7.7	5.6	6.7	9.6	7.6	8.6
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	3.3	2.3	2.9	3.7	3.1	3.4	2.8	1.7	2.3
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6
Tuberculosis	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7
Leprosy	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.4
Cataract	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Stroke	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9

* Chronic heart diseases, Myocardial infection/heart attack, stroke cerebro vascular accident.

Table 7.16 TUBERCULOSIS

Number of persons who have tuberculosis by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of persons suffering from tuberculosis			Number of persons**
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Age				
15-19	01	00	01	14476
20-34	03	03	06	42762
35-44	05	05	10	26616
45-59	16	04	20	31771
60 and above	13	07	20	22146
Education				
Non-literate ^a	18	07	25	53095
Less than 5 years	02	03	05	15202
5-9 years	15	05	20	54004
10 or more years	05	05	10	57080
Religion				
Hindu	38	18	56	161241
Muslim	00	00	00	9068
Christian	02	01	03	8731
Others	00	01	01	152
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	28	04	32	61094
Scheduled tribes	01	01	02	9181
Other backward classes	11	12	23	101250
Others	00	03	03	7856
DLHS-4	40	20	60	179381

^a Literate but did not attend the school are also included. **Unweighted cases.

HEALTH & NUTRITIONAL STATUS

TABLE 8.1 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, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Height for Age				Weight for Height				Weight for Age				Number of eligible children**
	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age group (month)													
0-6	4.9	11.0	89.0	16.2	27.0	41.1	58.9	14.6	10.6	31.5	68.5	8.2	1163
7-12	8.2	18.8	81.2	18.8	19.1	32.2	67.8	10.4	9.6	28.7	71.3	11.9	1079
13-18	14.9	33.4	66.6	10.5	13.0	26.5	73.5	6.0	10.0	31.4	68.6	4.2	1071
19-24	17.7	33.5	66.5	13.7	13.2	25.8	74.2	7.6	10.3	29.9	70.1	6.9	918
25-35	15.2	32.9	67.1	9.3	13.3	27.5	72.5	4.8	13.3	34.3	65.7	3.6	1911
36 and above	10.5	26.9	73.1	7.7	10.9	26.4	73.6	3.8	10.2	33.6	66.4	3.5	4336
Sex of child													
Male	12.1	27.2	72.8	11.1	15.4	30.1	69.9	6.2	11.1	32.9	67.1	5.6	5509
Female	11.5	27.4	72.6	10.0	12.2	26.3	73.7	5.9	10.3	32.1	67.9	4.5	4969
Place of residence													
Rural	13.3	30.1	69.9	11.2	14.5	29.0	71.0	6.1	12.3	35.1	64.9	5.2	5834
Urban	9.9	23.7	76.3	9.8	13.1	27.3	72.7	5.9	8.8	29.2	70.8	5.0	4644
Religion													
Hindu	11.8	27.4	72.6	10.5	13.8	28.1	71.9	6.0	10.9	32.6	66.8	4.9	9274
Muslim	11.5	24.7	75.3	11.7	14.8	29.8	70.2	6.4	7.3	32.1	74.6	6.4	614
Christian	12.2	28.3	71.7	10.5	13.8	28.7	71.3	5.9	11.5	31.6	70.7	5.6	587
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	03
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled castes	12.6	29.1	70.9	10.2	14.2	28.8	71.2	6.3	11.4	34.6	67.7	4.8	3719
Scheduled tribes	9.5	26.5	73.5	10.0	12.8	28.4	71.6	5.1	10.2	33.9	64.3	4.6	505
Other backward classes	11.7	26.3	73.7	10.8	13.6	27.8	72.2	5.7	10.2	31.1	61.9	5.1	5799
Others	9.6	26.4	73.6	11.0	15.2	29.7	70.3	7.6	12.4	32.6	59.1	6.3	455
Tamil Nadu	11.8	27.3	72.7	10.5	13.9	28.3	71.7	6.0	10.7	32.5	67.5	5.0	10,478

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. * +2SD includes Don't know. ** unweighted cases.

TABLE 8.2 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN BY DISTRICTS

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 districts, Tamil Nadu 2012-13.

Districts	Height for Age				Weight for Height				Weight for Age				Number of eligible children**
	below -3SD	below -2SD	above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Percentage above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Thiruvallur	8.6	22.2	77.8	10.8	18.7	32.3	67.7	5.5	7.7	26.9	73.1	2.8	360
Chennai	7.4	18.2	81.8	6.6	12.3	25.0	75.0	7.5	5.6	23.8	76.2	5.6	308
Khancheeppuram	17.3	32.3	67.7	8.8	16.7	32.4	67.6	3.0	13.8	35.8	64.2	2.9	311
Vellore	14.5	25.6	74.4	10.6	18.2	31.3	68.7	9.9	12.4	33.7	66.3	8.2	475
Dharmapuri	12.6	28.4	71.6	8.2	7.8	22.3	77.7	3.8	6.8	31.2	68.8	3.6	377
Tiruvannamalai	18.0	33.7	66.3	10.4	14.8	30.5	69.5	5.0	9.9	35.1	64.9	8.2	294
Viluppuram	14.1	36.2	63.8	8.5	11.8	20.5	79.5	6.8	11.1	37.5	62.5	4.9	245
Salem	7.6	18.0	82.0	15.7	12.3	27.3	72.7	6.0	10.2	27.7	72.3	5.4	319
Namakkal	12.4	28.9	71.1	9.7	11.4	24.1	75.9	4.8	9.7	27.5	72.5	3.8	301
Erode	9.3	23.8	76.2	6.9	12.0	28.2	71.8	4.0	8.7	30.6	69.4	4.2	281
Nilgiris	17.1	39.4	60.6	9.9	12.4	17.2	82.8	5.2	10.3	34.5	65.5	4.0	226
Coimbatore	10.0	26.8	73.2	10.6	15.1	35.8	64.2	6.5	12.6	33.7	66.3	7.3	244
Dindigul	14.4	33.2	66.8	15.0	12.4	26.8	73.2	7.4	15.7	40.7	59.3	5.6	321
Karur	11.4	27.1	72.9	8.3	15.5	30.5	69.5	4.3	11.4	34.6	65.4	2.9	336
Tiruchirappalli	11.4	31.3	68.8	13.2	13.6	25.0	75.0	5.9	8.4	36.4	63.6	6.0	268
Perambalur	11.9	32.8	67.2	11.1	14.0	26.0	74.0	4.7	14.0	36.4	63.6	3.5	271
Ariyalur	16.4	33.3	66.7	11.8	12.8	26.2	73.8	4.0	13.2	38.1	61.9	3.6	289
Cuddalore	7.7	19.1	80.9	13.2	16.4	34.3	65.7	9.3	11.6	36.2	63.8	3.4	328
Nagapattinam	12.8	27.5	72.5	11.1	14.6	28.7	71.3	5.1	12.0	32.0	68.0	7.0	393
Thiruvarur	10.7	25.6	74.4	12.8	13.4	29.7	70.3	8.6	13.6	32.1	67.9	4.3	390
Thanjavur	10.3	25.9	74.1	11.3	12.4	28.6	71.4	3.5	10.6	27.3	72.7	5.0	414
Pudukkottai	13.1	25.6	74.4	11.8	16.8	35.2	64.8	8.0	16.7	40.9	59.1	5.3	353
Sivaganga	12.0	29.8	70.2	9.5	11.0	28.4	71.6	5.0	9.4	33.8	66.2	4.2	523
Madurai	15.0	30.0	70.0	13.5	18.7	30.9	69.1	9.6	10.7	35.1	64.9	4.6	209
Theni	8.5	22.2	77.8	11.0	10.1	22.6	77.4	4.2	5.1	21.7	78.3	6.8	229
Virudhunagar	8.5	24.4	75.6	10.5	17.3	32.1	67.9	9.5	12.9	37.8	62.2	5.3	268
Ramanathapuram	13.1	29.5	70.5	10.1	14.7	32.9	67.1	5.7	9.4	33.1	66.9	4.4	467
Thoothukkudi	10.6	29.7	70.3	10.2	12.4	25.7	74.3	4.4	9.2	30.7	69.3	5.0	300
Thirunelveli	8.3	26.0	74.0	11.2	14.7	31.6	68.4	7.1	14.2	38.3	61.7	4.7	324
Kanniyakumari	9.4	23.6	76.4	8.9	13.3	25.4	74.6	6.5	7.1	25.3	74.7	5.2	334
Krishnagiri	11.4	26.3	73.7	11.0	15.2	26.9	73.1	6.4	10.9	32.0	68.0	6.5	479
Tiruppur	15.3	26.9	73.1	10.7	10.4	22.0	78.0	7.1	10.3	28.4	71.6	7.9	241
Tamil Nadu	11.8	27.3	72.7	10.5	13.9	28.3	71.7	6.0	10.7	32.5	67.5	5.0	10,478

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. * +2SD includes Don't know. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.3 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN

