



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# Compendium of Fact Sheets

## KEY INDICATORS

### STATE AND DISTRICTS OF TAMIL NADU

National Family  
Health Survey (NFHS-5)

2019-21



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2021. National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5, *State and District Factsheets*, Tamil Nadu. Mumbai: IIPS.

## CONTRIBUTORS

**K. S. James  
Shri Kant Singh  
Sarang Pedgaonkar  
Vaidehi Yelamanchili  
Shashi Kala Saroj**

© International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai

For additional information about the 2019-21 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), please contact:

International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400 088  
Telephone: 022-4237 2467

E-mail: nfhs52017@gmail.com; director@iipsindia.ac.in

For related information, visit <http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs> or <http://www.iipsindia.ac.in>

## Key Indicators Content

Content	Page No.
<b>State</b>	
Tamil Nadu	1
<b>District</b>	
1. Ariyalur	7
2. Chennai	13
3. Coimbatore	19
4. Cuddalore	25
5. Dharmapuri	31
6. Dindigul	37
7. Erode	43
8. Kancheepuram	49
9. Kanniyakumari	55
10. Karur	61
11. Krishnagiri	67
12. Madurai	73
13. Nagapattinam	79
14. Namakkal	85
15. Perambalur	91
16. Pudukkottai	97
17. Ramanathapuram	103
18. Salem	109
19. Sivaganga	115
20. Thanjavur	121
21. The Nilgiris	127
22. Theni	133
23. Thiruvallur	139
24. Thiruvarur	145
25. Thoothukkudi	151
26. Tiruchirappalli	157
27. Tirunelveli	163
28. Tiruppur	169
29. Tiruvannamalai	175
30. Vellore	181
31. Viluppuram	187
32. Virudhunagar	193





Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## STATE FACT SHEET

TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण  
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 41 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Tamil Nadu. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. Information was gathered from 27,929 households, 25,650 women, and 3,372 men. Fact sheets for each district in Tamil Nadu are also available separately.

# Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>				
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	86.8	74.5	80.4	77.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.0	21.9	21.0	23.3
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,062	1,113	1,088	1,033
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	893	867	878	954
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	94.9	91.6	93.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	99.1	98.1	98.6	97.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	82.8	63.3	72.6	52.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	92.9	73.7	82.9	73.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.0	89.3	92.0	82.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	61.1	71.4	66.5	64.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	31.4	19.9	25.2	na
<b>Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	88.9	79.6	84.0	na
15. Men who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	92.0	89.6	90.7	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	63.7	49.9	56.6	50.9
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	64.4	54.3	59.1	58.3
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	55.8	39.2	46.9	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	76.1	64.9	70.2	na
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.4	15.2	12.8	16.3
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	6.0	3.3	4.5	9.0
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.2	8.2	6.3	5.0
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years <sup>5</sup>	23	44	34	39
<b>Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)</b>				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	8.5	16.1	12.7	14.0
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	14.9	21.7	18.6	20.2
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	17.3	26.4	22.3	26.8
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
28. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	67.6	69.5	68.6	53.2
29. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	64.0	66.8	65.5	52.6
30. Female sterilization (%)	55.6	59.9	57.8	49.4
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	4.8	4.7	4.8	1.9
33. Pill (%)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
34. Condom (%)	2.6	1.2	1.8	0.8
35. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)</b>				
36. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.1	6.9	7.5	10.1
37. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.3	2.8	3.0	4.8
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	27.4	29.5	28.5	30.2
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	83.0	82.3	82.6	76.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

# Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.7	78.0	77.4	64.0
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	88.8	90.8	89.9	81.1
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	89.5	89.9	89.7	71.0
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	84.2	81.0	82.5	64.0
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	66.4	60.3	63.1	40.1
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.1	99.4	98.8	96.0
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	92.5	93.7	93.2	74.0
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,647	3,097	3,316	2,609
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	(11.3)
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	95.1	94.8	94.9	na
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
50. Institutional births (%)	99.8	99.4	99.6	98.9
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	58.0	74.0	66.9	66.7
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	99.7	99.8	99.2
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.5	42.9	44.9	34.1
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	61.5	66.7	63.8	51.3
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	37.5	35.1	36.0	26.3
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	86.4	91.7	89.2	69.7
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	89.4	91.3	90.4	76.1
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.9	98.2	97.6	94.9
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	89.9	92.9	91.5	82.3
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	93.0	96.3	94.8	84.5
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	94.7	96.8	95.8	85.1
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	40.9	48.0	44.7	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	65.8	67.0	66.4	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	90.4	94.1	92.3	68.2
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	68.3	68.0	68.2	73.0
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	83.1	95.6	89.8	86.1
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	16.9	4.2	10.1	14.0
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.6	3.8	3.7	8.0
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	51.0	55.9	53.8	61.8
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	26.9	30.4	28.9	41.3
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	62.0	58.9	60.2	73.2
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.4	0.9	1.1	2.8
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	68.0	67.0	67.4	82.2

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

# Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	60.0	60.4	60.2	54.7
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	45.5	61.9	55.1	48.3
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	70.2	64.0	66.5	67.5
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	14.9	11.2	12.8	21.4
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	23.5	24.6	24.1	47.1
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	17.9	15.0	16.3	30.7
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	22.2	27.2	25.0	27.1
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	13.9	15.2	14.6	19.7
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	5.3	5.6	5.5	7.9
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.0	23.5	22.0	23.8
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	5.1	3.7	4.3	5.0
<b>Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	9.7	15.2	12.6	14.6
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) (%)	11.3	12.8	12.1	12.4
88. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	46.1	35.4	40.4	30.9
89. Men who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) (%)	43.1	31.6	37.0	28.2
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	58.3	53.8	55.9	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.90$ ) (%)	55.6	56.8	56.2	na
<b>Anaemia among Children and Adults</b>				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	53.7	60.4	57.4	50.7
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.5	55.4	53.6	55.4
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	42.6	53.1	48.3	44.4
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.3	55.3	53.4	55.0
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	50.6	54.9	52.9	54.2
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 13.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	15.0	15.5	15.2	20.4
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic ( $< 13.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	24.3	24.9	24.6	26.0
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>				
<b>Women</b>				
99. Blood sugar level - high ( $141-160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.2	6.9	7.5	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.2	9.4	11.1	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	23.8	18.0	20.7	na
<b>Men</b>				
102. Blood sugar level - high ( $141-160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.7	7.6	8.1	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.7	11.2	11.9	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	23.7	20.6	22.1	na
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>				
<b>Women</b>				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.8	13.8	14.3	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	6.5	5.9	6.2	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.4	23.4	24.8	na
<b>Men</b>				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.1	19.0	19.5	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	7.6	7.1	7.4	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	31.5	29.0	30.2	na

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
<b>Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)</b>				
<b>Women</b>				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	10.0	9.6	9.8	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	5.9	5.3	5.6	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.3	1.1	1.2	na
<b>Men</b>				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.3	1.0	0.7	na
<b>Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)</b>				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	24.6	22.8	23.6	16.0
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge <sup>24</sup> of HIV/AIDS (%)	31.1	22.4	26.6	10.9
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	80.7	75.6	77.9	64.7
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	89.7	90.4	90.1	79.8
<b>Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)</b>				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions <sup>25</sup> (%)	91.8	93.7	92.8	84.0
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	35.4	45.5	40.8	30.5
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	43.2	52.0	47.9	36.2
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	92.7	91.7	92.2	77.0
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	81.2	68.9	74.6	62.0
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>26</sup> (%)	98.6	98.0	98.3	91.4
<b>Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)</b>				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence <sup>27</sup> (%)	32.9	42.2	38.1	40.7
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	3.3	3.4	3.3	6.2
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.3	7.3	4.9	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	16.7	23.3	20.1	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	0.4	0.3	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	21.5	29.2	25.4	na

<sup>24</sup>Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

<sup>25</sup>Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

<sup>26</sup>Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

<sup>27</sup>Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

ARIYALUR  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Ariyalur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Ariyalur, information was gathered from 864 households, 765 women, and 93 men.

## Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>			
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	73.5	69.1	
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.4	24.0	
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,143	1,048	
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	807	847	
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	97.5	97.5	
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	91.7	na	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.2	98.7	
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	93.2	99.3	
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	54.6	28.2	
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	46.7	44.7	
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	81.6	62.8	
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	71.1	63.3	
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(21.6)	na	
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	74.6	na	
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	50.7	42.7	
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	12.4	12.0	
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.5	1.9	
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.5	8.1	
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	98.0	86.1	
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	61.4	35.9	
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	60.2	35.8	
22. Female sterilization (%)	49.6	32.6	
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	8.3	2.0	
25. Pill (%)	0.0	0.0	
26. Condom (%)	0.9	0.7	
27. Injectables (%)	0.1	0.2	
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.0	10.9	
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.1	4.3	
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	31.4	41.0	
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	86.9	(90.8)	

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	65.0	46.7	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	91.4	79.1	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	88.4	51.5	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	84.7	52.3	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	70.8	42.8	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	98.1	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	95.7	54.7	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	4,664	2,936	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	96.2	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	98.5	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	72.1	77.5	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	1.0	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	98.9	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	57.3	39.9	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	78.3	(60.5)	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	49.1	35.1	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(90.8)	(60.6)	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(90.8)	(55.3)	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(92.9)	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(90.8)	(76.9)	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(93.6)	(81.7)	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(100.0)	(80.6)	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(49.5)	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(80.3)	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(93.6)	(59.7)	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	61.7	77.4	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(95.9)	(97.6)	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(4.1)	(2.4)	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.6	7.2	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	3.2	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

# Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	68.4	45.2	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(7.6)	(18.5)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	11.7	32.0	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	25.3	37.0	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	15.1	20.3	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.4	8.1	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.1	29.7	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.6	4.9	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	15.6	17.0	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	33.3	21.4	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	49.2	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.0	47.1	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.4	57.3	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(64.1)	(46.4)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.4	56.9	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.8	50.2	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.7	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.7	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	22.0	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.7	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.9	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	24.7	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.4	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	4.5	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	20.6	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.5	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	6.3	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.5	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	5.6	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	4.3	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.4	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.7	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	20.7	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	28.1	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

CHENNAI  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Chennai. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Chennai, information was gathered from 743 households, 660 women, and 101 men.

