

Tamil Nadu



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

Tamil Nadu

NFHS-3

2005-06

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

National Family Health Survey

2005-06

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For additional information on NFHS-3, visit www.nfhsindia.org.
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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

INDIA

2005-06

TAMIL NADU

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

In Tamil Nadu, the survey is based on a sample of 6,344 households that is representative at the state level, within the state at the urban and rural levels, and for Chennai and its slum and non-slum populations. NFHS-3 interviewed 5,919 women age 15-49 and 5,696 men age 15-54 from all the selected households to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The household response rate was 99 percent in the state as a whole and the individual response rates were 98 percent for eligible women and 96 percent for eligible men.

In addition to interviews, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years and all interviewed women and men in all the sample households. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months. In addition, all interviewed women and men in all sample households were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. All biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Tamil Nadu was conducted by the Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust between April 2006 and July 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Tamil Nadu, followed by detailed tables and appendices on sampling errors and response rates for HIV testing. More information about the definitions of indicators included in this report is contained in Volume I of the NFHS-3 National Report, and the questionnaires and details of the sampling procedure for NFHS-3 are contained in Volume II of the NFHS-3 National Report (available at <http://www.nfhsindia.org>).

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Tamil Nadu is one of the most urbanized states in the country with 46 percent of the households in urban areas. On average, households in Tamil Nadu are comprised of 3.5 members. Twenty percent of households are headed by women.

The vast majority of households in Tamil Nadu have household heads who are Hindu (89%). Seven percent of household heads are Christians and 4 percent are Muslims. Seventy-five percent of household heads belong to other backward classes (OBC), 22 percent of households belong to scheduled castes, 1 percent belong to scheduled tribes, and only 2 percent of Tamil Nadu's households do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes.

A little over one-quarter of Tamil Nadu's population (27%) is under age 15; only 7 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 82 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents, and 14 percent live with one parent.

Housing characteristics

Seventy percent of households in Tamil Nadu live in a *pucca* house. Eighty-nine percent of households (94% of urban households and 84% of rural households) have electricity, up from 79 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Fifty-seven percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 66 percent at the time of NFHS-2. In rural areas, 83 percent of households do not have any toilet facilities.

Eighty-nine percent of households in Tamil Nadu have electricity, up from 79 percent at the time of NFHS-2.

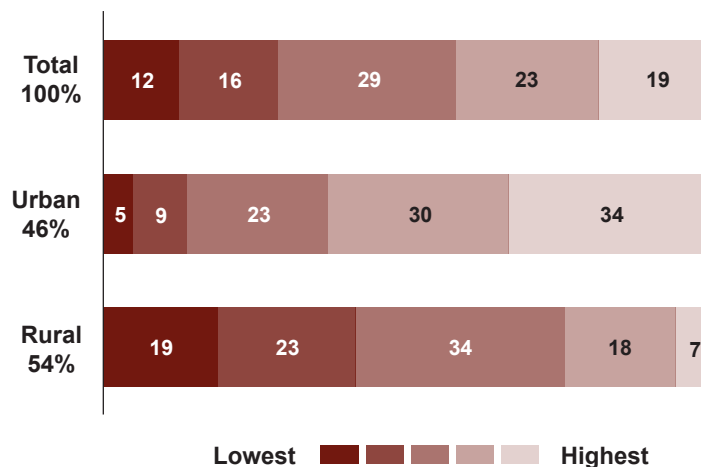
Ninety-four percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 25 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. One-third of households treat their drinking water to make it potable. Twenty-six percent of households boil the water, 3 percent strain the water through a cloth, and 4 percent use a ceramic, sand, or other filter. Thirty-nine percent of households use clean fuels (LPG, natural gas, kerosene, or biogas) for cooking (64% in urban areas and 17% in rural areas). More than four-fifths of rural households use solid fuel for cooking.

Wealth index

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

Wealth Index

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



According to the wealth index measure, Tamil Nadu has a lower percentage of poor people than India as a whole. Only 12 percent of the households in Tamil Nadu are in the lowest wealth quintile. Thirty-four percent of urban households are in the highest wealth quintile, in contrast to the rural areas, where only 7 percent of the households are in the highest wealth quintile.

EDUCATION

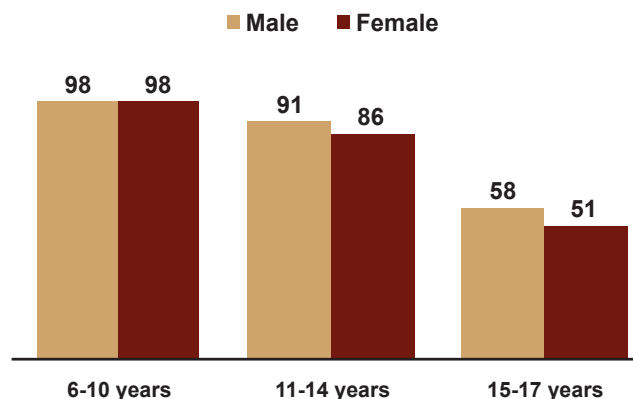
Current school attendance among children

Almost all primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (99% in urban areas and 98% in rural areas). School attendance drops to 88 percent for children age 11-14 years and is only 54 percent for children age 15-17 years.

Among children age 6-10 years, there is no gender disparity in school attendance in urban or rural areas. At older ages (11-14 years), in urban areas, the gender disparity in school attendance in favour of boys remains small (3 percentage points); but, in rural areas, it is more pronounced (7 percentage points). At age 15-17 years, in urban areas gender disparity in school attendance is in favour of girls (by 11 percentage points), but in rural areas it is in favour of boys (by 21 percentage points).

Are there gender differentials in children's current school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age





Literacy and educational attainment

Twenty-two percent of women and 9 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. Two out of five men (39%) have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 32 percent of women have attained that level of education.

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 69 percent of women and 84 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Tamil Nadu.

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all women and men in Tamil Nadu agree that children should be taught moral values in school. Most adults also think children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty. However, less than half of adults think that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think that children should be taught in school about contraception. Just over half of women (52%) think girls should learn about contraception, compared with 70 percent of men. Both women and men (40% and 66%, respectively) are slightly less likely to think that contraception should be part of boys' school education.

Most men and women believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. Almost 9 in 10 men think that boys and girls should learn about HIV/AIDS, compared with 76 percent of women. About 60 percent of men feel that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, while about 40 percent of women feel that this is an appropriate topic for school children.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 is 19.4 years. More than 50 percent of men age 25-49 marry after age 25. More than one-fifth (22%) of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18. Less than 1 of 10 men (8%) age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21.

Fertility levels

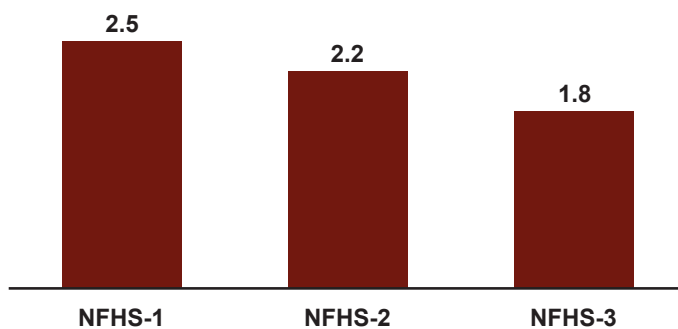
At current fertility levels, a woman in Tamil Nadu will have an average of 1.8 children in her lifetime. Fertility decreased by 0.3 children between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2 and 0.4 children between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. Fertility in Tamil Nadu is lower than in any other state except Andhra Pradesh and Goa, which also have fertility of 1.8 children per woman. In all three states, at current fertility levels, a woman would have 0.9 children less during her lifetime than a woman in India as a whole (2.7 children per woman).

The replacement level of fertility has already been achieved in both urban and rural areas. Fertility in rural areas (1.9 children per woman) is slightly higher than in urban areas (1.7 children per woman).

Fertility rates are at the replacement level (2.1 children per woman) for women belonging to scheduled castes and are even lower for women belonging to other backward classes (1.7 children per woman).

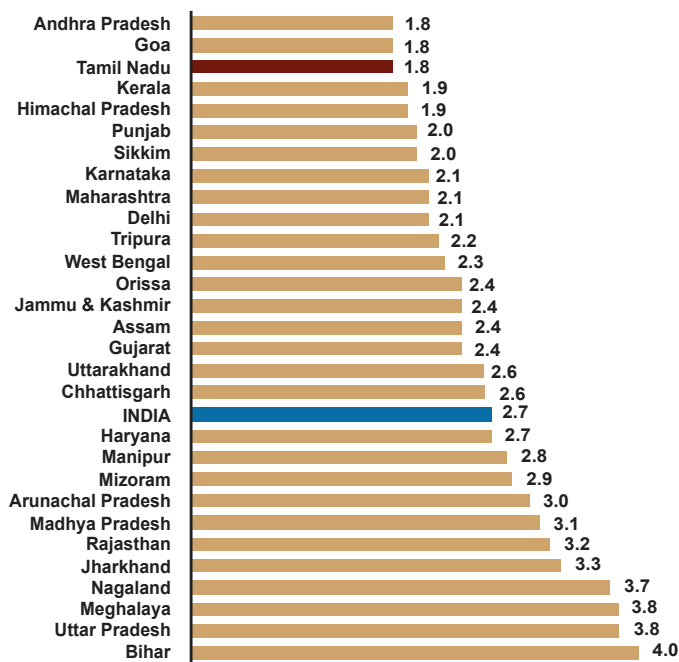
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

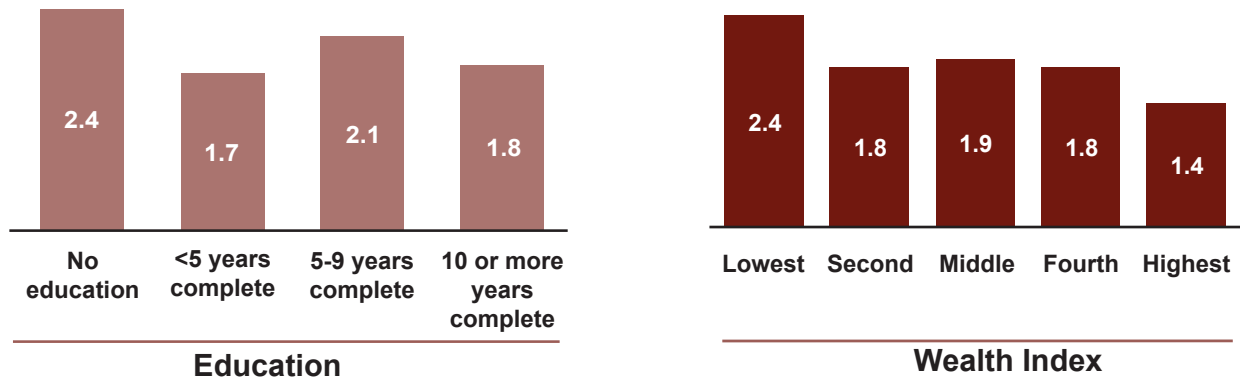


The fertility level in Tamil Nadu – 1.8 children per woman – is lower than the replacement level of fertility.

The greatest differentials in fertility are by wealth and education. At current fertility rates, women in the lowest wealth quintile will have one child more than women in the highest wealth quintile. Fertility among women with no education is two-thirds of a child higher than fertility among those with 10 and more years of education.

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19, 8 percent have already begun childbearing, which is half of the national average of 16 percent. Young women in rural areas are almost twice as likely to have begun childbearing (10%) as young women in urban areas (5%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Tamil Nadu is 31 months, exactly the same as the national average. Eleven percent of births occur within 18 months of the previous birth, and 26 percent occur within 24 months. Three out of five births (59%) occur within three years. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

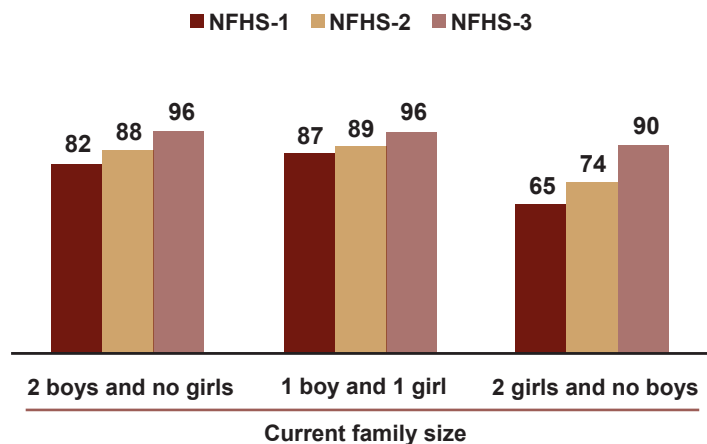
Fertility preferences

Seventy-eight percent of women and 76 percent of men in Tamil Nadu want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, more than two-fifths (42% of women and 43% of men) would like to wait at least two years. More than 9 out of 10 women and men consider the ideal family size to be two children or less.

With the exception of Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu shows the least preference for sons among all Indian states. Only 6-8 percent of women and men from Tamil Nadu want more sons than daughters, and 2-3 percent

How does son preference affect women's desire for children?

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



of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, most men and women would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter. Some son preference is evident for women and, to a lesser extent, for men with one child, but there is only a slight son preference among respondents with more than one child. For example, among women with one child, 47 percent of those with a son say that they want no more children, compared with 32 percent of those with a daughter. For women with two or more children, however, more than 90 percent do not want another child, irrespective of the number of sons they already have. Notably, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children is higher in NFHS-3 than it was in NFHS-2, irrespective of the number of sons they already have.

Unplanned pregnancies are relatively uncommon. If all women in Tamil Nadu were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 1.4 instead of 1.8.

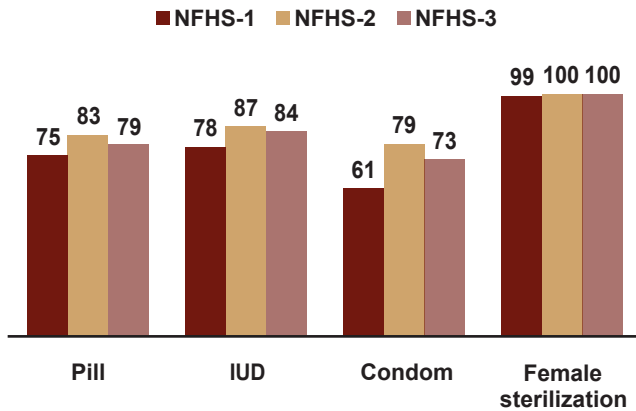
FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is virtually universal in Tamil Nadu. Almost all women and men know about female sterilization. Ninety-four percent of men, but only 75 percent of women,

How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



know about male sterilization. Knowledge of temporary contraceptive methods is generally lower than knowledge of permanent methods. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, women are slightly more likely to know about the IUD (78%) and the pill (74%) than condoms (70%). Men are most likely to know about condoms (97%).

Knowledge of female sterilization has been almost universal in Tamil Nadu since NFHS-1. Knowledge of temporary contraceptive methods increased substantially between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2, but decreased slightly between NFHS-2 to NFHS-3.

Contraceptive use

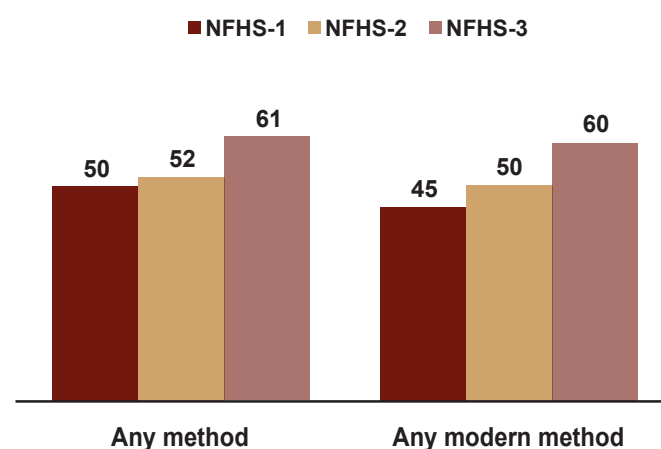
The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 61 percent, up from 52 percent in NFHS-2 and 50 percent in NFHS-1. Contraceptive use is higher among women in the age group 30-39 years than among younger or older women. The contraceptive prevalence rate is almost the same in rural areas (62%) and urban areas (61%).

Muslim women are somewhat less likely to use a contraceptive method (57%) than are Christian women (64%) or Hindu women (62%). Women in the lowest wealth quintile are slightly less likely to use family planning methods than women in the highest wealth quintile. There is not much variation in contraceptive use by caste and tribe.

Consistent with son preference, women in Tamil Nadu are somewhat more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 71 percent of those with two daughters and no sons use a method of family planning, compared with 80 percent of those with two sons and no daughters (not all data shown in tables).

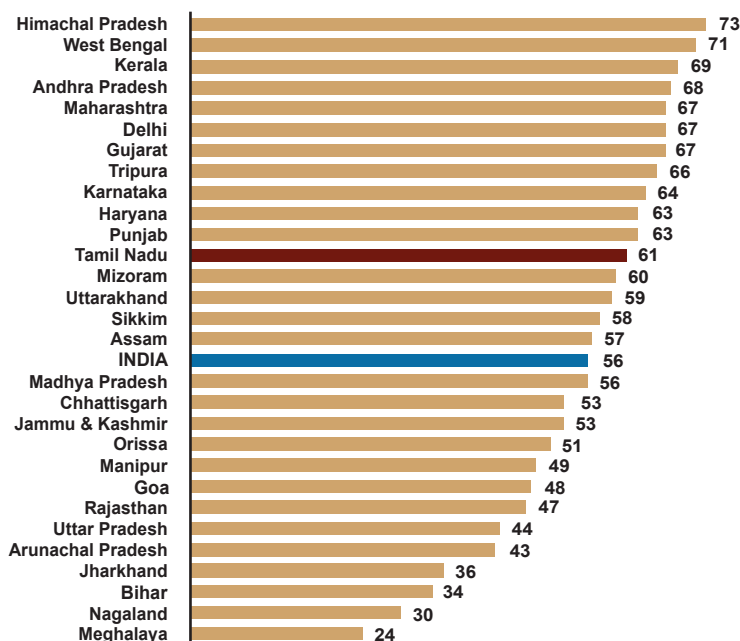
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



More than 6 in 10 currently married women in Tamil Nadu use a contraceptive method.

Female sterilization, which accounted for 87 percent of contraceptive use in NFHS-2, now accounts for 90 percent of contraceptive use.

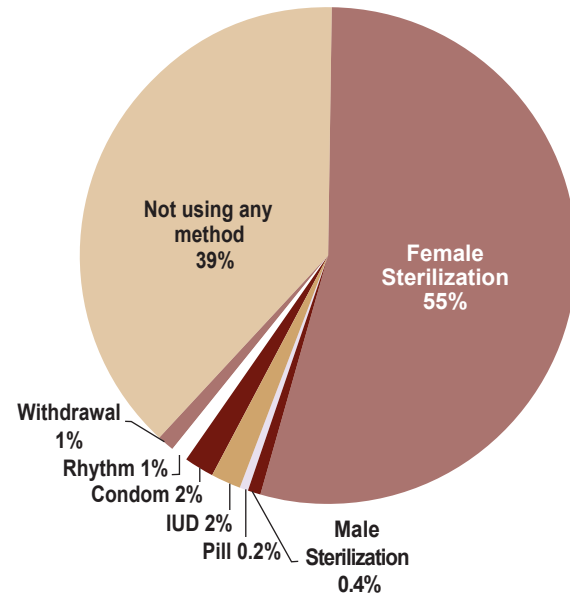
The most commonly used spacing methods are condoms and IUDs (each used by only 2% of currently married women). In general, better-educated and wealthier women are more likely to use spacing methods and less likely to use female sterilization. Traditional contraceptive methods are used by only 1 percent of women.

Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by men is lower than women's reports of current contraceptive use. Forty-six percent of currently married men report using contraception the last time they had sex. Men are more likely than women to report current use of condoms, however.

Seventy-seven percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, usually in a government or municipal hospital, whereas nearly two-thirds of IUD users (66%) and three-quarters of condom users (74%) obtained their current method in the private medical sector. Very few condom users use social marketing brands.

The one-year discontinuation rate for family planning in Tamil Nadu (16%) is less than the rate for India as a whole (27%). However, discontinuation rates for temporary methods in Tamil Nadu are quite high. Almost half of the users of condoms discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method (47%), and 22 percent of IUD users discontinued use within the first year of use.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women



Ninety percent of current contraceptive users have been sterilized.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method they prefer. However, only 63 percent of modern contraceptive users were told about the side effects of their method when they started using it, and only 58 percent were told what to do if side effects occurred. Only half of modern contraceptive users were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

Most men (74%) in Tamil Nadu reject the idea that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it and reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (90%). However, 48 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Two-thirds of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 9 percent of married women in Tamil Nadu have an unmet need for family planning, down from 15 percent in NFHS-1 and 13 percent in NFHS-2. Since NFHS-2, unmet need for limiting and unmet need for spacing have declined by 2-3 percentage points. Currently, 88 percent of the demand for family planning is being met, up from 77 percent in NFHS-1 and 80 percent in NFHS-2.

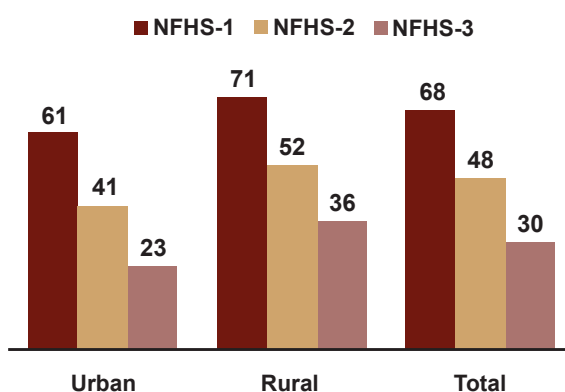
INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Tamil Nadu has decreased substantially over time. Infant mortality is currently estimated at 30 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from 68 in NFHS-1 and 48 in NFHS-2. The under-five mortality rate is 36 deaths per 1,000 live births. These rates imply that despite declines in mortality, 1 in 33 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 28 die before reaching five years of age. Infant mortality in rural areas of Tamil Nadu is 55 percent higher than in urban areas of the state.

After the first month of life and before they are five years old, girls in Tamil Nadu face a higher mortality risk than boys. The under-five mortality rate for girls (48) is higher than the rate for boys (42).

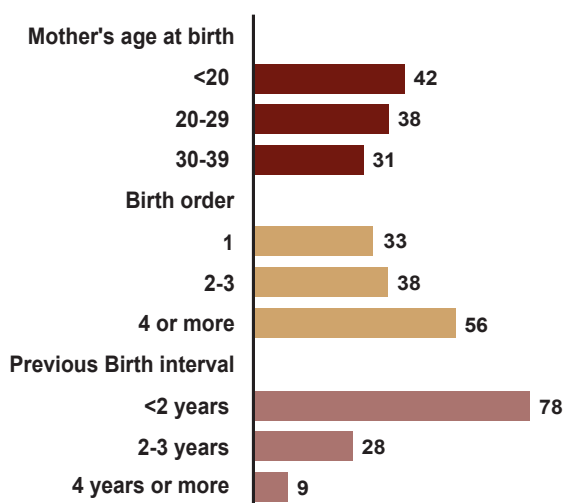
Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



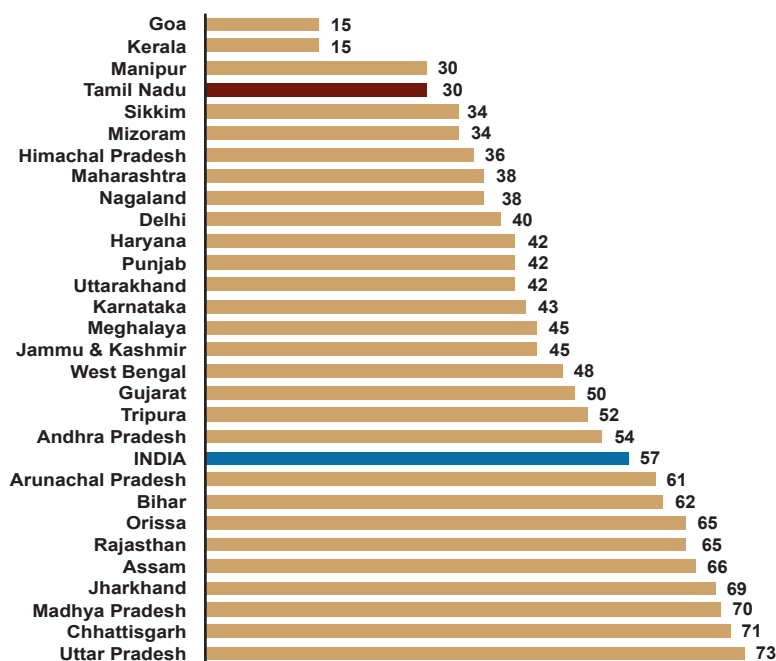
Children born to mothers under the age of 20 years are more likely to die in infancy than children born to older mothers. Infant mortality is 42 per 1,000 for teenage mothers, compared with 38 for mothers age 20-29 and 31 for mothers age 30-39. Having children too close together is especially risky. The risk of death in the first year of life is almost three times as high for children born less than two years after a previous birth as for children whose mothers waited 2-3 years between births.

Children whose mothers have no education are more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday as are children whose mothers

have completed at least 10 years of school. Children whose mothers are in the lowest wealth quintile are more than twice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers are in the highest wealth quintile.

Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



The infant mortality rate in Tamil Nadu—30 per 1,000 live births—is about half the level in India as a whole.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 33 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. Perinatal mortality is 49 percent higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Mothers in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to lose their children in late pregnancy and during the first few days of life than mothers in the highest wealth quintile. Birth intervals have a very strong effect on perinatal mortality. The perinatal mortality rate is 34 per 1,000 for pregnancies that take place less than 15 months after a previous birth, compared with only 5-17 per 1,000 when the birth interval is at least 27 months. (Data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

MATERNAL HEALTH

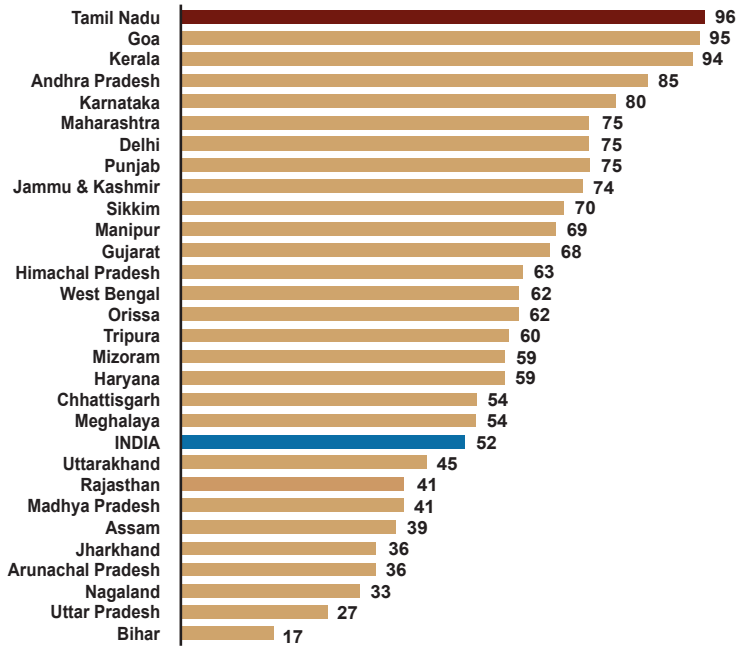
Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, almost all (98%) received antenatal care from a health professional (84% from a doctor and 14% from an ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV) for their last birth. As antenatal care in Tamil Nadu is almost universal, there are almost no differences in the percentage receiving antenatal care in

different population groups. However, antenatal care provided by a doctor is more common for urban women, wealthier women, women with more education, and women having their first birth.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Almost all mothers in Tamil Nadu received at least three antenatal care visits for their last birth, the highest level in India.