Percentage of women age 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m ²						Total number of Women**
				Thin			Overweight/Obese			
				<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age										
15-19	152.6	20.0	48.6	42.3	18.2	22.9	9.1	6.8	2.2	5,339
20-29	153.2	22.9	53.3	22.5	10.7	11.1	24.2	17.6	6.5	11,467
30-39	152.6	24.7	48.5	12.8	6.4	6.0	38.7	26.3	12.1	11,886
40-49	152.0	25.3	46.2	11.2	5.6	5.2	42.6	27.9	14.4	10,410
Place of residence										
Rural	152.3	22.8	53.0	23.2	10.6	11.9	23.9	17.6	6.1	20,892
Urban	152.9	24.8	45.6	15.1	7.5	7.2	39.3	25.6	13.4	18,210
Education										
Non-literate ^a	151.7	23.2	53.7	20.0	9.9	9.5	26.3	19.4	6.7	7,884
Less than 5 years	151.3	24.4	50.8	16.0	7.6	8.1	33.2	23.1	10.0	1,787
5-9 years	152.0	24.4	48.2	16.4	7.7	8.2	35.4	23.4	11.7	12,032
10 or more years	153.4	23.5	48.6	21.2	9.8	10.8	30.2	20.5	9.5	17,399
Religion										
Hindu	152.5	23.6	50.1	19.8	9.3	9.9	30.0	20.8	9.0	35,119
Muslim	153.1	26.2	41.3	11.8	6.1	5.6	46.8	27.5	18.9	2,070
Christian	152.6	23.8	49.3	16.8	7.9	8.4	33.9	22.9	10.7	1,874
Others	150.8	29.6	43.1	10.8	6.8	0.0	46.1	22.0	24.1	28
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled castes	151.8	23.3	50.5	22.2	10.4	11.1	27.3	19.3	7.8	13,351
Scheduled tribes	152.2	23.1	53.3	20.7	8.9	11.1	26.1	17.5	8.4	2,125
Other backward classes	153.1	24.1	48.9	17.4	8.4	8.5	33.7	22.7	10.7	21,971
Others	152.7	24.3	46.4	18.6	8.1	10.1	35.1	23.9	11.0	1,655
Tamil Nadu	152.6	23.7	49.6	19.2	9.1	9.6	31.2	21.3	9.6	39,102

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.4 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN (new)										
Percentage of women age 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by district, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.										
District	Mean Height	Mean BMI	Body Mass Index (BMI) in kg/m ²							Total number of Women**
			18.5-24.9 (normal)	Thin			Overweight/Obese			
				<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Thiruvallur	152.5	24.8	44.6	16.6	8.8	7.3	38.7	26.6	11.8	1334
Chennai	153.8	26.4	41.0	10.2	5.5	4.1	48.9	31.6	17.1	1275
Khancheepuram	152.3	24.3	48.2	18.0	7.9	9.7	33.9	22.1	11.7	1213
Vellore	153.3	23.7	48.5	19.6	8.4	10.5	31.9	21.0	10.8	1747
Dharmapuri	153.9	22.4	53.4	22.4	10.5	11.6	24.1	16.9	6.9	1561
Tiruvannamalai	152.4	24.0	49.8	17.2	8.6	8.5	32.9	21.4	11.0	1011
Viluppuram	152.7	23.4	52.8	21.3	11.0	9.9	25.9	17.8	8.1	1295
Salem	152.5	23.9	48.2	17.2	8.4	8.5	34.6	23.5	10.8	1272
Namakkal	151.8	23.5	51.2	18.1	9.2	8.5	30.7	21.5	9.1	1222
Erode	152.2	23.4	50.7	21.0	9.5	11.0	28.4	19.4	9.0	1124
Nilgiris	151.7	23.7	54.3	15.5	8.7	6.4	30.2	20.1	10.1	999
Coimbatore	152.6	23.3	49.8	19.4	8.7	9.9	30.7	21.2	9.1	1177
Dindigul	151.5	23.8	48.5	18.1	6.6	10.7	33.4	22.1	11.0	915
Karur	150.9	23.8	49.9	23.1	10.0	12.8	27.1	17.7	9.2	1166
Tiruchirappalli	151.8	24.8	47.0	19.1	9.8	8.9	33.9	22.4	11.3	889
Perambalur	152.7	23.4	49.7	21.3	10.9	9.7	29.0	21.9	6.9	1036
Ariyalur	150.8	22.7	48.5	23.3	10.9	11.9	28.1	20.6	7.3	1030
Cuddalore	154.1	22.6	52.3	23.4	11.0	12.1	24.3	18.0	6.3	1173
Nagapattinam	151.2	24.0	49.6	21.7	10.3	10.8	28.7	19.2	9.4	1529
Thiruvarur	153.0	23.5	47.7	23.5	9.9	12.9	28.8	19.9	8.8	1435
Thanjavur	151.3	24.1	50.3	18.7	8.0	10.0	31.0	22.5	8.4	1345
Pudukkottai	152.0	23.5	49.8	22.7	9.8	12.2	27.5	20.5	6.7	1183
Sivaganga	153.0	23.1	50.3	19.4	8.5	9.8	30.3	21.9	8.0	1473
Madurai	151.4	24.5	48.4	15.6	8.0	7.3	36.0	22.9	12.5	783
Theni	153.4	24.2	50.8	13.5	5.8	7.2	35.6	24.4	10.8	1122
Virudhunagar	152.5	24.9	50.5	20.3	8.9	11.0	29.2	18.8	10.1	1113
Ramanathapuram	153.3	23.4	51.3	20.5	10.2	9.7	28.2	20.0	8.0	1547
Thoothukkudi	153.2	22.9	49.6	20.5	10.0	10.1	29.9	20.1	9.6	1070
Thirunelveli	153.0	23.0	49.1	21.1	9.1	11.3	29.8	21.6	7.9	1049
Kanniyakumari	152.6	25.1	48.0	14.1	7.9	5.7	37.9	26.7	10.9	1099
Krishnagiri	154.0	22.4	50.3	24.4	11.8	11.7	25.4	17.6	7.5	1807
Tiruppur	153.3	23.6	50.9	16.7	8.6	7.8	32.3	22.7	9.4	1108
Tamil Nadu	152.6	23.7	49.6	19.2	9.1	9.6	31.2	21.3	9.6	39102

** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.5 PREVELANCE OF ANEMIA AMONG CHILDREN					
Percentage of children age (6-59 months) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.					
Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of children <5 years**
	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Sex of Child					
Male	21.0	34.3	3.9	59.2	3,799
Female	23.6	34.2	3.4	61.1	4,022
Place of residence					
Rural	22.5	35.6	4.1	62.2	4,347
Urban	22.1	32.7	3.1	57.9	3,476
Religion					
Hindu	22.3	34.6	3.7	60.6	7,020
Muslim	22.4	31.8	2.5	56.7	389
Christian	22.4	30.2	3.6	56.2	404
Others	--	--	--	--	04
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	21.8	35.9	4.6	62.2	2,802
Scheduled tribes	23.4	33.3	4.2	60.9	407
Other backward classes	22.7	33.0	3.0	58.7	4,276
Others	20.4	37.4	3.7	61.6	338
Tamil Nadu	22.3	34.2	3.6	60.2	7,823

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.6 ANAEMIA AMONG SCHOOL GOING/ADOLESCENT POPULATION					
Percentage of school going population (age 6-19 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.					
Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of school going population (age 6-19 years)**
	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Age					
6 yrs - 10 yrs	23.6	20.0	1.5	45.1	9,739
11 yrs - 14 yrs	20.5	18.3	1.4	40.3	8,740
15yrs – 16 yrs	17.6	17.5	1.7	36.8	4,148
17yrs – 19 yrs	16.3	16.7	1.9	34.8	6,417
Sex					
Male	17.5	15.7	1.2	34.4	14,599
Female	22.9	21.1	1.9	45.9	14,440
Residence					
Rural	20.4	24.2	1.9	41.6	16,252
Urban	20.0	17.2	1.5	38.6	12,792
Education					
Non-literate ^a	22.9	24.7	4.8	49.0	2,569
Less than 5 years	23.2	19.1	1.4	43.6	5,868
5-9 years	20.6	18.0	1.6	40.1	11,943
10 or more years	16.9	16.9	1.7	35.4	8,664
Religion					
Hindu	20.1	18.6	1.6	40.4	26,172
Muslim	21.0	15.8	1.2	38.0	1,531
Christian	20.9	17.3	1.2	39.4	1,312
Others	14.9	8.7	.0	23.6	20
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	20.2	20.0	1.8	42.1	10,355
Scheduled tribes	19.3	18.0	2.4	39.7	1,610
Other backward classes	20.2	17.4	1.4	39.1	15,846
Others	20.9	18.0	0.9	39.7	1,233
Tamil Nadu	20.2	18.4	1.6	40.2	29,044

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. **un weighted cases

TABLE 8.7 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE

Percentage of population (age 20 years and above) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Male				Female				Total			
	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl
Age												
20yrs - 29 yrs	8.2	10.0	1.2	19.4	21.9	24.5	2.2	48.5	16.3	18.6	1.8	36.7
30 yrs - 39 yrs	10.6	10.6	1.0	22.2	22.2	24.2	2.5	48.9	17.4	18.6	1.9	37.8
40 yrs – 49 yrs	11.1	12.2	1.2	24.5	21.3	25.6	3.1	50.0	16.8	19.7	2.3	38.7
50 yrs and above	15.0	15.9	1.7	32.7	21.8	24.7	2.8	49.4	18.6	20.5	2.3	41.4
Residence												
Rural	12.1	13.5	1.6	27.1	21.9	25.3	2.9	50.1	17.6	20.1	2.3	40.1
Urban	11.5	12.0	1.2	24.7	21.8	24.2	2.3	48.3	17.2	18.7	1.8	37.7
Education												
Non-literate ^a	14.6	16.8	2.1	33.5	21.7	26.1	3.3	51.2	19.6	23.3	3.0	45.8
Less than 5 years	12.4	15.8	2.0	30.1	21.5	24.8	3.0	49.3	17.4	20.8	2.5	40.7
5-9 years	12.1	12.4	1.4	25.9	21.8	24.9	2.7	49.5	17.3	19.1	2.1	38.5
10 or more years	10.2	10.8	1.0	22.0	22.0	22.9	1.7	46.6	15.8	16.6	1.3	33.7
Religion												
Hindu	11.9	12.8	1.4	26.1	21.8	24.7	2.7	49.3	17.4	19.5	2.1	39.0
Muslim	11.9	12.6	0.8	25.2	22.6	25.4	2.3	50.3	18.1	20.0	1.7	39.9
Christian	10.8	12.1	0.7	23.6	20.7	24.0	2.0	46.7	16.5	18.9	1.4	36.8
Others	12.4	10.3	0.0	22.7	18.9	28.0	2.1	49.0	15.8	19.6	1.1	36.5
Castes/tribes												
Scheduled castes	11.9	13.0	1.6	26.5	21.3	25.6	3.1	50.0	17.1	20.1	2.4	39.7
Scheduled tribes	11.6	12.2	1.4	25.2	22.4	24.7	3.2	50.4	17.7	19.2	2.4	39.3
Other backward classes	11.8	12.7	1.3	25.8	22.0	24.1	2.4	48.5	17.5	19.1	1.9	38.5
Others	11.6	11.6	0.9	24.2	22.4	26.2	2.3	50.9	17.7	19.8	1.7	39.2
Tamil Nadu	11.8	12.8	1.4	25.9	21.8	24.7	2.6	49.2	17.4	19.4	2.1	38.9