# Chennai, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	92.7	88.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	18.0	22.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,037	1,032
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	859	1531
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.2	98.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	(98.8)	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	99.7
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	98.7	98.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	90.4	82.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	97.7	96.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.0	96.4
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	58.2	56.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	*	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	94.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	76.7	70.7
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	1.9	12.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.0	0.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.0	0.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	100.0	97.3
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	65.8	60.1
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	63.6	60.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	55.7	56.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.4	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	4.9	2.2
25. Pill (%)	0.0	0.2
26. Condom (%)	1.7	0.7
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.3
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.9	6.8
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.5	3.8
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	23.0	33.3
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	86.6	88.9

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Chennai, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.4	61.8	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	89.9	78.3	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	96.1	80.9	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	86.3	70.1	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	75.5	38.9	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.8	99.5	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	95.0	67.8	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,951	1,903	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	96.7	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	100.0	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	60.1	59.1	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.0	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	99.1	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	50.5	28.8	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	62.5	33.6	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.5	25.5	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(96.6)	(86.1)	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(100.0)	(84.8)	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(99.2)	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(96.6)	(97.6)	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(97.6)	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(96.6)	(89.4)	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(48.7)	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(45.7)	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(81.3)	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	56.4	69.9	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(74.8)	(83.0)	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(25.2)	(17.0)	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.1	10.9	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.0	0.4	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

# Chennai, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	75.0	40.5	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(13.1)	(16.1)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(15.1)	13.8	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.4	30.9	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.3	18.1	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	7.6	12.6	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.9	17.2	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	9.4	17.3	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	7.4	9.4	
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	41.9	33.6	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	59.5	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.3	44.5	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	50.5	54.7	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	(26.2)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	50.3	53.9	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	52.8	61.8	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.6	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.2	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	27.2	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.7	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.4	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	22.1	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.0	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.0	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.8	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.1	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.6	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	33.2	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	8.6	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	6.3	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.1	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	0.7	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.9	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.1	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

COIMBATORE  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Coimbatore. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Coimbatore, information was gathered from 877 households, 763 women, and 95 men.

## Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)		84.2	78.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		19.3	20.9
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)		1,061	994
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		952	798
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)		98.5	97.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		96.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)		99.4	98.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)		99.9	97.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		78.5	58.1
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)		95.5	85.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)		98.8	90.7
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)		61.0	76.0
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)		(52.9)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)		89.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)		62.8	51.6
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		19.8	19.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)		1.3	1.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		10.3	3.8
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)		99.7	96.3
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)		66.5	65.4
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)		62.0	64.8
22. Female sterilization (%)		53.1	61.8
23. Male sterilization (%)		0.0	0.1
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)		5.0	2.0
25. Pill (%)		0.0	0.1
26. Condom (%)		3.1	0.4
27. Injectables (%)		0.0	0.1
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)		9.1	8.0
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)		2.0	3.5
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)		40.9	38.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)		88.8	77.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	72.6	77.3	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	90.0	88.5	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	91.8	85.4	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	91.5	75.3	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	76.0	39.0	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	99.5	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	95.4	89.4	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	5,609	2,534	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	98.6	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	99.6	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	60.1	65.5	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.0	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	99.3	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	50.9	41.4	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	73.3	64.3	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	35.9	29.6	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(94.5)	(80.7)	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(94.5)	(92.1)	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(97.7)	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(98.3)	(87.6)	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(94.5)	(91.7)	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(98.3)	(93.0)	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(50.2)	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(86.9)	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(90.8)	(83.3)	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	75.2	68.9	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(78.0)	(90.2)	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(22.0)	(9.8)	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.9	7.6	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.2	2.8	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(93.2)	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	65.0	59.9	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(9.4)	18.8	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(11.6)	36.1	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	23.0	27.3	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	7.0	21.3	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	2.7	8.9	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.5	22.9	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.2	4.7	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	10.1	13.8	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	50.0	34.4	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	56.8	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	37.8	43.3	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	48.8	54.8	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(51.0)	(40.5)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	48.9	54.3	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.4	54.9	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.8	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.3	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	19.1	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.7	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.0	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	18.3	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.1	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	7.9	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	29.2	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	23.3	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	7.6	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	33.3	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	13.3	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	8.4	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.1	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.5	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	21.4	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	22.9	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

CUDDALORE  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Cuddalore. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Cuddalore, information was gathered from 876 households, 859 women, and 98 men.

## Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>			
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	76.8	76.6	
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.9	25.5	
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,062	1,026	
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	819	766	
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	99.1	98.0	
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	83.3	na	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.2	99.2	
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	99.5	99.7	
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	61.3	39.6	
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	75.6	52.8	
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	88.1	73.6	
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	64.4	73.2	
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(15.9)	na	
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	78.3	na	
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	50.1	46.5	
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	12.6	15.0	
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.8	1.1	
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.9	7.8	
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	99.1	91.6	
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	65.3	55.5	
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	63.5	55.1	
22. Female sterilization (%)	58.1	53.0	
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1	
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	2.7	1.0	
25. Pill (%)	0.4	0.3	
26. Condom (%)	1.8	0.2	
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.0	
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	9.2	13.0	
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.6	5.6	
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	24.0	32.6	
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	75.1	77.8	

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators			NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total		
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	75.5	60.7		
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	82.2	85.5		
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	88.1	79.0		
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	68.5	63.9		
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	52.6	39.7		
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.3	97.2		
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	87.7	83.8		
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,803	3,303		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*		
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	93.9	na		
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
42. Institutional births (%)	99.2	98.0		
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	72.5	77.0		
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.4	0.9		
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	99.1	99.5		
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	51.4	40.2		
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	64.5	54.6		
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.1	37.4		
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(79.0)	(64.2)		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(77.3)	(70.8)		
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(88.6)	(94.4)		
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(84.8)	(80.8)		
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(91.5)	(85.1)		
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(97.3)	(80.9)		
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(50.6)	na		
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(68.0)	na		
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(91.5)	(58.8)		
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	72.7	65.0		
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(97.2)	(94.6)		
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(2.8)	(5.4)		
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.4	6.8		
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*		
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*		
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*		
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.6	1.8		
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(82.6)	(78.5)		

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	61.7	54.0	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(12.3)	19.7	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	23.2	25.0	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.2	28.2	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	13.9	19.7	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.0	7.0	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.0	25.0	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	1.6	3.8	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	14.8	19.3	
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	35.1	29.0	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	55.2	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	64.8	53.2	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.6	59.8	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	(60.8)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.6	59.8	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.6	59.4	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.3	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.0	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	20.5	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.4	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.5	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	20.7	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.8	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.5	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	20.1	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.9	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	8.3	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.0	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	7.1	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	4.6	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.6	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.5	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	24.4	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.6	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	32.6	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

DHARMAPURI  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Dharmapuri. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Dharmapuri, information was gathered from 911 households, 827 women, and 101 men.

## Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>			
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	72.6	69.9	
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.8	22.9	
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,192	1,018	
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,052	951	
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	93.0	99.0	
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	87.1	na	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	98.9	
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	98.7	99.6	
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	72.4	37.5	
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	82.5	71.8	
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	93.4	81.3	
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	75.5	70.8	
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(17.8)	na	
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	79.0	na	
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	54.4	47.6	
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.7	27.9	
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.6	1.9	
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.4	3.8	
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	97.5	92.0	
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	70.0	55.0	
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	68.0	54.3	
22. Female sterilization (%)	61.1	52.2	
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	6.4	1.0	
25. Pill (%)	0.0	0.3	
26. Condom (%)	0.4	0.8	
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.0	
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.5	8.3	
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.5	4.7	
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	36.3	29.1	
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	95.5	89.3	

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators			NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total		
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	78.4	57.5		
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	94.5	86.3		
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	95.9	60.4		
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	92.7	50.8		
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	73.5	29.8		
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	98.5		
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	98.0	67.8		
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,808	2,190		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*		
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	95.9	na		
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
42. Institutional births (%)	99.6	98.6		
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	73.0	80.0		
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	1.1		
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	99.6	99.7		
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	29.1	27.3		
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	61.0	(63.8)		
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	17.6	19.3		
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	90.6	51.6		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(96.1)	(51.2)		
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.0	89.5		
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	90.6	78.3		
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	96.4	78.1		
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	96.4	81.0		
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	50.5	na		
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	69.6	na		
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	94.5	66.4		
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	66.2	81.8		
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.8	93.7		
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	2.2	6.3		
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.2	6.5		
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*		
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*		
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*		
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	2.7		
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*		

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	74.4	43.0	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	3.6	11.4	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(43.1)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	8.1	21.8	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	28.7	24.2	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	16.9	33.0	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	6.5	18.3	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	23.2	29.6	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	8.9	4.0	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	12.9	15.7	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	33.4	25.4	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	46.5	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	54.2	57.9	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	42.0	58.9	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	*	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	42.5	59.1	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	31.9	59.0	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.7	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.4	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	15.4	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.0	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.6	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	18.1	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.0	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	8.1	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.8	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.6	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	8.3	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	30.8	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.8	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.2	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.8	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.9	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	24.6	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.7	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	26.8	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

DINDIGUL  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Dindigul. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Dindigul, information was gathered from 924 households, 951 women, and 142 men.

## Dindigul, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.8	73.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.4	23.3
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,066	1,019
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	816	1,047
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	97.9	95.6
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	97.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.8	97.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	99.5	99.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	61.0	41.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	76.3	66.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	81.6	81.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	71.9	66.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(38.0)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	78.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	50.1	42.0
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.5	20.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.8	1.7
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.6	6.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	98.9	91.5
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	74.2	60.3
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	71.4	59.6
22. Female sterilization (%)	62.2	57.2
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	6.9	1.2
25. Pill (%)	0.8	0.5
26. Condom (%)	1.1	0.7
27. Injectables (%)	0.3	0.0
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.3	7.3
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.8	2.5
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	29.8	34.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	84.8	78.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Dindigul, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	71.9	76.0	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	96.2	88.8	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	87.4	73.5	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	85.7	67.1	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	63.6	38.9	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.1	98.7	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	95.3	84.4	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,828	2,344	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	96.2	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	97.0	99.3	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	74.6	76.1	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	1.4	0.5	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	98.6	99.8	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.3	30.4	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	55.0	48.9	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.1	25.1	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	92.6	80.0	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	96.4	89.2	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.6	96.7	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	92.6	86.7	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	95.6	92.2	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	96.0	91.6	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	53.9	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	72.5	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	89.8	76.6	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	84.0	72.1	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.5	91.4	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.5	8.6	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.3	8.5	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.4	4.5	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(77.7)	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Dindigul, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	55.2	75.4	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(36.4)	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	20.1	(27.6)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(21.7)	(51.5)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	20.7	37.5	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.1	31.1	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.1	26.5	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	8.2	12.0	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	28.4	29.8	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.2	4.6	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	12.9	14.1	
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	38.5	26.1	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	71.6	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	50.2	43.7	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	42.9	51.0	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(34.6)	(51.5)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	42.6	51.0	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	41.4	48.2	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.2	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.1	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	22.1	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.9	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.0	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	25.1	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.6	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.7	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.7	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	24.3	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.8	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	34.2	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	5.8	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	2.1	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.7	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.5	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	27.7	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	26.0	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

ERODE  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Erode. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Erode, information was gathered from 877 households, 774 women, and 110 men.