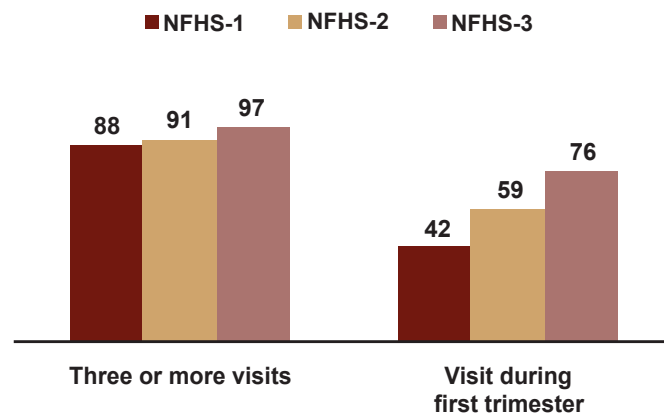
Three-quarters of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 20 percent had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Almost all mothers (98% in urban areas and 94% in rural areas) had three or more antenatal care visits.

For 92 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 42 percent consumed IFA for the recommended 90 days or more. Almost all mothers (96%) received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine during the pregnancy. Only 7 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

During antenatal care, women received most of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. More than 9 out of 10 women who received ANC had their weight taken, their blood tested, their blood pressure taken, their urine tested, their blood tested, and their abdomen examined.

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years

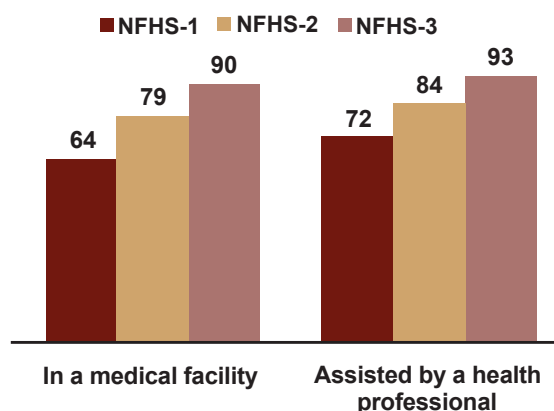


An ultrasound test was performed during 52 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey, which is more than twice as high as the national average of 24 percent. Women with at least 10 years of education were more than twice as likely to have an ultrasound test (71%) as women with no education (32%). Only 24 percent of births among women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 80 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile.

Delivery care

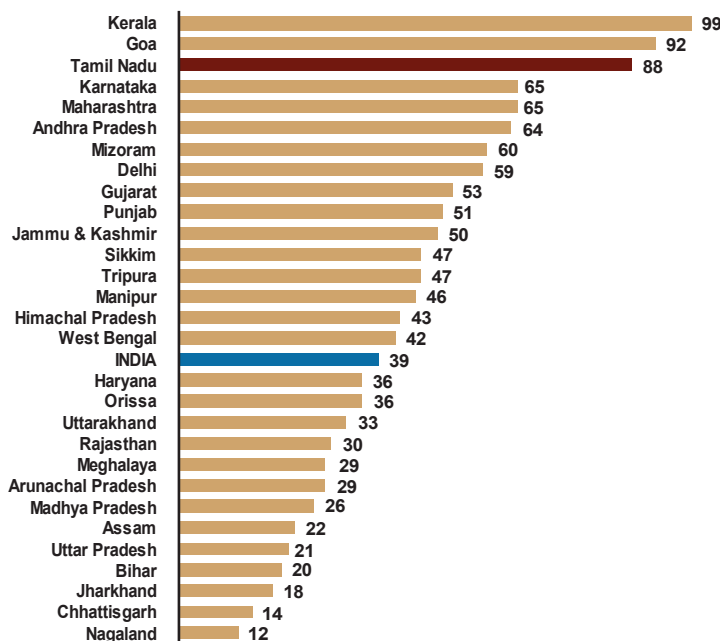
Almost 9 out of every 10 births in Tamil Nadu take place in a health facility. The percentage of births delivered in a health facility increased from 64 percent in NFHS-1 to 79 percent in NFHS-2 to 90 percent in NFHS-3 (based on the last two births to ever-married women in the three years preceding the survey). Institutional births are more common among younger women, urban women, women belonging to the higher wealth quintiles, women with more education, and women having their first birth.

Are babies being delivered safely? Percentage of births in the past three years



Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



Almost 9 in 10 children in Tamil Nadu who were born in the last five years were born in a health facility.

In 80 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only 64 percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby should be

immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only 29 percent of home births.

Nine out of 10 births took place with assistance from a health professional. Six percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant and 3 percent by a relative, friend, or other untrained person.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. Eighty-seven percent of mothers in Tamil Nadu had a postnatal check-up within two days of birth, as is recommended. Eight percent of women received no postnatal care at all. More than 90 percent of mothers who gave birth in a medical facility had a postnatal check-up, compared with 69 percent of mothers who gave birth at home.

Male involvement in maternal care

Almost three-quarters of men with a child under three years (73%) said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother (78% in urban areas and 68% in rural areas), but only 57 percent were told what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication.

About two-thirds of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy, 60 percent were told about the importance of delivering in a health facility, and 64 percent were told about family planning by a health provider or health worker. Among fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility, only 46 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord and 53 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery and the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after the birth. Only 39 percent were told about keeping the baby warm immediately after birth.

CHILD HEALTH

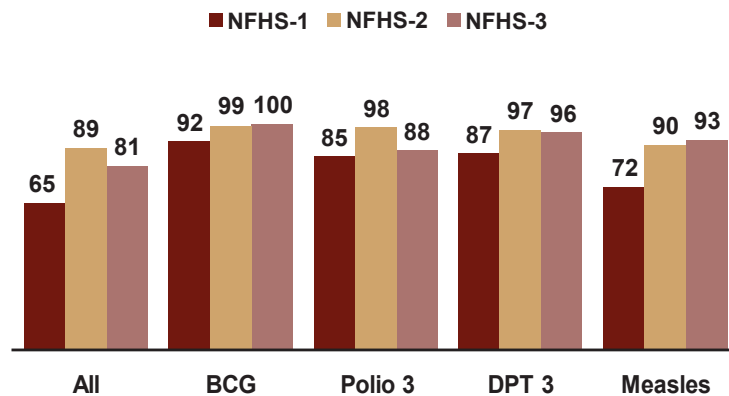
Vaccination of children

Eighty-one percent of children age 12-23 months in Tamil Nadu are fully vaccinated against six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. The full vaccination coverage in the state is almost twice the national average of 44 percent and the highest among all the states in India. All children have received at least some vaccinations.

Almost all children have received a BCG vaccination. Ninety-six percent of children have received the recommended three doses of DPT and 88 percent have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine. Ninety-three percent have been vaccinated against measles. The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Almost all children received the first dose. However, between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for DPT is 3 percent, and the dropout rate for polio is 12 percent.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

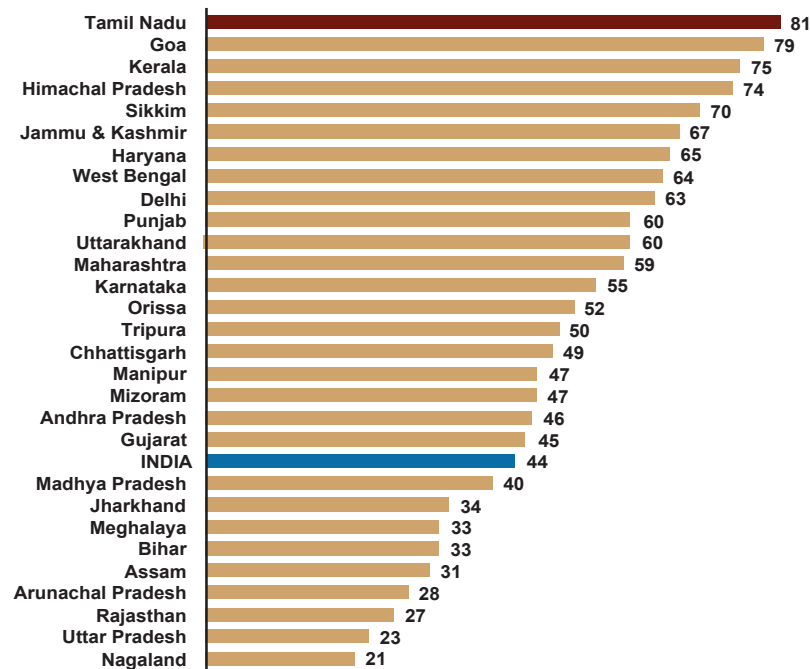


Full coverage with all the recommended vaccines increased from 65 percent in NFHS-1 to 89 percent in NFHS-2 and then declined to 81 percent in NFHS-3. The decrease in full vaccination coverage between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3 was largely due to a decrease in vaccination with the third dose of polio vaccine (from 98% to 88%). There was not much change in the coverage of BCG, measles, and DPT vaccination between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

Children in rural areas are somewhat more likely than children in urban areas to have received all the recommended vaccinations. There is no gender disparity in full vaccination coverage in Tamil Nadu.

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



More than 8 in 10 children in Tamil Nadu have received all of the recommended vaccinations, the highest level in India.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 4 percent of children under age five had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, 75 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 7 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Nine percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 79 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 1 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Five percent of children had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 63 percent were taken to a health facility or provider. Fifty-nine percent were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids, including 32 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 32 percent who were given gruel. One-fifth of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Nine percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

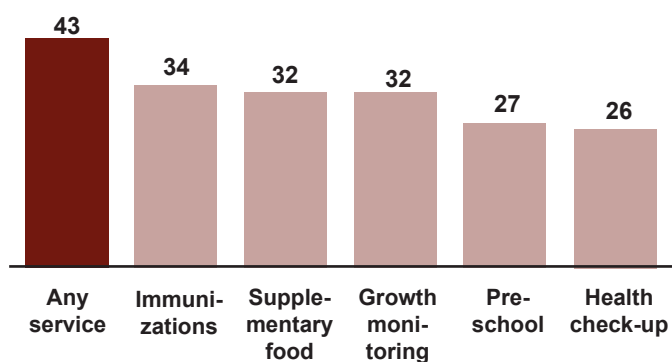
Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Tamil Nadu only 10 percent received more liquids than normal. More than one-third of children with diarrhoea (37%) received either less to drink than normal or did not receive any liquids, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



Among the 97 percent of children under age six years who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 43 percent receive any services from the centre. The most common services children under age six receive are immunizations (34%), supplementary food (32%), and growth monitoring (32%). Early childhood care and preschool services were received at an *anganwadi* centre by 27 percent of children age 3-5 years.

Children from rural areas are more likely to take advantage of services offered at *anganwadi* centres than children from urban areas. Children whose mothers have 10 or more years of education, Muslim women, and women from the highest wealth quintile are less likely than other children to take advantage of these services.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Tamil Nadu, only 34 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Almost 1 in 10 children (9%) are not put to the breast within the first day of life, which means they are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. Mothers in Tamil Nadu breastfeed for an average of 16 months, which is the shortest duration of any state and is considerably shorter than the minimum duration of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, more than one-fifth of children (21%) in Tamil Nadu are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food at least a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Only 53 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum times per day and 46 percent are fed from the minimum number of food groups. Only 29 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only 45 percent of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 63 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods the day or night before the interview.

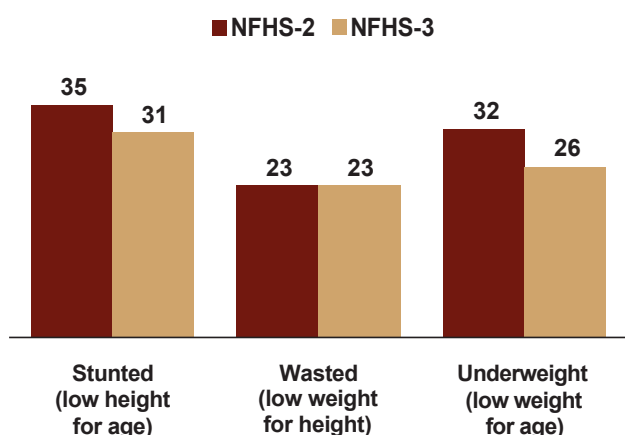
Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only one in three children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and only 10 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

Children's nutritional status

Almost one-third (31%) of children under age five in Tamil Nadu are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty-two percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Thirty percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under three years



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

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 16 percent of children are stunted, 32 percent are wasted, and 20 percent are underweight. The prevalence of stunting and wasting is similar in rural and urban areas, but children in rural areas are slightly more likely to be underweight than children in urban areas. Boys are somewhat more likely to be undernourished than girls according to each of the three measures. Mother's education and the household's wealth index have a strong negative relationship with the child's nutritional status.

Children's nutritional status in Tamil Nadu has improved slightly since NFHS-2 by some measures but not by all measures. Children under age three (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are less likely to be too short for their age or to be underweight today than they were seven years ago, but there has not been any improvement in the prevalence of wasting, which means that acute undernutrition is still a major problem in Tamil Nadu.

Adults' nutritional status

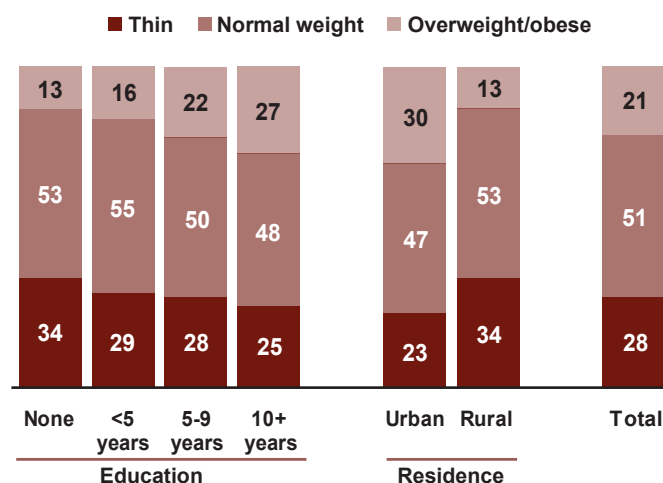
Adults in Tamil Nadu suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; 28 percent of women and 27 percent of men are too thin, and 21 percent of women and 15 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only 51 percent of women and 58 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly serious in rural areas, in the lower wealth quintiles, and among teenagers. Overweight and obesity are most common in older adults, those in urban areas, the well educated, and those in the highest wealth quintile. Because population groups that are less likely to be too thin are the same groups that are more likely to be overweight or obese, the percentage suffering from either of these two nutritional problems is fairly constant.

Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Just two-fifths of households in Tamil Nadu were using adequately iodized salt at the time

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

Percent distribution of women

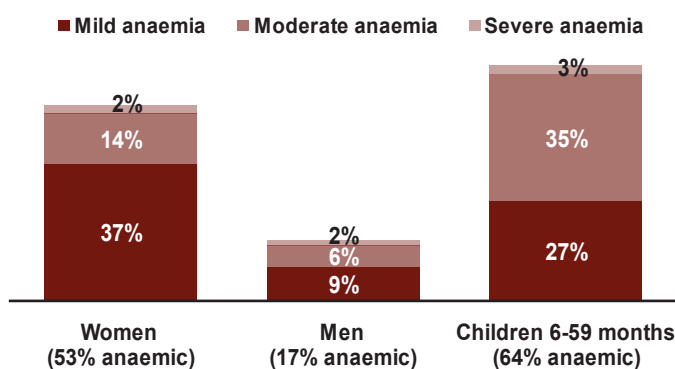


of the survey. This is much higher than the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (21%). However, a nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

Anaemia

Anaemia is a major health problem in India, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Among children age 6-59 months, the great majority – 64 percent – are anaemic. This includes 27 percent who are mildly anaemic, 35 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 3 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Boys are more likely to have anaemia than girls. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic themselves. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Even among children in wealthiest households and children whose mothers have at least 10 years of education, more than half of children are anaemic.

Anaemia among Women, Men, and Children



More than half of women in Tamil Nadu (53%) have anaemia, including 37 percent with mild anaemia, 14 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia among women generally decreases with increasing education and household wealth. The prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women has decreased by only 3 percentage points since the time of NFHS-2. Anaemia among children age 6-35 months actually increased slightly (from 69% to 73%) between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3.

Seventeen percent of men are anaemic, with men under 20 and over 40 more likely than men age 20-39 to suffer from anaemia. Anaemia among men decreases steadily with increasing wealth status and educational attainment. Anaemia is almost four times as high for men in the lowest wealth quintile (34%) as for men in the highest wealth quintile (9%).

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

Ninety-five percent of women in Tamil Nadu have heard of AIDS (98% in urban areas and 91% in rural areas). More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s. Among ever-married women, 94 percent knew about AIDS in NFHS-3, compared with 87 percent in NFHS-2.

Men are even more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Tamil Nadu, 98 percent of men have heard of AIDS (99% in urban areas and 97% in rural areas).

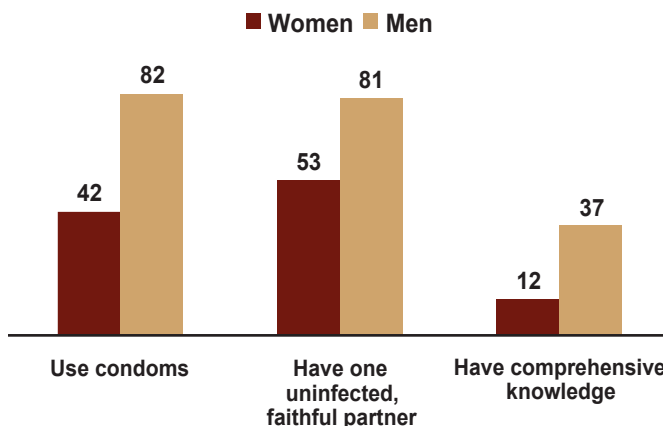
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men in Tamil Nadu are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, 82 percent of men, but only 42 percent of women, know that consistent use of condoms helps prevent HIV/AIDS. More than 80 percent of men but only 53 percent of women know that having just one uninfected, faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS.

Only 12 percent of women and 37 percent of men have a 'comprehensive knowledge' of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food, and that condom use and having only one uninfected, faithful partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

More than three-quarters of adults (79%) in Tamil Nadu would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. About two-thirds (67% of women and 69% of men) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Fifty-two percent of women and 67 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Thirty percent of women and 25 percent of men in Tamil Nadu say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

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

Only 9 percent of women and 6 percent of men age 15-49 in Tamil Nadu had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3. Urban residents are more likely than rural residents to have ever been tested for HIV.

In Tamil Nadu, a higher proportion of women (5%) than men (2%) have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men (59% of women, compared with 48% of men) to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year.

While the proportion of women and men who have ever received a blood transfusion is similar in urban and rural areas, the proportion who received an injection from a health worker in the past year is higher in rural than in urban areas, particularly for women. For more than 9 out of 10 women and men who received an injection from a health worker in the

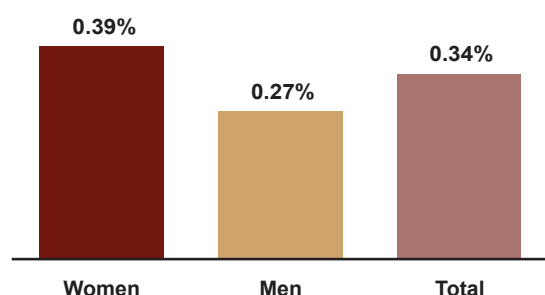
past 12 months, the last injection was 'safe', i.e., the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

HIV prevalence

In Tamil Nadu, 93 percent of women age 15-49 and 90 percent of men age 15-54 eligible for interview in all sample households provided blood for HIV testing. Among all eligible respondents, only 3 percent refused to provide blood, less than 1 percent were not available at the time of blood collection, and 2-4 percent were not eligible for HIV testing because they could not be interviewed. Among those eligible for testing, women and men were equally likely to refuse to give blood. Response rates varied little by age among women and men age 15-49, but were somewhat higher in rural than in urban areas.

HIV Prevalance in Tamil Nadu

Population age 15-49



In Tamil Nadu, 0.34 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV, including 0.24 percent in urban areas and 0.44 percent in rural areas. Prevalence is 0.39 percent among women, compared with 0.27 percent among men. Among all the five high HIV prevalence states in India for which HIV prevalence was measured, Tamil Nadu has the lowest prevalence. Prevalence among youth (age 15-24), at 0.13 percent, is lower than for the reproductive age population as a whole. (HIV prevalence data are not shown in the tables).

The HIV prevalence rate in Tamil Nadu is slightly higher than in India as a whole. Nationally, 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV (0.35 in urban areas and 0.25 in rural areas). In mid-2007, NACO undertook an exercise in consultation with Indian and international experts in HIV estimation to revise the official HIV estimates. The revision of the official estimates was done based on the NFHS-3 household-based estimate of HIV in the population age 15-49 years, estimates of HIV from the expanded sentinel surveillance system, and related information about HIV in high-risk groups that do not live in households. The revised HIV estimate of 2.47 million persons in India living with HIV (equivalent to 0.36% of the adult population) was released by NACO in July 2007. This national estimate reflects the availability of improved data rather than a substantial decrease in actual HIV prevalence in India.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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



Age at first sexual intercourse

Most women in Tamil Nadu have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 20 years of age, while first sexual intercourse for most men typically occurs when they are 25 or more years of age. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are much more likely than men to have ever had sex. The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who have had sex in the past year, only 0.2 percent of women and 2 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex in the past year. One percent of male respondents said they had multiple sex partners in the past year, but only 0.1 percent of female respondents reported having multiple sex partners.

Use of condoms during higher-risk sex

Almost half of men who had higher-risk sex reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

Paid sex

Less than 1 percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past 12 months.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Tamil Nadu, 483 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. People who cook with solid fuels such as wood, straw, shrubs, grass, or agricultural crop waste, charcoal, and dung cakes are twice as likely to have tuberculosis as people who use electricity or gas for cooking. A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (89% of women and 92% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only 53 percent of women and 73 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Twenty percent of women and 28 percent of men have misconceptions about how TB is spread.

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, 2 percent of women and 1 percent of men age 15-49 suffer from diabetes (2,188 per 100,000 women and 1,351 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of diabetes is much higher for women and men age 35-49 than for younger women and men. The prevalence of diabetes is also considerably higher for women and men in urban areas and in wealthier households. About 1 percent of adults suffer from asthma (1,126 per 100,000 women and 687 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is much higher for women (1,568 per 100,000) than for men (170 per 100,000).



Tobacco and alcohol use

Two-fifths (40%) of men and 3 percent of women use some form of tobacco. Two percent of pregnant women and 1 percent of breastfeeding mothers use tobacco (data for pregnant and breastfeeding women are not shown in tables). Women are most likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *ghutka*, or other tobacco. Among men, cigarettes or *bidis* are the most common type of tobacco used.

Men are equally likely to use tobacco and to drink alcohol. Two-fifths of men (42%) and a negligible proportion of women in Tamil Nadu (0.1%) drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, only 8 percent drink alcohol almost every day. The percentage of men in Tamil Nadu who drink alcohol is higher than the national average (32%).

Source of health care

For more than half of households (53%), the public medical sector is the main source of health care (48% of urban households and 58% of rural households). Wealthier households are much less likely to use the public medical sector than households in the lower quintiles of the wealth index. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (55%), long waiting time (32%), and lack of a nearby facility (28%) (data not shown in tables).

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 4 percent of households in Tamil Nadu report that they have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Two types of programmes dominate: the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS). Other common forms of coverage are medical reimbursement from the employer and a variety of private commercial health insurance schemes. Health insurance coverage is more common in urban areas (7%) than in rural areas (1%). Coverage is mainly concentrated in wealthier households.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and earnings

Forty-eight percent of currently married women age 15-49 were employed in the last year, compared with 99 percent of currently married men. Half of employed women work in non-agricultural occupations, whereas more than two-thirds of employed men (68%) work in non-agricultural occupations. Three-quarters of employed women (75%) were paid only in cash, 15 percent were paid in cash and in kind, and 1 percent were paid only in kind. Nine percent of employed women were not paid for their work. Among married women who work and are paid in cash, a great majority (88%) decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions on their own health care, making large household purchases, making purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own

family or relatives. In Tamil Nadu, 63-78 percent of currently married women participate in making each of these decisions. However, only 49 percent participate in making all four of these decisions. Women in nuclear households, women who are employed for cash, women in urban areas, Muslim and Christian women, and women who are 30-49 years old are more likely than other women to participate in all four household decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Only 25 percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. Women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted are more likely than any other group to have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is also high for women employed for cash, women with at least 10 years of education, women in the highest wealth quintile, urban women, Muslim women, and women who do not belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, or other backward classes. Only 16 percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use, which is about the same as the national average (15%).

Almost four-fifths of women (79%) know about microcredit programmes, but only 13 percent have ever used one.

Most women in Tamil Nadu are allowed to go by themselves to the market (86%) or to a health facility (71%), and 56 percent of women have the freedom to travel alone outside their own village or community (data not shown in tables). Older women, women who are employed for cash, women with little or no education, and women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted have more freedom of movement than other women.

Gender role attitudes

Two-thirds of women in Tamil Nadu (66%) believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to say that wife beating is justified if a woman neglects the house or children (54%), goes out without telling her husband (43%), or shows disrespect for her in-laws (43%). Men in Tamil Nadu are less likely to agree; 52 percent say wife beating is justified in some circumstances, including 33 percent who believe that either neglecting the house or children or disrespect for in-laws is a justification for wife beating. Even among the wealthiest households, 52 percent of women and 37 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Sixty-three percent of women and 73 percent of men in Tamil Nadu believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband in all three of the following circumstances: if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 39 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 3 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 39 percent of women in Tamil Nadu have experienced physical or sexual violence, including 45 percent of ever-married women.

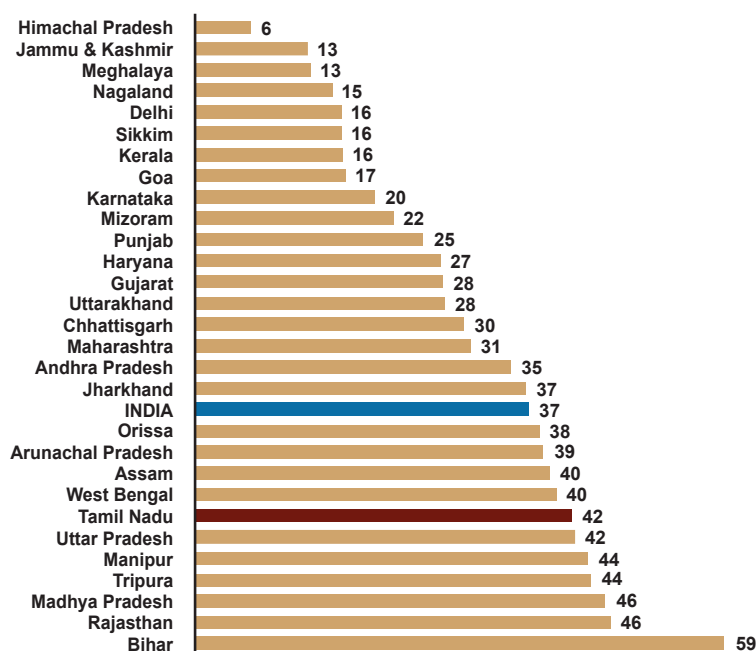
Spousal violence

Two in five ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 16-20 percent report having their arm twisted or their hair pulled, being pushed, shaken, kicked, dragged, or beaten up, or having something thrown at them. Three percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex. Overall, 42 percent of ever-married women have experienced physical or sexual violence from their current husband or if not currently married, their most recent husband. Seventeen percent have experienced emotional violence committed by their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among the more educated, one in four women who have at least 10 years of education have experienced spousal violence. Very few ever-married women (1%) have ever initiated violence against their husband. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are twice as likely as other women to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands drink alcohol, and particularly those whose husbands often get drunk, are much more likely than other women to experience spousal violence.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



Ever-married women in Tamil Nadu are somewhat more likely to have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband than women in India as a whole.