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

TABLE 8.8 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE						
Percentage of children aged 6-59 months, adolescents aged 6-19 year and population aged 20 years and above having any and severe anaemia by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.						
District	Children		Adolescents		Aged 20 years and above	
	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)
Thiruvallur	59.6	3.1	38.9	1.2	32.4	1.3
Chennai	63.1	3.8	42.0	2.0	39.6	1.7
Khancheepuram	72.2	6.2	42.1	2.5	43.4	2.7
Vellore	51.9	4.0	32.6	0.8	32.3	1.3
Dharmapuri	55.1	3.2	30.1	1.1	28.9	1.1
Tiruvannamalai	53.2	1.6	35.9	1.3	36.2	1.3
Viluppuram	60.8	2.1	48.2	1.9	43.7	2.4
Salem	56.4	3.3	31.1	0.6	30.7	1.3
Namakkal	59.7	6.6	37.5	2.1	33.0	2.2
Erode	59.9	3.7	37.3	2.2	38.7	2.7
Nilgiris	41.5	1.4	29.3	1.0	25.3	0.7
Coimbatore	56.1	2.4	36.3	2.0	35.7	1.9
Dindigul	72.6	5.1	44.0	1.1	44.3	2.2
Karur	75.9	8.1	52.3	2.5	48.8	3.6
Tiruchirappalli	70.7	3.5	53.5	2.0	50.6	3.5
Perambalur	57.3	3.6	38.8	1.7	42.4	2.1
Ariyalur	75.7	6.4	53.3	1.0	50.7	3.6
Cuddalore	68.8	7.8	54.4	2.9	50.2	3.9
Nagapattinam	61.8	0.8	41.0	1.0	44.3	1.8
Thiruvarur	59.8	3.0	48.6	3.0	49.5	4.2
Thanjavur	70.2	3.8	46.8	2.3	42.6	2.8
Pudukkottai	59.3	2.4	36.6	0.9	38.7	2.3
Sivaganga	71.7	2.0	40.1	0.6	40.8	1.7
Madurai	62.7	1.5	52.2	2.4	48.6	2.7
Theni	46.2	3.2	32.0	1.0	32.7	1.5
Virudhunagar	59.6	1.9	39.9	1.7	35.0	1.4
Ramanathapuram	66.9	5.2	47.4	1.8	45.1	2.6
Thoothukkudi	60.7	6.4	44.1	1.1	41.0	1.7
Thirunelveli	67.9	2.7	42.3	1.9	42.5	2.4
Kanniyakumari	44.1	1.6	29.1	0.8	28.8	0.8
Krishnagiri	51.7	2.9	32.6	1.6	30.6	1.7
Tiruppur	60.6	6.0	44.8	1.7	41.5	2.1
Tamil Nadu	60.2	3.6	40.2	1.6	38.9	2.1

TABLE 8.9 ANAEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN					
Percentage of pregnant women (age 15-49 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics and residence, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.					
Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of Pregnant Women**
	Mild anemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anemia <11.0 g/dl	
Age group (years)					
15-19	24.0	31.4	2.1	57.5	153
20-29	23.0	31.0	2.3	56.3	1305
30-39	25.2	27.1	3.4	55.7	498
40-49	17.1	29.2	4.0	50.2	271
Residence					
Rural	22.3	29.7	3.2	55.1	1174
Urban	23.3	30.1	2.4	55.8	1053
Woman's Education					
Non-literate ^a	21.9	23.7	4.7	50.4	274
Less than 5 years	21.5	23.5	3.0	48.0	82
5-9 years	22.3	33.0	2.7	58.1	731
10 or more years	23.4	29.8	2.3	55.5	1140
Religion					
Hindu	22.5	30.1	2.8	55.4	1962
Muslim	28.1	31.7	1.6	61.4	151
Christian	20.5	23.5	4.1	48.0	112
Others	--	--	--	--	1
Castes/tribes					
Scheduled castes	21.7	31.8	3.4	56.9	712
Scheduled tribes	15.7	34.5	6.7	56.9	90
Other backward classes	23.9	28.9	2.4	55.1	1340
Others	22.1	25.0	0.0	47.1	85
Tamil Nadu	22.8	29.9	2.8	55.5	2,227

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases

** Un weighted cases.

TABLE 8.10 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES				
Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.				
Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below (< 140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	96.9	2.0	1.1	11,444
30 - 39	90.5	4.4	5.1	9,655
40 - 49	84.2	6.2	9.6	9,299
50 - 59	78.3	7.7	14.0	7,232
60 +	76.3	8.4	15.3	8,995
Residence				
Rural	87.8	5.1	7.1	24,620
Urban	84.6	5.8	9.7	22,005
Education				
Non-literate ^a	86.2	5.9	7.9	8,618
Less than 5 years	83.4	6.8	9.7	2,631
5-9 years	85.6	5.6	8.8	14,863
10 or more years	87.0	5.0	8.1	20,513
Religion				
Hindu	86.4	5.4	8.2	42,323
Muslim	83.2	6.6	10.2	2,054
Christian	85.0	5.7	9.3	2,182
Others	73.5	8.6	17.9	50
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	87.8	5.2	7.0	15,263
Scheduled tribes	87.0	5.4	7.6	2,442
Other backward classes	85.4	5.5	9.0	26,898
Others	84.0	5.7	10.3	2,022
Tamil Nadu	86.2	5.4	8.4	46,625

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.11 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES				
Percentage of men aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood sugar by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.				
districts	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Thiruvallur	89.6	4.0	6.4	1,618
Chennai	87.0	4.9	8.1	1,712
Khancheepuram	88.3	4.8	6.9	1,412
Vellore	88.5	4.1	7.4	2,037
Dharmapuri	89.3	3.9	6.7	1,924
Tiruvannamalai	89.2	4.4	6.4	1,427
Viluppuram	88.6	4.9	6.5	1,528
Salem	88.0	4.2	7.9	1,584
Namakkal	89.2	3.8	7.0	1,624
Erode	87.4	5.5	7.1	1,477
Nilgiris	87.4	6.3	6.3	1,284
Coimbatore	87.1	5.0	7.9	1,571
Dindigul	82.3	7.3	10.4	1,143
Karur	87.7	4.9	7.5	1,549
Tiruchirappalli	85.4	6.8	7.8	1,034
Perambalur	85.5	6.0	8.5	1,283
Ariyalur	84.5	5.2	10.3	1,051
Cuddalore	85.6	5.3	9.0	1,388
Nagapattinam	81.7	6.9	11.4	1,603
Thiruvarur	85.0	5.7	9.3	1,500
Thanjavur	85.2	5.4	9.4	1,352
Pudukkottai	81.6	8.2	10.2	1,202
Sivaganga	84.7	5.4	9.9	1,534
Madurai	81.6	7.6	10.8	949
Theni	85.8	4.9	9.2	1,414
Virudhunagar	86.5	4.6	8.9	1,449
Ramanathapuram	84.7	6.3	9.0	1,644
Thoothukkudi	87.9	4.6	7.6	1,363
Thirunelveli	79.9	8.2	11.9	1,178
Kanniyakumari	81.3	7.0	11.7	1,205
Krishnagiri	88.5	5.0	6.5	2,114
Tiruppur	85.6	7.2	7.2	1,472
Tamil Nadu	86.2	5.4	8.4	46,625

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.12 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES				
Percentage of Women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.				
Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	96.7	2.0	1.3	16,156
30 - 39	92.3	3.6	4.2	13,521
40 - 49	84.5	6.3	9.2	11,727
50 - 59	78.0	7.9	14.1	8,452
60 +	75.5	9.2	15.4	9,231
Residence				
Rural	89.1	4.8	6.1	31,771
Urban	85.4	5.6	9.1	27,316
Education				
Non-literate ^a	84.3	6.5	9.2	19,667
Less than 5 years	83.0	6.5	10.5	3,236
5-9 years	86.6	5.2	8.2	16,975
10 or more years	91.7	3.6	4.8	19,209
Religion				
Hindu	87.8	5.1	7.1	53,223
Muslim	82.2	5.9	11.9	2,894
Christian	84.0	5.5	10.5	2,895
Others	78.2	8.0	13.8	52
Castes/tribes				
Scheduled castes	88.6	4.8	6.5	19,404
Scheduled tribes	88.6	4.8	6.6	3,057
Other backward classes	86.5	5.4	8.1	34,063
Others	86.0	5.1	8.8	2,563
Tamil Nadu	87.3	5.2	7.5	59,087