## Erode, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>			
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	73.1	73.2	
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	18.2	21.3	
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,112	1,001	
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	807	932	
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	99.6	98.9	
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	93.8	na	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	98.9	
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	98.9	99.9	
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	67.6	62.7	
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	95.9	87.4	
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.6	87.3	
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	77.7	60.4	
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(20.7)	na	
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	82.4	na	
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	57.8	49.0	
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	13.7	22.4	
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.3	0.5	
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	14.8	6.0	
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	98.7	94.1	
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	70.6	63.0	
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	67.4	62.3	
22. Female sterilization (%)	61.3	57.8	
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.6	3.0	
25. Pill (%)	0.4	0.0	
26. Condom (%)	1.8	1.2	
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.2	
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.9	7.8	
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.0	4.6	
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	51.5	32.5	
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	96.4	67.5	

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Erode, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	87.8	65.4	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	93.9	77.2	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	97.5	63.4	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	82.2	68.3	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	51.3	43.4	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	100.0	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	96.5	81.0	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,401	2,439	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	98.4	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	100.0	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	51.4	74.1	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.0	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	100.0	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	48.5	31.2	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	68.5	53.7	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	29.6	23.3	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(95.9)	81.9	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(97.2)	81.2	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	100.0	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(95.9)	97.5	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(100.0)	95.3	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(100.0)	89.1	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(60.7)	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(53.8)	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(100.0)	91.3	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	64.2	74.4	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(92.3)	84.8	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(7.8)	15.2	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.5	9.7	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	3.7	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(78.7)	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Erode, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	69.9	80.7	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(14.8)	(22.6)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(36.4)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	19.1	28.7	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	19.4	25.6	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.9	16.3	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	11.2	6.1	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	26.9	16.1	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.8	15.4	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	11.4	10.7	
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	37.1	27.4	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	58.5	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	46.5	51.0	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.3	48.3	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	*	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.4	47.6	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	64.2	43.7	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.4	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.3	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	16.6	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.2	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.9	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	16.1	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.0	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	9.0	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	29.5	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	25.7	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.7	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	36.1	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	15.1	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	8.7	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.7	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	11.1	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	26.2	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	23.5	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET KANCHEEPURAM TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Kancheepuram. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Kancheepuram, information was gathered from 816 households, 796 women, and 102 men.

## Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)		85.0	82.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		19.2	21.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)		1,002	964
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		889	1,087
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)		97.5	99.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		93.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)		99.4	99.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)		99.4	96.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		75.9	66.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)		88.1	86.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)		88.8	91.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)		59.7	53.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)		(44.2)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)		82.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)		56.8	58.0
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		10.0	12.3
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)		0.0	1.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		2.5	2.3
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)		97.8	93.0
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)		69.3	61.6
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)		67.3	61.4
22. Female sterilization (%)		59.6	57.2
23. Male sterilization (%)		0.2	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)		4.7	1.8
25. Pill (%)		0.2	0.5
26. Condom (%)		2.3	1.4
27. Injectables (%)		0.2	0.3
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)		7.2	9.6
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)		4.2	4.5
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)		15.7	31.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)		62.1	72.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators			NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total		
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	62.6	57.5		
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	76.1	73.6		
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	76.8	75.3		
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	73.5	60.4		
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	47.9	38.5		
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.6	97.6		
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	87.3	83.6		
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,531	2,639		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*		
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	93.0	na		
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	100.0		
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	68.5	64.5		
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.0		
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	100.0		
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.2	35.5		
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	60.2	42.5		
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	31.0	31.7		
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(69.1)	(56.8)		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(81.5)	(61.4)		
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(97.1)	(92.2)		
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(74.8)	(79.1)		
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(92.3)	(81.2)		
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(88.4)	(70.8)		
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(36.4)	na		
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(54.3)	na		
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(86.1)	(68.4)		
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	67.9	72.1		
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(83.1)	(70.0)		
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(16.9)	(30.1)		
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.1	3.7		
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*		
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*		
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*		
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.3	2.0		
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*		

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

# Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	54.2	61.9	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(20.1)	(17.0)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(21.7)	25.7	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.6	25.0	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	15.7	13.9	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	6.9	2.9	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	19.8	16.1	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	3.0	5.5	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	12.6	9.5	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	46.4	39.2	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	48.9	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	68.8	45.2	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	57.0	54.6	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	(24.6)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	57.0	53.4	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.7	58.0	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.7	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.2	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	22.9	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.0	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	15.1	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	24.3	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.2	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	6.5	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.3	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.9	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	8.6	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	32.0	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	6.8	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	6.8	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.7	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.5	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	17.5	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.8	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	28.9	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

KANNIYAKUMARI  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Kanniakumari. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Kanniakumari, information was gathered from 839 households, 711 women, and 103 men.

# Kanniyakumari, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)		92.9	92.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		20.8	24.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)		1,121	1,110
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		880	1,129
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)		98.9	100.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		100.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)		99.8	99.5
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)		98.2	95.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		96.2	85.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)		74.4	59.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)		97.2	88.9
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)		64.1	54.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)		(28.4)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)		97.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)		77.1	73.9
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		4.3	5.7
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)		0.0	0.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		4.0	1.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)		98.6	92.8
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)		70.3	45.1
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)		66.6	43.8
22. Female sterilization (%)		60.8	41.4
23. Male sterilization (%)		0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)		2.9	1.2
25. Pill (%)		0.0	0.3
26. Condom (%)		1.5	0.5
27. Injectables (%)		0.0	0.4
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)		4.9	13.9
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)		3.4	6.1
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)		29.8	24.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)		86.8	49.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Kanniyakumari, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators			NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total		
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	65.6	52.4		
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	84.2	81.5		
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	87.1	62.0		
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	90.3	70.2		
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	74.0	51.0		
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.3	77.2		
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	86.0	76.1		
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,170	5,538		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*		
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	88.2	na		
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	99.3		
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	39.4	30.0		
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.7		
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	98.9		
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	68.3	51.3		
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	78.0	56.7		
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	53.3	40.3		
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(96.0)	55.1		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(96.0)	(66.1)		
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	97.0		
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(96.0)	80.3		
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(100.0)	71.7		
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(100.0)	78.4		
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(29.8)	na		
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(66.7)	na		
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(100.0)	49.3		
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	78.4	64.2		
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(81.9)	62.0		
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(18.1)	38.0		
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.9	6.7		
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*		
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*		
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*		
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	5.2		
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	81.9		

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

# Kanniyakumari, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	46.9	40.7	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(21.3)	(30.8)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(47.5)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	22.1	37.7	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	17.3	17.2	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	11.4	9.0	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	2.7	2.0	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	14.5	12.8	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.8	2.8	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	5.9	12.3	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	53.0	42.5	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	66.3	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	39.1	37.5	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	45.5	45.6	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(46.5)	*	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	45.6	44.6	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	39.3	42.0	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.3	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	18.0	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	29.0	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.4	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.9	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	25.2	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.5	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	6.3	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.4	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.5	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	6.1	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	30.2	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	13.1	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	3.9	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.8	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.0	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	11.0	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.8	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

KARUR  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Karur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Karur, information was gathered from 862 households, 689 women, and 93 men.

## Karur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	73.2	73.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	19.1	23.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,154	1,056
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	839	983
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.6	100.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	95.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.7	99.0
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	99.4	98.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	63.6	47.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	72.5	77.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.2	89.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	74.6	77.9
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(30.0)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	78.2	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.2	47.7
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	13.3	22.6
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.8	0.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.3	3.1
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	97.9	95.4
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	65.8	57.6
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	63.5	57.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	58.3	51.3
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.9	3.7
25. Pill (%)	0.0	0.3
26. Condom (%)	0.9	1.6
27. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.0
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.5	7.0
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.3	5.0
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	30.3	32.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	77.6	84.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Karur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators			NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total		
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	83.3	70.9		
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	95.7	82.9		
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	82.7	78.7		
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	68.7	73.0		
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	46.4	51.2		
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.3	98.8		
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	96.4	79.5		
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,586	2,349		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*		
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	91.9	na		
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	100.0		
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	56.8	61.6		
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.0		
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	99.2	100.0		
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.8	40.1		
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	64.1	58.8		
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	35.4	28.3		
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(82.5)	87.4		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(84.0)	87.6		
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(94.5)	100.0		
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(89.1)	91.9		
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(84.7)	97.6		
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(93.9)	95.5		
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(22.0)	na		
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(43.1)	na		
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(84.7)	87.1		
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	48.5	75.6		
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(97.7)	71.1		
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(2.3)	29.0		
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.6	10.8		
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(34.5)		
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(28.2)		
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(81.9)		
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.7	2.4		
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(80.8)		

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Karur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	42.2	59.4	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(5.5)	27.7	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(39.9)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	13.3	32.9	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	33.6	27.5	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.4	23.0	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	8.7	9.5	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	36.3	28.9	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.4	6.2	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	17.9	14.9	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	34.7	31.4	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	53.3	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	73.2	53.0	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	65.5	56.2	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	(48.4)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	65.0	56.0	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	60.7	58.2	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.4	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.7	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	23.4	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.8	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	16.2	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	28.9	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.9	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	7.1	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.1	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.9	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	6.1	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	29.1	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	12.1	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	5.8	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.9	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	25.5	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	29.0	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

KRISHNAGIRI  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Krishnagiri. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Krishnagiri, information was gathered from 922 households, 909 women, and 130 men.

## Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)		72.6	72.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		24.2	24.3
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)		1,053	1,009
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		857	742
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)		98.7	98.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		94.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)		99.2	99.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)		99.8	99.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		75.9	43.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)		86.0	62.4
11. Households using iodized salt (%)		95.2	82.6
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)		73.6	73.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)		12.8	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)		78.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)		53.9	50.8
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		20.3	23.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)		1.4	1.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		9.5	7.4
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)		98.1	95.3
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)		70.0	60.8
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)		67.7	60.4
22. Female sterilization (%)		60.7	58.9
23. Male sterilization (%)		0.2	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)		6.0	1.0
25. Pill (%)		0.0	0.1
26. Condom (%)		0.4	0.2
27. Injectables (%)		0.4	0.0
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)		4.9	8.4
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)		1.9	4.9
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)		40.2	41.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)		98.7	78.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	84.5	71.4	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	93.1	86.3	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	93.7	82.1	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	93.7	80.9	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	74.3	45.0	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.5	99.2	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	95.5	79.8	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,081	2,142	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	94.0	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	99.6	95.1	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	75.9	71.2	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.4	0.6	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	95.8	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	31.9	24.0	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	59.7	51.4	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.4	16.5	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	87.3	81.6	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	90.3	87.4	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.7	96.4	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	87.3	84.4	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	91.1	82.9	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	91.1	90.3	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	42.3	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	60.2	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	84.2	78.3	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	68.5	67.8	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.5	93.2	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.6	6.8	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.1	10.2	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(54.6)	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(56.9)	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(68.7)	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.4	0.9	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(84.6)	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

# Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>		Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	76.5	64.2	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(54.5)	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(6.1)	10.9	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(8.8)	(52.0)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	7.1	23.6	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	29.0	25.1	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	10.4	20.1	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.7	9.7	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	19.3	23.1	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	10.1	3.7	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	11.7	18.1	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	34.5	24.4	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	51.2	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	46.5	52.1	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	44.3	47.5	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(33.3)	(43.5)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	44.0	47.4	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	39.4	46.2	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high ( $141-160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	4.9	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.8	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.0	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high ( $141-160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.7	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.4	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	15.0	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.9	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	6.2	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.5	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.4	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	7.3	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.3	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.9	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.6	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.2	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	20.3	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	22.7	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

MADURAI  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Madurai. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Madurai, information was gathered from 914 households, 844 women, and 131 men.