More than two-fifths (44%) of ever-married women who experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered physical injuries as a result of spousal violence. For nearly three-quarters of women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first two years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Help seeking

Only 37 percent of women who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. More than half (54%) of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the

violence. Abused women most often seek help from their own families. Very few women seek help from any institutional source, such as the police.

Key Indicators for Chennai

A special feature of NFHS-3 is the provision of separate estimates of population, health, and nutrition indicators for eight cities (Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Kolkata, Meerut, Mumbai, and Nagpur) and for the slum and non-slum populations in each of these cities. This section highlights the key findings for Chennai.

The slum/non-slum breakdown in this report follows the census designation of slums. The 2001 Census is the first census in India to identify each urban Census Enumeration Block (CEB) as being in a slum or a non-slum area. Slum areas as defined in the census include: (i) all specified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by the State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act including a Slum Act; (ii) all areas recognized as 'Slum' by the State/Local Government and UT Administration, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as 'Slum' under any act; and (iii) a compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in an unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.

NFHS-3 also includes an alternative definition of slums in the eight designated cities as identified by the interviewing team supervisor at the time of the fieldwork. The supervisor indicated whether or not each NHFS-3 enumeration area in Chennai was a slum using the third census criterion, irrespective of whether or not the enumeration area was officially notified or recognized as a slum. Findings according to this alternative definition will be examined in a special NFHS-3 subject report that is planned for later publication.

In most respects, Chennai is somewhat better off than the urban population of Tamil Nadu as a whole. Households in Chennai are more likely to have electricity than households in urban Tamil Nadu (98% vs. 94%), to have a *pucca* house (90% vs. 82%), a toilet facility (99% vs. 74%), a refrigerator (34% vs. 23%), a motor cycle or scooter (39% vs. 30%), a television (85% vs. 68%), a mobile phone (51% vs. 32%), or a computer (13% vs. 7%). However, there is not much difference between Chennai and urban Tamil Nadu in the percentage of households with water piped into the dwelling/yard/plot (39% in Chennai vs. 38% in urban Tamil Nadu). Fifty percent of households in Chennai are in the highest wealth quintile, compared with 34 percent of urban households in Tamil Nadu as a whole.

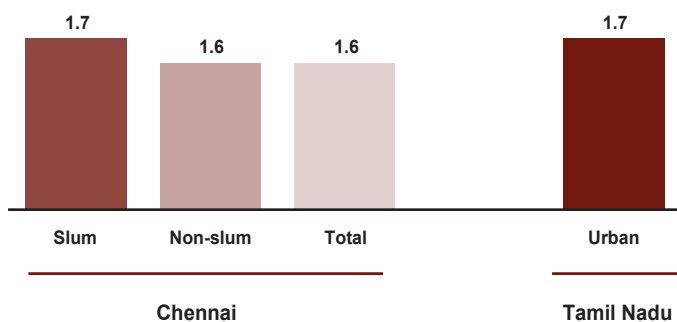
Household heads in slum and non-slum areas of Chennai have a similar religious distribution, but the distribution by caste/tribe is notably different. Household heads are more than twice as likely to belong to scheduled castes in slums (35%) as in non-slums (16%), but they are less likely to come from other backward classes (61% in slums, compared with 72% in non-slums). Housing conditions are worse in slums than non-slums, but the differences are not large in some respects. Electricity is nearly universal in both types of areas (94% in slums and 98% in

non-slums). Ninety-one percent of households in non-slum areas live in a *pucca* house, but even in slum areas more than four-fifths of households (83%) live in a *pucca* house. Access to a toilet facility is almost universal in Chennai (almost 100% in non-slum areas and 97% in slum areas), but access to an improved sanitation facility is twice as high for households in non-slum areas (38%) as for households in slum areas (19%).

Twenty-two percent of females and 10 percent of males age 6 and above in slums have no education, compared with 14 percent of females and 4 percent of males in non-slums. In the primary school ages (6-10 years), there is almost no difference in the percentage of children attending school (97% in slums and 99% in non-slums), but a differential begins to emerge at older ages. In the age group 15-17 years, school attendance is 43 percent in slums, compared with 63 percent in non-slums.

Total fertility rates

Children per woman



Slum dwellers are somewhat worse off than non-slum dwellers on some, but not all, health, nutrition, and population indicators. The total fertility rate is slightly higher in slums (1.7 children per woman) than in non-slums (1.6 children per woman). The contraceptive prevalence rate is slightly higher in slums (72%) than non-slums (68%), and the method mix is somewhat different. Women in slums are much more likely than women in non-slums to rely on female sterilization and less likely to use modern spacing methods (especially condoms and IUDs). The unmet need for family

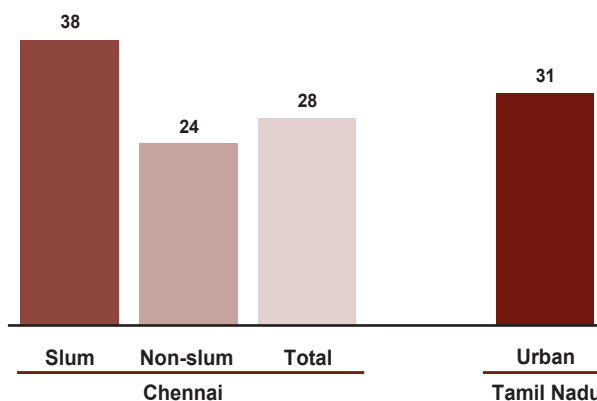
planning in slums and non-slums is the same (7%).

Almost all mothers in slums (99%) and non-slums (100%) had at least three antenatal care visits for their most recent birth, but the consumption of IFA for at least 90 days was lower for women in slums (49%) than for women in non-slums (58%). Institutional births are nearly universal in both slums (98%) and non-slums (100%).

Interestingly, slum children are much more likely than non-slum children to have received all of the recommended vaccinations against childhood diseases (89% vs. 74%). The largest differentials for individual vaccinations are for the third dose of DPT vaccine (100% in slums and 91% in non-slums) and the third dose of polio vaccine (94% in slums and 87% in non-slums).

Infant Mortality Rates

Deaths per 1,000 live births



However, slums exhibit notably higher mortality rates than non-slums for children during the first year of life. The infant mortality rate is 57 percent higher in slums (38 per 1,000 live births) than non-slums (24 per 1,000 live births), and the under-five mortality rate is 47 percent higher in slums (46 per 1,000 live births) than non-slums (32 per 1,000 live births).

Children in slums are slightly more likely to be stunted and wasted than children in non-slums, but they are much more likely to be underweight. Women and men in slums are somewhat more likely than those in non-slums to be abnormally thin, but they are less likely to be overweight or obese. Nonetheless, it is striking that even in slum areas of Chennai, 34 percent of women and 18 percent of men are overweight or obese.

Children in Chennai slums are more likely than children in non-slums to be anaemic (72% vs. 60%). There is almost no difference in the prevalence of anaemia between slum and non-slum areas for adult women (half of whom are anaemic) and men (13-15% of whom are anaemic).

Almost all men in Chennai (97% in slums and 99% in non-slums) have heard of AIDS, and 77 percent of men in slums and 84 percent of men in non-slums know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner. Men's knowledge that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms is similarly high in Chennai (80% in slums and 86% in non-slums). However, less than half of men (36% in slums and 48% in non-slums) have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Almost all women in Chennai (98% in slums and 99% in non-slums) have heard of AIDS. Women are less likely than men in Chennai to know that HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms (52% in slums and 58% in non-slums) or that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner (62% in slums and 64% in non-slums). Less than one-quarter of women (15% in slums and 24% in non-slums) have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS. More than three-quarters of women and men in Chennai know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby.

In Chennai, 54-55 percent of women in slums and non-slums participate in household decision making. Finally, the prevalence of spousal violence is much higher in slums than non-slums. Six out of 10 women in slums (62%) have ever been a victim of spousal violence (physical or sexual), compared with 36 percent of women in non-slums.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

| Result | Residence | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|---------|----------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Chennai | | |
| | | | | Slum | Non-slum | Total |
| Household interviews | | | | | | |
| Households selected | 3,406 | 3,202 | 6,608 | 989 | 1,162 | 2,151 |
| Households occupied | 3,290 | 3,142 | 6,432 | 953 | 1,118 | 2,071 |
| Households interviewed | 3,238 | 3,106 | 6,344 | 940 | 1,097 | 2,037 |
| Household response rate ¹ | 98.4 | 98.9 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.1 | 98.4 |
| Interviews with women age 15-49 | | | | | | |
| Number of eligible women | 3,292 | 2,775 | 6,067 | 1,010 | 1,126 | 2,136 |
| Number of eligible women interviewed | 3,199 | 2,720 | 5,919 | 974 | 1,086 | 2,060 |
| Eligible women response rate ² | 97.2 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 96.4 | 96.4 | 97.6 |
| Interviews with men age 15-54 | | | | | | |
| Number of eligible men | 3,472 | 2,484 | 5,956 | 1,123 | 1,253 | 2,376 |
| Number of eligible men interviewed | 3,279 | 2,417 | 5,696 | 1,046 | 1,174 | 2,220 |
| Eligible men response rate ² | 94.4 | 97.3 | 95.6 | 93.1 | 93.7 | 93.4 |

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

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

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

| Background characteristic | Urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | |
|---|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 7.9 |
| 5-9 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.7 |
| 10-14 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 12.1 | 9.7 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 9.0 | 9.9 |
| 15-19 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| 20-24 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 6.6 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 8.7 |
| 25-29 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 8.6 |
| 30-34 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| 35-39 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 8.0 |
| 40-44 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.4 |
| 45-49 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| 50-54 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 5.0 |
| 55-59 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 5.8 |
| 60-64 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| 65-69 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| 70-74 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 75-79 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| 80+ | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 4,905 | 5,111 | 10,016 | 5,461 | 6,062 | 11,523 | 10,366 | 11,173 | 21,539 |
| Sex ratio, all ages ¹ | na | na | 1,042 | na | na | 1,110 | na | na | 1,078 |
| Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹ | na | na | 959 | na | na | 978 | na | na | 969 |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 10.5 | 21.3 | 16.0 | 18.3 | 38.4 | 29.0 | 14.6 | 30.6 | 22.9 |
| <5 years complete | 14.0 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 17.8 | 15.4 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 14.5 | 15.2 |
| 5-9 years complete | 38.2 | 35.6 | 36.8 | 42.9 | 33.1 | 37.7 | 40.6 | 34.2 | 37.3 |
| 10-11 years complete | 14.5 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 11.8 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 13.1 | 9.0 | 11.0 |
| 12 or more years complete | 22.7 | 17.5 | 20.0 | 9.2 | 6.7 | 7.9 | 15.6 | 11.6 | 13.5 |
| Missing | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 4,427 | 4,672 | 9,099 | 4,890 | 5,524 | 10,415 | 9,317 | 10,196 | 19,514 |
| Median number of years of schooling completed | 7.5 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 5.2 |

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

Table 2b Household population by age, education, sex, and slum/non-slum residence: Chennai

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

| Background characteristic | Slum | | | Non-slum | | | Chennai | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 10.3 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 7.4 |
| 5-9 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| 10-14 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.2 |
| 15-19 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.2 |
| 20-24 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 11.2 |
| 25-29 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 11.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.3 |
| 30-34 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| 35-39 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 8.7 |
| 40-44 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| 45-49 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| 50-54 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 4.7 |
| 55-59 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| 60-64 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| 65-69 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| 70-74 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 75-79 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| 80+ | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | ns ¹ | ns ¹ | ns ¹ | ns ¹ | ns ¹ | ns ¹ | ns ¹ | ns ¹ | ns ¹ |
| Sex ratio, all ages ² | na | na | 979 | na | na | 983 | na | na | 982 |
| Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ² | na | na | 809 | na | na | 931 | na | na | 900 |
| Education³ | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 9.5 | 22.2 | 15.9 | 4.3 | 14.1 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 15.6 | 10.4 |
| <5 years complete | 17.3 | 17.6 | 17.4 | 10.7 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 12.6 |
| 5-9 years complete | 47.2 | 42.2 | 44.7 | 35.7 | 35.1 | 35.4 | 37.8 | 36.4 | 37.1 |
| 10-11 years complete | 13.6 | 8.8 | 11.2 | 17.0 | 14.2 | 15.6 | 16.4 | 13.2 | 14.8 |
| 12 or more years complete | 12.3 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 32.2 | 24.4 | 28.3 | 28.6 | 21.5 | 25.1 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | ns ¹ | ns ¹ | ns ¹ | ns ¹ | ns ¹ | ns ¹ | ns ¹ | ns ¹ | ns ¹ |
| Median number of years of schooling completed | 7.0 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 7.9 |

na = Not applicable

¹ ns = Not shown. Chennai was oversampled and the unweighted number of cases on which the indicator estimates are based is adequate for the calculation of the indicator, unless otherwise indicated. However, the weighted number of cases for Chennai, which reflects the percentage of the household population in slum areas, non-slum areas, and total Chennai in relation to the total population of Tamil Nadu, is typically very small and misleading. Hence, the weighted number of cases is not shown.

² Females per 1,000 males.

³ Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

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

| Household and housing characteristic | Residence | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|--------------------|---------|----------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | De jure population | Chennai | | |
| | | | | | Slum | Non-slum | Total |
| Household headship | | | | | | | |
| Male | 81.3 | 78.5 | 79.8 | 86.1 | 82.9 | 85.4 | 85.0 |
| Female | 18.7 | 21.5 | 20.2 | 13.9 | 17.1 | 14.6 | 15.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean household size | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | na | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Household structure¹ | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 76.3 | 76.3 | 76.3 | 67.6 | 69.0 | 70.3 | 70.1 |
| Non-nuclear | 23.7 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 32.4 | 31.0 | 29.7 | 29.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Religion of household head | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 85.0 | 92.9 | 89.3 | 89.6 | 82.7 | 83.5 | 83.3 |
| Muslim | 6.1 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Christian | 8.5 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 10.0 |
| Other | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Caste/tribe of household head | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 15.6 | 27.8 | 22.2 | 23.0 | 34.7 | 15.6 | 19.1 |
| Scheduled tribe | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Other backward class | 79.8 | 70.1 | 74.5 | 73.8 | 61.4 | 72.1 | 70.1 |
| Other | 4.4 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 11.7 | 10.1 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Electricity | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 93.8 | 84.3 | 88.6 | 90.1 | 94.4 | 98.4 | 97.6 |
| No | 6.2 | 15.7 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 2.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Source of drinking water | | | | | | | |
| Improved source | 93.7 | 93.8 | 93.8 | 93.7 | 84.4 | 93.3 | 91.7 |
| Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot | 37.5 | 14.8 | 25.2 | 24.9 | 20.9 | 42.4 | 38.5 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 45.6 | 70.3 | 59.0 | 59.0 | 51.2 | 25.6 | 30.3 |
| Tube well or borehole | 5.1 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| Other improved | 5.5 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 7.2 | 21.1 | 18.6 |
| Non-improved source | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 15.6 | 6.7 | 8.3 |
| Other source | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Time to obtain drinking water (round trip) | | | | | | | |
| Water on premises | 49.1 | 24.1 | 35.6 | 35.5 | 36.5 | 71.0 | 64.7 |
| Less than 30 minutes | 39.3 | 57.8 | 49.3 | 49.0 | 42.8 | 20.7 | 24.7 |
| Thirty minutes or longer | 11.5 | 18.1 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 20.6 | 8.3 | 10.5 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Water treatment prior to drinking² | | | | | | | |
| Boil | 37.0 | 17.3 | 26.3 | 26.9 | 42.2 | 46.9 | 46.1 |
| Strain through cloth | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 6.9 |
| Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter | 8.0 | 1.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 12.5 | 11.4 |
| Other treatment | 7.0 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 8.5 |
| No treatment | 54.2 | 80.2 | 68.3 | 67.6 | 47.3 | 37.8 | 39.6 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

| Household and housing characteristic | Residence | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|--------------------|---------|----------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | De jure population | Chennai | | |
| | | | | | Slum | Non-slum | Total |
| Sanitation facility | | | | | | | |
| Improved, not shared | 33.3 | 13.1 | 22.4 | 22.8 | 19.0 | 37.7 | 34.3 |
| Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine | 33.3 | 13.1 | 22.4 | 22.7 | 19.0 | 37.7 | 34.3 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Not improved | 66.5 | 86.9 | 77.5 | 77.1 | 80.4 | 62.0 | 65.4 |
| Any facility shared with other households | 19.7 | 3.4 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 26.0 | 13.6 | 15.8 |
| Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine | 20.3 | 0.5 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 51.7 | 48.0 | 48.7 |
| Pit latrine without slab/open pit | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| No facility/open space/field | 26.5 | 83.0 | 57.1 | 56.5 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Type of house³ | | | | | | | |
| Kachha | 4.7 | 18.5 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Semi-pucca | 13.4 | 21.8 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 15.5 | 8.2 | 9.5 |
| Pucca | 81.8 | 59.7 | 69.9 | 70.9 | 83.2 | 91.4 | 89.9 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cooking fuel | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| LPG/natural gas | 50.9 | 14.2 | 31.0 | 32.0 | 44.9 | 73.5 | 68.3 |
| Biogas | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Kerosene | 13.1 | 2.5 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 44.4 | 19.4 | 24.0 |
| Charcoal | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wood | 33.7 | 75.1 | 56.1 | 55.9 | 8.8 | 3.7 | 4.7 |
| Straw/shrubs/grass | 0.1 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Agricultural crop waste | 0.6 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Dung cakes | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Place for cooking | | | | | | | |
| In the house, separate room | 58.2 | 30.8 | 43.4 | 44.7 | 49.7 | 71.0 | 67.1 |
| In the house, no separate room | 26.4 | 32.6 | 29.8 | 28.0 | 43.8 | 22.3 | 26.3 |
| In a separate building | 4.2 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Outdoors | 10.0 | 27.7 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Other | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Missing | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 2,909 | 3,435 | 6,344 | 22,005 | ns | ns | ns |
| Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴ | | | | | | | |
| Open fire/chullah under a chimney | 13.1 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 9.5 | (2.4) | 4.8 |
| Stove without chimney | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | (0.0) | 0.4 |
| Open fire/chullah not under a chimney | 86.9 | 89.2 | 88.6 | 88.5 | 89.3 | (97.6) | 94.8 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number using solid fuel | 1,002 | 2,839 | 3,841 | 13,288 | ns | ns | ns |

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.² Total percentages may add to more than 100.0 because multiple answers are allowed.³ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called *semi-pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.⁴ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

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

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

| Household possessions | Residence | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|--------------------|---------|----------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | De jure population | Chennai | | Total |
| | | | | | Slum | Non-slum | |
| Household goods | | | | | | | |
| Mattress | 39.6 | 16.4 | 27.0 | 28.3 | 32.6 | 61.2 | 55.9 |
| Pressure cooker | 52.8 | 18.4 | 34.1 | 35.3 | 51.5 | 76.8 | 72.1 |
| Chair | 75.2 | 49.5 | 61.3 | 64.3 | 67.9 | 83.1 | 80.4 |
| Cot or bed | 67.3 | 49.0 | 57.4 | 58.6 | 54.0 | 74.7 | 70.9 |
| Table | 49.9 | 25.8 | 36.8 | 38.7 | 36.9 | 64.1 | 59.1 |
| Electric fan | 85.0 | 59.4 | 71.2 | 74.5 | 90.1 | 96.4 | 95.2 |
| Radio or transistor | 44.4 | 33.6 | 38.5 | 40.6 | 41.5 | 54.0 | 51.7 |
| Television (black and white) | 20.9 | 19.1 | 19.9 | 22.1 | 29.5 | 18.1 | 20.2 |
| Television (colour) | 48.0 | 21.3 | 33.6 | 35.8 | 48.5 | 70.9 | 66.8 |
| Any television | 68.2 | 40.2 | 53.1 | 57.5 | 76.2 | 87.5 | 85.4 |
| Sewing machine | 14.6 | 6.4 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 17.5 | 16.3 |
| Mobile telephone | 32.2 | 10.2 | 20.3 | 21.5 | 32.3 | 54.9 | 50.8 |
| Any other type of telephone | 22.7 | 9.2 | 15.4 | 15.9 | 10.3 | 34.5 | 30.1 |
| Computer | 6.9 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 15.3 | 12.9 |
| Refrigerator | 23.0 | 3.2 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 12.0 | 38.7 | 33.8 |
| Watch or clock | 90.0 | 75.5 | 82.1 | 85.7 | 87.1 | 94.4 | 93.1 |
| Water pump | 5.7 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| Thresher | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Tractor | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| None of the above | 3.2 | 10.9 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Means of transport | | | | | | | |
| Bicycle | 47.8 | 45.3 | 46.4 | 52.0 | 44.8 | 44.8 | 44.8 |
| Motorcycle or scooter | 29.9 | 15.7 | 22.3 | 24.3 | 21.4 | 43.3 | 39.3 |
| Animal-drawn cart | 0.2 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Car | 4.1 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 8.8 | 7.4 |
| None of the above | 39.7 | 49.5 | 45.0 | 39.2 | 44.5 | 31.6 | 34.0 |
| Agricultural land | | | | | | | |
| No agricultural land | 92.2 | 64.3 | 77.1 | 76.1 | 96.3 | 95.2 | 95.4 |
| Irrigated land only | 4.1 | 18.8 | 12.1 | 12.7 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Non-irrigated land only | 2.9 | 12.6 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Both irrigated and non-irrigated land | 0.6 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Missing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percentage owning a house | 61.7 | 88.1 | 76.0 | 76.4 | 52.9 | 48.7 | 49.4 |
| Percentage owning farm animals ¹ | 10.4 | 39.9 | 26.4 | 28.9 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| Percentage having a bank account/post office account ² | 41.7 | 21.6 | 30.8 | 31.7 | 35.5 | 57.6 | 53.6 |
| Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ² | 7.0 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 11.5 | 9.9 |
| Percentage owning a BPL card | 4.3 | 10.7 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping | 6.3 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.7 | 18.6 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Second | 9.0 | 22.6 | 16.3 | 15.6 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 |
| Middle | 23.0 | 34.3 | 29.1 | 29.9 | 25.0 | 9.0 | 11.9 |
| Fourth | 29.6 | 18.0 | 23.3 | 24.4 | 44.7 | 32.1 | 34.4 |
| Highest | 33.8 | 6.5 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 23.8 | 56.3 | 50.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 2,909 | 3,435 | 6,344 | 22,005 | ns | ns | ns |

BPL = Below poverty line

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

¹ Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks.

² Any usual household member.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index

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

| Religion/caste/tribe | Wealth index | | | | | Total | De jure population |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------------------|
| | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest | | |
| Religion of household head | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 11.0 | 16.4 | 30.8 | 23.6 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 19,717 |
| Muslim | 3.1 | 4.1 | 16.4 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 868 |
| Christian | 9.8 | 12.0 | 27.9 | 28.2 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 1,364 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Caste/tribe of household head | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 18.4 | 20.9 | 39.0 | 14.6 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 5,052 |
| Scheduled tribe | 31.8 | 46.2 | 8.7 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 181 |
| Other backward class | 8.2 | 14.1 | 28.1 | 27.9 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 16,241 |
| Other | 1.3 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 17.7 | 73.6 | 100.0 | 522 |
| Total | 10.6 | 15.6 | 29.9 | 24.4 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 22,005 |

Note: Total includes de jure population with missing information on religion and caste/tribe of household head, who are not shown separately.