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.13 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of women aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood sugar by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Districts	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Thiruvallur	87.0	5.1	7.9	1,921
Chennai	83.2	5.6	11.2	1,933
Khancheepuram	86.4	6.1	7.6	1,736
Vellore	88.8	4.1	7.1	2,521
Dharmapuri	90.5	3.8	5.7	2,366
Tiruvannamalai	89.2	4.4	6.4	1,667
Viluppuram	88.8	4.6	6.6	1,882
Salem	89.3	3.9	6.8	1,810
Namakkal	86.9	5.6	7.5	1,980
Erode	88.1	5.7	6.2	1,711
Nilgiris	89.6	4.8	5.6	1,626
Coimbatore	87.8	6.0	6.3	1,807
Dindigul	84.1	6.6	9.3	1,493
Karur	89.3	4.7	6.0	1,856
Tiruchirappalli	88.4	5.5	6.1	1,371
Perambalur	89.3	4.6	6.0	1,687
Ariyalur	88.7	5.3	6.1	1,464
Cuddalore	88.7	5.3	5.9	1,692
Nagapattinam	84.1	6.3	9.6	2,261
Thiruvarur	85.7	5.8	8.4	2,058
Thanjavur	87.3	4.8	7.9	1,863
Pudukkottai	86.4	5.6	7.9	1,692
Sivaganga	88.7	4.0	7.4	2,267
Madurai	80.1	9.9	10.0	1,216
Theni	87.2	5.0	7.8	1,738
Virudhunagar	88.6	4.5	6.8	1,728
Ramanathapuram	86.3	5.1	8.6	2,389
Thoothukkudi	88.7	4.1	7.2	1,691
Thirunelveli	84.4	6.3	9.3	1,656
Kanniyakumari	83.7	4.7	11.6	1,787
Krishnagiri	89.5	4.9	5.6	2,547
Tiruppur	87.6	4.7	7.7	1,671
Tamil Nadu	87.3	5.2	7.5	59,087

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.14 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men Covered**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18 - 29	78.3	9.7	10.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	11,828	12,001
30 - 39	66.4	11.9	15.9	3.8	1.4	0.7	9,956	10,085
40 - 49	60.7	11.9	18.8	5.1	1.7	1.8	9,627	9,748
50 - 59	55.4	11.9	21.0	6.7	2.7	2.3	7,486	7,567
60 +	53.3	10.2	21.3	8.3	4.6	2.3	9,303	9,393
Residence								
Rural	66.2	10.7	15.9	4.1	1.8	1.3	25,462	25,751
Urban	61.9	11.4	17.7	5.4	2.2	1.5	22,738	23,043
Education								
Non-literate ^a	63.0	10.6	17.0	5.2	2.5	1.7	8,938	9,031
Less than 5 years	61.2	10.9	18.2	6.3	2.2	1.3	2,725	2,755
5-9 years	63.8	10.9	16.7	5.1	2.1	1.4	15,359	15,553
10 or more years	65.2	11.3	16.5	4.1	1.7	1.2	21,178	21,455
Religion								
Hindu	64.3	11.0	16.7	4.7	2.0	1.3	43,733	44,251
Muslim	58.6	12.0	19.1	6.0	2.8	1.5	2,121	2,151
Christian	65.7	10.2	16.1	4.7	1.9	1.4	2,278	2,324
Others	64.0	6.1	21.3	6.5	2.1	0.0	51	51
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	66.5	10.3	16.0	4.2	1.7	1.3	15,898	16,090
Scheduled tribes	64.6	10.7	17.3	4.2	1.4	1.7	2,526	2,543
Other backward classes	63.0	11.5	17.0	5.1	2.2	1.3	27,682	28,031
Others	61.1	11.4	19.3	4.4	2.5	1.3	2,094	2,130
Tamil Nadu	64.1	11.0	16.8	4.7	2.0	1.4	48,200	48,794

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.** unweighted cases

Average Systolic	Average Diastolic					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.15 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Districts	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Thiruvallur	63.5	10.6	19.2	4.1	2.0	0.7	1,662	1,673
Chennai	63.9	12.7	15.0	5.0	2.2	1.2	1,740	1,749
Khancheepuram	66.1	9.8	15.4	4.6	2.5	1.5	1,437	1,449
Vellore	56.0	13.2	20.0	6.4	2.3	2.0	2,115	2,121
Dharmapuri	62.2	12.2	16.3	6.1	2.3	0.9	1,965	1,978
Tiruvannamalai	67.7	10.1	14.9	3.9	2.0	1.4	1,446	1,460
Viluppuram	61.0	14.0	18.6	3.6	2.0	0.7	1,568	1,584
Salem	59.4	10.4	20.4	5.7	2.2	1.9	1,622	1,632
Namakkal	63.4	10.7	16.8	5.0	2.0	2.1	1,658	1,662
Erode	63.9	9.8	15.5	5.7	2.5	2.6	1,520	1,537
Nilgiris	56.0	9.8	23.1	5.7	3.4	2.1	1,295	1,311
Coimbatore	60.9	10.1	18.4	6.4	2.2	2.1	1,601	1,619
Dindigul	66.5	11.7	14.7	3.8	2.4	0.9	1,202	1,220
Karur	70.9	9.8	13.3	3.8	1.4	0.8	1,570	1,587
Tiruchirappalli	72.1	10.4	12.7	2.6	1.2	1.0	1,106	1,139
Perambalur	68.4	9.9	15.3	3.7	1.7	0.9	1,302	1,313
Ariyalur	68.8	10.6	13.6	4.9	0.9	1.2	1,178	1,266
Cuddalore	65.9	12.0	15.7	4.1	1.2	1.1	1,434	1,453
Nagapattinam	66.0	10.8	16.4	4.0	1.6	1.2	1,677	1,711
Thiruvaur	66.9	8.8	16.4	4.9	2.0	1.0	1,617	1,625
Thanjavur	69.5	8.9	15.0	4.2	1.3	1.1	1,445	1,463
Pudukkottai	68.5	10.5	13.6	4.4	1.9	1.0	1,285	1,323
Sivaganga	64.5	10.4	17.5	4.8	1.9	0.8	1,596	1,620
Madurai	63.1	12.8	18.1	4.1	.9	0.9	984	986
Theni	64.7	11.4	17.3	4.0	1.5	1.0	1,448	1,462
Virudhunagar	71.2	9.4	13.2	4.3	1.1	0.8	1,479	1,504
Ramanathapuram	64.0	12.5	15.6	5.0	1.6	1.2	1,748	1,766
Thoothukkudi	66.6	12.5	16.2	2.8	1.1	0.7	1,401	1,405
Thirunelveli	65.9	11.1	15.7	3.9	1.9	1.4	1,241	1,250
Kanniyakumari	63.8	10.1	15.0	6.3	2.8	1.9	1,239	1,273
Krishnagiri	55.5	13.3	21.9	4.9	2.6	1.9	2,136	2,163
Tiruppur	58.7	10.3	19.2	5.1	3.9	2.7	1,483	1,490
Tamil Nadu	64.1	11.0	16.8	4.7	2.0	1.4	48,200	48,794

** unweighted cases

Average Systolic	Average Diastolic					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.16 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 year & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18 - 29	92.9	3.5	3.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	16,560	16,676
30 - 39	82.9	7.0	7.9	1.3	0.5	0.4	13,808	13,888
40 - 49	69.7	10.0	14.3	3.7	1.5	0.9	11,990	12,037
50 - 59	58.7	10.4	18.9	7.3	3.1	1.6	8,633	8,700
60 +	50.2	8.9	22.0	10.1	5.9	2.8	9,507	9,609
Residence								
Rural	77.2	6.7	10.5	3.2	1.5	0.8	32,519	32,736
Urban	73.1	7.9	12.1	4.1	1.9	1.0	27,979	28,174
Education								
Non-literate ^a	65.7	8.6	15.5	5.8	2.8	1.6	20,184	20,351
Less than 5 years	69.0	9.3	13.5	4.4	2.5	1.2	3,311	3,336
5-9 years	75.5	7.6	11.2	3.2	1.7	0.8	17,309	17,410
10 or more years	85.0	5.4	6.9	1.7	0.6	0.3	19,694	19,813
Religion								
Hindu	75.5	7.3	11.1	3.6	1.7	0.9	54,471	54,835
Muslim	71.2	7.9	13.4	3.9	2.6	0.9	2,978	3,001
Christian	75.5	6.9	11.8	3.4	1.5	0.9	2,974	2,997
Others	65.3	8.7	23.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	52	53
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled castes	77.3	6.9	10.5	3.0	1.4	0.8	19,943	20,083
Scheduled tribes	75.9	6.9	10.5	3.7	2.0	1.0	3,124	3,148
Other backward classes	74.2	7.4	11.8	3.9	1.9	0.9	34,791	35,022
Others	72.7	8.7	11.1	4.5	1.7	1.3	2,640	2,657
Tamil Nadu	75.2	7.3	11.3	3.6	1.7	0.9	60,498	60,910

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.** unweighted

Average Systolic	Average Diastolic					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.17 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of women (age 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Districts	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measure**	Number of women aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Thiruvallur	74.0	7.4	14.0	2.7	1.2	0.6	1,952	1,961
Chennai	74.6	7.8	11.5	3.3	2.1	0.6	1,953	1,956
Khancheepuram	77.3	6.6	10.2	3.2	1.9	0.8	1,750	1,763
Vellore	69.7	8.1	13.6	5.0	2.0	1.6	2,575	2,580
Dharmapuri	73.2	8.0	11.9	3.8	2.1	1.0	2,393	2,401
Tiruvannamalai	74.7	8.4	11.4	3.7	1.7	0.2	1,682	1,695
Viluppuram	73.7	9.7	11.8	2.9	1.3	0.8	1,915	1,929
Salem	69.9	8.1	13.6	5.0	2.3	1.1	1,829	1,838
Namakkal	72.5	6.7	13.3	3.9	2.6	0.8	2,002	2,006
Erode	73.9	7.4	10.3	4.7	2.4	1.2	1,740	1,754
Nilgiris	67.8	7.5	15.2	5.3	2.7	1.5	1,634	1,644
Coimbatore	70.5	8.4	12.5	4.1	2.4	2.1	1,819	1,834
Dindigul	78.2	7.0	9.0	3.3	1.5	1.0	1,580	1,595
Karur	80.3	6.1	9.1	2.6	1.1	0.8	1,878	1,890
Tiruchirappalli	79.1	6.2	11.1	2.4	0.7	0.5	1,433	1,454
Perambalur	80.4	6.2	8.8	3.2	1.1	0.3	1,699	1,712
Ariyalur	79.4	6.3	9.6	3.0	1.0	0.7	1,601	1,651
Cuddalore	78.4	8.4	9.5	2.3	0.9	0.5	1,752	1,764
Nagapattinam	76.4	6.6	10.3	4.0	2.1	0.7	2,332	2,348
Thiruvarur	76.9	6.7	10.7	3.1	1.8	0.7	2,198	2,205
Thanjavur	78.9	6.5	8.6	3.7	1.4	0.9	1,939	1,958
Pudukkottai	80.6	5.2	9.4	3.1	1.3	0.5	1,764	1,787
Sivaganga	78.1	7.2	9.4	3.5	1.1	0.8	2,340	2,355
Madurai	75.2	6.9	12.5	3.5	0.7	1.2	1,246	1,252
Theni	73.0	8.0	13.0	2.9	2.1	1.1	1,762	1,772
Virudhunagar	78.6	7.1	9.7	2.8	1.0	0.7	1,750	1,760
Ramanathapuram	75.9	7.1	11.4	3.1	1.6	1.0	2,468	2,481
Thoothukkudi	76.3	6.7	10.7	3.6	2.0	0.8	1,724	1,732
Thirunelveli	78.9	5.6	10.0	3.5	1.4	0.6	1,713	1,722
Kanniyakumari	77.3	6.2	9.4	4.0	2.0	1.1	1,811	1,829
Krishnagiri	71.0	9.1	13.6	4.2	1.1	0.9	2,582	2,594
Tiruppur	68.6	7.5	13.7	4.5	3.9	1.9	1,682	1,688
Tamil Nadu	75.2	7.3	11.3	3.6	1.7	0.9	60,498	60,910

** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.18 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

Percent distribution of household with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (Parts Per Million) according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Districts	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested*	
Age of head of Household					
Less than 30	21.2	46.7	23.7	8.5	2134
30 - 44	20.2	44.2	26.3	9.3	14594
45 - 59	20.6	43.8	25.7	9.9	16807
60 +	22.1	41.7	25.6	10.6	12549
Residence					
Rural	25.8	43.7	21.5	8.9	24709
Urban	15.6	43.3	30.3	10.8	21375
Education of head of Household					
Non-literate ^a	26.0	42.7	21.8	9.5	13467
Less than 5 years	23.5	44.0	24.0	8.5	3404
5-9 years	21.4	43.2	25.8	9.6	15533
10 or more years	14.8	44.5	30.0	10.7	13680
Religion					
Hindu	21.4	43.5	25.3	9.8	41,671
Muslim	15.8	43.8	30.0	10.4	2,068
Christian	16.9	43.9	29.9	9.3	2,301
Others	10.6	25.5	48.9	14.9	44
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled castes	22.0	45.1	23.3	9.5	15163
Scheduled tribes	22.4	39.1	29.6	8.9	2416
Other backward classes	20.1	43.3	26.5	10.1	26561
Others	21.0	38.9	30.2	9.8	1944
Tamil Nadu	20.9	43.5	25.8	9.8	46084

Note; PPM: parts per million. * includes salt not at home, salt not tested, refused and missing cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.19 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

Percent distribution of household with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (Parts Per Million) by districts, Tamil Nadu, 2012-13.

Districts	Iodine content of salt				Number of Households**
	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	
Thiruvallur	12.2	67.9	16.1	3.9	1,322
Chennai	11.9	51.2	33.1	3.8	1,326
Khancheeपुरam	14.1	49.5	30.8	5.6	1,317
Vellore	20.4	54.7	22.4	2.5	1,624
Dharmapuri	18.2	46.6	27.7	7.6	1,866
Tiruvannamalai	18.9	34.5	36.8	9.7	1,295
Viluppuram	24.0	48.7	19.8	7.5	1,339
Salem	13.6	68.5	14.3	3.7	1,305
Namakkal	9.5	42.0	44.6	3.9	1,602
Erode	15.1	62.1	16.0	6.7	1,321
Nilgiris	2.8	34.5	57.1	5.6	1,297
Coimbatore	15.4	61.7	18.6	4.3	1,326
Dindigul	12.9	28.2	33.8	25.1	1,507
Karur	11.8	42.3	38.1	7.9	1,552
Tiruchirappalli	8.2	44.7	33.5	13.6	1,233
Perambalur	21.8	31.5	43.7	3.0	1,299
Ariyalur	38.4	27.0	3.3	31.4	1,269
Cuddalore	31.0	33.1	12.0	23.8	1,409
Nagapattinam	18.2	28.9	36.6	16.3	1,807
Thiruvarur	13.4	52.8	17.3	16.5	1,772
Thanjavur	23.0	28.1	32.6	16.3	1,550
Pudukkottai	35.8	41.8	13.3	9.1	1,241
Sivaganga	43.8	29.7	15.4	11.2	1,780
Madurai	19.2	37.5	22.7	20.6	1,232
Theni	28.1	41.6	22.8	7.4	1,333
Virudhunagar	47.2	34.7	7.3	10.8	1,297
Ramanathapuram	34.1	36.0	25.1	4.8	1,834
Thoothukkudi	27.3	47.0	17.6	8.1	1,330
Thirunelveli	40.7	34.3	21.5	3.5	1,297
Kanniyakumari	6.0	54.9	31.1	8.0	1,294
Krishnagiri	21.4	49.8	25.3	3.4	1,838
Tiruppur	12.9	55.5	22.9	8.7	1,270
Tamil Nadu	20.9	43.5	25.8	9.8	46,084

Note; PPM: parts per million. *includes salt not at home, salt not tested, refused and missing cases. ** unweighted cases

HEALTH FACILITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, TAMIL NADU, 2012-13.

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Centre	PHC	CHC
Thiruvallur	8393	41443	54324
Chennai	NA	NA	NA
Kancheepuram	4736	29023	41366
Vellore	6849	33503	35696
Dharmapuri	6587	37719	43753
Tiruvannamalai	5423	21533	31632
Viluppuram	7416	31186	34137
Salem	6786	38864	58784
Namakkal	7518	23832	30651
Erode	13529	64552	51468
Coimbatore	4349	24611	21482
Nilgiri	6055	23989	35738
Dindigul	8106	33945	32657
Karur	5124	24398	28349
Tiruchirappalli	5751	35689	57567
Perambalur	6198	21801	17492
Ariyalur	6831	20681	29629
Cuddalore	8904	31796	64084
Nagapattinam	5647	20412	99858
Thiruvarur	5871	27908	34066
Thanjavur	7517	37448	31060
Pudukkottai	5551	48114	37221
Sivaganga	4163	25224	39737
Madurai	5019	32435	60462
Theni	5410	26602	35746
Virudhunagar	11339	43529	48958
Ramanathapuram	5790	21317	21566
Thoothukkudi	6319	28294	37754
Tirunelveli	7629	30311	45647
Kanniyakumari	7340	37933	56701
Krishnagiri	7971	39005	60653
Tiruppur	6678	43414	42953
Tamil Nadu	6723	31805	43376

PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre. * CHC is not there.NA: Not applicable.

TABLE 9.2: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-HEALTH CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, TAMIL NADU, 2012-13.

District	Number of Sub-Health Centres					Number of Sub-Health Centre with govt. Building	Total number of Sub-Health Centre
	Regular Electricity	Water#	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹		
Thiruvallur	36.4	81.8	81.8	72.7	25.0	11	23
Chennai	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kancheepuram	66.7	83.3	83.3	27.8	80.0	18	25
Vellore	93.3	76.7	86.7	86.7	7.7	30	34
Dharmapuri	95.1	90.2	97.6	85.4	2.9	41	42
Tiruvannamalai	82.6	78.3	95.7	78.3	0.0	23	25
Viluppuram	79.0	79.0	89.5	10.5	0.0	19	24
Salem	95.8	79.2	91.7	91.7	27.3	24	25
Namakkal	81.3	81.3	90.6	50.0	0.0	32	33
Erode	58.8	94.1	100.0	76.5	33.3	17	24
Coimbatore	82.6	82.6	95.7	69.6	12.5	23	24
Nilgiri	58.8	70.6	100.0	82.4	21.4	17	24
Dindigul	30.0	70.0	100.0	75.0	13.3	20	33
Karur	20.0	90.0	95.0	50.0	10.0	20	33
Tiruchirappalli	0.0	57.1	42.9	42.9	0.0	7	25
Perambalur	66.7	55.6	55.6	33.3	33.3	9	25
Ariyalur	80.0	90.0	80.0	30.0	33.3	10	25
Cuddalore	64.3	75.0	60.7	75.0	19.1	28	33
Nagapattinam	58.3	75.0	70.8	58.3	57.1	24	45
Thiruvarur	79.2	75.0	83.3	79.2	26.3	24	44
Thanjavur	94.1	100.0	94.1	58.8	40.0	17	33
Pudukkottai	60.9	52.2	78.3	69.6	33.3	23	24
Sivaganga	78.4	73.0	91.9	59.5	50.0	37	44
Madurai	84.2	57.9	84.2	52.6	10.0	19	23
Theni	95.8	87.5	95.8	91.7	4.6	24	24
Virudhunagar	61.1	72.2	94.4	88.9	12.5	18	24
Ramanathapuram	45.5	48.5	78.8	72.7	25.0	33	42
Thoothukkudi	77.3	86.4	90.9	86.4	21.1	22	25
Tirunelveli	88.0	72.0	100.0	52.0	15.4	25	25
Kanniyakumari	70.0	75.0	100.0	50.0	37.5	20	25
Krishnagiri	88.2	79.4	94.1	85.3	6.9	34	43
Tiruppur	69.2	92.3	92.3	76.9	0.0	13	23
Tamil Nadu	72.7	76.8	88.6	68.0	19.0	682	921

NA: Not applicable.. # Includes piped, bore well, well hand pump and other source of water, ¹ Percentage calculated from number of labor room available.