## Madurai, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)		83.9	80.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		19.9	23.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)		1,079	1,007
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		815	726
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)		100.0	98.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		97.9	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)		98.9	99.4
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)		98.7	92.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		80.1	56.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)		91.2	75.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)		88.4	81.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)		66.3	50.5
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)		(24.9)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)		83.9	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)		58.6	48.9
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		11.5	18.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)		0.5	0.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		4.0	12.0
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)		98.2	88.6
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)		69.7	44.5
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)		68.4	43.2
22. Female sterilization (%)		58.3	38.5
23. Male sterilization (%)		0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)		6.4	3.4
25. Pill (%)		0.6	0.4
26. Condom (%)		3.1	0.8
27. Injectables (%)		0.0	0.0
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)		8.7	14.6
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)		4.2	5.6
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)		21.5	35.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)		88.0	68.9

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Madurai, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.0	55.9	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	89.5	69.5	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	85.6	63.5	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	71.0	65.4	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	59.7	48.2	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	93.5	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	91.4	74.7	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,317	3,203	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	94.5	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	98.3	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	70.0	65.9	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	1.2	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	100.0	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.8	37.0	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	66.1	55.5	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	34.3	28.8	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(88.8)	(61.0)	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(92.9)	(65.7)	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(95.5)	(96.1)	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(90.8)	(77.5)	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(93.6)	(79.5)	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(95.5)	(77.3)	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(42.4)	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(69.9)	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(89.4)	(53.6)	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	66.6	71.1	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(92.8)	(83.5)	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(7.2)	(16.5)	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.3	9.1	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.6	2.5	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(88.3)	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

# Madurai, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	55.0	51.5	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(17.1)	(33.0)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	25.0	33.3	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	32.4	21.2	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	9.5	12.7	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	3.9	2.6	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.5	19.5	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.7	4.1	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	12.2	14.9	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	40.8	35.5	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	58.2	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	54.3	54.7	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	48.3	52.7	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	*	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	48.0	52.5	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	46.9	44.5	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.9	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.0	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	21.2	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.5	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.3	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	22.7	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.9	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	5.4	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.6	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	22.4	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	6.0	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	31.8	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	12.1	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	2.4	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.4	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	0.8	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	20.3	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	24.5	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

NAGAPATTINAM  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Nagapattinam. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Nagapattinam, information was gathered from 862 households, 794 women, and 96 men.

## Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	79.2	78.2	
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.8	24.0	
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,148	1,071	
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	799	884	
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	99.1	99.5	
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	87.6	na	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.0	99.1	
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	100.0	93.6	
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	69.6	42.5	
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	59.0	58.2	
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	93.3	79.8	
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	70.9	52.4	
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(34.6)	na	
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	87.8	na	
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	53.7	46.7	
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	6.3	7.1	
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.0	0.8	
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.2	5.4	
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	96.2	86.0	
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	65.9	57.4	
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	61.9	56.4	
22. Female sterilization (%)	53.9	51.8	
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	5.8	3.2	
25. Pill (%)	0.1	0.0	
26. Condom (%)	1.8	1.4	
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.0	
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.5	8.8	
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.3	3.8	
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	20.9	27.7	
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	70.4	69.2	

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators			NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total		
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	89.4	59.5		
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	93.1	68.3		
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	93.0	68.1		
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	85.6	53.4		
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	61.3	39.0		
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	92.4		
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	91.9	82.7		
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	4,655	3,119		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*		
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	92.4	na		
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
42. Institutional births (%)	99.7	100.0		
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	69.0	73.2		
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.4	0.0		
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	99.2		
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	49.4	39.8		
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	74.2	60.0		
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.7	32.3		
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(93.8)	(39.0)		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(94.6)	(56.8)		
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(72.6)		
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(93.8)	(58.4)		
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(96.4)	(54.9)		
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(96.4)	(56.6)		
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(50.1)	na		
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(73.6)	na		
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(96.4)	(46.8)		
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	63.4	66.1		
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(86.4)	(87.5)		
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(13.6)	(12.6)		
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.7	5.3		
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*		
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*		
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*		
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.5	3.3		
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(80.8)	(65.9)		

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	56.1	55.8	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	15.5	16.7	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	14.4	25.2	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	32.3	24.5	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	12.5	17.4	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.7	8.1	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	24.3	22.9	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	0.8	2.1	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	19.4	22.7	
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	31.9	26.9	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	45.6	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	60.9	42.3	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	63.2	51.9	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(44.8)	(44.9)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.6	51.6	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.8	41.7	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.5	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.4	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	19.4	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.7	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.3	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	19.9	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.3	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.1	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.5	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.9	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	9.4	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	32.1	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	15.7	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	11.0	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	2.2	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	10.4	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	24.9	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	34.3	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

**NAMAKKAL  
TAMIL NADU**



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

**International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)**

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Namakkal. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Namakkal, information was gathered from 888 households, 700 women, and 109 men.

## Namakkal, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	73.5	74.1
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	17.3	20.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,142	1,008
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,130	888
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	97.6	99.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	93.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.2	99.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	99.5	97.1
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	75.2	51.3
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	89.7	85.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.7	89.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	68.8	57.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	*	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	87.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	55.7	48.6
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.2	16.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.6	0.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.5	6.4
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	97.8	91.3
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	65.2	59.4
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	62.3	58.4
22. Female sterilization (%)	55.3	56.5
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	4.1	1.0
25. Pill (%)	0.0	0.1
26. Condom (%)	1.9	0.6
27. Injectables (%)	0.6	0.2
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.5	9.6
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	2.3	5.8
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	32.9	31.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	85.5	52.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Namakkal, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators			NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total		
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.2	62.4		
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	97.8	81.6		
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	96.3	60.6		
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	87.5	66.8		
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	71.0	47.5		
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	97.8		
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	94.8	87.6		
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,435	2,429		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*		
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	89.9	na		
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	100.0		
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	59.8	64.1		
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.0		
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	100.0		
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	53.7	32.6		
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	66.5	53.2		
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	45.1	21.1		
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(83.9)	(57.3)		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(84.4)	(72.8)		
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(92.5)	(97.7)		
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(87.6)	(75.9)		
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(96.2)	(85.6)		
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(96.2)	(81.7)		
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(52.1)	na		
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(73.8)	na		
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(87.3)	(70.5)		
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	66.2	65.4		
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(91.0)	(93.7)		
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(9.0)	(6.3)		
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.0	5.2		
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*		
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*		
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*		
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	2.3		
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*		

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Namakkal, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	53.9	64.6	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(7.1)	(25.8)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	12.9	36.9	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	25.2	25.2	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	10.3	15.0	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.3	4.5	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	15.7	18.0	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	6.3	11.4	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	9.4	10.8	
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	43.2	24.7	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	58.3	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	67.9	49.2	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.9	49.5	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	*	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.9	49.1	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	50.3	39.1	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.0	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.9	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	19.7	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.5	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.4	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	24.0	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.1	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.3	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.6	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.8	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	8.0	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	31.5	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.7	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.0	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.0	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.6	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	19.8	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	27.1	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

PERAMBALUR  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Perambalur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Perambalur, information was gathered from 860 households, 724 women, and 87 men.

## Perambalur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	73.1	72.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.6	24.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,210	1,131
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	887	906
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	99.3	98.6
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	94.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.1	99.1
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	100.0	93.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	57.4	37.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	75.1	63.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	92.7	84.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	75.5	81.2
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(32.6)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	81.1	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	49.0	48.6
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	21.4	14.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.3	1.3
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.7	8.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	97.8	91.1
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	63.1	41.0
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	58.9	39.1
22. Female sterilization (%)	48.7	33.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	7.7	3.8
25. Pill (%)	0.6	0.0
26. Condom (%)	0.9	0.9
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.0
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	11.4	12.5
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.1	6.1
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	30.2	28.5
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	83.3	90.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Perambalur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators			NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total		
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	85.8	67.3		
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	92.2	77.7		
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	94.1	71.0		
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	78.7	57.3		
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	57.3	45.5		
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.4	94.9		
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	90.1	64.4		
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,707	2,668		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*		
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	92.6	na		
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	100.0		
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	69.5	60.0		
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.0		
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	100.0		
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	50.3	44.9		
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	75.4	56.4		
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	39.3	37.2		
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(92.5)	(70.4)		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(94.0)	(63.9)		
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(94.9)	(94.3)		
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(92.5)	(78.7)		
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(92.5)	(84.6)		
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(94.9)	(84.1)		
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(51.4)	na		
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(49.7)	na		
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(92.5)	(66.7)		
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	64.1	73.9		
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	(87.4)		
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	(12.6)		
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.3	15.5		
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(67.0)		
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(32.8)		
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(82.9)		
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	7.5		
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(81.6)		

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Perambalur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	51.9	33.7	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(11.4)	(39.5)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(54.6)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	12.6	45.2	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	29.1	24.0	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	15.9	18.2	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.2	4.8	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	22.3	22.0	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.9	3.1	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	18.0	17.1	
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	32.9	27.8	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	46.4	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	69.2	56.4	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	66.9	59.1	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	(65.2)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	66.1	59.3	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	61.6	60.9	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.4	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.3	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	21.0	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.0	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.7	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	23.2	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.7	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	3.8	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	19.8	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.7	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.6	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.1	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	17.2	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	10.3	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	3.3	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.5	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	20.3	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	29.1	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

PUDUKKOTTAI  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Pudukkottai. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Pudukkottai, information was gathered from 895 households, 871 women, and 101 men.

## Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>			
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	74.7	72.5	
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.7	25.4	
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,095	1,087	
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	804	999	
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	98.4	100.0	
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	86.9	na	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.9	97.7	
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	95.7	92.7	
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	55.2	35.3	
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	42.0	38.9	
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	90.6	85.1	
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	72.9	77.1	
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	12.4	na	
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	81.1	na	
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	52.2	48.7	
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.6	13.4	
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.4	0.6	
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	11.3	4.5	
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	95.1	88.3	
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	68.0	40.6	
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	64.3	38.7	
22. Female sterilization (%)	55.8	33.6	
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	6.0	2.7	
25. Pill (%)	0.7	0.1	
26. Condom (%)	1.2	2.0	
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.0	
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	12.2	13.1	
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	5.6	5.2	
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	24.6	29.8	
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	82.3	85.5	

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.9	58.4	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	91.6	76.9	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	89.9	75.4	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	73.7	60.2	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	53.3	42.6	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.2	92.1	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	95.4	66.3	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,610	3,709	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	94.5	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	99.7	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	68.6	68.7	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.0	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	99.3	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	41.2	39.9	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	65.2	62.6	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	30.1	29.9	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	83.3	54.3	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	75.9	(48.7)	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.1	90.3	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	90.7	73.6	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	97.1	70.0	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	94.6	76.9	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	49.3	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	47.0	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	97.1	43.6	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	69.0	72.2	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	93.6	(92.7)	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	6.5	(7.3)	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.1	5.6	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.3	1.4	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(63.8)	(65.6)	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

# Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	46.5	38.2	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(37.7)	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(25.2)	24.9	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(17.7)	(58.1)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	22.3	37.1	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	32.2	26.7	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	9.5	20.9	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	1.6	5.4	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.6	25.0	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.8	3.6	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	20.3	23.5	
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	32.0	24.7	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	59.8	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	71.1	44.9	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.5	55.1	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(62.2)	(40.5)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.5	54.7	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	61.8	50.7	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.5	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.4	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	18.5	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.6	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.8	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	23.0	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.7	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	5.3	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.0	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.3	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.5	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	30.2	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	13.4	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	7.6	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	2.5	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.6	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	28.3	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.8	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	31.7	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET RAMANATHAPURAM TAMIL NADU



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

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Ramanathapuram. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Ramanathapuram, information was gathered from 899 households, 913 women, and 120 men.

## Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	80.3	74.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.4	25.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,147	1,101
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	787	732
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	99.0	98.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	87.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.3	98.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	93.9	94.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	78.6	47.0
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	82.7	55.0
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	90.6	67.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	69.7	59.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(14.5)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	84.1	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	53.7	43.2
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.7	14.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.1	1.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.0	9.4
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	98.3	85.5
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	72.2	26.0
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	68.1	25.8
22. Female sterilization (%)	56.6	23.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	6.5	1.4
25. Pill (%)	1.0	0.5
26. Condom (%)	2.5	0.2
27. Injectables (%)	0.8	0.0
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.9	18.5
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.9	5.4
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	28.0	27.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	82.7	(73.0)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators			NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total		
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.9	47.9		
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	88.2	65.9		
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	89.1	67.4		
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	77.1	53.5		
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	56.0	39.3		
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	90.8		
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	94.9	62.7		
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,729	4,157		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*		
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	95.8	na		
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
42. Institutional births (%)	99.6	98.8		
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	72.5	48.5		
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	1.2		
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	99.3	99.1		
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.5	40.9		
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	62.5	51.2		
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.1	31.2		
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	90.4	(59.0)		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	91.1	(66.9)		
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.5	(89.7)		
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	96.5	(59.0)		
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	90.4	(77.3)		
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	96.5	(82.7)		
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	39.4	na		
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	62.1	na		
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	88.7	(39.2)		
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	75.0	56.4		
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	93.3	(92.3)		
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	6.7	(7.7)		
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.3	7.9		
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*		
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*		
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*		
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	4.1		
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	76.3		

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	58.4	42.9	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	13.8	(28.8)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(63.3)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	19.9	41.3	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	26.4	22.5	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	17.7	17.0	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	6.0	2.9	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.6	22.6	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	6.3	0.4	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	15.7	19.2	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	34.1	32.7	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	66.9	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	57.2	49.5	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	53.8	50.5	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(46.7)	*	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	53.6	50.3	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	52.2	45.7	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.0	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.7	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	17.2	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.9	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.7	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	20.2	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.1	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	6.0	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.3	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.4	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	7.4	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.2	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	12.8	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	5.3	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.4	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.1	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	22.8	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.6	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	29.9	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

**SALEM  
TAMIL NADU**



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

**International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)**

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Salem. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Salem, information was gathered from 882 households, 754 women, and 99 men.

## Salem, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)		74.4	72.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		20.1	22.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)		1,057	1,000
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		900	872
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)		97.4	100.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		91.9	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)		99.5	98.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)		97.6	95.3
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		64.5	46.2
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)		84.5	76.6
11. Households using iodized salt (%)		95.7	88.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)		67.5	78.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)		(3.4)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)		81.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)		51.3	51.6
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		23.7	19.5
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)		1.0	0.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		8.9	6.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)		98.6	93.8
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)		69.0	52.1
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)		64.1	51.5
22. Female sterilization (%)		56.0	47.4
23. Male sterilization (%)		0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)		4.0	1.8
25. Pill (%)		1.1	0.4
26. Condom (%)		2.1	1.7
27. Injectables (%)		0.6	0.1
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)		5.6	5.6
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)		1.4	3.9
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)		41.7	22.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)		86.8	80.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Salem, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	74.7	69.7	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	85.0	78.7	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	89.3	85.1	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	82.2	63.9	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	50.8	36.6	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	97.2	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	92.9	68.9	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,965	2,233	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	96.0	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	97.5	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	63.7	66.8	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.4	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	98.0	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.0	30.5	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	49.5	63.1	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	39.4	16.6	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(77.0)	73.6	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(81.8)	73.3	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(95.8)	97.2	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(84.4)	81.9	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(87.9)	84.2	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(84.3)	87.2	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(29.3)	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(69.1)	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(87.8)	72.6	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	67.8	68.3	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(84.5)	91.2	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(15.5)	8.8	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.7	8.9	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.6	3.0	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(81.1)	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Salem, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	72.0	44.8	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	31.7	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(31.5)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(6.7)	31.6	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	23.6	27.0	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	10.1	22.5	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.3	8.4	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.8	22.2	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	6.3	7.6	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	10.1	12.0	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	40.3	29.4	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	53.0	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.3	50.3	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	46.5	55.5	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	(42.9)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	46.3	55.2	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	40.9	50.7	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.7	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.3	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	18.0	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.7	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.2	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	22.7	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.4	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	6.5	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.6	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	24.2	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	7.8	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	34.0	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	15.6	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	14.6	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.7	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.5	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	23.5	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	24.1	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

SIVAGANGA  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Sivaganga. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Sivaganga, information was gathered from 922 households, 887 women, and 106 men.

## Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)		78.8	76.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		21.8	24.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)		1,223	1,197
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		1,127	1,097
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)		98.8	98.1
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		90.4	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)		99.4	98.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)		96.5	90.7
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		74.4	48.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)		75.2	55.7
11. Households using iodized salt (%)		93.2	66.3
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)		67.7	65.7
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)		(10.5)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)		85.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)		59.9	50.2
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		4.5	12.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)		2.1	2.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		9.6	6.6
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)		99.9	90.9
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)		67.3	43.3
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)		66.1	43.3
22. Female sterilization (%)		59.7	41.3
23. Male sterilization (%)		0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)		4.9	0.5
25. Pill (%)		0.0	0.3
26. Condom (%)		0.5	1.1
27. Injectables (%)		0.2	0.1
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)		7.0	14.6
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)		2.4	5.8
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)		27.0	28.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)		88.5	66.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	72.6	66.0	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	90.9	86.0	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	76.1	62.4	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	81.1	69.3	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	64.7	47.7	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.3	94.0	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	89.1	83.5	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,143	3,853	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	92.5	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	99.3	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	73.3	62.0	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.0	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	99.0	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.2	42.7	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.6	52.6	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.4	37.3	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(89.4)	(69.9)	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(81.5)	(80.0)	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(96.2)	(98.0)	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(91.3)	(70.8)	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(95.8)	(82.1)	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(95.8)	(90.1)	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(42.4)	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(70.6)	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(94.9)	(59.2)	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	73.2	66.8	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	(89.1)	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	(10.9)	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.6	8.6	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	1.9	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(82.6)	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	55.6	40.0	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(12.4)	(18.4)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(21.2)	(61.0)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	16.0	37.7	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.6	20.9	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	22.8	18.8	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	11.6	7.8	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	28.4	22.7	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	9.1	0.8	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	12.7	20.1	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	33.4	28.4	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	60.2	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.4	51.4	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.6	53.4	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	(69.2)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.5	54.0	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	36.4	53.1	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.5	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.6	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	22.7	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.3	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	15.2	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	26.2	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.0	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	3.9	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.0	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.9	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	6.8	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.0	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	3.4	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.5	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.4	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	17.5	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	23.0	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

THANJAVUR  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Thanjavur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Thanjavur, information was gathered from 826 households, 687 women, and 83 men.

## Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)		80.6	77.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		19.6	23.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)		1,112	1,059
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		934	833
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)		99.3	95.4
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		82.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)		98.8	98.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)		99.7	99.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		79.6	46.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)		69.4	47.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)		95.3	78.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)		70.6	69.5
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)		(30.1)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)		83.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)		54.3	48.0
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		4.1	13.7
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)		2.1	1.8
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		8.4	3.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)		98.2	88.5
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)		64.8	48.5
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)		60.6	47.1
22. Female sterilization (%)		51.7	42.2
23. Male sterilization (%)		0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)		4.9	3.7
25. Pill (%)		0.2	0.2
26. Condom (%)		2.6	1.0
27. Injectables (%)		0.3	0.0
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)		9.5	12.6
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)		2.7	5.2
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)		23.3	31.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)		66.0	77.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	86.1	73.9	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	93.7	90.2	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	89.5	65.8	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	79.3	64.6	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	67.2	37.7	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.0	95.7	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	93.8	64.4	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,425	2,050	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	97.1	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	98.4	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	59.5	65.1	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	1.1	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	99.2	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	51.4	43.0	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	77.1	63.6	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.8	33.5	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(78.5)	74.6	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(66.7)	(75.5)	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	96.6	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(78.5)	86.1	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(86.2)	91.0	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(89.4)	93.0	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(31.9)	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(33.2)	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(80.4)	78.0	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	49.8	72.7	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(89.8)	84.7	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(10.2)	15.3	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.8	7.7	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.6	5.3	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(69.4)	83.3	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	62.9	53.4	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(10.5)	(24.0)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	18.2	32.3	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	19.6	26.0	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	8.3	20.4	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	3.7	7.5	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.9	22.9	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.9	3.2	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	12.7	15.7	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	42.8	33.3	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	54.8	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	64.8	54.4	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.1	58.1	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	(62.0)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.0	58.2	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	60.0	59.6	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.8	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.9	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	23.3	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.6	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	18.4	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	29.0	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.0	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	7.0	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.8	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.7	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	10.0	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	34.6	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	9.0	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	4.5	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	2.2	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.6	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	22.4	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	30.0	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

THE NILGIRIS  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for The Nilgiris. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In The Nilgiris, information was gathered from 904 households, 850 women, and 120 men.