Table 6a School attendance

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

| Age | Male | | | Female | | | Total | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 6-10 years | 98.4 | 98.5 | 98.4 | 99.3 | 97.6 | 98.3 | 98.8 | 98.0 | 98.4 |
| 11-14 years | 91.0 | 90.7 | 90.9 | 87.8 | 84.2 | 85.8 | 89.4 | 87.6 | 88.4 |
| 15-17 years | 52.1 | 62.1 | 57.6 | 63.0 | 40.8 | 50.7 | 57.9 | 50.6 | 53.9 |
| 6-14 years | 95.2 | 95.0 | 95.1 | 93.9 | 91.8 | 92.7 | 94.6 | 93.4 | 93.9 |
| 6-17 years | 86.2 | 88.6 | 87.5 | 86.1 | 79.9 | 82.5 | 86.1 | 84.3 | 85.1 |

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

Table 6b School attendance: Chennai

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

| Age | Male | | | Female | | | Total | | |
|-------------|------|----------|-------|--------|----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Slum | Non-slum | Total | Slum | Non-slum | Total | Slum | Non-slum | Total |
| 6-10 years | 97.4 | 98.5 | 98.3 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 97.4 | 99.2 | 98.8 |
| 11-14 years | 87.5 | 89.9 | 89.4 | 86.2 | 95.6 | 93.7 | 86.9 | 92.7 | 91.5 |
| 15-17 years | 47.1 | 60.2 | 57.7 | 39.8 | 65.6 | 60.5 | 43.4 | 62.8 | 59.1 |
| 6-14 years | 93.2 | 94.5 | 94.2 | 92.8 | 97.9 | 96.8 | 93.0 | 96.2 | 95.5 |
| 6-17 years | 81.8 | 84.9 | 84.3 | 79.5 | 88.9 | 86.9 | 80.7 | 86.9 | 85.6 |

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

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

| Background characteristic | Living with both parents | Living with mother but not with father | Living with father but not with mother | Not living with either parent | Missing information on father/mother | Total | Percentage with one or both parents dead | Number of children |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|--|--------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| <5 years | 86.0 | 11.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 1,707 |
| 5-9 years | 82.1 | 12.1 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 1,929 |
| 10-14 years | 79.6 | 13.3 | 1.7 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 2,195 |
| 15-17 years | 79.0 | 13.7 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 935 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 85.6 | 9.6 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 2,993 |
| Rural | 78.9 | 14.7 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 3,773 |
| Chennai | 88.3 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.9 | ns |
| Slum | 85.8 | 8.5 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.2 | ns |
| Non-slum | 89.1 | 7.0 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.6 | ns |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 82.9 | 11.8 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 3,436 |
| Female | 80.8 | 13.0 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 3,330 |
| Total age <15 years | 82.3 | 12.2 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 5,831 |
| Total age <18 years | 81.8 | 12.4 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 6,766 |

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children whose birth was registered | | | De jure children |
|---------------------------|---|---|------------------|------------------|
| | Registered, has a birth certificate | Registered, does not have a birth certificate | Total registered | |
| Age | | | | |
| <2 years | 67.6 | 17.6 | 85.3 | 643 |
| 2-4 years | 74.1 | 12.0 | 86.1 | 1,065 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 70.0 | 14.2 | 84.2 | 905 |
| Female | 73.5 | 14.1 | 87.5 | 802 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 75.7 | 14.5 | 90.3 | 791 |
| Rural | 68.1 | 13.8 | 81.9 | 916 |
| Chennai | | | | |
| Slum | 76.2 | 13.1 | 89.4 | ns |
| Non-slum | 71.3 | 15.8 | 87.1 | ns |
| Wealth index | | | | |
| Lowest | 77.7 | 12.3 | 90.1 | ns |
| Second | 58.1 | 18.2 | 76.4 | 194 |
| Middle | 59.8 | 17.8 | 77.6 | 259 |
| Fourth | 67.4 | 13.6 | 81.1 | 548 |
| Highest | 80.3 | 13.1 | 93.4 | 408 |
| Total | 86.6 | 10.5 | 97.2 | 298 |
| Total | 71.6 | 14.1 | 85.8 | 1,707 |

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

Table 9 Children's work

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

| Background characteristic | Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹ | | Household chores for 28 or more hours per week | Other family work ² | Total working ³ | Number of children |
|---------------------------|--|-------------|--|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | Paid work | Unpaid work | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 5-7 years | 0.2 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 1,146 |
| 8-11 years | 0.8 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 9.2 | 1,606 |
| 12-14 years | 2.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 1,372 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 1.1 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 2,106 |
| Female | 1.3 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 2,017 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.0 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 1,771 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 7.1 | 2,352 |
| Chennai | 1.4 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 5.9 | ns |
| Slum | 2.6 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 10.4 | ns |
| Non-slum | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 4.7 | ns |
| Wealth index | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.7 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 521 |
| Second | 1.6 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 7.1 | 725 |
| Middle | 1.7 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 8.3 | 1,271 |
| Fourth | 0.8 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 948 |
| Highest | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 659 |
| Total | 1.2 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 6.1 | 4,124 |

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

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

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

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

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

| Background characteristic | Weighted percent | | Number of women | | Number of men | |
|---|------------------|-------|-----------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | Women | Men | Weighted | Unweighted | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 842 | 837 | 745 | 767 |
| 20-24 | 17.7 | 15.9 | 1,050 | 1,066 | 842 | 893 |
| 25-29 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 940 | 978 | 859 | 860 |
| 30-34 | 15.0 | 13.3 | 886 | 908 | 704 | 751 |
| 35-39 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 846 | 821 | 798 | 788 |
| 40-44 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 768 | 756 | 729 | 694 |
| 45-49 | 9.9 | 11.9 | 588 | 553 | 634 | 586 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 48.0 | 50.3 | 2,842 | 3,199 | 2,673 | 3,092 |
| Rural | 52.0 | 49.7 | 3,077 | 2,720 | 2,638 | 2,247 |
| Chennai | | | | | | |
| Slum | 8.2 | 9.9 | 485 | 2,060 | 527 | 2,105 |
| Non-slum | 1.6 | 1.9 | 92 | 974 | 100 | 992 |
| | 6.6 | 8.0 | 393 | 1,086 | 427 | 1,113 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 21.7 | 9.3 | 1,284 | 1,181 | 493 | 429 |
| <5 years complete | 10.1 | 10.2 | 596 | 609 | 540 | 534 |
| 5-9 years complete | 36.3 | 41.2 | 2,150 | 2,248 | 2,188 | 2,255 |
| 10-11 years complete | 12.7 | 16.2 | 754 | 747 | 858 | 871 |
| 12 or more years complete | 19.2 | 23.2 | 1,135 | 1,134 | 1,232 | 1,250 |
| Literacy | | | | | | |
| Literate ¹ | 69.4 | 84.1 | 4,106 | 4,195 | 4,468 | 4,561 |
| Not literate | 30.6 | 15.8 | 1,810 | 1,721 | 842 | 774 |
| Not measured | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Media exposure | | | | | | |
| Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week | 27.5 | 67.8 | 1,627 | 1,726 | 3,603 | 3,640 |
| Watches television at least once a week | 81.4 | 83.9 | 4,820 | 4,944 | 4,453 | 4,575 |
| Listens to the radio at least once a week | 46.8 | 63.1 | 2,769 | 2,755 | 3,353 | 3,302 |
| Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month | 7.9 | 31.1 | 469 | 539 | 1,651 | 1,695 |
| Not regularly exposed to any media | 11.2 | 5.1 | 664 | 594 | 271 | 229 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 22.2 | 38.1 | 1,315 | 1,309 | 2,022 | 2,116 |
| Currently married | 70.6 | 60.8 | 4,179 | 4,183 | 3,229 | 3,154 |
| Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Widowed | 4.6 | 0.4 | 270 | 272 | 20 | 20 |
| Divorced/separated/deserted | 2.6 | 0.7 | 154 | 153 | 38 | 47 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 89.5 | 89.8 | 5,298 | 5,229 | 4,768 | 4,746 |
| Muslim | 4.0 | 3.8 | 238 | 245 | 202 | 214 |
| Christian | 6.4 | 6.3 | 377 | 435 | 334 | 365 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 14 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 23.1 | 22.7 | 1,365 | 1,489 | 1,206 | 1,344 |
| Scheduled tribe | 0.9 | 0.7 | 52 | 55 | 36 | 42 |
| Other backward class | 74.1 | 74.5 | 4,385 | 4,217 | 3,958 | 3,792 |
| Other | 1.9 | 2.1 | 115 | 155 | 110 | 159 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | |
| Employed at any time | 49.8 | 87.3 | 2,947 | 2,880 | 4,639 | 4,657 |
| In agricultural occupation | 21.6 | 23.8 | 1,278 | 1,066 | 1,266 | 1,031 |
| In non-agricultural occupation | 28.2 | 63.5 | 1,669 | 1,814 | 3,372 | 3,626 |
| Not employed | 50.2 | 12.6 | 2,970 | 3,037 | 671 | 681 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 9.2 | 8.1 | 547 | 449 | 430 | 339 |
| Second | 14.8 | 14.2 | 879 | 743 | 752 | 624 |
| Middle | 30.5 | 30.0 | 1,805 | 1,640 | 1,593 | 1,389 |
| Fourth | 24.8 | 27.4 | 1,469 | 1,641 | 1,455 | 1,659 |
| Highest | 20.6 | 20.3 | 1,220 | 1,446 | 1,081 | 1,328 |
| Total age 15-49 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 5,919 | 5,919 | 5,311 | 5,339 |
| Age 50-54 | na | 6.8 | na | na | 385 | 357 |
| Total age 15-54 | na | 100.0 | na | na | 5,696 | 5,696 |

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1 by residence, Tamil Nadu, and from NFHS-3 for Chennai by slum/non-slum residence, 2005-06

| Age | NFHS-3 | | | | | | NFHS-2 | | | NFHS-1 | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Residence | | | Chennai | | | Residence | | | Residence | | |
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Slum | Non-slum | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 15-19 | 0.054 | 0.058 | 0.056 | 0.063 | 0.036 | 0.042 | 0.071 | 0.090 | 0.083 | 0.063 | 0.099 | 0.087 |
| 20-24 | 0.131 | 0.171 | 0.151 | 0.164 | 0.131 | 0.137 | 0.172 | 0.199 | 0.189 | 0.188 | 0.212 | 0.203 |
| 25-29 | 0.102 | 0.115 | 0.109 | 0.098 | 0.095 | 0.095 | 0.122 | 0.120 | 0.121 | 0.149 | 0.121 | 0.132 |
| 30-34 | 0.041 | 0.029 | 0.034 | 0.019 | 0.044 | 0.040 | 0.042 | 0.026 | 0.032 | 0.051 | 0.051 | 0.051 |
| 35-39 | 0.010 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.007 | 0.006 | 0.011 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.017 | 0.020 | 0.019 |
| 40-44 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.004 |
| 45-49 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | (0.000) | (0.000) | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| TFR 15-44 | 1.70 | 1.90 | 1.80 | 1.72 | 1.56 | 1.60 | 2.11 | 2.23 | 2.19 | 2.36 | 2.54 | 2.48 |
| TFR 15-49 | 1.70 | 1.90 | 1.80 | 1.72 | 1.56 | 1.60 | 2.11 | 2.23 | 2.19 | 2.36 | 2.54 | 2.48 |
| CBR | 16.0 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 18.9 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 21.3 | 21.5 | 21.4 | 23.4 | 23.6 | 23.5 |

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-91 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, and 2003-05 for NFHS-3). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

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



Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

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

| Background characteristic | Total fertility rate | Percentage currently pregnant | Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years | Total wanted fertility rate |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 1.70 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.41 |
| Rural | 1.90 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 1.48 |
| Chennai | 1.60 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 1.44 |
| Slum | 1.72 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 1.54 |
| Non-slum | 1.56 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 1.41 |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | (2.40) | 1.3 | 3.0 | (1.87) |
| <5 years complete | (1.66) | 1.3 | 2.7 | (1.26) |
| 5-9 years complete | 2.05 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 1.63 |
| 10 or more years complete | 1.75 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 1.54 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Hindu | 1.78 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 1.42 |
| Muslim | * | 2.6 | 3.0 | * |
| Christian | (1.98) | 2.8 | 3.0 | (1.57) |
| Other | * | 0.0 | * | * |
| Caste/tribe | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 2.08 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 1.51 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | 4.5 | * | * |
| Other backward class | 1.68 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 1.39 |
| Other | * | 0.3 | (1.8) | * |
| Wealth index | | | | |
| Lowest | (2.44) | 2.0 | 2.8 | (1.68) |
| Second | 1.76 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 1.24 |
| Middle | 1.89 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 1.49 |
| Fourth | 1.77 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.55 |
| Highest | 1.42 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.24 |
| Total | 1.80 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 1.44 |

Note: Total includes cases with missing information on caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage who: | | Percentage who have begun childbearing | Number of women |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Have had a live birth | Are pregnant with first child | | |
| Age | | | | |
| 15 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 134 |
| 16 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 166 |
| 17 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 165 |
| 18 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 10.3 | 193 |
| 19 | 11.8 | 6.9 | 18.7 | 184 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 4.7 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 380 |
| Rural | 4.9 | 4.7 | 9.6 | 462 |
| Chennai | 5.2 | 0.7 | 5.9 | ns |
| Slum | 8.9 | 3.7 | 12.6 | ns |
| Non-slum | 4.3 | 0.0 | 4.3 | ns |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | * | * | * | 23 |
| <5 years complete | (2.8) | (3.3) | (6.2) | 40 |
| 5-9 years complete | 6.8 | 4.8 | 11.6 | 307 |
| 10 or more years complete | 3.2 | 1.4 | 4.6 | 472 |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Never married | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 734 |
| Currently married | 37.3 | 22.2 | 59.6 | 108 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | * | * | * | 0 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Hindu | 5.1 | 3.0 | 8.1 | 766 |
| Muslim | (2.2) | (0.0) | (2.2) | 21 |
| Christian | 1.0 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 55 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 3.7 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 213 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | * | * | 7 |
| Other backward class | 5.1 | 2.8 | 7.9 | 610 |
| Other | * | * | * | 12 |
| Wealth index | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 64 |
| Second | 6.3 | 5.6 | 11.9 | 141 |
| Middle | 4.7 | 3.3 | 7.9 | 280 |
| Fourth | 5.2 | 2.8 | 8.0 | 212 |
| Highest | 4.3 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 146 |
| Total | 4.8 | 2.9 | 7.7 | 842 |

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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



Table 14 Birth order

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

| Background characteristic | Birth order | | | | Total | Number of births |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | | |
| Mother's current age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (91.4) | (6.0) | (2.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 43 |
| 20-29 | 45.3 | 37.0 | 14.1 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 799 |
| 30-39 | 20.3 | 37.3 | 19.3 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 171 |
| 40-49 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 48.3 | 36.6 | 10.0 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 460 |
| Rural | 38.7 | 34.6 | 18.0 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 559 |
| Chennai | 51.8 | 38.5 | 8.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | ns |
| Slum | 45.3 | 42.5 | 9.5 | 2.8 | 100.0 | ns |
| Non-slum | 53.6 | 37.3 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | ns |
| Mother's education | | | | | | |
| No education | 32.5 | 31.4 | 20.8 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 146 |
| <5 years complete | 25.6 | 28.9 | 25.9 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 79 |
| 5-9 years complete | 39.5 | 37.0 | 16.1 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 451 |
| 10 or more years complete | 56.0 | 36.8 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 343 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 43.1 | 35.2 | 13.9 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 902 |
| Muslim | (46.7) | (33.0) | (18.1) | (2.3) | 100.0 | 49 |
| Christian | 38.0 | 41.8 | 18.3 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 66 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 40.9 | 32.4 | 14.9 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 292 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Other backward class | 44.0 | 36.0 | 14.9 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 692 |
| Other | (42.7) | (57.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 25 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 28.2 | 31.0 | 25.2 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 111 |
| Second | 30.7 | 34.8 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 149 |
| Middle | 43.7 | 31.7 | 17.3 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 335 |
| Fourth | 47.3 | 41.4 | 9.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 254 |
| Highest | 55.7 | 37.8 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 170 |
| Total | 43.0 | 35.5 | 14.4 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 1,019 |
| Births to ever-married women | | | | | | |
| NFHS-3 | 43.0 | 35.5 | 14.4 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 1,016 |
| NFHS-2 | 42.9 | 34.0 | 14.0 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 1,363 |
| NFHS-1 | 36.1 | 31.8 | 17.9 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 1,277 |

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on religion and caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 15 Birth intervals

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

| Background characteristic | Months since preceding birth | | | | | | Total | Number of non-first order births | Median number of months since preceding birth |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|---|
| | 7-17 | 18-23 | 24-35 | 36-47 | 48-59 | 60+ | | | |
| Mother's current age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 | * |
| 20-29 | 14.8 | 19.1 | 37.0 | 17.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 675 | 28.5 |
| 30-39 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 24.1 | 22.9 | 16.7 | 25.7 | 100.0 | 323 | 44.7 |
| 40-49 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 23 | * |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.5 | 16.5 | 30.4 | 20.0 | 8.2 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 434 | 31.7 |
| Rural | 11.7 | 13.6 | 34.0 | 18.8 | 10.2 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 589 | 31.2 |
| Chennai | 10.3 | 15.7 | 29.6 | 16.4 | 14.2 | 13.9 | 100.0 | ns | 33.8 |
| Slum | 10.3 | 17.2 | 34.5 | 17.8 | 13.8 | 6.3 | 100.0 | ns | 31.0 |
| Non-slum | 10.3 | 15.1 | 27.8 | 15.9 | 14.3 | 16.7 | 100.0 | ns | 34.6 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 10.4 | 15.9 | 31.2 | 17.7 | 8.9 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 212 | 32.3 |
| <5 years complete | 4.6 | 18.1 | 43.8 | 18.4 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 122 | 29.6 |
| 5-9 years complete | 14.9 | 14.5 | 32.6 | 19.1 | 7.8 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 451 | 30.9 |
| 10 or more years complete | 8.2 | 12.9 | 27.5 | 21.5 | 14.0 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 240 | 36.4 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 11.1 | 15.0 | 33.4 | 18.7 | 9.6 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 926 | 31.2 |
| Muslim | (7.4) | (15.9) | (24.9) | (24.7) | (1.9) | (25.2) | 100.0 | 38 | (37.2) |
| Christian | 15.7 | 11.9 | 22.9 | 25.6 | 10.3 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 60 | 34.6 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 13.3 | 14.2 | 37.8 | 16.7 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 294 | 29.5 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 | * |
| Other backward class | 10.8 | 15.4 | 30.4 | 20.6 | 9.3 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 702 | 32.0 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 19 | * |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.6 | 21.1 | 32.6 | 16.7 | 7.8 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 146 | 29.1 |
| Second | 11.3 | 15.9 | 27.6 | 24.8 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 177 | 33.7 |
| Middle | 12.3 | 14.6 | 40.6 | 16.5 | 7.2 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 352 | 29.2 |
| Fourth | 13.4 | 12.5 | 34.4 | 17.8 | 5.2 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 205 | 31.2 |
| Highest | 5.8 | 11.3 | 15.7 | 24.2 | 20.7 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 144 | 41.9 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-3 | 10.9 | 15.1 | 33.3 | 19.4 | 8.4 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 881 | 31.2 |
| 4-6 | 11.8 | 13.6 | 27.6 | 19.3 | 14.6 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 138 | 34.5 |
| 7+ | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 | * |
| Sex of preceding birth | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 10.7 | 15.0 | 30.7 | 22.5 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 488 | 33.0 |
| Female | 11.6 | 14.8 | 34.1 | 16.4 | 9.8 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 536 | 30.7 |
| Survival of preceding birth | | | | | | | | | |
| Living | 9.4 | 15.2 | 33.2 | 19.6 | 9.5 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 955 | 32.0 |
| Dead | 36.4 | 9.9 | 21.7 | 14.8 | 6.8 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 69 | 26.6 |
| Total | 11.2 | 14.9 | 32.5 | 19.3 | 9.3 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 1,024 | 31.4 |

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

| Desire for children | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Want another soon ² | 84.7 | 20.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 11.2 |
| Want another later ³ | 4.3 | 36.3 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 8.3 |
| Want another, undecided when | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.2 |
| Undecided | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.7 |
| Want no more | 6.0 | 27.4 | 24.0 | 16.6 | 30.1 | 35.6 | (48.2) | 22.5 |
| Sterilized ⁴ | 1.4 | 10.3 | 70.7 | 82.0 | 69.5 | 59.2 | (51.8) | 55.4 |
| Declared infecund | 2.9 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.6 | (0.0) | 1.6 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | (0.0) | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 321 | 820 | 1,778 | 870 | 281 | 72 | 36 | 4,179 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Want another soon ² | 81.8 | 24.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.1 | (0.0) | * | 12.7 |
| Want another later ³ | 9.1 | 38.7 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | (0.0) | * | 9.9 |
| Want another, undecided when | 3.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | * | 0.5 |
| Undecided | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | (0.0) | * | 0.5 |
| Want no more | 3.0 | 29.7 | 62.4 | 61.4 | 61.7 | (84.0) | * | 50.9 |
| Sterilized ⁵ | 1.5 | 4.9 | 33.3 | 35.7 | 37.0 | (16.0) | * | 25.4 |
| Declared infecund | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | * | 0.0 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | * | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 256 | 670 | 1,424 | 628 | 180 | 46 | 24 | 3,229 |

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

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

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

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

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | | Men | | | | |
|--|--|-------|--------|---------|--------------------|--|--------|--------|---------|--------------------|
| | Number of living children ¹ | | | | Total ² | Number of living children ¹ | | | | Total ² |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 15.2 | 84.2 | (96.6) | * | 35.4 | 9.6 | (83.7) | * | nc | 26.0 |
| 25-34 | 31.9 | 96.3 | 98.5 | 98.7 | 79.6 | 18.3 | 91.9 | 94.6 | * | 56.6 |
| 35-49 | 78.8 | 95.6 | 98.8 | 98.7 | 93.1 | 59.4 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 99.0 | 89.0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 40.1 | 95.2 | 99.1 | 99.7 | 76.0 | 35.5 | 97.2 | 95.0 | 97.2 | 72.8 |
| Rural | 34.9 | 94.1 | 98.3 | 98.1 | 79.7 | 33.3 | 94.4 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 79.7 |
| Chennai | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slum | 32.4 | 95.4 | 99.3 | (97.4) | 76.9 | 29.2 | 89.0 | 95.4 | (93.1) | 71.9 |
| Non-slum | 41.0 | 97.0 | 98.4 | (96.3) | 73.6 | 32.5 | 94.7 | 96.5 | * | 69.5 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 55.4 | 93.4 | 98.9 | 98.7 | 87.7 | 47.6 | 95.4 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 84.9 |
| <5 years complete | 57.3 | 95.5 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 86.7 | 44.6 | 94.5 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 82.6 |
| 5-9 years complete | 31.5 | 94.4 | 98.3 | 97.9 | 77.1 | 24.8 | 95.2 | 97.7 | 97.6 | 75.7 |
| 10 or more years complete | 32.1 | 95.7 | 98.3 | * | 65.4 | 38.2 | 97.1 | 95.1 | * | 70.3 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 37.6 | 95.0 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 78.0 | 35.8 | 95.8 | 97.3 | 99.0 | 76.4 |
| Muslim | (37.7) | 84.2 | (99.7) | (100.0) | 72.6 | * | 92.4 | * | * | 69.7 |
| Christian | 39.9 | 94.4 | 97.8 | (100.0) | 80.9 | (25.9) | 96.8 | (98.6) | * | 79.7 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 29.9 | 92.7 | 98.2 | 98.8 | 77.1 | 36.2 | 91.2 | 97.4 | 99.9 | 77.1 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | * | * | * | (80.5) | * | * | * | * | (76.0) |
| Other backward class | 39.1 | 94.9 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 78.3 | 33.5 | 96.7 | 97.8 | 98.4 | 76.4 |
| Other | (64.7) | 100.0 | * | * | 74.1 | (54.3) | (99.1) | * | * | 65.0 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (45.0) | 93.0 | 95.6 | 98.4 | 81.4 | (43.5) | 95.2 | 94.5 | (100.0) | 81.4 |
| Second | 46.3 | 92.8 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 40.3 | 92.6 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 83.2 |
| Middle | 30.9 | 94.6 | 98.5 | 97.7 | 79.2 | 29.2 | 93.9 | 99.1 | 99.9 | 76.8 |
| Fourth | 31.8 | 95.5 | 99.4 | 99.5 | 76.5 | 31.0 | 97.8 | 96.6 | (93.1) | 74.9 |
| Highest | 43.4 | 95.1 | 99.3 | (99.7) | 73.7 | 39.2 | 97.5 | 91.0 | * | 70.1 |
| Number of living sons³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 31.9 | 90.0 | 95.2 | (100.0) | 49.2 | 34.3 | 92.4 | 84.8 | * | 47.4 |
| 1 | 46.9 | 95.9 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 40.7 | 96.8 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 84.3 |
| 2 | na | 96.3 | 98.6 | 96.9 | 97.2 | na | 98.4 | 99.0 | 99.9 | 98.8 |
| 3 | na | na | 100.0 | 98.4 | 99.2 | na | na | 100.0 | (99.8) | 99.9 |
| 4+ | na | na | na | (100.0) | (100.0) | na | na | na | (93.2) | (93.2) |
| Total | 37.7 | 94.6 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 78.0 | 34.6 | 95.8 | 97.1 | 99.1 | 76.3 |
| NFHS-2 (1998-99) | 25.1 | 85.8 | 93.8 | 88.7 | 68.9 | na | na | na | na | na |
| NFHS-1 (1992-93) | 23.7 | 79.3 | 91.9 | 90.8 | 66.7 | na | na | na | na | na |

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

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Includes women and men with no children, who are not shown separately.

³ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18 Ideal number of children

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

| Ideal number of children | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | | | | Ever-married respondents | | |
|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | Total | NFHS-3 (2005-06) | NFHS-2 (1998-99) | NFHS-1 (1992-93) |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | (2.8) | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 1 | 24.1 | 19.4 | 8.1 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 13.6 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 9.3 |
| 2 | 72.3 | 75.7 | 85.5 | 82.1 | 78.8 | 58.5 | (56.1) | 78.7 | 80.9 | 76.0 | 75.2 |
| 3 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 27.1 | (27.3) | 4.9 | 6.1 | 9.2 | 10.6 |
| 4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 12.3 | (11.0) | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| 5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 | (0.0) | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 6+ | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 | (2.8) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Non-numeric responses | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 1.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 1,691 | 941 | 1,908 | 959 | 304 | 77 | 40 | 5,919 | 4,603 | 4,676 | 3,948 |
| Mean ideal number of children for²: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All women | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | (2.6) | 1.9 | na | na | na |
| Number | 1,684 | 940 | 1,908 | 958 | 302 | 77 | 40 | 5,909 | na | na | na |
| Ever-married women | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | (2.6) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Number | 380 | 936 | 1,907 | 957 | 302 | 77 | 40 | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,526 | 3,877 |
| Currently married women | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | (2.5) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Number | 321 | 819 | 1,778 | 870 | 280 | 72 | 36 | 4,176 | 4,176 | 4,113 | 3,577 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | (2.5) | * | 1.6 | 1.2 | na | na |
| 1 | 22.7 | 16.2 | 12.2 | 5.6 | 5.0 | (2.5) | * | 16.1 | 11.7 | na | na |
| 2 | 72.2 | 79.6 | 78.5 | 74.0 | 66.3 | (61.4) | * | 74.7 | 76.4 | na | na |
| 3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 6.7 | 14.2 | 12.3 | (26.0) | * | 5.6 | 7.8 | na | na |
| 4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 9.0 | (5.1) | * | 1.4 | 2.1 | na | na |
| 5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | (0.0) | * | 0.2 | 0.3 | na | na |
| 6+ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.5 | (0.0) | * | 0.3 | 0.4 | na | na |
| Non-numeric responses | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | (2.5) | * | 0.2 | 0.1 | na | na |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | na | na |
| Number | 2,293 | 682 | 1,445 | 636 | 185 | 46 | 24 | 5,311 | 3,288 | na | na |
| Mean ideal number of children for²: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All men | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | (2.3) | * | 1.9 | na | na | na |
| Number | 2,286 | 682 | 1,444 | 636 | 184 | 45 | 24 | 5,300 | na | na | na |
| Ever-married men | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | (2.3) | * | 2.0 | 2.0 | na | na |
| Number | 270 | 682 | 1,444 | 636 | 184 | 45 | 24 | 3,284 | 3,284 | na | na |
| Currently married men | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | (2.3) | * | 2.0 | 2.0 | na | na |
| Number | 256 | 670 | 1,423 | 628 | 179 | 45 | 24 | 3,225 | 3,225 | na | na |

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy for women or wife's current pregnancy for men.