TABLE 9.3: PERCENTAGE OF SUB-HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, TAMIL NADU, 2012-13.				
District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Health Centre
Thiruvallur	43.5	100.0	87.0	23
Chennai	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kancheepuram	88.0	95.8	80.0	25
Vellore	67.7	100.0	94.1	34
Dharmapuri	57.1	100.0	92.9	42
Tiruvannamalai	12.0	100.0	88.0	25
Viluppuram	58.3	100.0	83.3	24
Salem	76.0	96.0	88.0	25
Namakkal	72.7	96.3	78.8	33
Erode	75.0	95.7	79.2	24
Coimbatore	70.8	100.0	79.2	24
Nilgiri	58.3	100.0	87.5	24
Dindigul	72.7	96.9	87.9	33
Karur	57.6	100.0	93.9	33
Tiruchirappalli	84.0	95.7	88.0	25
Perambalur	76.0	95.8	96.0	25
Ariyalur	68.0	95.8	84.0	25
Cuddalore	45.5	93.6	87.9	33
Nagapattinam	53.3	93.3	93.3	45
Thiruvarur	61.4	100.0	95.5	44
Thanjavur	39.4	90.6	100.0	33
Pudukkottai	33.3	81.8	95.8	24
Sivaganga	62.8	92.7	93.0	44
Madurai	69.6	90.5	91.3	23
Theni	66.7	95.7	87.5	24
Virudhunagar	62.5	95.8	83.3	24
Ramanathapuram	71.4	94.9	97.6	42
Thoothukkudi	92.0	95.7	80.0	25
Tirunelveli	76.0	95.8	92.0	25
Kanniyakumari	80.0	87.0	72.0	25
Krishnagiri	27.9	100.0	90.7	43
Tiruppur	60.9	100.0	82.6	23
Tamil Nadu	61.6	96.1	88.9	921

VHSC= Village Health and Sanitation Committee, *Based on availability of VHSC.

TABLE 9.4: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT SUB HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TAMIL NADU, 2012-13.

District	Human resources Status of Sub-Health Centre			Total number of SHCs
	ANM	MHW	Additional ANM	
Thiruvallur	0.0	0.0	NA	23
Chennai	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kancheepuram	72.0	28.0	11.1	25
Vellore	11.8	2.9	25.0	34
Dharmapuri	64.3	2.4	0.0	42
Tiruvannamalai	4.0	4.0	0.0	25
Viluppuram	8.3	0.0	0.0	24
Salem	0.0	0.0	NA	25
Namakkal	9.1	0.0	0.0	33
Erode	62.5	20.8	0.0	24
Coimbatore	12.5	0.0	0.0	24
Nilgiri	4.2	0.0	0.0	24
Dindigul	93.9	27.3	6.5	33
Karur	3.0	0.0	0.0	33
Tiruchirappalli	92.0	12.0	4.4	25
Perambalur	8.0	0.0	0.0	25
Ariyalur	28.0	0.0	0.0	25
Cuddalore	84.9	12.1	3.6	33
Nagapattinam	71.1	0.0	3.1	45
Thiruvarur	4.6	0.0	0.0	44
Thanjavur	75.8	3.0	0.0	33
Pudukkottai	16.7	4.2	0.0	24
Sivaganga	0.0	0.0	NA	44
Madurai	73.9	8.7	0.0	23
Theni	4.2	4.2	0.0	24
Virudhunagar	37.5	4.2	0.0	24
Ramanathapuram	0.0	0.0	NA	42
Thoothukkudi	0.0	0.0	NA	25
Tirunelveli	16.0	0.0	0.0	25
Kanniyakumari	4.0	0.0	0.0	25
Krishnagiri	65.1	11.6	3.6	43
Tiruppur	60.9	4.4	0.0	23
Tamil Nadu	32.9	4.7	3.0	921

ANM= Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. MHW= Male health Worker. NA: Not applicable.

TABLE 9.5: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TAMIL NADU, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having				Total number of PHCs
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer**	AYUSH Doctor**	Pharmacist	
Thiruvallur	92.9	84.6	53.9	64.3	14
Chennai	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kancheepuram	93.8	100.0	100.0	93.8	16
Vellore	83.3	86.7	46.7	72.2	18
Dharmapuri	88.9	81.3	81.3	72.2	18
Tiruvannamalai	81.3	53.9	23.1	62.5	16
Viluppuram	100.0	90.9	81.8	100.0	11
Salem	100.0	93.8	87.5	93.8	16
Namakkal	85.0	70.6	41.2	35.0	20
Erode	100.0	93.8	87.5	100.0	16
Coimbatore	86.7	30.8	30.8	86.7	15
Nilgiri	78.6	81.8	45.5	71.4	14
Dindigul	95.5	47.6	23.8	68.2	22
Karur	100.0	50.0	25.0	81.3	16
Tiruchirappalli	83.3	60.0	50.0	8.3	12
Perambalur	93.8	66.7	33.3	93.8	16
Ariyalur	88.9	50.0	18.8	77.8	18
Cuddalore	90.0	83.3	77.8	90.0	20
Nagapattinam	95.5	95.2	95.2	100.0	22
Thiruvarur	81.3	23.1	7.7	81.3	16
Thanjavur	81.8	66.7	11.1	63.6	22
Pudukkottai	100.0	40.0	20.0	80.0	15
Sivaganga	81.8	55.6	27.8	81.8	22
Madurai	83.3	46.7	46.7	22.2	18
Theni	100.0	92.3	61.5	100.0	13
Virudhunagar	81.8	66.7	33.3	90.9	11
Ramanathapuram	81.0	5.9	17.7	57.1	21
Thoothukkudi	90.0	77.8	66.7	80.0	10
Tirunelveli	92.9	84.6	84.6	85.7	14
Kanniyakumari	100.0	78.6	64.3	71.4	14
Krishnagiri	100.0	100.0	84.2	94.7	19
Tiruppur	100.0	100.0	91.7	91.7	12
Tamil Nadu	90.3	69.4	52.2	75.9	507

** Out of total medical officer. NA: Not applicable.

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TAMIL NADU, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having					Total number of PHCs
	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning PHC 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Thiruvallur	0.0	85.7	90.9	64.3	14.3	14
Chennai	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kancheepuram	0.0	100.0	75.0	87.5	62.5	16
Vellore	5.6	88.9	94.4	100.0	55.6	18
Dharmapuri	72.2	100.0	100.0	88.9	61.1	18
Tiruvannamalai	6.3	100.0	50.0	81.3	18.8	16
Viluppuram	9.1	81.8	90.9	63.6	63.6	11
Salem	12.5	100.0	68.8	93.8	37.5	16
Namakkal	35.0	95.0	63.2	85.0	50.0	20
Erode	18.8	81.3	43.8	81.3	56.3	16
Coimbatore	40.0	86.7	71.4	100.0	60.0	15
Nilgiri	28.6	100.0	64.3	78.6	14.3	14
Dindigul	0.0	77.3	57.1	45.5	31.8	22
Karur	0.0	93.8	12.5	31.3	31.3	16
Tiruchirappalli	16.7	91.7	75.0	0.0	41.7	12
Perambalur	12.5	87.5	62.5	68.8	37.5	16
Ariyalur	16.7	94.4	27.8	94.4	5.6	18
Cuddalore	5.0	85.0	55.0	85.0	20.0	20
Nagapattinam	9.1	100.0	72.7	95.5	9.1	22
Thiruvarur	12.5	100.0	60.0	93.8	12.5	16
Thanjavur	18.2	100.0	53.3	95.5	31.8	22
Pudukkottai	13.3	100.0	78.6	73.3	13.3	15
Sivaganga	22.7	100.0	59.1	100.0	27.3	22
Madurai	27.8	100.0	71.4	94.1	33.3	18
Theni	61.5	92.3	92.3	100.0	38.5	13
Virudhunagar	18.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	36.4	11
Ramanathapuram	4.8	100.0	70.0	81.0	33.3	21
Thoothukkudi	30.0	80.0	77.8	90.0	70.0	10
Tirunelveli	21.4	100.0	61.5	100.0	14.3	14
Kanniyakumari	35.7	100.0	78.6	100.0	28.6	14
Krishnagiri	31.6	89.5	79.0	94.7	47.4	19
Tiruppur	8.3	100.0	91.7	91.7	16.7	12
Tamil Nadu	18.7	94.1	67.8	83.2	33.9	507

MO= Medical Officer. NA: Not applicable.

TABLE 9.7: SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TAMIL NADU, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having			Total number of PHCs
	New born care services*	Referral services for delivery**	Conducted at least 10 deliveries	
Thiruvallur	100.0	100.0	85.7	14
Chennai	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kancheepuram	100.0	100.0	68.8	16
Vellore	100.0	100.0	100.0	18
Dharmapuri	100.0	100.0	100.0	18
Tiruvannamalai	93.8	100.0	87.5	16
Viluppuram	80.0	88.9	90.9	11
Salem	93.8	93.8	62.5	16
Namakkal	80.0	79.0	20.0	20
Erode	100.0	100.0	56.3	16
Coimbatore	92.9	61.5	26.7	15
Nilgiri	100.0	92.9	35.7	14
Dindigul	88.2	82.4	68.2	22
Karur	92.9	80.0	25.0	16
Tiruchirappalli	100.0	81.8	66.7	12
Perambalur	100.0	92.9	56.3	16
Ariyalur	93.3	88.2	27.8	18
Cuddalore	100.0	88.2	45.0	20
Nagapattinam	95.2	95.5	18.2	22
Thiruvarur	93.8	81.3	12.5	16
Thanjavur	90.5	63.6	40.9	22
Pudukkottai	100.0	100.0	33.3	15
Sivaganga	77.3	72.7	22.7	22
Madurai	94.4	88.9	88.9	18
Theni	100.0	100.0	61.5	13
Virudhunagar	100.0	100.0	63.6	11
Ramanathapuram	81.0	81.0	14.3	21
Thoothukkudi	100.0	100.0	30.0	10
Tirunelveli	100.0	92.9	21.4	14
Kanniyakumari	92.3	85.7	42.9	14
Krishnagiri	100.0	100.0	94.7	19
Tiruppur	100.0	100.0	33.3	12
Tamil Nadu	94.2	89.1	50.9	507

* Services based on during last one month. ** Based on PHC functioning on 24 hours basis
Na: Not applicable.