# The Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)		85.2	81.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		19.7	21.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)		1,093	1,056
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		1,035	949
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)		98.7	99.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		96.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)		98.6	97.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)		96.4	94.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		83.6	63.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)		81.5	69.9
11. Households using iodized salt (%)		98.4	87.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)		74.5	71.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)		29.3	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)		89.1	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)		63.4	61.1
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		11.1	18.7
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)		0.0	0.2
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		4.5	1.7
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)		96.7	90.9
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)		77.9	56.5
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)		74.7	55.8
22. Female sterilization (%)		68.9	55.0
23. Male sterilization (%)		0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)		4.5	0.7
25. Pill (%)		0.2	0.0
26. Condom (%)		1.0	0.1
27. Injectables (%)		0.1	0.0
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)		6.0	7.4
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)		1.6	4.1
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)		35.3	36.9
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)		88.9	82.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## The Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	80.0	72.7	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	92.5	88.8	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	94.1	68.1	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	93.8	57.3	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	76.4	42.4	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.4	99.4	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	91.5	70.3	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,438	2,519	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	90.9	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	99.8	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	62.2	72.8	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.0	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	99.8	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.3	26.3	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	56.6	34.5	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.6	23.3	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(90.1)	78.7	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(98.0)	(86.0)	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	100.0	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(91.9)	88.4	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(100.0)	98.4	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(96.2)	90.3	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(38.5)	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(81.9)	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(95.8)	80.5	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	69.4	85.4	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(92.1)	86.0	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(7.9)	14.0	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.3	6.7	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	2.7	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

# The Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>		Total	Total
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	66.1	50.7	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(20.8)	30.0	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	18.8	32.5	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	26.7	33.1	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	17.3	31.0	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	7.7	17.1	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	23.2	30.7	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	8.5	5.0	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	10.8	12.7	
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	39.5	23.2	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	62.2	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	45.9	53.3	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	44.4	51.2	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	(30.5)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	44.2	50.7	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	37.7	54.4	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.4	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.5	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.6	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.2	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.9	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	15.0	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.0	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	10.9	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	34.2	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	21.9	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	9.8	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	32.9	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	23.2	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	12.3	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	1.2	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.8	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	21.5	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.1	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	25.9	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

THENI  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Theni. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Theni, information was gathered from 920 households, 979 women, and 139 men.

## Theni, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	80.9	70.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.8	23.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,168	1,013
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,057	1,206
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	99.1	98.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	93.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	97.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	99.9	98.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	74.4	45.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	89.9	73.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	76.8	61.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	67.4	53.6
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(29.0)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	85.7	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	56.9	43.5
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.0	29.1
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.9	1.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	13.5	9.5
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	99.7	81.2
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	70.6	38.5
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	67.1	38.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	56.1	35.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	8.2	1.3
25. Pill (%)	0.3	0.0
26. Condom (%)	1.8	1.5
27. Injectables (%)	0.5	0.0
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	7.3	9.8
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.5	6.9
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	32.1	38.1
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	88.7	74.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Theni, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	88.8	43.7	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	98.7	75.9	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	90.0	40.3	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	85.6	55.5	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	60.3	42.9	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	96.1	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	97.1	54.8	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	1,773	2,190	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	97.8	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	96.6	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	81.7	70.7	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	3.4	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	99.2	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.7	34.8	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	59.5	75.4	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.1	21.6	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	95.2	(56.8)	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	95.2	(54.8)	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.5	(93.4)	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	95.9	(71.4)	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	96.6	(77.0)	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	97.3	(78.5)	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	43.1	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	80.9	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	96.6	(37.1)	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	74.0	88.5	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	94.7	(83.3)	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	3.9	(16.7)	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.8	5.8	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.2	3.6	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

# Theni, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	63.1	60.1	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	(53.9)	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	14.4	(12.4)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(22.5)	(39.3)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	17.3	24.4	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.2	27.4	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	15.5	14.0	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	6.6	3.4	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.8	22.0	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.2	2.0	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	10.3	13.6	
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	45.2	33.5	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	73.4	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	46.8	50.0	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	41.3	50.6	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(36.6)	(27.7)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	41.2	49.9	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	35.5	39.5	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.8	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.6	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	22.9	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.0	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.5	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	23.1	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.0	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.1	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.7	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	25.4	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.9	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	35.6	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	9.1	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	4.9	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.5	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.3	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	21.3	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	23.0	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

THIRUVALLUR  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Thiruvallur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Thiruvallur, information was gathered from 806 households, 775 women, and 124 men.

## Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>			
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	83.5	82.2	
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.6	21.6	
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	979	980	
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	991	855	
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	97.0	94.0	
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	94.3	na	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	99.3	
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	100.0	99.3	
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	75.6	66.1	
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	93.4	86.3	
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	83.8	92.9	
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	57.4	63.7	
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(38.6)	na	
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	83.6	na	
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	57.2	56.6	
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	13.4	17.4	
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.1	0.8	
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.8	3.9	
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	98.8	88.4	
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	67.9	64.0	
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	66.0	62.8	
22. Female sterilization (%)	59.1	58.8	
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.8	2.5	
25. Pill (%)	0.7	0.5	
26. Condom (%)	2.2	1.0	
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.0	
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	9.3	9.3	
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.4	4.2	
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	21.9	27.8	
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	61.3	83.9	

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	77.6	73.6	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	85.4	91.6	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	76.8	69.7	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	75.0	71.4	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	53.5	45.4	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.6	98.3	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	90.3	75.6	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,668	2,208	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	95.2	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	99.5	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	72.3	72.7	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.0	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	99.5	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	46.4	37.1	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	63.0	(49.2)	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.1	32.8	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(88.6)	(78.9)	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(88.6)	(86.5)	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(98.0)	(97.7)	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(95.7)	(86.3)	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(90.9)	(85.6)	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(98.0)	(87.9)	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(44.3)	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(59.2)	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(88.6)	(77.0)	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	62.9	68.2	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(80.0)	(70.9)	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(20.0)	(29.1)	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.2	7.9	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.9	4.0	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(57.4)	(89.2)	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

# Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	56.2	64.1	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(23.4)	(10.2)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	26.3	19.6	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.1	30.1	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	17.0	23.3	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	3.6	10.7	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.6	26.6	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	2.1	3.1	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	10.5	11.3	
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	48.6	32.3	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	49.7	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.4	50.0	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.9	55.7	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	(42.7)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.8	55.1	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	64.4	55.7	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.3	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.1	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	22.5	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.4	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.1	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	23.4	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.2	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.3	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.4	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.6	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	9.3	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	32.4	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	10.8	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	7.9	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	3.9	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.7	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	18.3	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	26.7	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

THIRUVARUR  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Thiruvarur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Thiruvarur, information was gathered from 864 households, 783 women, and 98 men.

## Thiruvarur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)		84.9	80.8
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		19.6	25.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)		1,131	1,072
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		901	922
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)		97.2	97.9
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		86.8	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)		98.6	97.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)		100.0	99.8
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		71.0	45.8
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)		58.9	44.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)		94.6	76.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)		75.2	76.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)		(24.2)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)		89.3	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)		57.5	48.8
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		9.1	7.2
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)		0.6	1.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		2.7	2.4
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)		98.4	87.9
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)		70.2	55.3
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)		66.7	54.5
22. Female sterilization (%)		59.0	52.1
23. Male sterilization (%)		0.2	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)		4.3	1.3
25. Pill (%)		0.3	0.1
26. Condom (%)		1.6	0.9
27. Injectables (%)		0.0	0.0
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)		9.6	13.7
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)		4.7	5.6
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)		26.2	27.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)		78.4	65.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Thiruvarur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	80.5	68.2	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	92.3	83.4	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	86.8	79.7	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	86.3	70.3	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	65.5	49.2	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.2	96.2	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	89.5	91.5	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	4,590	3,101	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	92.2	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	99.6	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	62.7	67.9	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.0	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	99.6	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	60.6	42.0	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	80.5	76.9	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	48.8	25.9	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(97.1)	72.0	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(97.1)	(83.7)	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	98.8	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(100.0)	84.2	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(97.1)	81.4	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(100.0)	97.0	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(59.0)	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(78.7)	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(97.1)	65.8	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	70.9	72.5	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(91.9)	78.1	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(8.1)	21.9	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.3	4.8	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.7	1.8	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(86.1)	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

# Thiruvarur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	45.0	54.8	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(19.1)	29.1	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(18.7)	36.0	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	19.8	28.4	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.4	22.1	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	6.8	6.7	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.5	29.6	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	3.0	3.7	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	15.4	19.8	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	37.2	29.2	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	58.9	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	45.0	52.6	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.3	58.7	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	*	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.2	58.5	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	49.0	58.0	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.6	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.4	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	26.5	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.7	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	15.4	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	25.9	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.4	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	5.1	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.8	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.0	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	7.8	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	31.0	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	17.7	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	10.4	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.7	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	11.5	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	24.3	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	32.2	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

THOOTHUKKUDI  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Thoothukkudi. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Thoothukkudi, information was gathered from 848 households, 774 women, and 99 men.

## Thoothukkudi, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>			
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	86.6	79.8	
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.9	24.3	
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,111	1,135	
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	734	1,087	
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	99.5	95.1	
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	91.9	na	
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	100.0	98.7	
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	97.0	99.2	
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	79.4	52.5	
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	90.7	68.2	
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	89.0	67.7	
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	57.8	48.3	
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(17.5)	na	
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	88.5	na	
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	59.5	46.8	
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	8.9	12.4	
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.0	2.0	
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.9	1.8	
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	99.4	87.1	
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	67.6	30.1	
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	63.8	29.7	
22. Female sterilization (%)	52.4	27.2	
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	6.6	1.6	
25. Pill (%)	0.3	0.0	
26. Condom (%)	3.9	0.8	
27. Injectables (%)	0.4	0.1	
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	8.1	13.7	
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.0	6.7	
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	28.8	22.0	
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	90.8	69.4	

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Thoothukkudi, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	59.2	49.3	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	80.7	64.8	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	89.1	61.7	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	86.1	51.6	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	70.4	31.1	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	89.7	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	94.8	70.5	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,180	2,687	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	97.2	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	99.1	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	59.1	56.7	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.9	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	96.9	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	52.0	37.1	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	70.9	42.0	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.9	34.0	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(100.0)	(47.7)	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(100.0)	*	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(86.5)	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(100.0)	(56.0)	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(64.7)	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(100.0)	(78.1)	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(59.1)	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(85.2)	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(42.5)	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	63.0	66.3	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(93.2)	(82.7)	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(6.8)	(17.3)	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.8	7.7	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.7	2.2	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(85.5)	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Thoothukkudi, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	53.0	53.7	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(16.3)	(23.3)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(40.3)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	19.9	31.7	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.3	21.2	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	18.4	12.4	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	7.7	5.0	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.0	17.6	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	6.7	2.7	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	11.9	17.9	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	43.4	36.0	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	57.9	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.6	56.3	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.3	59.0	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	*	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.9	59.0	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	44.3	54.0	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.4	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.5	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	22.0	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.8	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.8	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	25.4	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.5	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	5.2	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.5	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.3	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	7.5	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.2	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	3.9	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.7	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.4	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.4	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	18.5	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	21.6	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Tiruchirappalli. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Tiruchirappalli, information was gathered from 851 households, 764 women, and 89 men.

## Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)		80.7	79.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		21.5	23.5
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)		1,123	1,048
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		919	1,017
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)		98.4	99.2
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		94.9	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)		99.0	99.2
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)		98.1	100.0
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		67.1	46.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)		71.2	71.1
11. Households using iodized salt (%)		94.2	80.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)		67.8	63.4
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)		(15.8)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)		83.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)		57.1	53.6
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		13.5	14.6
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)		1.0	2.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		4.5	4.6
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)		96.5	94.2
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)		68.1	43.4
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)		61.5	42.6
22. Female sterilization (%)		49.6	36.8
23. Male sterilization (%)		0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)		6.8	4.0
25. Pill (%)		1.1	0.3
26. Condom (%)		2.6	1.1
27. Injectables (%)		0.6	0.1
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)		11.1	15.1
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)		4.4	6.3
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)		28.0	27.2
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)		87.8	65.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators			NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total		
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	86.1	63.0		
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	90.5	85.8		
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	92.2	51.5		
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	86.1	59.8		
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	66.2	34.5		
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.8	92.9		
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	97.6	67.6		
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,593	1,254		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*		
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	94.6	na		
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
42. Institutional births (%)	98.6	98.3		
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	65.3	52.9		
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.4	0.8		
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	99.0	99.1		
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	41.0	37.3		
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	66.4	55.8		
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	29.0	22.7		
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(97.1)	(70.0)		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(89.4)	(83.0)		
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(90.7)		
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(97.1)	(80.6)		
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(97.1)	(81.0)		
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(97.1)	(88.7)		
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(43.6)	na		
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(67.3)	na		
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(97.1)	(50.5)		
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	63.8	79.0		
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	(92.4)		
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	(7.6)		
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.2	5.2		
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*		
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*		
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*		
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.4	2.7		
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(62.5)	(90.6)		

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	50.9	43.8	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(8.1)	(13.6)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	12.4	30.3	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.6	30.0	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.9	19.0	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	8.6	8.2	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	27.4	27.6	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	3.1	2.6	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	16.7	17.9	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	33.5	31.3	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	62.5	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	82.3	60.4	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.5	66.1	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	(57.5)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.4	65.7	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	64.7	82.7	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.6	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.6	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	22.7	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.4	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	14.9	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	26.5	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.0	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	5.4	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	21.4	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.4	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	6.0	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.9	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	11.2	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	5.4	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	2.2	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	3.5	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	19.8	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	25.7	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

TIRUNELVELI  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Tirunelveli. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Tirunelveli, information was gathered from 873 households, 777 women, and 92 men.

## Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)		84.4	74.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		22.1	22.0
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)		1,109	1,124
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		939	1,050
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)		100.0	93.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		98.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)		99.5	99.1
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)		98.1	99.5
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		79.8	46.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)		87.9	72.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)		89.9	54.9
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)		61.3	54.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)		(12.7)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)		85.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)		54.2	40.0
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		10.7	6.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)		1.2	2.4
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		4.3	2.2
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)		97.2	89.8
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)		69.8	36.1
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)		64.4	35.3
22. Female sterilization (%)		55.4	32.6
23. Male sterilization (%)		0.2	0.2
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)		5.0	0.8
25. Pill (%)		0.0	0.0
26. Condom (%)		2.7	0.8
27. Injectables (%)		0.3	1.0
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)		7.1	16.0
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)		3.7	7.4
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)		23.5	25.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)		77.4	(75.4)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	84.5	41.4	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	85.0	71.0	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	90.8	55.5	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	87.4	44.8	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	65.5	24.0	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.0	89.2	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	92.9	57.7	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,281	4,913	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	93.0	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	98.6	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	47.2	46.3	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.5	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	97.8	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	60.2	37.5	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	68.0	46.3	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	51.5	28.7	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(93.3)	(49.8)	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(95.5)	(57.7)	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(97.7)	(91.6)	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(93.3)	(72.7)	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(95.5)	(72.1)	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(97.7)	(91.7)	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(41.3)	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(72.3)	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(93.3)	(46.6)	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	69.0	71.4	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(90.8)	(90.4)	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(9.2)	(9.6)	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.7	6.8	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	5.9	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(84.7)	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

# Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	50.9	53.8	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(0.0)	(10.9)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	8.7	28.5	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	29.4	30.8	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	12.0	12.9	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	3.1	3.3	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	22.7	22.7	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	3.7	1.3	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	13.5	18.9	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	40.2	29.5	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	58.8	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	49.9	61.9	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.5	60.0	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	*	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	51.0	59.5	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	54.5	53.7	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.7	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.4	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	21.0	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	7.6	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	13.4	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	22.3	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.8	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	5.8	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.1	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.5	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	6.4	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.5	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	18.9	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	5.5	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	0.7	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	16.3	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.0	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	17.3	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

TIRUPPUR  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Tiruppur. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Tiruppur, information was gathered from 877 households, 726 women, and 85 men.

## Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	75.8	75.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	17.8	22.2
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,114	986
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	1,016	1,066
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	96.9	100.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	99.2	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.5	99.6
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	99.8	99.6
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	75.9	51.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	95.4	90.5
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.3	93.1
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	59.9	62.5
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(19.2)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	87.1	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	55.1	44.4
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.5	15.7
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	0.7	0.7
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.1	4.7
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	98.5	94.5
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	69.3	63.1
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	66.0	63.0
22. Female sterilization (%)	59.7	60.9
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.8	1.5
25. Pill (%)	0.1	0.2
26. Condom (%)	1.8	0.2
27. Injectables (%)	0.0	0.2
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	4.6	9.8
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	1.3	5.0
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	37.6	31.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	87.4	82.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators			NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total		
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	68.6	84.6		
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	93.5	89.5		
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	95.0	80.9		
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	95.0	68.1		
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	74.2	37.7		
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	98.9		
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	98.4	79.5		
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	5,017	2,443		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*		
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	99.3	na		
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
42. Institutional births (%)	100.0	100.0		
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	61.0	73.4		
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	0.0		
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	100.0		
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	46.4	35.0		
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	54.1	36.8		
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	41.5	34.3		
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	*	93.2		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	*	(93.3)		
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	*	100.0		
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	*	97.9		
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	*	97.9		
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	93.2		
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	na		
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	*	na		
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	*	78.5		
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	74.2	90.3		
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	*	90.2		
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	*	9.8		
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.5	7.3		
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*		
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*		
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*		
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.7	0.9		
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*		

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	60.1	58.7	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	19.5	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(16.7)	35.2	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	21.5	29.4	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	15.3	20.4	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	10.3	10.0	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	23.1	24.9	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	6.2	3.1	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	9.9	11.9	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	45.0	28.0	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	60.5	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	44.8	51.7	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.9	58.9	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	(40.8)	(51.5)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	55.2	58.6	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.0	60.0	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	5.9	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.0	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	18.3	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.1	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.0	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	18.6	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.8	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	7.4	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.8	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	19.0	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	7.0	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.9	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	6.1	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	3.7	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.6	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.7	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	22.8	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	26.2	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

TIRUVANNAMALAI  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Tiruvannamalai. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Tiruvannamalai, information was gathered from 874 households, 786 women, and 108 men.

## Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)		75.5	70.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		20.9	23.4
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)		1,109	1,011
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		848	845
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)		97.6	98.8
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		91.6	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)		99.0	98.9
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)		98.5	99.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		61.7	31.4
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)		70.7	63.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)		90.3	72.2
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)		69.6	59.0
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)		(24.8)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)		79.8	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)		50.2	43.3
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		11.6	19.8
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)		3.2	2.0
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		8.5	9.2
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)		98.7	88.0
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)		71.9	48.9
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)		68.7	48.5
22. Female sterilization (%)		64.5	46.8
23. Male sterilization (%)		0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)		3.1	0.8
25. Pill (%)		0.0	0.0
26. Condom (%)		1.0	0.9
27. Injectables (%)		0.2	0.0
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)		5.1	6.6
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)		3.3	2.8
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)		28.0	34.0
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)		76.9	82.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators			NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total		
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.2	54.3		
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	97.7	83.5		
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	94.3	62.2		
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	84.5	58.9		
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	63.5	40.5		
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	96.2		
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	98.1	68.5		
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,724	2,140		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*		
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	98.6	na		
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
42. Institutional births (%)	99.1	96.1		
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	85.8	85.1		
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.0	2.3		
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	99.1	98.4		
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	27.7	18.7		
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(70.1)	(41.2)		
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	21.5	16.7		
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(97.1)	62.1		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(92.6)	(63.5)		
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(97.1)	94.6		
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(97.1)	85.9		
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(97.1)	81.9		
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(97.1)	81.0		
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(36.5)	na		
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(76.2)	na		
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(97.1)	73.5		
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	64.3	90.2		
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	100.0		
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	0.0		
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.0	10.8		
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(66.6)		
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(55.1)		
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(74.8)		
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.6	2.7		
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(80.1)		

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	61.5	48.8	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(2.5)	24.6	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	3.6	29.8	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	30.6	24.5	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	14.8	34.6	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	4.0	18.7	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	25.0	34.7	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	3.3	2.8	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	12.6	16.1	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	37.8	27.1	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	50.3	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	64.7	57.9	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.3	59.4	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	(51.1)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.6	59.0	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	49.3	56.9	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.7	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.1	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	18.8	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.0	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.1	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	21.8	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.3	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	3.9	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	19.2	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.5	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	6.2	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.8	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	8.0	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	4.3	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.6	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.8	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	17.2	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	24.2	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

VELLORE  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Vellore. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Vellore, information was gathered from 880 households, 886 women, and 108 men.

## Vellore, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>	Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	80.0	75.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.4	25.7
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	1,070	1,037
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	722	1,113
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	96.5	99.7
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	91.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.3	99.5
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)	97.7	98.9
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)	76.2	54.5
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)	85.3	78.2
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	93.8	87.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	71.4	71.8
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	(16.6)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>		
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)	81.6	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	52.5	49.7
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.9	12.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)	1.9	3.1
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.9	3.4
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)	98.5	94.9
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)	65.2	64.0
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)	63.2	63.5
22. Female sterilization (%)	59.5	61.7
23. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)	3.1	1.2
25. Pill (%)	0.0	0.3
26. Condom (%)	0.5	0.2
27. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.0
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>		
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)	6.7	10.2
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)	3.6	5.2
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>		
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	32.7	20.4
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)	98.9	83.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Vellore, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	84.4	82.2	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	95.4	92.5	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	96.8	82.6	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	94.2	69.4	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	84.6	42.6	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	99.5	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	98.6	71.4	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,272	1,547	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	96.7	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	99.5	100.0	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	67.6	70.8	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.5	0.0	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	100.0	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.4	25.7	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.9	38.9	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.1	20.3	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	92.7	74.0	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	97.2	87.6	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.0	93.8	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	93.9	84.1	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	94.3	92.3	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	95.5	83.6	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	46.4	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	80.8	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	91.2	75.0	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	71.6	77.9	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	86.1	78.8	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	13.9	21.2	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.8	8.1	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.3	2.1	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(82.7)	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Vellore, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	76.4	71.2	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	(43.5)	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	8.8	(26.0)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(53.2)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	9.9	37.5	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	29.8	29.0	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	13.1	27.5	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	2.5	12.0	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	19.7	32.6	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	4.2	2.3	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	11.4	14.4	
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	45.4	34.3	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	51.5	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	60.9	50.4	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	50.7	55.8	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	(48.3)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	50.6	55.5	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	47.2	50.8	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.1	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.1	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	20.4	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.0	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	12.4	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	21.4	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.1	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.1	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.9	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.8	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	6.4	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.6	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	1.8	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.5	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.2	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.3	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	14.4	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	23.0	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

VILUPPURAM  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Viluppuram. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Viluppuram, information was gathered from 859 households, 812 women, and 109 men.

## Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)		73.6	69.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		24.8	26.8
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)		1,120	1,046
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		916	819
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)		100.0	100.0
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		93.0	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)		99.7	99.3
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)		98.4	99.5
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		53.8	31.9
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)		68.6	57.5
11. Households using iodized salt (%)		88.1	87.0
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)		77.6	84.3
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)		(29.0)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)		75.4	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)		45.7	42.5
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		19.0	20.0
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)		2.9	1.9
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		7.9	7.2
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)		98.3	87.8
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)		71.6	49.9
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)		68.6	49.8
22. Female sterilization (%)		62.6	47.5
23. Male sterilization (%)		0.2	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)		3.2	1.2
25. Pill (%)		0.7	0.1
26. Condom (%)		1.3	0.6
27. Injectables (%)		0.2	0.0
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)		7.4	6.6
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)		1.8	3.7
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)		24.6	28.7
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)		75.8	85.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators			NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total		
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>				
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	80.1	60.0		
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	94.9	79.5		
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	95.4	76.8		
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	72.7	61.7		
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	44.8	40.9		
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.0	94.1		
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	88.1	66.0		
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	3,255	1,780		
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*		
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	94.0	na		
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>				
42. Institutional births (%)	99.1	99.2		
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	84.3	84.8		
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	0.5	0.5		
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	99.6		
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.0	13.3		
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(56.3)	(26.8)		
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	23.3	11.1		
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>				
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(88.5)	72.1		
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(81.6)	70.5		
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	95.5		
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(88.5)	84.6		
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(97.1)	88.8		
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(97.1)	81.8		
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(29.0)	na		
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(55.6)	na		
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(97.1)	72.5		
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	73.2	73.1		
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(91.1)	95.1		
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(8.9)	4.9		
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>				
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.6	11.8		
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	(62.5)		
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	(33.7)		
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(76.7)		
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.4	4.2		
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(67.0)	(81.5)		

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Viluppuram, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	59.6	46.0	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(12.7)	19.0	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	(55.8)	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	19.8	31.2	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	23.9	31.8	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	12.4	16.3	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	3.4	3.0	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	20.5	28.6	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	0.0	2.8	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	17.2	18.6	
79. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	37.0	24.6	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	45.0	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	73.4	57.1	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.6	62.7	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	(69.2)	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	62.5	62.9	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	67.2	61.8	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.6	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	9.2	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	17.7	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.7	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	11.7	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	19.9	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.0	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	4.2	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	19.0	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.6	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100mm of Hg) (%)	7.1	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.1	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	14.7	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	8.8	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	3.7	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.8	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	25.1	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	38.1	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

# NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 5

2019-21

## DISTRICT FACT SHEET

VIRUDHUNAGAR  
TAMIL NADU



(स्थापना / Established in 1956)

बेटर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण

Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences  
(Deemed University)

## Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state/union territory (UT). Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators.

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

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

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

Readers should be cautious while interpreting and comparing the trends as some States/UTs may have smaller sample size. Moreover, at the time of survey, *Ayushman Bharat AB-PMJAY* and *Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan* (PMSMA) were not fully rolled out and hence, their coverage may not have been factored in the results of indicator 12 (percentage of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme) and indicator 33 (percentage of mothers who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups).

This fact sheet provides information on key indicators and trends for Virudhunagar. Due to the Covid-19 situation and the imposition of lockdown, NFHS-5 fieldwork in phase 2 States/UTs was conducted in two parts. NFHS-5 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted from 6<sup>th</sup> January 2020 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2020 prior to the lockdown and from 21<sup>st</sup> December 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 post lockdown by School of Public Health, SRM University. In Virudhunagar, information was gathered from 914 households, 860 women, and 101 men.

## Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
<b>Population and Household Profile</b>		Total	Total
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)		80.5	71.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)		21.4	22.6
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)		1,109	1,079
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)		730	948
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)		100.0	98.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)		91.7	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)		99.5	98.8
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source <sup>1</sup> (%)		97.4	97.2
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility <sup>2</sup> (%)		59.8	36.6
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking <sup>3</sup> (%)		90.5	73.3
11. Households using iodized salt (%)		89.5	62.8
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)		51.3	45.5
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)		(6.6)	na
<b>Characteristics of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
14. Women who are literate <sup>4</sup> (%)		84.1	na
15. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)		53.5	39.8
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>			
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)		15.5	19.9
17. Births in the 5 years preceding the survey that are third or higher order (%)		0.0	1.6
18. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)		3.6	4.4
19. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period <sup>5</sup> (%)		97.3	79.8
<b>Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
20. Any method <sup>6</sup> (%)		68.1	23.3
21. Any modern method <sup>6</sup> (%)		66.3	23.0
22. Female sterilization (%)		61.2	20.3
23. Male sterilization (%)		0.0	0.0
24. IUD/PPIUD (%)		3.1	1.6
25. Pill (%)		0.2	0.2
26. Condom (%)		1.0	0.6
27. Injectables (%)		0.5	0.4
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)</b>			
28. Total unmet need <sup>7</sup> (%)		6.4	13.7
29. Unmet need for spacing <sup>7</sup> (%)		2.9	6.9
<b>Quality of Family Planning Services</b>			
30. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)		23.1	29.6
31. Current users ever told about side effects of current method <sup>8</sup> (%)		71.9	(63.3)

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor, ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife

na = Not available

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup>Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.

- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.

- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.

- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

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

## Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>			
<b>Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
32. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	65.0	40.2	
33. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	83.4	65.9	
34. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus <sup>9</sup> (%)	86.3	46.9	
35. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	69.5	36.6	
36. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	58.3	22.4	
37. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.3	88.4	
38. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	80.2	54.8	
39. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	2,607	7,111	
40. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	
41. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	86.5	na	
<b>Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)</b>			
42. Institutional births (%)	97.8	96.0	
43. Institutional births in public facility (%)	66.3	59.8	
44. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	2.2	4.0	
45. Births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>10</sup> (%)	100.0	100.0	
46. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	50.0	43.2	
47. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	65.6	56.4	
48. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	44.3	38.1	
<b>Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation</b>			
49. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall <sup>11</sup> (%)	(76.7)	(54.4)	
50. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only <sup>12</sup> (%)	(77.7)	(62.5)	
51. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(85.9)	
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine <sup>13</sup> (%)	(81.4)	(68.7)	
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	(95.3)	(64.3)	
54. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(100.0)	(80.5)	
55. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(55.8)	na	
56. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine <sup>14</sup> (%)	(71.0)	na	
57. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(90.4)	(53.2)	
58. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	74.8	80.9	
59. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(95.3)	(91.1)	
60. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(4.8)	(9.0)	
<b>Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)</b>			
61. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.3	8.3	
62. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	*	
63. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	*	
64. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	
65. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	1.3	
66. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*	

<sup>9</sup>Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

<sup>10</sup>Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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

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

<sup>13</sup>Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

<sup>14</sup>Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

## Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Total	Total	
<b>Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children</b>			
67. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth <sup>15</sup> (%)	39.1	48.8	
68. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
69. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk <sup>16</sup> (%)	*	*	
70. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	(21.6)	(26.5)	
71. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	*	*	
72. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet <sup>16, 17</sup> (%)	18.5	29.0	
73. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	29.2	29.9	
74. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>18</sup> (%)	14.4	17.7	
75. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) <sup>19</sup> (%)	7.6	4.4	
76. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) <sup>18</sup> (%)	23.7	25.7	
77. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) <sup>20</sup> (%)	6.8	1.2	
<b>Nutritional Status of Women (age 15-49 years)</b>			
78. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	14.1	14.6	
79. Women who are overweight or obese ( $BMI \geq 25.0 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) <sup>21</sup> (%)	37.4	32.9	
80. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio ( $\geq 0.85$ ) (%)	51.9	na	
<b>Anaemia among Children and Women</b>			
81. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	58.9	51.6	
82. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 12.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	57.1	56.0	
83. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ( $< 11.0 \text{ g/dl}$ ) <sup>22</sup> (%)	*	*	
84. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	56.9	55.9	
85. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic <sup>22</sup> (%)	59.7	54.9	
<b>Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
86. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	6.2	na	
87. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.3	na	
88. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	19.2	na	
<b>Men</b>			
89. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) <sup>23</sup> (%)	8.3	na	
90. Blood sugar level - very high ( $> 160 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) <sup>23</sup> (%)	10.6	na	
91. Blood sugar level - high or very high ( $> 140 \text{ mg/dl}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level <sup>23</sup> (%)	21.6	na	
<b>Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
<b>Women</b>			
92. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.2	na	
93. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	4.3	na	
94. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	20.2	na	
<b>Men</b>			
95. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.3	na	
96. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 160 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 100 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) (%)	6.0	na	
97. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic $\geq 140 \text{ mm of Hg}$ and/or Diastolic $\geq 90 \text{ mm of Hg}$ ) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.9	na	
<b>Screening for Cancer among Women (age 30-49 years)</b>			
98. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	2.2	na	
99. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	1.8	na	
100. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.8	na	
<b>Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)</b>			
101. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.8	na	
102. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	18.8	na	
103. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.5	na	
104. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	22.8	na	

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

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

<sup>17</sup>Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

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

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

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

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

<sup>22</sup>Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among women, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

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

## NOTES

## NOTES

# INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

**Vision:** "To position IIPS as a premier teaching and research institution in population sciences responsive to emerging national and global needs based on values of inclusion, sensitivity and rights protection."

**Mission:** "The Institute will strive to be a centre of excellence on population, health and development issues through high quality education, teaching and research. This will be achieved by (a) creating competent professionals, (b) generating and disseminating scientific knowledge and evidence, (c) collaboration and exchange of knowledge, and (d) advocacy and awareness."

For additional information, please contact:

**Director/Principal Investigator (NFHS-5)**

**International Institute for Population Sciences**

Govandi Station Road, Deonar

Mumbai - 400 088 (India)

Telephone: 022 - 42372467

Email: nfhs52017@gmail.com, director@iipsindia.ac.in

Website: <http://www.iipsindia.ac.in>

<http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs/index.shtml>

**Director General (Stats.)**

**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

**Government of India**

Statistics Division

Indian Red Cross Society Building

New Delhi 110 001 (India)

Telephone: 011 - 23736979 or 23350003

Email: sandhya.k@nic.in

**Deputy Director General (Stats.)**

**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

**Government of India**

Statistics Division

Indian Red Cross Society Building

New Delhi 110 001 (India)

Telephone: 011 - 23736982

Email: dk.ojha@gov.in

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

Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, ICF, USA. The contents of this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.



The opinions in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the funding agencies.

For additional information on NFHS-5, visit <http://www.iipsindia.ac.in> or <http://www.mohfw.gov.in>