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

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

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Number of women | Men | | | | Number of men |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| | Percentage who want more sons than daughters | Percentage who want more daughters than sons | Percentage who want at least one son | Percentage who want at least one daughter | | Percentage who want more sons than daughters | Percentage who want more daughters than sons | Percentage who want at least one son | Percentage who want at least one daughter | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 51.6 | 53.6 | 838 | 6.9 | 1.4 | 50.0 | 45.1 | 741 |
| 20-29 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 56.3 | 56.2 | 1,989 | 7.0 | 1.1 | 50.0 | 46.3 | 1,698 |
| 30-39 | 8.0 | 2.6 | 66.6 | 64.3 | 1,731 | 6.7 | 2.2 | 55.1 | 53.3 | 1,500 |
| 40-49 | 6.8 | 3.2 | 67.7 | 66.8 | 1,351 | 10.9 | 2.4 | 58.5 | 54.7 | 1,358 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.6 | 3.7 | 59.6 | 60.2 | 2,836 | 6.9 | 2.4 | 49.4 | 47.1 | 2,670 |
| Rural | 6.7 | 2.5 | 62.7 | 61.0 | 3,073 | 9.0 | 1.2 | 57.9 | 53.5 | 2,627 |
| Chennai | 6.6 | 6.8 | 58.6 | 60.6 | ns | 7.7 | 2.6 | 46.9 | 44.3 | ns |
| Slum | 5.3 | 7.5 | 61.0 | 65.0 | ns | 8.8 | 3.9 | 54.0 | 51.4 | ns |
| Non-slum | 6.9 | 6.6 | 58.0 | 59.6 | ns | 7.5 | 2.3 | 45.2 | 42.6 | ns |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 8.2 | 2.7 | 72.2 | 69.9 | 1,279 | 12.9 | 1.6 | 62.5 | 57.7 | 491 |
| <5 years complete | 9.3 | 1.4 | 66.8 | 63.2 | 596 | 11.5 | 0.9 | 63.7 | 59.3 | 539 |
| 5-9 years complete | 5.8 | 3.0 | 62.0 | 61.5 | 2,148 | 9.0 | 1.6 | 57.1 | 52.9 | 2,183 |
| 10 or more years complete | 2.9 | 4.0 | 51.2 | 52.5 | 1,885 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 45.3 | 43.4 | 2,084 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 3.3 | 4.6 | 44.9 | 46.4 | 1,309 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 48.1 | 43.5 | 2,015 |
| Currently married | 6.4 | 2.7 | 66.3 | 65.3 | 4,176 | 8.6 | 2.1 | 57.1 | 54.4 | 3,223 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | 6.8 | 2.5 | 61.9 | 58.4 | 424 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 51.3 | 53.0 | 58 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 5.7 | 3.1 | 61.2 | 60.6 | 5,289 | 8.1 | 1.7 | 54.1 | 50.5 | 4,755 |
| Muslim | 7.4 | 3.0 | 64.5 | 62.0 | 238 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 53.0 | 50.5 | 201 |
| Christian | 4.4 | 3.1 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 377 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 48.2 | 47.2 | 334 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 8.0 | 3.2 | 63.7 | 62.4 | 1,361 | 10.7 | 1.0 | 64.1 | 59.3 | 1,202 |
| Scheduled tribe | 8.3 | 4.4 | 79.0 | 77.2 | 52 | (7.5) | (0.0) | (55.4) | (55.4) | 36 |
| Other backward class | 5.1 | 3.0 | 60.6 | 60.1 | 4,380 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 50.6 | 47.6 | 3,948 |
| Other | 1.6 | 5.2 | 47.7 | 51.3 | 113 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 47.2 | 44.2 | 110 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 7.6 | 3.2 | 67.1 | 65.2 | 547 | 9.6 | 0.8 | 67.2 | 63.4 | 428 |
| Second | 8.5 | 2.5 | 63.4 | 60.3 | 876 | 11.7 | 1.0 | 58.3 | 53.1 | 752 |
| Middle | 5.3 | 2.6 | 63.1 | 62.8 | 1,802 | 8.8 | 1.3 | 59.0 | 55.4 | 1,584 |
| Fourth | 4.9 | 3.3 | 60.3 | 60.5 | 1,466 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 48.6 | 45.0 | 1,453 |
| Highest | 4.5 | 3.9 | 55.5 | 55.9 | 1,217 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 44.0 | 42.7 | 1,080 |
| Total | 5.7 | 3.1 | 61.2 | 60.6 | 5,909 | 7.9 | 1.8 | 53.6 | 50.3 | 5,297 |
| Ever-married women | | | | | | | | | | |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | 6.4 | 2.7 | 65.9 | 64.7 | 4,600 | na | na | na | na | na |
| NFHS-2 (1998-99) | 9.6 | 1.9 | 66.3 | 63.9 | 4,526 | na | na | na | na | na |
| NFHS-1 (1992-93) | 11.5 | 2.0 | 73.3 | 70.6 | 3,875 | na | na | na | na | na |

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

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

| Method | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | All women | Currently married women | Never married women | All men | Currently married men | Never married men |
| URBAN | | | | | | |
| Any method | 99.5 | 99.9 | 98.4 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.5 |
| Any modern method | 99.5 | 99.9 | 98.4 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.5 |
| Female sterilization | 99.3 | 99.8 | 97.9 | 98.5 | 99.6 | 96.9 |
| Male sterilization | 80.6 | 85.5 | 65.9 | 94.9 | 97.5 | 91.1 |
| Pill | 79.7 | 86.2 | 62.7 | 77.6 | 82.6 | 70.3 |
| IUD | 82.5 | 90.7 | 57.5 | 65.3 | 75.1 | 51.1 |
| Injectables | 53.6 | 57.5 | 44.3 | 56.4 | 60.8 | 50.5 |
| Condom/Nirodh | 77.5 | 81.3 | 69.5 | 98.4 | 98.7 | 97.9 |
| Female condom | 7.3 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 16.5 | 17.8 | 15.0 |
| Emergency contraception | 6.9 | 8.5 | 3.9 | 24.1 | 30.3 | 14.7 |
| Other modern method | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pill, IUD, and condom ¹ | 66.6 | 75.3 | 43.4 | 61.5 | 71.5 | 47.1 |
| Any traditional method | 28.7 | 36.3 | 10.5 | 40.5 | 53.4 | 21.8 |
| Rhythm | 25.4 | 31.9 | 10.2 | 34.1 | 46.7 | 15.8 |
| Withdrawal | 11.3 | 15.0 | 1.6 | 24.8 | 33.0 | 13.3 |
| Folk method | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 5.2 |
| Number of respondents age 15-49 | 2,842 | 1,944 | 696 | 2,673 | 1,570 | 1,072 |
| RURAL | | | | | | |
| Any method | 99.5 | 99.9 | 97.6 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.6 |
| Any modern method | 99.5 | 99.9 | 97.6 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.6 |
| Female sterilization | 99.4 | 99.9 | 97.4 | 98.7 | 99.3 | 97.7 |
| Male sterilization | 70.7 | 74.7 | 56.0 | 93.6 | 95.5 | 90.5 |
| Pill | 68.9 | 72.8 | 56.0 | 72.3 | 76.2 | 65.7 |
| IUD | 73.4 | 79.0 | 54.2 | 52.9 | 59.4 | 41.9 |
| Injectables | 47.7 | 51.2 | 37.0 | 48.2 | 50.9 | 44.6 |
| Condom/Nirodh | 63.7 | 65.7 | 60.4 | 95.8 | 95.2 | 97.2 |
| Female condom | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 10.7 | 9.1 | 13.6 |
| Emergency contraception | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 16.2 | 18.3 | 12.6 |
| Other modern method | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Pill, IUD, and condom ¹ | 51.8 | 57.0 | 34.9 | 50.2 | 56.1 | 40.1 |
| Any traditional method | 23.3 | 27.9 | 8.9 | 34.0 | 43.2 | 18.0 |
| Rhythm | 17.3 | 20.8 | 6.2 | 28.0 | 36.0 | 14.2 |
| Withdrawal | 9.4 | 11.9 | 1.5 | 19.3 | 24.8 | 9.9 |
| Folk method | 4.3 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 4.9 |
| Number of respondents age 15-49 | 3,077 | 2,236 | 620 | 2,638 | 1,659 | 951 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | |
| Any method | 99.5 | 99.9 | 98.0 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.6 |
| Any modern method | 99.5 | 99.9 | 98.0 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.6 |
| Female sterilization | 99.4 | 99.9 | 97.7 | 98.6 | 99.4 | 97.2 |
| Male sterilization | 75.4 | 79.8 | 61.2 | 94.3 | 96.5 | 90.8 |
| Pill | 74.1 | 79.0 | 59.5 | 75.0 | 79.3 | 68.1 |
| IUD | 77.8 | 84.4 | 56.0 | 59.1 | 67.0 | 46.7 |
| Injectables | 50.5 | 54.1 | 40.9 | 52.3 | 55.7 | 47.7 |
| Condom/Nirodh | 70.3 | 73.0 | 65.2 | 97.1 | 96.9 | 97.5 |
| Female condom | 5.9 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 14.3 |
| Emergency contraception | 5.5 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 20.2 | 24.2 | 13.7 |
| Other modern method | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Pill, IUD, and condom ¹ | 58.9 | 65.5 | 39.3 | 55.9 | 63.6 | 43.8 |
| Any traditional method | 25.9 | 31.8 | 9.8 | 37.3 | 48.2 | 20.0 |
| Rhythm | 21.2 | 25.9 | 8.3 | 31.1 | 41.2 | 15.0 |
| Withdrawal | 10.3 | 13.3 | 1.5 | 22.1 | 28.8 | 11.7 |
| Folk method | 2.8 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| Number of respondents age 15-49 | 5,919 | 4,179 | 1,316 | 5,311 | 3,229 | 2,023 |

¹ All three methods.

| Background characteristic | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|-----|-------------|----------------|------------------------|--------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| | Any method | Any modern method | | | | | Condom/ Nirodh | Any traditional method | Rhythm | | With-drawal | Not currently using | Total | | |
| | | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD | Injectables | | | Rhythm | With-drawal | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 108 |
| 20-24 | 29.0 | 27.2 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 71.0 | 100.0 | 614 |
| 25-29 | 61.9 | 60.8 | 53.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 38.1 | 100.0 | 796 |
| 30-39 | 73.1 | 71.7 | 67.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 1,555 |
| 40-49 | 68.2 | 66.6 | 63.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 31.8 | 100.0 | 1,106 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 60.8 | 59.2 | 51.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 39.2 | 100.0 | 1,944 |
| Rural | 62.0 | 60.7 | 57.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 38.0 | 100.0 | 2,236 |
| Chennai | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slum | 68.4 | 67.1 | 55.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 31.6 | 100.0 | ns |
| Non-slum | 72.3 | 70.0 | 64.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 27.7 | 100.0 | ns |
| | 67.5 | 66.4 | 53.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 32.5 | 100.0 | ns |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 67.9 | 67.3 | 66.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 32.1 | 100.0 | 1,065 |
| <5 years complete | 69.1 | 68.2 | 64.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 30.9 | 100.0 | 472 |
| 5-9 years complete | 60.3 | 59.3 | 55.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 1,597 |
| 10 or more years complete | 53.1 | 49.9 | 39.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 46.9 | 100.0 | 1,045 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 56.5 | 54.7 | 49.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 43.5 | 100.0 | 2,157 |
| Employed for cash | 66.2 | 65.2 | 60.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 33.8 | 100.0 | 1,818 |
| Employed not for cash | 70.5 | 69.7 | 65.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 204 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 61.5 | 60.2 | 55.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 3,741 |
| Muslim | 57.0 | 54.5 | 46.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 43.0 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Christian | 64.1 | 61.3 | 55.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 35.9 | 100.0 | 258 |

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

| Background characteristic | Modern method | | | | | Any traditional method | | | Not currently using | | Number of women | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------|--------|-----------------|------------|
| | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD | Injectables | Condom/Nirodh | Any traditional method | Rhythm | | Withdrawal |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 60.4 | 59.5 | 56.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Scheduled tribe | (70.5) | (70.5) | (70.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 |
| Other backward class | 61.6 | 60.1 | 54.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| Other | 61.8 | 57.3 | 41.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 56.8 | 56.8 | 56.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Second | 64.0 | 63.5 | 61.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Middle | 60.8 | 60.3 | 58.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Fourth | 61.6 | 59.3 | 54.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| Highest | 62.4 | 59.5 | 46.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No children | 2.4 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 child | 26.8 | 24.2 | 10.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| 1 son | 27.6 | 25.3 | 12.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| No sons | 25.8 | 22.8 | 7.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| 2 children | 78.0 | 76.4 | 72.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| 1 or more sons | 79.5 | 78.0 | 74.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| No sons | 71.4 | 69.7 | 64.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3 children | 85.0 | 84.5 | 82.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 1 or more sons | 86.8 | 86.3 | 84.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| No sons | 71.1 | 71.1 | 69.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 4+ children | 69.6 | 68.2 | 66.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 1 or more sons | 69.7 | 68.4 | 66.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| No sons | (69.2) | (65.3) | (61.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.9) | (3.9) | (3.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 |
| Total | 61.4 | 60.0 | 55.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| NFHS-2 (1998-99) | 52.1 | 50.3 | 45.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 2.5 | na | 1.5 | na | 1.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| NFHS-1 (1992-93) | 49.8 | 45.2 | 37.6 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 | na | 2.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
na = Not available
ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

| Background characteristic | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | Number of men |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------|
| | Any method | Any modern method | | | | | Condom/Nirodh | Other modern method | Any traditional method | Traditional method | | Not currently using | Total | |
| | | Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD | Injectables | | | | Rhythm | Withdrawal | | | |
| Type of sexual partner | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Currently married | 46.0 | 44.6 | 39.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 54.0 | 100.0 | 3,229 |
| Wife | 46.4 | 44.9 | 39.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 53.6 | 100.0 | 3,050 |
| Other | 39.7 | 39.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 60.3 | 100.0 | 179 |
| Not currently married | 52.0 | 51.2 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 41.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 48.0 | 100.0 | 48 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 44.2 | 42.4 | 34.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 55.8 | 100.0 | 1,594 |
| Rural | 47.9 | 46.9 | 43.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 52.1 | 100.0 | 1,684 |
| Chennai | 31.4 | 30.5 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 68.6 | 100.0 | ns |
| Slum | 28.4 | 27.9 | 18.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 71.6 | 100.0 | ns |
| Non-slum | 32.1 | 31.2 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 67.9 | 100.0 | ns |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 49.5 | 49.0 | 47.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 50.5 | 100.0 | 446 |
| <5 years complete | 52.3 | 50.6 | 48.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 47.7 | 100.0 | 456 |
| 5-9 years complete | 44.5 | 43.7 | 39.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 55.5 | 100.0 | 1,395 |
| 10 or more years complete | 43.9 | 41.5 | 30.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 56.1 | 100.0 | 980 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 7 |
| 20-24 | 19.7 | 16.2 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 80.3 | 100.0 | 139 |
| 25-29 | 25.6 | 25.5 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 74.4 | 100.0 | 446 |
| 30-34 | 43.0 | 42.2 | 33.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 57.0 | 100.0 | 589 |
| 35-39 | 51.7 | 49.0 | 44.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 48.3 | 100.0 | 766 |
| 40-44 | 54.7 | 54.0 | 49.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 45.3 | 100.0 | 712 |
| 45-49 | 53.3 | 51.9 | 49.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 46.7 | 100.0 | 618 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 55.6 | 54.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 44.4 | 100.0 | 34 |
| Currently married | 46.0 | 44.6 | 39.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 54.0 | 100.0 | 3,229 |
| Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 14 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 46.6 | 45.3 | 39.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 2,969 |
| Muslim | 46.3 | 44.5 | 40.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 53.7 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Christian | 37.9 | 37.0 | 31.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 62.1 | 100.0 | 186 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 44.2 | 42.5 | 38.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 55.8 | 100.0 | 764 |
| Scheduled tribe | (53.6) | (53.6) | (53.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (46.4) | 100.0 | 25 |
| Other backward class | 47.0 | 45.8 | 40.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 53.0 | 100.0 | 2,424 |
| Other | 33.8 | 26.9 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 66.2 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 42.0 | 42.0 | 40.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 58.0 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Second | 47.2 | 45.8 | 43.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 52.8 | 100.0 | 488 |
| Middle | 47.6 | 46.5 | 43.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 52.4 | 100.0 | 981 |
| Fourth | 46.6 | 45.4 | 38.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 838 |
| Highest | 44.3 | 41.8 | 30.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 55.7 | 100.0 | 673 |
| Total age 15-49 | 46.1 | 44.7 | 39.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 53.9 | 100.0 | 3,277 |
| Age 50-54 | 50.5 | 46.6 | 43.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 49.5 | 100.0 | 373 |
| Total age 15-54 | 46.6 | 44.9 | 39.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 3,650 |

Note: Total includes men belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.
ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand condoms

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

| Background characteristic | Women | | Men | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand | Number of condom users | Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand | Number of condom users |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | 4 | * | 0 |
| 20-24 | * | 7 | * | 7 |
| 25-29 | * | 12 | (1.0) | 20 |
| 30-39 | * | 22 | 6.6 | 50 |
| 40-49 | * | 2 | (9.2) | 25 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | (8.9) | 28 | 8.6 | 69 |
| Rural | * | 19 | (3.4) | 34 |
| Chennai | (5.9) | ns | 8.4 | ns |
| Slum | * | ns | (14.3) | ns |
| Non-slum | * | ns | (7.3) | ns |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | nc | 0 | * | 3 |
| < 5 years complete | * | 5 | * | 6 |
| 5-9 years complete | * | 15 | (5.7) | 34 |
| 10 or more years complete | (1.3) | 27 | 8.7 | 58 |
| Wealth index | | | | |
| Lowest | * | 1 | * | 3 |
| Second | * | 2 | * | 7 |
| Middle | * | 10 | * | 21 |
| Fourth | * | 9 | (12.3) | 23 |
| Highest | (0.0) | 25 | 5.6 | 48 |
| Total | 5.3 | 48 | 6.9 | 103 |

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

| Table 24. Source of modern contraceptive methods | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Tamil Nadu, 2005-06 | | | | |
| Most recent source of method | Female sterilization | IUD | Condom/Nirodh | All modern methods ¹ |
| URBAN | | | | |
| Public medical sector | 72.9 | 28.7 | 7.1 | 67.0 |
| Government/municipal hospital | 70.5 | 21.7 | 6.5 | 64.5 |
| Government dispensary | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| CHC/rural hospital/PHC | 1.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Sub-centre/ANM/camp | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Other public medical sector | 0.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| NGO or trust hospital/clinic | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Private medical sector | 25.7 | 70.6 | 78.3 | 30.8 |
| Private hospital | 25.3 | 61.4 | 0.5 | 25.5 |
| Private doctor/clinic | 0.4 | 9.2 | 3.7 | 1.0 |
| Pharmacy/drugstore | 0.0 | 0.0 | 69.3 | 3.9 |
| Other private medical sector | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.3 |
| Other source | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 0.8 |
| Shop | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.2 |
| Spouse | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 0.6 |
| Friend/relative | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of users | 1,092 | 61 | 66 | 1,236 |
| RURAL | | | | |
| Public medical sector | 80.3 | * | (23.1) | 78.3 |
| Government/municipal hospital | 77.6 | * | (7.7) | 74.7 |
| Government dispensary | 0.0 | * | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| CHC/rural hospital/PHC | 2.3 | * | (11.5) | 2.9 |
| Sub-centre/ANM/camp | 0.2 | * | (3.8) | 0.5 |
| Other public medical sector | 0.2 | * | (0.0) | 0.2 |
| NGO or trust hospital/clinic | 2.4 | * | (0.0) | 2.4 |
| Private medical sector | 17.2 | * | (65.4) | 18.8 |
| Private hospital | 16.9 | * | (0.0) | 16.9 |
| Private doctor/clinic | 0.2 | * | (0.0) | 0.5 |
| Pharmacy/drugstore | 0.0 | * | (61.5) | 1.2 |
| Other private medical sector | 0.0 | * | (3.8) | 0.2 |
| Other source | 0.0 | * | (11.5) | 0.2 |
| Shop | 0.0 | * | (3.8) | 0.1 |
| Spouse | 0.0 | * | (3.8) | 0.1 |
| Friend/relative | 0.0 | * | (3.8) | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.1 | * | (0.0) | 0.2 |
| Missing | 0.0 | * | (0.0) | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of users | 1,396 | 27 | 29 | 1,466 |

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

| Most recent source of method | Female sterilization | IUD | Condom/ Nirodh | All modern methods ¹ |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| TOTAL | | | | |
| Public medical sector | 77.1 | 32.7 | 12.0 | 73.1 |
| Government/municipal hospital | 74.5 | 18.9 | 6.9 | 70.0 |
| Government dispensary | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| CHC/rural hospital/PHC | 1.9 | 8.8 | 3.6 | 2.2 |
| Sub-centre/ANM/camp | 0.3 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| Other public medical sector | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| NGO or trust hospital/clinic | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.9 |
| Private medical sector | 20.9 | 65.5 | 74.3 | 24.3 |
| Private hospital | 20.6 | 54.0 | 0.4 | 20.9 |
| Private doctor/clinic | 0.3 | 11.5 | 2.5 | 0.8 |
| Pharmacy/drugstore | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.9 | 2.5 |
| Other private medical sector | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.2 |
| Other source | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 0.5 |
| Shop | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.1 |
| Spouse | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 0.3 |
| Friend/relative | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of users | 2,488 | 88 | 96 | 2,702 |

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status.

CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes users of male sterilization, pills, and injectables, who are not shown separately.

Table 25 Informed choice

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

| Method/source | Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used | Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects | Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used | Number of women |
|---|--|---|---|-----------------|
| Method | | | | |
| Female sterilization ¹ | 61.5 | 56.8 | 49.1 | 624 |
| Pill | * | * | * | 10 |
| IUD | 76.2 | 69.9 | 57.1 | 67 |
| Initial source of method² | | | | |
| Public medical sector | 62.8 | 59.3 | 48.7 | 465 |
| Private medical sector | 62.2 | 54.5 | 52.4 | 228 |
| Total | 62.9 | 58.0 | 50.2 | 701 |

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

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

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey.

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

| Method | Method failure | Desire to become pregnant | Side effects/ health concerns | Infrequent sex/ husband away | Other reason | Total | Switched to another method ¹ |
|---|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------|---|
| Female sterilization | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| IUD | 1.6 | 5.2 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 22.4 | 4.4 |
| Condom/Nirodh | 5.0 | 13.0 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 15.9 | 47.0 | 6.6 |
| All modern spacing methods ² | 3.1 | 8.2 | 15.2 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 41.4 | 6.0 |
| All spacing methods ³ | 3.0 | 9.5 | 13.0 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 41.5 | 7.1 |
| All methods | 1.2 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 15.8 | 2.7 |

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

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

² Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately.

³ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.

Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of men who agree | | | | Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy: | | | | Number of men |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|------------------|---|------------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| | Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it | Women who use contraception may become promiscuous | A woman who is breast-feeding cannot become pregnant | Most of the time | Some-times | Not at all | Don't know/unsure ¹ | Total | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 17.8 | 7.1 | 16.7 | 54.6 | 9.6 | 1.8 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 745 |
| 20-24 | 22.8 | 11.2 | 32.9 | 70.7 | 12.8 | 1.7 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 842 |
| 25-29 | 27.5 | 11.3 | 43.2 | 71.6 | 12.3 | 2.1 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 859 |
| 30-39 | 29.0 | 10.6 | 58.8 | 68.6 | 15.2 | 1.9 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 1,502 |
| 40-49 | 29.5 | 10.4 | 65.2 | 64.3 | 13.3 | 1.7 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 1,363 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 22.6 | 8.7 | 46.9 | 70.4 | 13.2 | 1.7 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 2,673 |
| Rural | 30.1 | 11.9 | 49.0 | 62.3 | 13.0 | 2.0 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 2,638 |
| Chennai | 26.5 | 15.5 | 41.0 | 66.4 | 17.0 | 2.2 | 14.3 | 100.0 | ns |
| Slum | 30.4 | 15.5 | 40.2 | 57.3 | 15.7 | 3.0 | 24.0 | 100.0 | ns |
| Non-slum | 25.6 | 15.5 | 41.2 | 68.6 | 17.3 | 2.1 | 12.0 | 100.0 | ns |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 30.2 | 11.0 | 51.5 | 46.8 | 13.0 | 4.6 | 35.6 | 100.0 | 493 |
| <5 years complete | 40.5 | 15.2 | 62.6 | 59.7 | 15.6 | 2.3 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 540 |
| 5-9 years complete | 29.8 | 9.5 | 46.0 | 63.1 | 14.1 | 1.8 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 2,188 |
| 10 or more years complete | 18.1 | 9.6 | 45.2 | 76.0 | 11.4 | 1.1 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 2,090 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 27.0 | 10.4 | 47.9 | 66.2 | 12.9 | 1.7 | 19.2 | 100.0 | 4,768 |
| Muslim | 20.1 | 5.5 | 47.2 | 68.7 | 15.7 | 0.9 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 202 |
| Christian | 20.7 | 10.3 | 47.5 | 65.9 | 14.5 | 4.1 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 334 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 29.4 | 13.2 | 50.2 | 64.2 | 13.2 | 2.2 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 1,206 |
| Scheduled tribe | (28.7) | (6.4) | (68.6) | (43.5) | (14.3) | (4.3) | (37.9) | 100.0 | 36 |
| Other backward class | 25.3 | 9.5 | 46.9 | 66.9 | 13.1 | 1.8 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 3,958 |
| Other | 29.9 | 8.2 | 51.6 | 78.1 | 12.0 | 0.3 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 110 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 35.9 | 10.7 | 52.8 | 53.5 | 14.2 | 2.6 | 29.7 | 100.0 | 430 |
| Second | 32.0 | 12.0 | 51.0 | 58.5 | 15.4 | 2.5 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 752 |
| Middle | 32.4 | 12.7 | 47.0 | 61.3 | 13.7 | 2.5 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 1,593 |
| Fourth | 19.3 | 6.8 | 44.5 | 71.3 | 11.6 | 1.3 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 1,455 |
| Highest | 19.1 | 10.0 | 49.7 | 77.6 | 12.2 | 0.8 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 1,081 |
| Total age 15-49 | 26.3 | 10.3 | 47.9 | 66.3 | 13.1 | 1.8 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 5,311 |
| Age 50-54 | 35.4 | 12.3 | 68.7 | 60.2 | 13.2 | 1.7 | 24.9 | 100.0 | 385 |
| Total age 15-54 | 26.9 | 10.4 | 49.3 | 65.9 | 13.1 | 1.8 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 5,696 |

Note: Total includes men belonging to other religions and men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes missing values and those who had never heard of condoms.

Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women

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

| Background characteristic | Unmet need for family planning ¹ | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) ² | | | Total demand for family planning ³ | | | Percentage of demand satisfied | Number of women |
|---------------------------|---|--------------|-------|---|--------------|--------|---|--------------|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 25.5 | 0.1 | 25.5 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 29.7 | 1.3 | 31.0 | 17.7 | 108 |
| 20-24 | 15.6 | 6.5 | 22.1 | 5.8 | 23.2 | 29.0 | 21.5 | 29.7 | 51.1 | 56.7 | 614 |
| 25-29 | 3.9 | 8.3 | 12.2 | 3.5 | 58.4 | 61.9 | 7.5 | 66.6 | 74.1 | 83.5 | 796 |
| 30-34 | 1.2 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 70.6 | 72.0 | 2.7 | 76.3 | 79.0 | 91.2 | 800 |
| 35-39 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 73.1 | 74.1 | 1.3 | 76.9 | 78.3 | 94.7 | 754 |
| 40-44 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 67.5 | 67.5 | 0.0 | 68.7 | 68.7 | 98.3 | 640 |
| 45-49 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 69.3 | 69.3 | 0.0 | 69.6 | 69.6 | 99.5 | 467 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.3 | 4.1 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 57.8 | 60.8 | 7.3 | 61.9 | 69.2 | 87.9 | 1,944 |
| Rural | 3.7 | 4.9 | 8.7 | 1.3 | 60.7 | 62.0 | 5.1 | 65.6 | 70.6 | 87.8 | 2,236 |
| Chennai | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slum | 4.4 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 63.4 | 68.4 | 9.5 | 65.6 | 75.0 | 91.2 | ns |
| Non-slum | 4.0 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 67.7 | 72.3 | 8.5 | 70.3 | 78.8 | 91.8 | ns |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.5 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 67.7 | 67.9 | 1.7 | 70.9 | 72.6 | 93.5 | 1,065 |
| <5 years complete | 1.3 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 68.8 | 69.1 | 1.7 | 74.2 | 75.8 | 91.1 | 472 |
| 5-9 years complete | 4.4 | 4.9 | 9.3 | 1.8 | 58.5 | 60.3 | 6.3 | 63.3 | 69.6 | 86.6 | 1,597 |
| 10 or more years complete | 7.1 | 5.0 | 12.1 | 5.3 | 47.9 | 53.1 | 12.3 | 52.9 | 65.2 | 81.5 | 1,045 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 4.0 | 4.6 | 8.6 | 1.9 | 59.6 | 61.5 | 5.9 | 64.2 | 70.1 | 87.8 | 3,741 |
| Muslim | 7.2 | 3.0 | 10.2 | 4.6 | 52.5 | 57.0 | 11.8 | 55.5 | 67.3 | 84.8 | 176 |
| Christian | 2.2 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 61.4 | 64.1 | 4.8 | 65.9 | 70.8 | 90.5 | 258 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 5.8 | 4.6 | 10.4 | 1.7 | 58.7 | 60.4 | 7.5 | 63.3 | 70.8 | 85.3 | 927 |
| Scheduled tribe | (0.0) | (6.5) | (6.5) | (0.0) | (70.5) | (70.5) | (0.0) | (77.0) | (77.0) | (91.6) | 35 |
| Other backward class | 3.6 | 4.5 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 59.4 | 61.6 | 5.7 | 63.9 | 69.6 | 88.5 | 3,132 |
| Other | 1.7 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 56.6 | 61.8 | 6.9 | 62.6 | 69.5 | 88.9 | 83 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.3 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 56.8 | 56.8 | 3.3 | 63.2 | 66.4 | 85.6 | 383 |
| Second | 2.9 | 5.7 | 8.6 | 0.4 | 63.7 | 64.0 | 3.3 | 69.3 | 72.6 | 88.2 | 610 |
| Middle | 4.9 | 4.7 | 9.7 | 0.9 | 59.9 | 60.8 | 5.8 | 64.6 | 70.4 | 86.2 | 1,260 |
| Fourth | 4.1 | 3.7 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 59.2 | 61.6 | 6.5 | 62.9 | 69.4 | 88.7 | 1,056 |
| Highest | 3.6 | 3.6 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 56.8 | 62.4 | 9.2 | 60.4 | 69.6 | 89.7 | 871 |
| Total | 4.0 | 4.5 | 8.5 | 2.1 | 59.3 | 61.4 | 6.1 | 63.9 | 70.0 | 87.8 | 4,179 |

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 29 Age at first marriage

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

| Current age | Percentage first married by exact age: | | | | | Percentage never married | Number of respondents | Median age at first marriage | Median age at first cohabitation | Median age at first sexual intercourse |
|-------------|--|------|------|------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | 15 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 25 | | | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.0 | na | na | na | na | 87.2 | 842 | a | a | a |
| 20-24 | 4.0 | 22.3 | 38.5 | na | na | 40.7 | 1,050 | a | a | a |
| 25-29 | 9.8 | 34.9 | 53.4 | 61.8 | 84.0 | 11.0 | 940 | 19.6 | 19.7 | 19.8 |
| 30-34 | 11.0 | 38.4 | 58.9 | 66.4 | 89.4 | 2.7 | 886 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 19.3 |
| 35-39 | 13.2 | 40.9 | 61.0 | 67.4 | 89.4 | 1.7 | 846 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 19.1 |
| 40-44 | 12.6 | 46.1 | 68.0 | 75.0 | 91.1 | 0.7 | 768 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.7 |
| 45-49 | 11.1 | 44.0 | 67.2 | 76.2 | 93.9 | 1.3 | 588 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| 20-49 | 10.0 | 36.7 | 56.3 | na | na | 11.5 | 5,077 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.5 |
| 25-49 | 11.5 | 40.4 | 61.0 | 68.6 | 89.1 | 3.8 | 4,027 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 19.2 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.2 | na | na | na | na | 99.7 | 745 | a | a | a |
| 20-24 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 4.5 | na | na | 84.4 | 842 | a | a | a |
| 25-29 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 30.2 | 49.4 | 859 | a | a | a |
| 30-34 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 11.4 | 16.4 | 39.8 | 16.0 | 704 | 26.2 | 26.3 | 26.3 |
| 35-39 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 9.2 | 16.4 | 43.8 | 2.9 | 798 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 25.4 |
| 40-44 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 12.2 | 17.0 | 46.9 | 0.9 | 729 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 25.4 |
| 45-49 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 9.0 | 14.7 | 40.8 | 0.4 | 634 | 25.7 | 25.9 | 25.6 |
| 20-49 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 8.5 | na | na | 28.0 | 4,566 | a | a | a |
| 25-49 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 9.5 | 14.4 | 40.0 | 15.3 | 3,724 | a | a | a |

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

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

| Years preceding the survey | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN) | Infant mortality (₁ q ₀) | Child mortality (₄ q ₁) | Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀) |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| URBAN | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 9.9 | 13.4 | 23.3 | 2.9 | 26.1 |
| 5-9 | 28.5 | 9.8 | 38.3 | 4.6 | 42.8 |
| 10-14 | 25.9 | 36.1 | 62.0 | 11.8 | 73.1 |
| NFHS-2 (0-4) | 28.5 | 12.2 | 40.6 | 9.4 | 49.7 |
| NFHS-1 (0-4) | 41.4 | 19.8 | 61.2 | 3.7 | 64.7 |
| RURAL | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 26.8 | 9.4 | 36.2 | 7.3 | 43.2 |
| 5-9 | 35.6 | 12.7 | 48.3 | 13.5 | 61.1 |
| 10-14 | 33.0 | 18.8 | 51.7 | 20.1 | 70.8 |
| NFHS-2 (0-4) | 38.1 | 14.0 | 52.1 | 19.3 | 70.4 |
| NFHS-1 (0-4) | 48.9 | 22.4 | 71.4 | 28.7 | 98.0 |
| TOTAL | | | | | |
| 0-4 | 19.1 | 11.2 | 30.4 | 5.3 | 35.5 |
| 5-9 | 32.6 | 11.5 | 44.1 | 9.8 | 53.5 |
| 10-14 | 30.0 | 26.0 | 56.1 | 16.7 | 71.9 |
| NFHS-2 (0-4) | 34.8 | 13.3 | 48.2 | 15.9 | 63.3 |
| NFHS-1 (0-4) | 46.2 | 21.5 | 67.7 | 20.1 | 86.5 |

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

| Background characteristic | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN) | Infant mortality (₁ q ₀) | Child mortality (₄ q ₁) | Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀) |
|--|-------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 19.4 | 11.6 | 31.0 | 3.8 | 34.7 |
| Rural | 31.6 | 11.2 | 42.8 | 10.6 | 52.9 |
| Chennai | | | | | |
| Slum | 22.8 | 15.2 | 38.0 | 8.7 | 46.3 |
| Non-slum | 16.8 | 7.4 | 24.2 | 7.4 | 31.5 |
| Education | | | | | |
| No education | 29.2 | 22.1 | 51.3 | 17.2 | 67.6 |
| <10 years complete | 30.3 | 10.4 | 40.6 | 4.7 | 45.1 |
| 10 or more years complete | 15.5 | 3.7 | 19.2 | 3.1 | 22.2 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 27.6 | 12.5 | 40.2 | 8.4 | 48.3 |
| Muslim | * | * | * | * | * |
| Christian | (14.0) | (1.2) | (15.2) | (0.6) | (15.8) |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 25.2 | 12.1 | 37.4 | 11.3 | 48.3 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | * | * | * | * |
| Other backward class | 26.7 | 11.5 | 38.2 | 6.6 | 44.6 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * |
| Wealth index | | | | | |
| Lowest | (31.2) | (21.9) | (53.2) | (13.3) | (65.7) |
| Second | 31.8 | 23.5 | 55.3 | 14.0 | 68.5 |
| Middle | 33.6 | 8.3 | 41.9 | 8.2 | 49.8 |
| Fourth | 15.9 | 4.9 | 20.8 | 1.5 | 22.3 |
| Highest | 16.7 | 6.5 | 23.2 | 4.2 | 27.3 |
| Child's sex | | | | | |
| Male | 29.7 | 7.9 | 37.6 | 4.9 | 42.3 |
| Female | 22.7 | 15.1 | 37.8 | 10.5 | 47.9 |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | |
| <20 | 30.3 | 11.8 | 42.1 | 8.7 | 50.4 |
| 20-29 | 25.8 | 12.0 | 37.8 | 7.4 | 45.0 |
| 30-39 | (23.5) | (7.2) | (30.7) | (7.4) | (38.0) |
| 40-49 | * | * | * | * | * |
| Birth order | | | | | |
| 1 | 26.6 | 6.8 | 33.4 | 6.8 | 40.0 |
| 2-3 | 22.8 | 14.7 | 37.5 | 8.2 | 45.4 |
| 4+ | (44.0) | (12.4) | (56.4) | (7.9) | (63.8) |
| Previous birth interval² | | | | | |
| <2 years | 53.0 | 24.6 | 77.5 | 8.1 | 85.0 |
| 2-3 years | 16.7 | 11.0 | 27.7 | 12.4 | 39.7 |
| 4 years or more | (3.5) | (5.9) | (9.4) | (7.4) | (16.8) |
| Total | 26.3 | 11.4 | 37.7 | 7.6 | 45.0 |

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to other religions and births to women with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

* Not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

² Excludes first-order births.

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

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

| Risk category | Births in the 5 years preceding the survey | | Percentage of currently married women ¹ |
|---|--|------------|--|
| | Percentage of births | Risk ratio | |
| Not in any high-risk category | 36.4 | 1.0 | 67.3 ^a |
| Unavoidable risk category | | | |
| First order births to mothers age 18-34 years | 37.3 | 1.8 | 7.9 |
| Single high-risk category | | | |
| Mother's age <18 | 2.8 | (1.3) | 0.2 |
| Mother's age >34 | 1.9 | (0.0) | 9.8 |
| Birth interval <24 months | 13.2 | 4.3 | 5.9 |
| Birth order >3 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 1.6 |
| Subtotal | 23.3 | 2.7 | 17.5 |
| Multiple high-risk category | | | |
| Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ² | 0.1 | * | 0.0 |
| Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months | 0.1 | * | 0.2 |
| Mother's age >34 and birth order >3 | 0.6 | * | 6.1 |
| Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 | 0.3 | * | 0.2 |
| Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 | 1.9 | (1.7) | 0.7 |
| Subtotal | 3.0 | 1.2 | 7.2 |
| In any avoidable high-risk category | 26.3 | 2.6 | 24.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | na | 100.0 |
| Number of births | 1,720 | na | 4,179 |

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women.

Table 33 Antenatal care

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

| Background characteristic | Doctor | ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV | Anganwadi/ ICDS worker | No one | Total | Number of women |
|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Age at birth | | | | | | |
| <20 | 83.4 | 12.2 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 145 |
| 20-34 | 84.0 | 14.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,133 |
| 35-49 | (74.2) | (25.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 46 |
| Birth order | | | | | | |
| 1 | 90.8 | 7.3 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 454 |
| 2-3 | 81.3 | 16.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 750 |
| 4+ | 70.4 | 26.7 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 120 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 91.5 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 612 |
| Rural | 76.8 | 20.2 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 712 |
| Chennai | 97.5 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | ns |
| Slum | 96.8 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | ns |
| Non-slum | 97.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | ns |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 69.7 | 24.5 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 212 |
| <5 years complete | 80.0 | 17.2 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 126 |
| 5-9 years complete | 83.7 | 14.9 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 551 |
| 10 or more years complete | 91.2 | 7.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 435 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 82.9 | 14.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,190 |
| Muslim | 95.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Christian | 85.8 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 77.9 | 18.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 345 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 10 |
| Other backward class | 85.3 | 13.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 937 |
| Other | (96.5) | (3.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 32 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 74.5 | 22.2 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Second | 72.9 | 21.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 191 |
| Middle | 79.8 | 17.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 425 |
| Fourth | 89.3 | 10.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 318 |
| Highest | 95.6 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 254 |
| Total | 83.6 | 14.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,324 |

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

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received

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

| Services/information | Residence | | | | | Source of ANC | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|---------|----------|-------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Chennai | | Total | Public sector | Private/ NGO sector | Both public and private/ NGO sector | ANC received only at home | Total |
| | | | Slum | Non-slum | | | | | | |
| Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weighed | 97.3 | 95.6 | 99.6 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 96.4 | 97.0 | 99.4 | * | 96.4 |
| Blood pressure measured | 96.1 | 93.0 | 98.0 | 99.5 | 99.2 | 91.8 | 97.9 | 98.2 | * | 94.5 |
| Urine sample taken | 95.0 | 89.8 | 96.4 | 98.6 | 98.1 | 88.5 | 97.5 | 96.4 | * | 92.2 |
| Blood sample taken | 94.4 | 90.3 | 97.6 | 99.5 | 99.1 | 88.5 | 96.8 | 97.1 | * | 92.2 |
| Abdomen examined | 97.1 | 94.5 | 98.4 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 94.8 | 98.2 | 96.5 | * | 95.7 |
| Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal bleeding | 34.4 | 22.9 | 33.2 | 34.4 | 34.1 | 22.6 | 35.2 | 29.7 | * | 28.3 |
| Convulsions | 31.0 | 21.1 | 27.9 | 28.4 | 28.3 | 23.8 | 28.6 | 24.9 | * | 25.7 |
| Prolonged labour | 42.3 | 33.4 | 37.7 | 34.4 | 35.2 | 35.3 | 41.3 | 37.2 | * | 37.6 |
| Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications | 85.4 | 78.1 | 80.2 | 79.1 | 79.3 | 82.1 | 82.1 | 80.3 | * | 81.5 |
| Number of women | 612 | 697 | ns | ns | ns | 612 | 486 | 189 | 22 | 1,309 |

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage who had three or more ANC visits | Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy | Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy | Percentage who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy | Percentage who were given or bought IFA | Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days | Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug | Number of women |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|-----------------|
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 97.7 | 77.1 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 93.5 | 40.3 | 3.4 | 145 |
| 20-34 | 95.5 | 75.3 | 95.7 | 2.3 | 91.5 | 41.8 | 6.9 | 1,133 |
| 35-49 | (100.0) | (70.4) | (97.5) | (0.0) | (95.5) | (41.6) | (7.4) | 46 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 98.3 | 85.2 | 98.9 | 0.0 | 95.9 | 50.1 | 6.8 | 454 |
| 2-3 | 95.7 | 74.5 | 94.3 | 3.2 | 91.4 | 40.1 | 7.1 | 750 |
| 4+ | 88.1 | 43.2 | 94.3 | 1.9 | 79.8 | 19.3 | 2.0 | 120 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.9 | 80.1 | 96.8 | 2.6 | 95.1 | 45.1 | 5.6 | 612 |
| Rural | 94.1 | 71.2 | 95.1 | 1.4 | 89.2 | 38.6 | 7.3 | 712 |
| Chennai | 99.7 | 87.9 | 97.0 | 1.4 | 96.6 | 56.0 | 11.2 | ns |
| Slum | 98.8 | 84.6 | 96.4 | 2.8 | 94.7 | 49.0 | 15.8 | ns |
| Non-slum | 100.0 | 88.8 | 97.2 | 0.9 | 97.2 | 58.1 | 9.8 | ns |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 88.9 | 55.0 | 94.2 | 1.5 | 83.0 | 24.3 | 6.5 | 212 |
| <5 years complete | 95.6 | 66.1 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 85.6 | 28.2 | 8.0 | 126 |
| 5-9 years complete | 95.6 | 74.6 | 96.0 | 1.5 | 92.2 | 41.0 | 6.1 | 551 |
| 10 or more years complete | 99.7 | 88.9 | 96.0 | 2.5 | 97.7 | 54.7 | 6.6 | 435 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 95.6 | 75.1 | 96.0 | 1.7 | 91.6 | 41.5 | 6.9 | 1,190 |
| Muslim | 100.0 | 89.3 | 92.3 | 7.7 | 96.1 | 55.1 | 1.7 | 54 |
| Christian | 97.0 | 68.9 | 95.9 | 2.7 | 93.0 | 34.1 | 3.3 | 80 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 94.4 | 68.4 | 95.8 | 1.5 | 89.6 | 27.6 | 8.1 | 345 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| Other backward class | 96.2 | 77.6 | 95.8 | 2.2 | 92.7 | 46.0 | 5.8 | 937 |
| Other | (100.0) | (93.2) | (100.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (67.2) | (12.9) | 32 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 91.9 | 59.5 | 93.5 | 3.2 | 88.7 | 23.7 | 5.7 | 137 |
| Second | 94.1 | 58.9 | 96.4 | 0.0 | 83.0 | 31.1 | 5.6 | 191 |
| Middle | 94.0 | 69.6 | 95.0 | 2.4 | 90.2 | 37.6 | 6.2 | 425 |
| Fourth | 98.2 | 85.5 | 96.3 | 2.2 | 95.8 | 44.3 | 8.3 | 318 |
| Highest | 99.6 | 93.0 | 97.8 | 1.8 | 98.2 | 62.5 | 5.9 | 254 |
| Total | 95.9 | 75.3 | 95.9 | 2.0 | 91.9 | 41.6 | 6.5 | 1,324 |

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

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound | Number of pregnancies | Pregnancy outcome ² | | | | Total percent | Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound |
|--|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|---------------|--|
| | | | Son | Daughter | Termination | Still pregnant | | |
| Mother's age at pregnancy | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 51.3 | 448 | 43.5 | 45.9 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 230 |
| 20-34 | 52.1 | 1,748 | 45.1 | 37.2 | 10.3 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 911 |
| 35-49 | 43.7 | 58 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 26 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 56.1 | 1,024 | 46.3 | 35.9 | 11.2 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 575 |
| Rural | 48.1 | 1,231 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 592 |
| Chennai | 75.2 | ns | 45.6 | 39.2 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 100.0 | ns |
| Slum | 64.6 | ns | 48.4 | 37.9 | 9.0 | 4.7 | 100.0 | ns |
| Non-slum | 78.6 | ns | 44.9 | 39.5 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 100.0 | ns |
| Antenatal care visits¹ | | | | | | | | |
| None | * | 15 | * | * | na | na | 100.0 | 5 |
| 1-3 | 27.4 | 149 | 58.5 | 41.5 | na | na | 100.0 | 41 |
| 4+ | 63.6 | 1,157 | 54.4 | 45.6 | na | na | 100.0 | 736 |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 31.8 | 349 | 38.6 | 47.6 | 10.7 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 111 |
| <5 years complete | 38.5 | 221 | 51.2 | 30.1 | 17.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 85 |
| 5-9 years complete | 47.7 | 963 | 44.1 | 41.1 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 459 |
| 10 or more years complete | 70.9 | 722 | 44.5 | 37.3 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 512 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 50.8 | 2,011 | 44.7 | 39.0 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 1,021 |
| Muslim | 59.4 | 98 | 44.9 | 32.9 | 16.1 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 58 |
| Christian | 59.1 | 143 | 40.1 | 47.3 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 41.0 | 613 | 46.1 | 38.4 | 9.6 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 251 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | 16 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| Other backward class | 55.5 | 1,588 | 43.7 | 39.1 | 9.6 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 881 |
| Other | (76.0) | 38 | (39.5) | (54.1) | (6.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 29 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 24.3 | 243 | (54.6) | (35.8) | (7.7) | (1.9) | 100.0 | 59 |
| Second | 37.9 | 330 | 44.6 | 41.0 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 125 |
| Middle | 41.5 | 734 | 41.7 | 41.5 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 304 |
| Fourth | 65.3 | 549 | 45.0 | 39.7 | 9.5 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 359 |
| Highest | 79.8 | 401 | 43.8 | 36.4 | 11.4 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 320 |
| Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy | | | | | | | | |
| No children | 67.5 | 943 | 41.4 | 40.2 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 637 |
| 1 child | 47.4 | 846 | 46.4 | 39.4 | 7.9 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 401 |
| 0 sons | 50.8 | 427 | 49.9 | 40.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 217 |
| 1 son | 43.9 | 419 | 42.2 | 38.1 | 11.3 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 184 |
| 2 children | 34.5 | 311 | 56.3 | 32.6 | 8.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 107 |
| 0 sons | 37.0 | 116 | (56.0) | (33.3) | (7.2) | (3.5) | 100.0 | 43 |
| 1 or more sons | 33.1 | 195 | 56.6 | 32.1 | 9.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 65 |
| 3 children | 14.4 | 102 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 15 |
| 0 sons | * | 25 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| 1 or more sons | 12.0 | 77 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| 4+ children | (13.3) | 53 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 7 |
| 0 sons | * | 11 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| 1 or more sons | (9.2) | 42 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Total | 51.7 | 2,255 | 44.3 | 39.2 | 9.5 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 1,167 |

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

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth.

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

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

| Delivery and postnatal care descriptors | Residence | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|---------|----------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Chennai | | Total |
| | | | | Slum | Non-slum | |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 92.4 | 84.0 | 87.8 | 97.5 | 99.6 | 99.1 |
| Public sector | 47.0 | 49.0 | 48.1 | 73.9 | 54.9 | 59.5 |
| NGO/trust | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Private sector | 45.1 | 33.8 | 38.9 | 23.3 | 44.3 | 39.2 |
| At home | 7.6 | 15.7 | 12.0 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Own home | 5.7 | 11.6 | 8.9 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Parents' home | 1.4 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Other home | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Assistance during delivery¹ | | | | | | |
| Doctor | 82.7 | 67.8 | 74.5 | 90.7 | 94.3 | 93.4 |
| ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV | 12.0 | 19.3 | 16.0 | 8.1 | 5.7 | 6.3 |
| Other health personnel | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dai (TBA) | 4.0 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Friends/relatives | 1.3 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| No one | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percentage delivered by a skilled provider | 94.6 | 87.3 | 90.6 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 99.7 |
| Percentage delivered by caesarean section | 20.9 | 19.8 | 20.3 | 23.0 | 39.0 | 35.1 |
| Number of births | 776 | 945 | 1,720 | ns | ns | ns |
| For home deliveries | | | | | | |
| Disposable delivery kit used | (20.0) | 32.0 | 28.6 | * | nc | 16.7 |
| Clean blade used to cut the cord | (84.8) | 78.4 | 80.1 | * | nc | 66.7 |
| Either of the above | (84.8) | 81.4 | 82.4 | * | nc | 66.7 |
| Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed | (55.4) | 67.0 | 63.8 | * | nc | 83.3 |
| Number of births delivered at home | 42 | 110 | 152 | ns | ns | ns |
| Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up² | | | | | | |
| Had postnatal check-up | 94.2 | 88.9 | 91.3 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 97.7 |
| Less than 4 hours | 79.2 | 68.5 | 73.5 | 72.1 | 72.6 | 72.4 |
| 4-23 hours | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 13.5 | 12.6 |
| 1-2 days | 6.7 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 14.6 | 8.8 | 10.2 |
| 3-41 days | 2.4 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Don't know/missing/other response | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| No postnatal check-up | 5.6 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up² | | | | | | |
| Doctor | 76.9 | 62.8 | 69.3 | 82.2 | 88.8 | 87.3 |
| ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV | 15.9 | 23.7 | 20.1 | 15.0 | 8.8 | 10.3 |
| Dai (TBA) | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Missing | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| No postnatal check-up | 5.6 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of births | 612 | 712 | 1,324 | ns | ns | ns |

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of births delivered in a health facility | Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹ | Number of births | Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up ^{2,3} | Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ² | Number of women |
|--|---|--|------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | |
| <20 | 89.8 | 93.4 | 249 | 91.1 | 85.6 | 145 |
| 20-34 | 87.7 | 90.4 | 1,423 | 91.1 | 87.0 | 1,133 |
| 35-49 | (79.9) | (82.2) | 49 | (97.5) | (97.5) | 46 |
| Birth order | | | | | | |
| 1 | 92.6 | 95.1 | 692 | 94.4 | 91.5 | 454 |
| 2-3 | 85.6 | 88.9 | 885 | 90.9 | 86.5 | 750 |
| 4+ | 77.3 | 79.6 | 143 | 82.1 | 75.4 | 120 |
| Antenatal care visits² | | | | | | |
| None | * | * | 15 | * | * | 15 |
| 1-3 | 73.9 | 79.6 | 149 | 84.3 | 75.2 | 149 |
| 4+ | 90.8 | 93.3 | 1,157 | 92.6 | 89.2 | 1,157 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 92.4 | 94.6 | 776 | 94.2 | 91.8 | 612 |
| Rural | 84.0 | 87.3 | 945 | 88.9 | 83.3 | 712 |
| Chennai | 99.1 | 99.7 | ns | 97.7 | 95.2 | ns |
| Slum | 97.5 | 98.8 | ns | 97.6 | 96.4 | ns |
| Non-slum | 99.6 | 100.0 | ns | 97.7 | 94.9 | ns |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 74.8 | 78.3 | 286 | 88.0 | 81.5 | 212 |
| <5 years complete | 84.7 | 88.6 | 165 | 87.5 | 81.3 | 126 |
| 5-9 years complete | 87.7 | 90.7 | 737 | 90.0 | 85.6 | 551 |
| 10 or more years complete | 95.8 | 97.7 | 532 | 95.8 | 93.8 | 435 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 87.3 | 90.0 | 1,546 | 90.9 | 86.8 | 1,190 |
| Muslim | 97.0 | 100.0 | 70 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 54 |
| Christian | 88.6 | 92.6 | 104 | 93.1 | 85.8 | 80 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 80.0 | 82.4 | 471 | 85.0 | 80.1 | 345 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | * | 12 | * | * | 10 |
| Other backward class | 90.5 | 93.5 | 1,203 | 93.4 | 89.5 | 937 |
| Other | (98.9) | (100.0) | 34 | (95.3) | (94.2) | 32 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 68.2 | 72.0 | 201 | 78.2 | 66.6 | 137 |
| Second | 84.3 | 86.0 | 256 | 86.6 | 82.4 | 191 |
| Middle | 86.2 | 90.2 | 573 | 88.9 | 83.6 | 425 |
| Fourth | 94.6 | 97.2 | 400 | 96.6 | 95.4 | 318 |
| Highest | 98.0 | 99.3 | 289 | 99.6 | 97.7 | 254 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | |
| Public health facility | na | 100.0 | 827 | 91.7 | 90.1 | 630 |
| NGO or trust/hospital/clinic | na | * | 14 | * | * | 12 |
| Private health facility | na | 100.0 | 668 | 97.4 | 96.6 | 531 |
| Home | na | 23.6 | 207 | 68.8 | 42.4 | 152 |
| Other ⁴ | na | * | 3 | nc | nc | 0 |
| Total | 87.8 | 90.6 | 1,720 | 91.3 | 87.2 | 1,324 |

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

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey.

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

⁴ Includes missing.