TABLE 9.8: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, TAMIL NADU, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund*	Utilized untied fund**	
Thiruvallur	57.1	92.9	100.0	100.0	14
Chennai	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kancheepuram	87.5	68.8	75.0	100.0	16
Vellore	94.4	72.2	94.4	100.0	18
Dharmapuri	83.3	50.0	55.6	100.0	18
Tiruvannamalai	93.8	75.0	87.5	100.0	16
Viluppuram	100.0	54.6	63.6	100.0	11
Salem	87.5	68.8	62.5	100.0	16
Namakkal	95.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	20
Erode	87.5	93.8	93.8	100.0	16
Coimbatore	73.3	60.0	53.3	100.0	15
Nilgiri	100.0	71.4	78.6	100.0	14
Dindigul	86.4	81.8	81.8	100.0	22
Karur	81.3	62.5	75.0	100.0	16
Tiruchirappalli	83.3	58.3	75.0	100.0	12
Perambalur	87.5	81.3	81.3	100.0	16
Ariyalur	83.3	72.2	88.9	100.0	18
Cuddalore	65.0	70.0	70.0	100.0	20
Nagapattinam	86.4	63.6	63.6	92.9	22
Thiruvarur	93.8	68.8	81.3	100.0	16
Thanjavur	77.3	72.7	72.7	100.0	22
Pudukkottai	80.0	60.0	86.7	92.3	15
Sivaganga	86.4	86.4	90.9	100.0	22
Madurai	44.4	55.6	83.3	93.3	18
Theni	53.9	38.5	53.9	100.0	13
Virudhunagar	81.8	45.5	45.5	80.0	11
Ramanathapuram	95.2	61.9	81.0	100.0	21
Thoothukkudi	80.0	70.0	90.0	100.0	10
Tirunelveli	78.6	78.6	64.3	100.0	14
Kanniyakumari	92.9	57.1	85.7	100.0	14
Krishnagiri	94.7	26.3	63.2	100.0	19
Tiruppur	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0	12
Tamil Nadu	82.8	67.1	76.9	99.0	507

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti.* Untied fund for previous financial year ** it includes full and partial utilization of fund
NA: Not applicable.

TABLE 9.9: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TAMIL NADU, 2012-13.					
District	Number of CHCs having				Total number of CHCs
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Public Health Manager	
Thiruvallur	02	02	06	02	13
Chennai	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kancheepuram	09	09	09	09	13
Vellore	03	01	05	00	20
Dharmapuri	04	02	04	03	09
Tiruvannamalai	01	00	03	00	19
Viluppuram	02	01	04	01	25
Salem	14	14	15	14	20
Namakkal	02	01	05	00	15
Erode	13	13	13	13	13
Coimbatore	00	00	01	00	04
Nilgiri	06	01	02	02	12
Dindigul	02	01	01	02	15
Karur	03	01	03	01	10
Tiruchirappalli	04	02	04	01	14
Perambalur	00	00	01	00	05
Ariyalur	00	01	01	00	06
Cuddalore	14	14	14	14	16
Nagapattinam	05	05	06	05	11
Thiruvarur	00	01	00	00	12
Thanjavur	00	00	02	00	17
Pudukkottai	01	01	01	02	11
Sivaganga	05	04	04	03	15
Madurai	02	00	05	03	13
Theni	08	08	08	08	08
Virudhunagar	07	07	08	07	10
Ramanathapuram	01	00	03	00	13
Thoothukkudi	00	00	01	00	09
Tirunelveli	13	13	13	13	15
Kanniyakumari	06	05	08	06	12
Krishnagiri	02	02	05	02	11
Tiruppur	09	08	07	07	16
Tamil Nadu	138	117	162	118	402
NA: Not applicable.					

TABLE 9.10: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, TAMIL NADU, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having				Total number of CHCs
	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services ¹	Blood storage facility	
Thiruvallur	09	11	10	04	13
Chennai	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kancheepuram	12	10	11	06	13
Vellore	19	16	20	11	20
Dharmapuri	07	09	08	03	09
Tiruvannamalai	16	19	18	12	19
Viluppuram	17	25	24	12	25
Salem	18	19	19	07	20
Namakkal	12	11	09	06	15
Erode	11	13	11	06	13
Coimbatore	04	04	02	02	04
Nilgiri	09	10	10	05	12
Dindigul	13	13	11	06	15
Karur	09	08	09	04	10
Tiruchirappalli	11	12	12	08	14
Perambalur	03	05	03	04	05
Ariyalur	04	05	06	03	06
Cuddalore	09	12	11	06	16
Nagapattinam	03	11	07	04	11
Thiruvavarur	05	11	09	00	12
Thanjavur	08	15	15	05	17
Pudukkottai	04	10	08	04	11
Sivaganga	12	15	14	07	15
Madurai	11	11	11	05	13
Theni	06	07	06	03	08
Virudhunagar	09	09	08	06	10
Ramanathapuram	07	13	11	03	13
Thoothukkudi	05	04	07	02	09
Tirunelveli	10	15	13	10	15
Kanniyakumari	08	12	11	10	12
Krishnagiri	08	10	09	03	11
Tiruppur	12	12	13	04	16
Tamil Nadu	291	357	336	171	402

OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit. NA: Not applicable. ¹ Based on last one month services.

TABLE 9.11: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, TAMIL NADU, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly*	Utilized untied fund**	
Thiruvallur	09	11	11	12	13
Chennai	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kancheepuram	13	09	08	10	13
Vellore	17	18	18	18	20
Dharmapuri	09	09	09	09	09
Tiruvannamalai	19	18	18	19	19
Viluppuram	25	20	20	23	25
Salem	17	16	16	19	20
Namakkal	14	11	11	13	15
Erode	13	11	11	12	13
Coimbatore	03	03	03	04	04
Nilgiri	11	09	05	10	12
Dindigul	15	15	15	15	15
Karur	10	06	06	09	10
Tiruchirappalli	13	09	08	13	14
Perambalur	03	5	05	05	05
Ariyalur	06	6	06	06	06
Cuddalore	16	12	11	12	16
Nagapattinam	09	8	06	09	11
Thiruvarur	06	9	09	12	12
Thanjavur	16	11	11	15	17
Pudukkottai	11	09	09	11	11
Sivaganga	14	14	14	15	15
Madurai	13	09	09	12	13
Theni	06	05	04	05	08
Virudhunagar	06	07	07	08	10
Ramanathapuram	13	11	11	12	13
Thoothukkudi	08	08	08	09	09
Tirunelveli	13	15	15	15	15
Kanniyakumari	12	11	10	11	12
Krishnagiri	10	06	06	09	11
Tiruppur	15	14	14	13	16
Tamil Nadu	365	325	314	365	402

*RKS monitored regularly is from number of RKS constituted.** Including full and partial utilization. NA Not applicable.

TABLE 9.12: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT SUB-DIVISIONAL HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, TAMIL NADU, 2012-13.

District	Number of SDHs having							Total number of SDHs
	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	three phase connection	critical care area	suggestion and complaint box	
Thiruvallur	09	08	00	06	11	10	10	12
Chennai	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kancheepuram	10	09	01	08	10	05	06	11
Vellore	07	01	02	07	09	04	07	09
Dharmapuri	02	00	00	03	03	00	03	03
Tiruvannamalai	02	00	00	05	05	03	05	06
Viluppuram	05	03	00	07	08	04	08	08
Salem	08	08	00	08	08	03	06	08
Namakkal	06	01	00	07	07	04	05	07
Erode	07	07	01	06	07	05	07	07
Coimbatore	02	00	01	04	05	03	05	05
Nilgiri	06	00	01	06	08	03	08	09
Dindigul	02	01	03	09	11	04	06	11
Karur	02	00	00	04	03	03	03	04
Tiruchirappalli	05	01	02	05	08	03	05	08
Perambalur	02	00	00	03	03	01	01	03
Ariyalur	00	01	02	02	02	02	01	03
Cuddalore	04	02	01	07	07	03	05	07
Nagapattinam	10	10	00	08	11	02	07	11
Thiruvarur	05	01	00	04	06	01	05	06
Thanjavur	04	00	00	10	11	06	06	11
Pudukkottai	01	00	02	10	13	03	08	13
Sivaganga	06	03	02	11	15	02	06	16
Madurai	03	00	00	04	05	03	04	05
Theni	06	05	02	05	06	01	06	06
Virudhunagar	06	03	00	06	08	03	05	08
Ramanathapuram	05	02	02	07	09	04	04	09
Thoothukkudi	03	02	03	08	08	05	05	08
Tirunelveli	13	12	02	12	12	04	07	13
Kanniyakumari	09	09	02	08	09	05	09	09
Krishnagiri	05	04	00	05	05	02	01	05
Tiruppur	07	07	00	06	07	04	02	07
Tamil Nadu	162	100	29	201	240	105	166	248

NA: Not applicable

TABLE 9.13: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT DISTRICT HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, TAMIL NADU, 2012-13.

District	Number of DHs having							Total number of DHs
	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	three phase connection	critical care area	suggestion and complaint box	
Thiruvallur	01	00	01	01	01	01	01	01
Chennai	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kancheepuram	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Vellore	01	00	01	01	01	00	01	01
Dharmapuri	01	01	00	01	01	01	00	01
Tiruvannamalai	00	00	00	00	01	01	01	01
Viluppuram	02	01	01	01	02	00	01	02
Salem	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Namakkal	01	00	01	01	01	01	01	01
Erode	01	01	01	01	01	00	01	01
Coimbatore	01	01	01	01	01	00	01	01
Nilgiri	01	00	01	01	01	00	01	01
Dindigul	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Karur	01	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Tiruchirappalli	01	00	00	01	01	00	01	01
Perambalur	01	00	01	01	01	00	01	01
Ariyalur	01	00	01	01	01	00	01	01
Cuddalore	00	00	00	01	01	00	01	01
Nagapattinam	01	01	00	01	01	00	00	01
Thiruvavur	01	00	01	01	01	00	00	01
Thanjavur	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Pudukkottai	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Sivaganga	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Madurai	01	00	01	01	01	01	00	01
Theni	00	00	00	01	01	00	00	01
Virudhunagar	01	00	01	01	01	00	01	01
Ramanathapuram	01	01	01	01	01	01	00	01
Thoothukkudi	01	01	01	01	01	00	01	01
Tirunelveli	01	01	01	01	01	00	01	01
Kanniyakumari	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Krishnagiri	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Tiruppur	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Tamil Nadu	27	15	22	28	30	14	23	30

NA: Not applicable.

APPENDIX - A

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. Manoj Alagarajan	Asst. Professor, Department of Development Studies, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai
Dr. K. M. Ponnappalli	Professor, Department of Public Health & Mortality Studies, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai
Mr. Mukesh Ranjan	Project Officer (IT), DLHS-4, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai
Mr. L. Priyananda Singh	Project Officer, DLHS-4, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai

APPENDIX - B

FIELD AGENCY INVOLVED IN DATA COLLECTION OF DLHS-4 IN SIKKIM

Ipsos Pvt. Ltd.	501, Bostan House, Suren Road, Andheri (E) Mumbai-93.
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APPENDIX - C

AGENCY DEVELOPED FOR CAPI SOFTWARE

Tech Mahindra Limited	Satyam Infocity, Unit-12, Plot 35/36, Hi-Tech City Layout, Survey No 64, Madhapur, Hyderabad-500081.
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APPENDIX - D

MEMBER OF COORDINATION COMMITTEE FOR DLHS-4

Addl. DG, Chief Director Representative Prof. F. Ram, Coordinators Representative Director	Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi, Chairman Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi Office of Registrar General Director & Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai DLHS-4, IIPS, Mumbai NIHFW, New Delhi Statistics Division, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Member Secretary
--	---

APPENDIX - E

MEMBER OF STEERING COMMITTEE OF DLHS-4

Shri K. Chandramouli, Shri Naved Masood, Shri P. K. Pradhan, Smt. Madhu Bala, Shri R. C. Sethi, Dr. Shiv Lal, Shri Ambrish Kumar, Dr. Rattan Chand, Prof. F. Ram, Prof. Arvind Pandey, Prof. Deoki Nandan, Shri Bhaskar Mishra, Shri Pravin Srivastava, Shri V. Parameswaran, Dr. Pavitra Mohan,	Former Secretary (H&FW), Govt. of India, New Delhi, Chairman SS & FA, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi S & MD, (NRHM), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi Former ADG (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi Addl. RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi Former Spl. DG & Advisor (PH), DGHS, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi Advisor (Health), Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi Chief Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi Director & Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai Director, NIMS, ICMR, New Delhi Director, NIHFW, New Delhi Deputy RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi DDG, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi DDG, CSO, MoS&PI, Govt. of India, New Delhi Health Specialist, UNICEF, New Delhi
--	---

Shri Shantanu Gupta,	M & E Officer, UNICEF, New Delhi
Shri K. D. Maiti,	Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF, New Delhi
Prof. M. M. Misro,	Professor, NIHF, New Delhi
Prof. K. Kalaivani,	Professor, NIHF, New Delhi
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Aditya Prakash,	Statistical Advisor MoWCD, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. A. K. Harit,	CMO, DGHS, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Smt. Kmkum Marwah,	Joint Technical Advisor, MoWCD, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Paul Fancis,	WHO, New Delhi
Smt. Anagha Khot,	NPO, WHO, New Delhi
Dr. Subodh S. Gupta,	NPO, WHO, New Delhi
Shri Ramesh Babu,	Sr. Programme Manager, USAID, New Delhi
Shri Sathyanarayanan,	Sr. NPO, UNFPA, New Delhi
Dr. S. C. Agrawal,	AD, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi

APPENDIX -F

MEMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF DLHS-4

Addl. Secretary & Financial Advisory	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Chairperson
Addl. DG	Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Chief Director	Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Dy. Secretary (IFD)	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Director	IIPS, Mumbai
Coordinators	DLHS-4, IIPS, Mumbai
Director	Statistics Division, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Member Secretary

APPENDIX - G

MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON SAMPLING OF DLHS-4

Shri G. C. Manna,	DDG, CSO, MoSPI, New Delhi, Chairman
Dr. U. C. Sud,	Director, IASRI, New Delhi
Dr. J. P. Bhattacharjee,	DDG, SDRD, NSSO, Kolkata
Prof. L. Ladu Singh,	Professor & DLHS-4 Coordinator, IIPS, Mumbai
Shri Bhaskar Mishra,	Deputy RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Rattan Chand,	Chief Director (Stats), MoHFW, Govt of India, New Delhi
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Former Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi

APPENDIX -H

MEMBERS OF TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC) FOR DLHS-4

Dr. N. S. Shastri,	Former DG & CEO, NSSO, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Chairman
Addl. DG	Statistics Division, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Prof. Arvind Pandey,	Director, NIMS, ICMR, New Delhi
P. M. Kulkarni	JNU, New Delhi
DG	National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)
Chief Director	Statistics Division, Ministry of Health Family Welfare
DDG	Statistics Division, Ministry of Health Family Welfare
Programme Officer	Ministry of Health Family Welfare
Representative	Office of Registrar General, GOI
Representative	Ministry of Women & Child Development
Prof. F. Ram,	Director Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai
Coordinator	DLHS-4, IIPS, Mumbai
Representatives	World Bank, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, DFID and USAID
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Former Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Member Secretary

APPENDIX - I

MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE TO TAC OF DLHS-4 TO EXAMINE THE DATA

Dr. N. S. Shastri,	Former DG & CEO, NSSO, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Chairman
Dr. Rattan Chand,	Chief Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Representative	Office of Registrar General
Prof. P. M. Kulkarni	JNU, New Delhi
Prof. F. Ram,	Director & Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai
Director	NIHFW, New Delhi
Representative	USAID
Representative	UNFPA
Representative	UNICEF
Director	Statistics Division, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Member Secretary

APPENDIX - J

CAB COMPONENTS NODAL AGENCY OF DLHS-4

National Institute for Health & Family Welfare (NIHFW), Baba Gang Nath Marg, Murnika, New Delhi

APPENDIX-K

LIST OF THE PARTNER INSTITUTES FOR CAB COMPONENTS INVOLVED IN DLHS-4

Name of the Partner Institute	States
Sher-E Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences	Kashmir and Ladakh Region
Dr. R.P. Govt. Medical College, Tanda, Himachal Pradesh	Jammu region and Himachal Pradesh
PGIMER, Chandigarh	Punjab, Chandigarh and Haryana
NIHFW, New Delhi	Delhi
NIOH, Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli
NIRRH, Mumbai	Maharashtra (excluding Vidharbha) and Goa
MGIMS, Sewagram	Only Vidharbha, Maharashtra
RMRC, Dibrugarh	Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh
RIMS, Imphal	Manipur, Mizoram & Nagaland
NEIGRIHMS, Shillong	Meghalaya
Government Medical College, Agartala	Tripura
Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana
NIE, Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Island
JN Medical Collage, Belgaum	North Karnataka
Kasturba Medical College, Manglore	South Karnataka
Thiruvananthapuram Medical College,	Kerala & Lakshadweep
NICED, Kolkata	West Bengal

APPENDIX - L
PROCUREMENT OF CAB EQUIPMENTS FOR DLHS-4

HLL Life Care Limited, B-14, A, Sector-62, Noida

APPENDIX - M
STAFF INVOLVED IN DLHS-4
International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai

Coordinators

Prof. F. Ram
Prof. L. Ladu Singh
Prof. B. Paswan
Prof. S. K. Singh
Prof. H. Lhungdim
Prof. T. V. Sekher
Prof. P. K. Murthy
Prof. Chander Shekhar
Dr. Manoj Alagarajan

Project Coordinator

Dr. Gopal Singh Kshetrimayum
Dr. Akash N. Wankhede
Dr. G. P. Kumar

Health Coordinator

Dr. Mithilesh Verma

IT & Data Manager

Mr. Dnyaneshwar Kale
Mr. Prabhu Ponnusamy
Ms. Rojalin Behura

Project Officer (Office)

Mr. L. Priyananda Singh (IT)	Mr. Ashish Pardhi
Mr. Ashish Kumar Upadhyay	Mr. Junaid Khan
Mr. Imran Ahmad	Mr. Mohd Usman,
Mr. Mahadev Digambar Bhise	Mr. N. Brahmanandam
Mr. Mukesh Ranjan	Ms. Rati Parihar
Ms. Ragini Mishra	Ms. Swati Srivastava
Mr. Santosh Bhagwanrao Phad	Mr. Raj Kr. Verma
Mr: Shrikant D. Kuntla	Ms. Shalini Meshram
Ms. Arpita Paul	Mr. Manish Singh
Mr. P.R.A. Nair	Mr. AnupamVerma
Mr. Satish Kumar Chauhan	Mr. Rahul Koli
Ms. Renu Sisodia	Ms. Preetam D. Gaikwad
Ms. Kakoli Borkotoky	Mr. Ajit Kumar Yadav
Mr. Ankit Anand	Mr. Prakash Chand D. Meher
Mr. Satish Kumar Chauhan	Ms. Mamta Rajbhar

Project Officer (Field)

Mr. Sunnu P. V.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF
Project Coordinator (Adm. & Finance)

C. A. Gurudutt Belhekar

ACCOUNTANT CUM OFF. ASSISTANT

Ms. Pratidnya Kasare
Mr. Jay Kavashik Davda
Ms. Sumita Bohra
Mr. Roshan D'souza

OFFICE ASSISTANT

Ms. Namarta Thorat
Ms. Ranjita Nimbalkar
Mrs. Remya Pradeep

OFFICE ATTENDANTS

Mr. Prakash Kandra
Mr. Vishal P. Patil
Mr. Ravindra P. Gawade

Mr. Nitin M. Dekhane
Mr. Asif D. Kokane

DLHS-4

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