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

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

| Indicator | NFHS-3 | NFHS-2 | NFHS-1 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| URBAN | | | |
| Percentage who received antenatal care ¹ | 100.0 | 98.9 | 97.2 |
| Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹ | 98.5 | 95.8 | 92.4 |
| Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹ | 80.9 | 71.3 | 53.1 |
| Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ² | 94.9 | 92.5 | 90.7 |
| Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3} | 96.4 | 94.9 | 92.2 |
| RURAL | | | |
| Percentage who received antenatal care ¹ | 98.4 | 98.0 | 94.7 |
| Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹ | 94.8 | 88.4 | 86.2 |
| Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹ | 72.3 | 52.8 | 36.5 |
| Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ² | 86.7 | 72.4 | 49.8 |
| Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3} | 90.6 | 77.9 | 61.3 |
| TOTAL | | | |
| Percentage who received antenatal care ¹ | 99.1 | 98.3 | 95.6 |
| Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹ | 96.5 | 90.9 | 88.4 |
| Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹ | 76.2 | 59.1 | 42.4 |
| Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ² | 90.4 | 79.3 | 64.3 |
| Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3} | 93.2 | 83.8 | 72.2 |

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

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

³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

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

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

| Antenatal/delivery care and information | Residence | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------|-------|---------|----------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Chennai | | |
| | | | | Slum | Non-slum | Total |
| Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care | 95.5 | 88.2 | 91.8 | 92.0 | 96.6 | 95.7 |
| Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit | 77.7 | 68.2 | 72.8 | 66.7 | 72.3 | 71.1 |
| Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications: | | | | | | |
| Vaginal bleeding | 29.6 | 34.1 | 31.9 | 31.3 | 37.8 | 36.5 |
| Convulsion | 34.0 | 34.6 | 34.3 | 37.3 | 44.6 | 43.1 |
| Prolonged labour | 35.3 | 36.9 | 36.1 | 40.7 | 45.3 | 44.3 |
| Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication | 59.2 | 55.5 | 57.3 | 52.0 | 55.4 | 54.7 |
| Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility | 95.9 | 89.3 | 92.6 | 96.7 | 98.6 | 98.2 |
| Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care: | | | | | | |
| The importance of delivering in a health facility | 61.6 | 59.2 | 60.4 | 57.3 | 67.6 | 65.4 |
| The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy | 65.6 | 67.0 | 66.3 | 65.3 | 78.4 | 75.6 |
| Family planning or delaying his next child | 63.5 | 65.1 | 64.3 | 62.7 | 68.2 | 67.1 |
| Number of men with a child age 0-35 months | 404 | 417 | 821 | ns | ns | ns |
| Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of: | | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth | * | (60.5) | 53.1 | * | * | * |
| Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth | * | (52.6) | 39.4 | * | * | * |
| Cleanliness at the time of delivery | * | (60.5) | 53.1 | * | * | * |
| Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord | * | (57.9) | 46.2 | * | * | * |
| Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility | 16 | 45 | 61 | ns | ns | ns |

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

| Background characteristic | BCG | DPT | | | Polio ¹ | | | Measles | All basic vaccinations ² | Percentage with a vaccination card seen | Number of children | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------|-----|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 3 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 99.4 | 99.4 | 98.1 | 96.6 | 93.3 | 99.3 | 95.1 | 87.3 | 92.4 | 80.7 | 36.3 | 179 |
| Female | 99.7 | 98.1 | 97.1 | 94.3 | 96.5 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 88.6 | 92.5 | 81.2 | 37.9 | 112 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 96.9 | 92.9 | 99.2 | 94.1 | 88.4 | 93.7 | 83.6 | 43.2 | 137 |
| 2-3 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 96.4 | 94.2 | 96.4 | 99.9 | 98.1 | 86.4 | 90.6 | 76.7 | 30.7 | 142 |
| 4-5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| 6+ | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.7 | 98.5 | 97.7 | 94.2 | 97.5 | 99.9 | 94.6 | 85.8 | 91.5 | 77.8 | 45.1 | 137 |
| Rural | 99.3 | 99.3 | 97.8 | 97.0 | 91.9 | 99.3 | 97.8 | 89.6 | 93.3 | 83.7 | 29.6 | 153 |
| Chennai | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slum | 98.6 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 93.0 | 94.7 | 99.6 | 95.0 | 88.7 | 94.7 | 77.7 | 47.7 | ns |
| Non-slum | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 98.5 | 96.9 | 93.8 | 95.4 | 89.2 | 52.3 | ns |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 98.1 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 90.7 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 87.0 | 94.4 | 74.1 | 46.3 | ns |
| <5 years complete | (97.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (81.8) | (97.0) | (91.4) | (82.3) | (89.9) | (78.3) | (28.2) | 37 |
| 5-9 years complete | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (99.5) | (100.0) | (93.8) | (93.8) | (93.8) | (87.6) | (41.4) | 20 |
| 10 or more years complete | 99.7 | 97.5 | 96.1 | 91.8 | 96.5 | 99.9 | 99.4 | 88.5 | 92.3 | 81.0 | 32.0 | 130 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 98.2 | 95.7 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 87.8 | 93.4 | 80.4 | 45.4 | 103 |
| Muslim | 99.4 | 98.7 | 97.3 | 94.9 | 94.0 | 99.5 | 95.6 | 87.0 | 91.9 | 79.6 | 37.1 | 244 |
| Christian | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (96.0) | (99.7) | (99.7) | (89.2) | (100.0) | (89.2) | (33.5) | 31 |
| Scheduled tribe | 100.0 | 98.7 | 95.6 | 89.0 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 83.1 | 88.9 | 72.3 | 28.4 | 85 |
| Other backward class | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| Other | 99.8 | 98.9 | 98.6 | 98.4 | 95.0 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 90.1 | 94.2 | 84.6 | 41.0 | 196 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 24 |
| Second | (97.5) | (92.9) | (92.9) | (92.9) | (89.7) | (97.5) | (97.5) | (85.1) | (90.4) | (75.5) | (32.9) | 45 |
| Middle | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 94.8 | 97.5 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 87.9 | 91.6 | 81.4 | 32.6 | 90 |
| Fourth | 99.5 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 94.6 | 93.6 | 99.9 | 95.8 | 90.9 | 95.4 | 85.4 | 39.6 | 73 |
| Highest | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 96.4 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 90.2 | 90.4 | 80.0 | 56.9 | 58 |
| Total | 99.5 | 98.9 | 97.7 | 95.7 | 94.5 | 99.6 | 96.3 | 87.8 | 92.5 | 80.9 | 36.9 | 290 |
| NFHS-2 (1998-99) | 98.6 | 98.6 | 97.5 | 96.7 | 85.5 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 98.0 | 90.2 | 88.8 | 45.8 | 438 |
| NFHS-1 (1992-93) | 91.7 | 95.0 | 92.2 | 86.5 | 19.4 | 94.1 | 91.0 | 85.3 | 71.6 | 64.9 | 38.2 | 422 |

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

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

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

| Background characteristic | Children under age five | | | Children under age five with symptoms of ARI | | | Children under age five with fever | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--------------------|
| | Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹ | Percentage with fever | Number of children | Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ² | Percentage who received antibiotics | Number of children | Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ² | Percentage who took antimalarial drugs | Number of children |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 152 | * | * | 8 | * | * | 13 |
| 6-11 | 4.9 | 14.1 | 184 | * | * | 9 | (86.5) | (0.0) | 26 |
| 12-23 | 3.0 | 6.8 | 290 | * | * | 9 | (60.9) | (1.8) | 20 |
| 24-35 | 4.4 | 10.1 | 364 | * | * | 16 | (92.6) | (0.3) | 37 |
| 36-47 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 332 | * | * | 12 | (57.3) | (2.0) | 23 |
| 48-59 | 2.1 | 9.9 | 340 | * | * | 7 | (84.4) | (3.6) | 34 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 4.3 | 9.5 | 876 | 72.8 | 10.1 | 37 | 78.7 | 1.6 | 83 |
| Female | 3.0 | 8.7 | 785 | (79.3) | (0.8) | 24 | 78.6 | 1.2 | 68 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.4 | 7.2 | 753 | (85.5) | (3.1) | 18 | 86.2 | 1.8 | 54 |
| Rural | 4.7 | 10.7 | 909 | (71.1) | (7.9) | 43 | 74.4 | 1.2 | 97 |
| Chennai | 4.5 | 12.2 | ns | (90.2) | (10.1) | ns | 77.6 | 6.7 | ns |
| Slum | 6.8 | 15.8 | ns | * | * | ns | (81.6) | (6.1) | ns |
| Non-slum | 3.8 | 11.1 | ns | * | * | ns | (75.9) | (6.9) | ns |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 4.9 | 9.4 | 275 | * | * | 14 | (81.8) | (1.1) | 26 |
| <5 years complete | 6.3 | 9.3 | 155 | * | * | 10 | * | * | 14 |
| 5-9 years complete | 4.2 | 11.5 | 713 | (70.1) | (8.8) | 30 | 80.6 | 1.8 | 82 |
| 10 or more years complete | 1.5 | 5.7 | 519 | * | * | 8 | (68.3) | (1.2) | 30 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 3.8 | 9.5 | 1,487 | 75.0 | 4.9 | 56 | 78.0 | 1.5 | 142 |
| Muslim | 4.9 | 5.1 | 70 | * | * | 3 | * | * | 4 |
| Christian | 1.7 | 6.4 | 104 | * | * | 2 | * | * | 7 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 2.9 | 7.6 | 450 | * | * | 13 | (76.2) | (0.0) | 34 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | * | 12 | nc | nc | 0 | nc | nc | 0 |
| Other backward class | 4.1 | 10.0 | 1,166 | 73.4 | 5.1 | 48 | 79.1 | 1.8 | 116 |
| Other | (0.3) | (4.4) | 34 | * | * | 0 | * | * | 1 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 7.6 | 13.4 | 188 | * | * | 14 | * | * | 25 |
| Second | 4.9 | 6.6 | 244 | * | * | 12 | * | * | 16 |
| Middle | 4.7 | 11.2 | 556 | (79.0) | (9.1) | 26 | 80.2 | 1.8 | 62 |
| Fourth | 1.7 | 6.5 | 392 | * | * | 7 | (87.5) | (0.7) | 26 |
| Highest | 0.8 | 8.0 | 281 | * | * | 2 | (84.8) | (3.2) | 22 |
| Total | 3.7 | 9.1 | 1,661 | 75.3 | 6.5 | 61 | 78.6 | 1.4 | 152 |

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 43 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

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

| Background characteristic | Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey | | Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹ | | Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) | | | | Any ORT or increased fluids | | | Other treatments | | | Number of children |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| | Any diarrhoea | Number of children | ORS packets | Either ORS or gruel | Increased fluids | Antibiotic drug | Other drug ² | Home remedy/herbal/other | Missing | No treatment | | | | | |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 7.0 | 152 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 11 |
| 6-11 | 10.8 | 184 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 20 |
| 12-23 | 10.0 | 290 | (64.9) | (42.9) | (8.1) | (11.0) | (27.3) | (0.3) | (0.0) | (30.2) | | | | | 29 |
| 24-35 | 3.8 | 364 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| 36-47 | 2.5 | 332 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| 48-59 | 2.6 | 340 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 6.2 | 876 | 70.4 | 50.2 | 12.9 | 2.7 | 37.1 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 18.8 | | | | | 54 |
| Female | 4.6 | 785 | (52.4) | (61.0) | (4.4) | (17.3) | (20.9) | (11.0) | (0.0) | (22.8) | | | | | 36 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.2 | 753 | (48.6) | (48.6) | (9.4) | (20.8) | (26.9) | (2.3) | (0.0) | (22.6) | | | | | 32 |
| Rural | 6.5 | 909 | 71.2 | 57.7 | 9.6 | 1.9 | 32.7 | 9.6 | 1.9 | 19.2 | | | | | 59 |
| Chennai | 3.8 | ns | (62.4) | (62.4) | (19.5) | (7.7) | (48.7) | (15.8) | (0.0) | (19.8) | | | | | ns |
| Slum | 6.1 | ns | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | ns |
| Non-slum | 3.1 | ns | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | ns |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.5 | 275 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 7 |
| <5 years complete | 5.8 | 155 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 9 |
| 5-9 years complete | 6.1 | 713 | (58.2) | (50.2) | (10.8) | (0.0) | (39.6) | (11.4) | (2.6) | (25.5) | | | | | 44 |
| 10 or more years complete | 6.0 | 519 | (60.2) | (55.6) | (5.1) | (24.9) | (16.1) | (4.3) | (0.0) | (12.4) | | | | | 31 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 5.8 | 1,487 | 64.2 | 55.2 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 30.4 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 18.5 | | | | | 86 |
| Muslim | 0.7 | 70 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 0 |
| Christian | 4.1 | 104 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 4 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 5.8 | 450 | (64.8) | (51.8) | (13.3) | (4.3) | (34.5) | (9.0) | (4.3) | (30.6) | | | | | 26 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | 12 | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | nc | | | | | 0 |
| Other backward class | 5.5 | 1,166 | 62.7 | 55.7 | 8.0 | 10.2 | 29.1 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 16.1 | | | | | 64 |
| Other | (0.3) | 34 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 0 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.3 | 188 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 10 |
| Second | 5.1 | 244 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 12 |
| Middle | 6.5 | 556 | (62.5) | (59.1) | (6.3) | (0.0) | (46.1) | (3.1) | (0.0) | (16.4) | | | | | 36 |
| Fourth | 4.9 | 392 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 19 |
| Highest | 4.5 | 281 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | | | | | 13 |
| Total | 5.4 | 1,661 | 63.3 | 54.5 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 30.7 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 20.4 | | | | | 90 |

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Table 44. Feeding practices during diarrhoea
Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2005-06

| Background characteristic | Amount of liquids offered | | | | Amount of food offered | | | | Total | Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2} | Percentage given ORT increased fluids and continued feeding ² | Number of children with diarrhoea | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | Much less | None | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | | | | | Much less | None | Never gave food | Don't know/missing |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 12.9 (4.4) | 54.8 (50.5) | 26.1 (31.2) | 0.0 (9.7) | 6.2 (4.2) | 2.1 (0.0) | 53.8 (49.5) | 32.4 (23.3) | 0.7 (15.2) | 0.0 (3.7) | 10.4 (5.2) | 0.7 (3.1) | 100.0 | 12.8 (4.4) | 53.3 (36.1) | 54 |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 | | | 36 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.4 (9.4) | 58.8 (30.3) | 30.3 (0.3) | 0.3 (1.1) | 1.1 (1.1) | 0.0 (0.0) | 63.1 (63.1) | 25.1 (25.1) | 7.7 (7.7) | 0.6 (0.6) | 2.3 (2.3) | 1.1 (1.1) | 100.0 | 9.1 (9.1) | 47.1 (47.1) | 32 |
| Rural | 9.6 (19.5) | 50.0 (43.3) | 26.9 (27.5) | 5.8 (2.0) | 7.7 (7.7) | 1.9 (0.0) | 46.2 (27.8) | 30.8 (36.9) | 5.8 (8.0) | 1.9 (4.0) | 11.5 (15.4) | 1.9 (7.7) | 100.0 | 9.6 (17.5) | 46.2 (52.7) | 59 |
| Chemai | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | ns |
| Slum | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | ns |
| Non-slum | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | ns |
| Total | 9.6 | 53.1 | 28.1 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 52.1 | 28.8 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 8.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 46.5 | 90 |

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

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea'

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

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

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

| Background characteristic | All women | | Women who gave birth in the past five years | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | Percentage who know about ORS packets | Number of women | Percentage who know about ORS packets | Number of women |
| Age | | | | |
| 15-19 | 59.0 | 842 | (81.4) | 40 |
| 20-24 | 72.8 | 1,050 | 81.3 | 434 |
| 25-34 | 80.5 | 1,825 | 85.5 | 729 |
| 35-49 | 75.4 | 2,202 | 86.0 | 120 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 80.1 | 2,842 | 91.0 | 612 |
| Rural | 68.7 | 3,077 | 78.1 | 712 |
| Chennai | | | | |
| Slum | 81.8 | ns | 90.4 | ns |
| Non-slum | 78.9 | ns | 91.1 | ns |
| Education | | | | |
| No education | 82.5 | ns | 90.2 | ns |
| <5 years complete | 64.8 | 1,284 | 70.0 | 212 |
| 5-9 years complete | 72.7 | 596 | 79.8 | 126 |
| 10 or more years complete | 75.7 | 2,150 | 85.9 | 551 |
| | 79.4 | 1,889 | 89.7 | 435 |
| Religion | | | | |
| Hindu | 73.4 | 5,298 | 83.3 | 1,190 |
| Muslim | 84.2 | 238 | 95.1 | 54 |
| Christian | 78.5 | 377 | 88.2 | 80 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 72.0 | 1,365 | 83.1 | 345 |
| Scheduled tribe | 67.9 | 52 | * | 10 |
| Other backward class | 74.6 | 4,385 | 84.4 | 937 |
| Other | 89.2 | 115 | (88.6) | 32 |
| Wealth index | | | | |
| Lowest | 59.9 | 547 | 71.3 | 137 |
| Second | 72.4 | 879 | 78.9 | 191 |
| Middle | 69.3 | 1,805 | 82.1 | 425 |
| Fourth | 78.1 | 1,469 | 88.2 | 318 |
| Highest | 84.5 | 1,220 | 92.9 | 254 |
| Total | 74.2 | 5,919 | 84.0 | 1,324 |

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

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 46. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

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

| Background characteristic | Children in areas covered by an AWC | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|-----|
| | Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC | | | | | Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC | | | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of children age 0-71 months in areas covered by an AWC | Number of children age 0-71 months | Any service ¹ | Supplementary food ² | Any immunization | Health check-ups | Number of children age 0-71 months | Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC | Number of children | Percentage who were weighed at an AWC | Number of children | Percentage of mothers whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed | Number of children | |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <12 | 96.7 | 335 | 43.4 | 31.1 | 33.7 | 25.4 | 324 | na | na | na | 28.7 | 324 | 90.4 | 93 |
| 12-23 | 96.8 | 290 | 44.7 | 36.4 | 35.5 | 27.2 | 281 | na | na | na | 33.8 | 281 | 77.4 | 95 |
| 24-35 | 97.5 | 364 | 47.7 | 35.5 | 39.8 | 32.4 | 355 | na | na | na | 35.4 | 355 | 76.1 | 126 |
| 36-47 | 95.8 | 332 | 47.4 | 38.7 | 35.4 | 28.1 | 318 | 34.6 | 318 | 318 | 30.2 | 318 | 62.8 | 96 |
| 48-59 | 98.4 | 340 | 40.3 | 31.0 | 32.4 | 25.3 | 334 | 28.8 | 334 | 334 | 29.7 | 334 | 72.3 | 99 |
| 60-71 | 96.8 | 384 | 33.0 | 22.2 | 26.2 | 15.9 | 372 | 17.4 | 372 | 372 | na | na | na | na |
| 0-35 | 97.0 | 989 | 45.4 | 34.3 | 36.5 | 28.5 | 960 | na | na | na | 32.7 | 960 | 80.7 | 314 |
| 36-71 | 97.0 | 1,056 | 39.8 | 30.2 | 31.1 | 22.8 | 1,024 | 26.5 | 1,024 | 1,024 | na | na | na | na |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 97.1 | 1,054 | 43.2 | 33.5 | 32.5 | 26.3 | 1,023 | 27.5 | 500 | 500 | 31.8 | 853 | 77.7 | 271 |
| Female | 97.0 | 991 | 41.7 | 30.7 | 35.0 | 24.8 | 961 | 25.4 | 524 | 524 | 31.3 | 759 | 73.4 | 238 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.5 | 922 | 36.1 | 25.2 | 26.6 | 22.7 | 871 | 24.0 | 449 | 449 | 27.9 | 713 | 71.4 | 199 |
| Rural | 99.1 | 1,123 | 47.6 | 37.6 | 39.2 | 27.7 | 1,113 | 28.3 | 575 | 575 | 34.5 | 899 | 78.5 | 310 |
| Chennai | 94.8 | ns | 20.5 | 15.3 | 11.9 | 14.5 | ns | 16.1 | ns | ns | 16.0 | ns | 72.2 | ns |
| Slum | 100.0 | ns | 29.2 | 24.1 | 15.9 | 20.0 | ns | 24.4 | ns | ns | 21.9 | ns | 80.9 | ns |
| Non-slum | 93.1 | ns | 17.5 | 12.3 | 10.5 | 12.6 | ns | 12.9 | ns | ns | 14.0 | ns | (67.6) | ns |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 98.9 | 343 | 51.5 | 38.9 | 38.4 | 30.7 | 339 | 39.0 | 198 | 198 | 36.3 | 271 | 71.0 | 98 |
| <5 years complete | 98.2 | 193 | 49.9 | 37.3 | 45.4 | 27.8 | 189 | 38.4 | 117 | 117 | 32.4 | 153 | (78.6) | 50 |
| 5-9 years complete | 98.4 | 888 | 44.8 | 33.2 | 34.7 | 27.5 | 874 | 24.5 | 445 | 445 | 34.4 | 701 | 74.8 | 241 |
| 10 or more years complete | 93.6 | 621 | 31.4 | 25.0 | 25.6 | 18.9 | 581 | 15.1 | 264 | 264 | 24.5 | 487 | 80.0 | 119 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 96.7 | 1,820 | 43.6 | 33.5 | 34.4 | 26.5 | 1,761 | 26.8 | 917 | 917 | 32.5 | 1,440 | 76.4 | 469 |
| Muslim | 100.0 | 90 | 27.3 | 18.9 | 26.9 | 14.4 | 90 | (24.0) | 41 | 41 | 12.3 | 70 | * | 9 |
| Christian | 98.4 | 132 | 39.6 | 24.2 | 30.0 | 21.2 | 130 | 24.6 | 64 | 64 | 31.1 | 102 | (58.7) | 32 |

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

| Background characteristic | Children in areas covered by an AWC | | | | | | | | | | | Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--|---|--------------------|--|
| | Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC | | | | Children age 36-71 months | | | Children age 0-59 months | | | Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed | | Number of children | |
| | Number of children in areas covered by an AWC | Any service ¹ | Supplementary food ² | Any immunization | Health check-ups | Number of children age 0-71 months | Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC | Number of children | Percentage who were weighed at an AWC | Number of children | Percentage | | | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 98.7 | 544 | 49.8 | 41.7 | 40.3 | 36.1 | 537 | 32.9 | 258 | 43.0 | 445 | 82.1 | 191 | |
| Scheduled tribe | * | 15 | * | * | * | * | 15 | * | 6 | * | 12 | * | 3 | |
| Other backward class | 96.7 | 1,442 | 39.8 | 28.8 | 31.7 | 21.9 | 1,394 | 24.6 | 745 | 27.6 | 1,124 | 71.5 | 311 | |
| Other | 85.3 | 45 | (26.1) | (20.1) | (7.4) | (18.2) | 38 | * | 16 | (11.4) | 31 | * | 4 | |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 98.5 | 220 | 43.4 | 34.4 | 31.4 | 26.1 | 216 | 33.1 | 116 | 35.1 | 185 | (66.6) | 65 | |
| Second | 99.5 | 316 | 56.7 | 43.5 | 43.2 | 31.3 | 315 | 37.8 | 173 | 40.6 | 243 | 73.8 | 99 | |
| Middle | 99.3 | 675 | 49.8 | 38.0 | 41.9 | 31.3 | 670 | 31.6 | 342 | 36.8 | 553 | 84.1 | 204 | |
| Fourth | 97.9 | 486 | 38.2 | 29.5 | 30.7 | 23.6 | 476 | 19.3 | 229 | 29.5 | 384 | 73.8 | 113 | |
| Highest | 88.1 | 348 | 18.2 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 9.7 | 307 | 8.9 | 163 | 11.6 | 248 | (50.5) | 29 | |
| Years since AWC was established | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 years ago | na | na | 40.5 | 35.4 | 36.2 | 25.9 | 131 | (20.7) | 55 | 30.6 | 111 | (93.3) | 34 | |
| 6 or more years ago | na | na | 42.7 | 32.0 | 33.5 | 25.5 | 1,853 | 26.8 | 969 | 31.6 | 1,501 | 74.4 | 475 | |
| Total | 97.0 | 2,045 | 42.5 | 32.2 | 33.7 | 25.5 | 1,984 | 26.5 | 1,024 | 31.6 | 1,612 | 75.7 | 509 | |

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ AWC services for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool education.

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

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

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

| Background characteristic | Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy | | | | | Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ² | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | No services | Supplementary food ¹ | Health check-ups | Health and nutrition education | Number of children | No services | Supplementary food ¹ | Health check-ups | Health and nutrition education | Number of children breastfed |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 61.4 | 37.1 | 26.1 | 27.1 | 871 | 66.2 | 33.0 | 22.5 | 22.0 | 866 |
| Rural | 37.8 | 60.8 | 43.0 | 43.5 | 1,113 | 48.9 | 49.8 | 34.1 | 34.7 | 1,112 |
| Chennai | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slum | 66.8 | 32.7 | 23.2 | 25.7 | ns | 75.9 | 24.1 | 18.6 | 19.7 | ns |
| Non-slum | 80.0 | 18.9 | 11.6 | 15.1 | ns | 87.0 | 12.6 | 8.1 | 9.8 | ns |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 41.2 | 55.9 | 41.0 | 41.3 | 339 | 50.3 | 48.0 | 35.8 | 36.8 | 339 |
| <5 years complete | 49.0 | 50.4 | 34.1 | 34.5 | 189 | 53.8 | 45.6 | 26.2 | 28.9 | 188 |
| 5-9 years complete | 44.3 | 54.1 | 38.2 | 39.4 | 874 | 53.9 | 45.0 | 30.0 | 30.3 | 874 |
| 10 or more years complete | 57.6 | 41.6 | 28.9 | 29.3 | 581 | 65.0 | 34.4 | 24.4 | 22.9 | 577 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 46.8 | 51.8 | 36.5 | 37.7 | 1,761 | 55.4 | 43.7 | 29.4 | 30.1 | 1,755 |
| Muslim | 59.2 | 38.3 | 26.6 | 18.9 | 90 | 60.4 | 37.0 | 20.0 | 15.8 | 90 |
| Christian | 57.1 | 41.1 | 30.5 | 29.9 | 130 | 67.8 | 30.5 | 30.0 | 25.8 | 130 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 33.9 | 64.9 | 52.7 | 53.7 | 537 | 39.5 | 59.6 | 43.5 | 45.5 | 537 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | * | * | * | 15 | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Other backward class | 53.0 | 45.3 | 29.9 | 30.2 | 1,394 | 62.2 | 36.7 | 24.1 | 23.6 | 1,393 |
| Other | (69.7) | (30.3) | (12.6) | (24.4) | 38 | (86.5) | (13.5) | (8.0) | (10.1) | 34 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 33.9 | 63.1 | 50.1 | 48.6 | 216 | 44.1 | 54.3 | 42.4 | 43.3 | 216 |
| Second | 34.1 | 65.9 | 44.5 | 45.2 | 315 | 44.0 | 56.0 | 35.8 | 36.7 | 314 |
| Middle | 41.3 | 56.2 | 43.2 | 42.3 | 670 | 47.5 | 51.2 | 37.4 | 36.7 | 670 |
| Fourth | 54.7 | 44.6 | 28.7 | 31.8 | 476 | 66.0 | 32.6 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 472 |
| Highest | 77.3 | 21.8 | 10.1 | 12.3 | 307 | 83.1 | 16.4 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 307 |
| Years since AWC was established | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 years ago | 28.2 | 71.0 | 56.3 | 52.0 | 131 | 38.2 | 61.8 | 47.3 | 38.7 | 131 |
| 6 or more years ago | 49.6 | 48.9 | 34.1 | 35.2 | 1,853 | 57.8 | 41.1 | 27.7 | 28.5 | 1,847 |
| Total | 48.1 | 50.4 | 35.6 | 36.3 | 1,984 | 56.5 | 42.5 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 1,979 |

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

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding.

Table 48 Nutritional status of children

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

| Background characteristic | Height-for-age | | | Weight-for-height | | | | Weight-for-age | | | | Number of children |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ¹ | Mean Z-score (SD) | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ¹ | Percentage above +2 SD | Mean Z-score (SD) | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ¹ | Percentage above +2 SD | Mean Z-score (SD) | |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 9.4 | 16.2 | -0.1 | 16.3 | 31.6 | 9.2 | -0.9 | 1.1 | 20.1 | 1.4 | -0.8 | 103 |
| 6-11 | 7.5 | 22.9 | -0.5 | 12.7 | 30.5 | 6.5 | -0.8 | 4.2 | 18.5 | 1.3 | -1.0 | 158 |
| 12-23 | 16.8 | 37.2 | -1.2 | 8.0 | 18.1 | 3.0 | -0.9 | 4.2 | 26.9 | 0.8 | -1.2 | 261 |
| 24-35 | 10.9 | 34.2 | -1.3 | 7.7 | 20.2 | 2.6 | -1.1 | 8.1 | 30.7 | 2.3 | -1.4 | 324 |
| 36-47 | 9.5 | 32.4 | -1.1 | 7.8 | 19.3 | 0.8 | -1.1 | 6.3 | 32.6 | 2.5 | -1.4 | 307 |
| 48-59 | 9.8 | 29.9 | -1.2 | 7.8 | 23.1 | 4.4 | -1.1 | 9.4 | 37.3 | 2.4 | -1.5 | 324 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 13.8 | 32.7 | -1.2 | 9.2 | 24.3 | 3.9 | -1.1 | 8.0 | 31.5 | 1.5 | -1.4 | 778 |
| Female | 7.8 | 29.0 | -0.9 | 8.6 | 19.8 | 3.2 | -0.9 | 4.6 | 28.0 | 2.4 | -1.2 | 701 |
| Birth interval in months² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First birth ³ | 9.7 | 27.0 | -1.0 | 6.7 | 21.4 | 3.6 | -1.0 | 6.6 | 28.3 | 2.0 | -1.2 | 578 |
| <24 | 19.4 | 42.7 | -1.5 | 8.1 | 19.9 | 3.6 | -0.9 | 8.1 | 34.7 | 1.0 | -1.5 | 199 |
| 24-47 | 10.8 | 34.8 | -1.1 | 11.1 | 24.9 | 2.6 | -1.2 | 6.0 | 32.4 | 1.8 | -1.4 | 459 |
| 48+ | 7.6 | 25.4 | -0.9 | 8.6 | 16.7 | 6.6 | -0.8 | 5.2 | 23.8 | 2.6 | -1.0 | 191 |
| Birth order² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 9.7 | 26.9 | -1.0 | 6.8 | 21.5 | 3.6 | -1.0 | 6.6 | 28.2 | 2.1 | -1.2 | 574 |
| 2-3 | 11.2 | 33.2 | -1.1 | 8.8 | 19.5 | 4.0 | -1.0 | 5.4 | 29.6 | 1.9 | -1.3 | 737 |
| 4-5 | 19.2 | 45.6 | -1.3 | 13.0 | 33.9 | 2.2 | -1.3 | 12.7 | 40.6 | 1.1 | -1.6 | 102 |
| 6+ | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.3 | 30.5 | -0.9 | 7.3 | 21.6 | 3.7 | -0.9 | 5.0 | 27.1 | 2.2 | -1.2 | 677 |
| Rural | 11.4 | 31.3 | -1.2 | 10.3 | 22.6 | 3.4 | -1.1 | 7.6 | 32.1 | 1.7 | -1.4 | 802 |
| Chennai | 8.3 | 25.4 | -0.9 | 6.0 | 18.8 | 2.4 | -0.9 | 5.1 | 23.1 | 0.8 | -1.1 | ns |
| Slum | 6.6 | 27.6 | -1.1 | 9.2 | 22.8 | 2.2 | -1.1 | 6.6 | 31.6 | 0.7 | -1.4 | ns |
| Non-slum | 8.8 | 24.8 | -0.8 | 5.0 | 17.6 | 2.5 | -0.8 | 4.6 | 20.6 | 0.8 | -1.0 | ns |
| Size at birth² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very small | 13.6 | 41.6 | -1.4 | 15.2 | 38.8 | 0.0 | -1.5 | 11.9 | 48.5 | 1.0 | -1.9 | 113 |
| Small | 16.4 | 37.4 | -1.3 | 7.9 | 23.2 | 2.5 | -1.2 | 9.7 | 38.8 | 0.5 | -1.6 | 274 |
| Average or larger | 9.4 | 28.6 | -1.0 | 8.1 | 19.0 | 4.4 | -0.9 | 4.8 | 24.9 | 2.4 | -1.2 | 1,021 |
| Mother's education⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 17.6 | 44.4 | -1.6 | 12.2 | 27.4 | 2.8 | -1.2 | 9.0 | 41.6 | 0.9 | -1.7 | 244 |
| <5 years complete | 14.9 | 37.0 | -1.1 | 11.8 | 20.9 | 3.3 | -1.1 | 8.6 | 35.4 | 1.7 | -1.4 | 131 |
| 5-9 years complete | 10.6 | 34.0 | -1.1 | 10.4 | 25.6 | 3.5 | -1.1 | 7.3 | 33.5 | 1.9 | -1.4 | 618 |
| 10 or more years complete | 7.6 | 19.1 | -0.8 | 3.8 | 14.1 | 4.4 | -0.7 | 3.2 | 17.7 | 2.5 | -0.9 | 449 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 11.6 | 32.7 | -1.1 | 9.2 | 22.9 | 3.2 | -1.0 | 7.0 | 31.8 | 2.0 | -1.4 | 1,318 |
| Muslim | 1.6 | 13.6 | -0.3 | 9.4 | 26.8 | 5.3 | -1.1 | 2.1 | 15.0 | 0.0 | -0.9 | 68 |
| Christian | 8.8 | 19.1 | -0.9 | 4.3 | 7.9 | 7.8 | -0.5 | 1.5 | 13.4 | 2.4 | -0.8 | 92 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 18.0 | 39.7 | -1.3 | 10.8 | 26.7 | 2.6 | -1.1 | 10.1 | 40.2 | 2.5 | -1.5 | 392 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| Other backward class | 8.5 | 28.2 | -1.0 | 8.4 | 20.8 | 4.1 | -1.0 | 5.0 | 26.3 | 1.6 | -1.2 | 1,047 |
| Other | (0.0) | (10.6) | (-0.2) | (6.8) | (15.4) | (0.0) | (-0.8) | (1.2) | (15.9) | (6.8) | (-0.7) | 30 |
| Mother's interview status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 11.1 | 31.5 | -1.1 | 8.6 | 21.7 | 3.7 | -1.0 | 6.4 | 29.9 | 1.9 | -1.3 | 1,427 |
| Not interviewed but in household | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Not interviewed and not in household ⁵ | (0.0) | (12.9) | (-0.2) | (14.4) | (31.8) | (0.9) | (-1.4) | (6.0) | (18.6) | (3.0) | (-1.1) | 37 |

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

| Background characteristic | Height-for-age | | | Weight-for-height | | | | Weight-for-age | | | | Number of children |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ¹ | Mean Z-score (SD) | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ¹ | Percentage above +2 SD | Mean Z-score (SD) | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD ¹ | Percentage above +2 SD | Mean Z-score (SD) | |
| Mother's nutritional status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Underweight (BMI < 18.5) | 14.4 | 37.6 | -1.4 | 9.1 | 26.7 | 3.3 | -1.1 | 8.3 | 37.7 | 2.1 | -1.6 | 408 |
| Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9) | 11.0 | 30.9 | -1.0 | 10.4 | 21.8 | 4.1 | -1.0 | 6.7 | 29.7 | 1.9 | -1.3 | 776 |
| Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0) | 6.0 | 22.4 | -0.8 | 3.4 | 14.8 | 2.7 | -0.7 | 2.6 | 18.8 | 1.5 | -1.0 | 254 |
| Mother not measured | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Child's living arrangements | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Living with both parents | 12.2 | 31.8 | -1.1 | 8.6 | 22.0 | 3.3 | -1.0 | 7.0 | 31.0 | 2.1 | -1.3 | 1,225 |
| Living with one or neither parent | 4.8 | 26.6 | -0.9 | 10.6 | 22.8 | 4.7 | -1.0 | 3.5 | 24.4 | 0.9 | -1.2 | 254 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 15.3 | 40.1 | -1.3 | 11.0 | 27.7 | 0.7 | -1.3 | 9.5 | 43.1 | 2.7 | -1.6 | 167 |
| Second | 15.8 | 37.7 | -1.3 | 12.0 | 31.4 | 6.4 | -1.1 | 11.9 | 38.0 | 2.1 | -1.5 | 201 |
| Middle | 13.7 | 35.4 | -1.2 | 10.7 | 22.0 | 3.0 | -1.1 | 7.1 | 34.1 | 1.7 | -1.5 | 507 |
| Fourth | 8.8 | 28.3 | -1.0 | 7.2 | 20.4 | 3.8 | -1.0 | 3.5 | 26.7 | 1.7 | -1.2 | 368 |
| Highest | 1.1 | 13.2 | -0.5 | 3.6 | 13.4 | 4.1 | -0.6 | 2.6 | 9.2 | 2.1 | -0.7 | 236 |
| Total | 10.9 | 30.9 | -1.1 | 8.9 | 22.2 | 3.6 | -1.0 | 6.4 | 29.8 | 1.9 | -1.3 | 1,479 |
| Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | 12.2 | 31.1 | -1.0 | 9.9 | 22.9 | 4.3 | -0.9 | 5.4 | 25.9 | 1.6 | -1.2 | 828 |
| NFHS-2 (1998-99) | 16.3 | 35.2 | -1.4 | 7.1 | 22.5 | 2.6 | -0.9 | 10.5 | 31.5 | 0.6 | -1.5 | 1,190 |

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

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

ns = Not shown; see Table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

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

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49 Initial breastfeeding

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage ever breastfed | Number of children | Percentage who started breastfeeding: | | | Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³ | Number of last-born ever breastfed children |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | Within half an hour of birth | Within one hour of birth ¹ | Within one day of birth ² | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.5 | 776 | 62.5 | 63.4 | 92.3 | 20.8 | 588 |
| Rural | 94.5 | 945 | 53.5 | 54.8 | 89.9 | 20.5 | 683 |
| Chennai | 94.2 | ns | 50.1 | 51.2 | 89.4 | 23.3 | ns |
| Slum | 95.0 | ns | 60.3 | 61.6 | 91.1 | 22.4 | ns |
| Non-slum | 93.9 | ns | 47.1 | 48.1 | 88.9 | 23.6 | ns |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 93.7 | 904 | 56.1 | 57.2 | 93.2 | 19.2 | 679 |
| Female | 95.4 | 816 | 59.5 | 60.6 | 88.5 | 22.3 | 592 |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 93.7 | 286 | 62.9 | 64.7 | 90.4 | 17.5 | 205 |
| <5 years complete | 95.1 | 165 | 63.3 | 64.3 | 92.5 | 18.0 | 119 |
| 5-9 years complete | 93.8 | 737 | 60.6 | 62.0 | 91.6 | 20.7 | 528 |
| 10 or more years complete | 95.8 | 532 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 90.1 | 22.8 | 419 |
| Religion | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 94.3 | 1,546 | 58.8 | 60.1 | 91.5 | 20.0 | 1,141 |
| Muslim | 99.5 | 70 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 92.5 | 34.3 | 54 |
| Christian | 94.8 | 104 | 50.6 | 50.6 | 82.7 | 20.1 | 76 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 93.0 | 471 | 66.3 | 67.5 | 93.2 | 17.3 | 328 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | 12 | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| Other backward class | 95.3 | 1,203 | 55.3 | 56.4 | 90.6 | 21.4 | 905 |
| Other | (85.5) | 34 | (38.1) | (38.1) | (82.8) | (28.2) | 28 |
| Assistance at delivery | | | | | | | |
| Health personnel ⁴ | 94.6 | 1,559 | 58.0 | 59.0 | 91.3 | 20.1 | 1,164 |
| Dai (TBA) | 96.7 | 107 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 86.9 | 28.7 | 79 |
| Other/no one | (87.4) | 52 | * | * | * | * | 29 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 94.4 | 1,496 | 58.0 | 58.9 | 91.7 | 19.7 | 1,115 |
| At home | 94.6 | 207 | 55.3 | 58.4 | 87.5 | 25.4 | 145 |
| Other | * | 15 | * | * | * | * | 12 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 93.5 | 201 | 58.2 | 60.8 | 88.0 | 17.8 | 132 |
| Second | 89.3 | 256 | 66.1 | 66.3 | 91.6 | 19.9 | 175 |
| Middle | 95.9 | 573 | 65.9 | 67.5 | 93.0 | 18.0 | 416 |
| Fourth | 96.6 | 400 | 51.6 | 51.9 | 91.5 | 18.7 | 309 |
| Highest | 94.0 | 289 | 44.7 | 45.7 | 88.0 | 29.9 | 239 |
| Total | 94.5 | 1,720 | 57.7 | 58.8 | 91.0 | 20.6 | 1,271 |

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

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within half an hour of birth.

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.

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

⁴ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel.

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

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

| Age in months | Not breast-feeding | Exclusively breastfed | Breastfeeding and consuming: | | | | Total | Number of youngest children under three years | Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹ | Number of children |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|-------|---|--|--------------------|
| | | | Plain water only | Non-milk liquids/juice | Other milk | Complementary foods | | | | |
| <2 | (0.0) | (59.7) | (16.0) | (3.5) | (20.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 35 | (9.4) | 36 |
| 2-3 | (0.0) | (39.7) | (11.1) | (5.6) | (25.1) | (18.5) | 100.0 | 40 | (24.6) | 40 |
| 4-5 | 5.5 | 19.2 | 14.3 | 3.0 | 21.7 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 75 | 31.4 | 75 |
| 6-8 | 8.0 | 1.7 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 81.2 | 100.0 | 87 | 32.0 | 87 |
| 9-11 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 75.1 | 100.0 | 95 | 46.6 | 97 |
| 12-17 | 40.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 58.0 | 100.0 | 131 | 48.4 | 136 |
| 18-23 | 58.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 41.2 | 100.0 | 129 | 28.7 | 154 |
| 24-35 | 85.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 286 | 22.5 | 364 |
| <4 | 0.0 | 48.9 | 13.4 | 4.6 | 23.1 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 75 | 17.5 | 76 |
| <6 | 2.7 | 34.1 | 13.9 | 3.8 | 22.4 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 151 | 24.4 | 152 |
| 6-9 | 10.7 | 1.2 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 79.2 | 100.0 | 126 | 40.9 | 126 |
| 12-23 | 49.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 49.7 | 100.0 | 260 | 37.9 | 290 |

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on all children under three years.

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

| Background characteristic | Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹ | | | | Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: | | | | Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Any breast-feeding | Exclusive breast-feeding | Predom- inant breast- feeding ² | Number of children | Three or more food groups ³ | Minimum number of times ⁴ | 3+ food groups and minimum number of times | Number of children | Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁵ | Appropriate number of food groups ⁶ | Minimum times ⁷ | With 3 IYCF practices ⁸ | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-8 | na | na | na | na | 16.8 | 71.6 | 14.1 | 80 | 99.9 | 15.6 | 68.4 | 13.0 | 87 |
| 9-11 | na | na | na | na | 42.5 | 47.0 | 24.9 | 75 | 97.8 | 37.3 | 44.0 | 23.3 | 95 |
| 12-17 | na | na | na | na | 67.6 | 66.1 | 50.9 | 78 | 96.3 | 58.2 | 50.4 | 38.1 | 131 |
| 18-23 | na | na | na | na | 71.0 | 66.2 | 50.2 | 53 | 89.5 | 60.9 | 52.2 | 34.2 | 129 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 16.1 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 555 | 47.0 | 64.9 | 33.3 | 167 | 93.7 | 44.8 | 54.4 | 27.6 | 256 |
| Female | 13.9 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 464 | 48.3 | 59.5 | 34.4 | 119 | 97.7 | 48.1 | 51.2 | 30.6 | 186 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.4 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 460 | 55.8 | 71.9 | 45.7 | 134 | 95.5 | 54.4 | 61.5 | 38.8 | 206 |
| Rural | 15.8 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 559 | 40.3 | 54.5 | 23.1 | 152 | 95.2 | 38.9 | 45.7 | 20.2 | 235 |
| Chennai | 15.7 | 0.9 | 1.5 | ns | 60.4 | 64.5 | 39.3 | ns | 97.8 | 62.1 | 57.6 | 33.7 | ns |
| Slum | 16.7 | 0.5 | 2.1 | ns | 60.3 | 72.4 | 44.8 | ns | 97.9 | 64.6 | 56.3 | 36.5 | ns |
| Non-slum | 15.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | ns | 60.4 | 62.3 | 37.7 | ns | 97.7 | 61.4 | 58.0 | 33.0 | ns |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 14.9 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 146 | (33.0) | (58.9) | (15.6) | 30 | (100.0) | (28.1) | (44.6) | (12.4) | 48 |
| <5 years complete | 9.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 79 | * | * | * | 13 | (83.6) | (26.1) | (37.2) | (8.2) | 32 |
| 5-9 years complete | 15.4 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 451 | 52.5 | 58.9 | 37.7 | 127 | 96.4 | 54.1 | 53.9 | 36.1 | 190 |
| 10 or more years complete | 16.7 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 343 | 49.0 | 68.5 | 36.8 | 116 | 95.1 | 46.1 | 57.5 | 29.3 | 172 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 15.0 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 902 | 45.1 | 63.0 | 32.1 | 256 | 95.9 | 44.8 | 53.4 | 28.5 | 391 |
| Muslim | (8.1) | (0.4) | (1.8) | 49 | * | * | * | 9 | * | * | * | * | 14 |
| Christian | 16.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 66 | * | * | * | 21 | (87.3) | (54.2) | (47.9) | (29.8) | 36 |

Continued...

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

| Background characteristic | Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹ | | | Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: 3+ food groups and minimum number of times ⁴ | | | Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Any breast-feeding | Exclusive breast-feeding | Predom- inant breast- feeding ² | Number of children | Three or more food groups ³ | Minimum number of times ⁴ | 3+ food groups and minimum number of times | Number of children | Breast milk, or milk products ⁵ | Appropriate number of food groups ⁶ | Minimum times ⁷ | With 3 IYCF practices ⁸ | Number of children |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 16.3 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 292 | 42.3 | 62.8 | 29.3 | 90 | 90.5 | 40.7 | 53.1 | 23.3 | 125 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | * | * | 9 | * | * | * | 5 | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Other backward class | 14.7 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 692 | 50.7 | 62.6 | 36.0 | 183 | 97.1 | 48.8 | 53.0 | 31.1 | 302 |
| Other | (18.0) | (1.6) | (1.6) | 25 | * | * | * | 8 | * | * | * | * | 11 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 12.0 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 111 | * | * | * | 25 | * | * | * | * | 38 |
| Second | 17.3 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 149 | (30.4) | (43.4) | (8.3) | 42 | 92.5 | 34.7 | 41.4 | 15.7 | 62 |
| Middle | 15.6 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 335 | 47.2 | 58.4 | 35.0 | 94 | 96.0 | 43.9 | 50.6 | 28.9 | 137 |
| Fourth | 15.3 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 254 | 55.3 | 72.9 | 44.2 | 76 | 96.2 | 51.8 | 57.6 | 33.0 | 118 |
| Highest | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 170 | 55.4 | 77.1 | 45.3 | 49 | 99.2 | 55.5 | 63.7 | 37.8 | 87 |
| Total | 15.5 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1,019 | 47.6 | 62.7 | 33.7 | 286 | 95.4 | 46.2 | 53.1 | 28.9 | 442 |

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

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

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

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

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

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

⁶ Three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for non-breastfed children.

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

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

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2005-06, and percentage of children age 6-35 months classified as having anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

| Background characteristic | Anaemia status by haemoglobin level | | | Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl) | Number of children |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl) | Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl) | Severe (<7.0 g/dl) | | |
| Age in months | | | | | |
| 6-11 | 29.0 | 39.3 | 0.8 | 69.0 | 159 |
| 12-23 | 25.6 | 47.2 | 4.1 | 76.9 | 280 |
| 24-35 | 30.4 | 36.9 | 4.8 | 72.2 | 332 |
| 36-47 | 24.3 | 29.9 | 1.1 | 55.4 | 317 |
| 48-59 | 26.6 | 23.6 | 1.3 | 51.5 | 328 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 27.1 | 36.8 | 2.9 | 66.8 | 755 |
| Female | 27.1 | 32.0 | 2.2 | 61.3 | 661 |
| Birth order¹ | | | | | |
| 1 | 26.6 | 31.7 | 2.1 | 60.4 | 543 |
| 2-3 | 26.8 | 37.5 | 2.5 | 66.8 | 696 |
| 4-5 | 27.3 | 28.4 | 7.2 | 62.9 | 105 |
| 6+ | * | * | * | * | 18 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.3 | 32.7 | 2.2 | 65.1 | 648 |
| Rural | 24.4 | 36.2 | 2.9 | 63.4 | 768 |
| Chennai | | | | | |
| Slum | 23.5 | 37.3 | 2.0 | 62.8 | ns |
| Non-slum | 27.8 | 41.7 | 2.7 | 72.2 | ns |
| Mother's education² | | | | | |
| No education | 22.1 | 35.9 | 1.8 | 59.9 | ns |
| <5 years complete | 30.1 | 34.5 | 4.0 | 68.6 | 226 |
| 5-9 years complete | 25.3 | 33.8 | 4.2 | 63.3 | 137 |
| 10 or more years complete | 29.5 | 33.6 | 3.0 | 66.1 | 591 |
| Religion | | | | | |
| Hindu | 22.1 | 34.3 | 0.9 | 57.3 | 423 |
| Muslim | 27.4 | 35.1 | 2.6 | 65.1 | 1,266 |
| Christian | 17.2 | 33.3 | 3.6 | 54.0 | 57 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 29.6 | 36.8 | 4.3 | 70.7 | 385 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| Other backward class | 26.0 | 33.6 | 1.9 | 61.4 | 990 |
| Other | (33.2) | (31.6) | (3.5) | (68.4) | 31 |
| Mother's interview status | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 26.8 | 34.1 | 2.7 | 63.6 | 1,363 |
| Not interviewed but in household | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Not interviewed and not in household ³ | (31.9) | (56.1) | (0.0) | (88.1) | 38 |
| Child's living arrangements | | | | | |
| Living with both parents | 28.0 | 32.7 | 2.8 | 63.5 | 1,194 |
| Living with one or neither parent | 21.9 | 44.6 | 1.2 | 67.7 | 222 |
| Mother's anaemia status | | | | | |
| Not anaemic | 27.7 | 29.3 | 1.6 | 58.7 | 589 |
| Mildly anaemic | 27.4 | 36.0 | 2.6 | 65.9 | 584 |
| Moderately/severely anaemic | 23.0 | 41.5 | 5.9 | 70.4 | 202 |
| Wealth index | | | | | |
| Lowest | 23.4 | 38.9 | 1.9 | 64.2 | 163 |
| Second | 27.2 | 34.5 | 5.7 | 67.4 | 203 |
| Middle | 27.8 | 37.4 | 3.4 | 68.6 | 476 |
| Fourth | 28.1 | 34.7 | 1.5 | 64.3 | 347 |
| Highest | 26.2 | 25.3 | 0.2 | 51.7 | 226 |
| Total | 27.1 | 34.6 | 2.6 | 64.2 | 1,416 |
| Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women | | | | | |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | 28.8 | 40.1 | 3.8 | 72.7 | 751 |
| NFHS-2 (1998-99) | 21.9 | 40.2 | 6.9 | 69.0 | 1,053 |

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children belonging to other religions and children with missing information on mother's anaemia status, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 53. Micronutrient intake among children

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

| Background characteristic | Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother | | | Children age 12-35 months | | | Children age 6-59 months | | | Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|---|--------------------|--|---|--|--------------------|
| | Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹ | Percentage who consumed iron-rich foods in last 24 hours ² | Number of children | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months | Number of children | Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days | Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³ | Number of children | Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴ | Number of children | Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴ | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-8 | 13.4 | 6.2 | 87 | na | na | 7.6 | 1.7 | 87 | 38.7 | 87 | 38.7 | 87 |
| 9-11 | 34.8 | 16.2 | 95 | na | na | 18.4 | 0.0 | 97 | 42.2 | 97 | 42.2 | 97 |
| 12-17 | 66.8 | 40.7 | 131 | 52.3 | 136 | 14.7 | 7.8 | 136 | 53.9 | 136 | 53.9 | 136 |
| 18-23 | 76.8 | 42.9 | 129 | 39.5 | 154 | 8.1 | 11.1 | 154 | 39.8 | 150 | 39.8 | 150 |
| 24-35 | 79.6 | 38.1 | 286 | 44.3 | 364 | 9.4 | 15.3 | 364 | 35.9 | 364 | 35.9 | 364 |
| 36-47 | na | na | na | na | na | 5.8 | 12.8 | 332 | 36.7 | 332 | 36.7 | 332 |
| 48-59 | na | na | na | na | na | 11.7 | 15.7 | 340 | 37.7 | 338 | 37.7 | 338 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 61.8 | 31.9 | 407 | 42.2 | 376 | 10.3 | 12.4 | 803 | 39.0 | 801 | 39.0 | 801 |
| Female | 64.7 | 33.9 | 320 | 48.4 | 278 | 9.6 | 11.5 | 706 | 39.1 | 702 | 39.1 | 702 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 62.0 | 32.2 | 298 | 43.1 | 278 | 11.6 | 13.6 | 605 | 45.3 | 603 | 45.3 | 603 |
| 2-3 | 67.5 | 34.5 | 373 | 46.9 | 332 | 9.1 | 11.7 | 774 | 36.2 | 770 | 36.2 | 770 |
| 4-5 | (39.9) | (24.2) | 51 | (39.0) | 40 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 111 | 27.0 | 111 | 27.0 | 111 |
| 6+ | * | * | 5 | * | 5 | * | * | 19 | * | 19 | * | 19 |
| Breastfeeding status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 49.6 | 26.8 | 326 | 42.9 | 173 | 10.1 | 5.3 | 347 | 41.6 | 347 | 41.6 | 347 |
| Not breastfeeding | 74.0 | 37.6 | 401 | 45.5 | 481 | 9.9 | 14.0 | 1,163 | 38.3 | 1,156 | 38.3 | 1,156 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 68.4 | 37.0 | 341 | 49.1 | 300 | 11.0 | 13.7 | 692 | 49.7 | 685 | 49.7 | 685 |
| Rural | 58.4 | 29.0 | 386 | 41.2 | 354 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 818 | 30.2 | 818 | 30.2 | 818 |
| Chennai | 71.9 | 45.0 | ns | 50.7 | ns | 21.0 | 28.5 | ns | 62.5 | ns | 62.5 | ns |
| Slum | 71.1 | 45.1 | ns | 48.4 | ns | 14.9 | 26.1 | ns | 47.3 | ns | 47.3 | ns |
| Non-slum | 72.1 | 45.0 | ns | 51.4 | ns | 23.0 | 29.3 | ns | 67.4 | ns | 67.4 | ns |

Continued...

Table 53. Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

| Background characteristic | Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother | | Children age 12-35 months | | Children age 6-59 months | | | Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------|--|--------------------|-------|
| | Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹ | Percentage who consumed iron in last 24 hours ² | Number of children | Percentage given supplements in last 6 months | Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days | Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³ | Number of children | Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴ | Number of children | |
| Mother's education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 54.4 | 21.1 | 96 | 35.2 | 32.6 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 245 | 20.3 | 241 |
| <5 years complete | 65.3 | 37.2 | 56 | 23.2 | 25.0 | 11.6 | 6.4 | 144 | 39.8 | 144 |
| 5-9 years complete | 63.5 | 36.8 | 313 | 50.4 | 43.2 | 8.4 | 10.3 | 648 | 35.0 | 646 |
| 10 or more years complete | 65.2 | 31.3 | 262 | 46.6 | 39.4 | 14.0 | 18.0 | 472 | 53.9 | 471 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 61.2 | 29.6 | 638 | 44.8 | 38.1 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 1,349 | 37.7 | 1,345 |
| Muslim | (76.8) | (58.5) | 34 | (48.4) | 48.3 | 12.2 | 13.6 | 61 | 49.8 | 58 |
| Christian | 77.2 | 54.4 | 54 | 42.6 | 37.9 | 18.5 | 21.0 | 99 | 50.8 | 99 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 61.9 | 27.2 | 204 | 49.2 | 41.3 | 6.6 | 10.2 | 411 | 27.1 | 407 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | * | 6 | * | * | * | * | 10 | * | 10 |
| Other backward class | 63.8 | 36.4 | 493 | 42.5 | 37.6 | 11.1 | 12.5 | 1,055 | 42.3 | 1,053 |
| Other | (67.2) | (12.9) | 24 | * | (29.5) | (7.6) | (17.4) | 33 | (82.7) | 33 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 51.9 | 21.3 | 73 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 171 | 20.3 | 171 |
| Second | 48.8 | 25.7 | 99 | 41.7 | 32.2 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 216 | 26.6 | 216 |
| Middle | 62.9 | 33.8 | 228 | 50.0 | 44.6 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 501 | 30.8 | 497 |
| Fourth | 68.3 | 42.3 | 190 | 51.9 | 41.9 | 11.2 | 16.9 | 360 | 42.2 | 358 |
| Highest | 72.4 | 29.0 | 137 | 42.3 | 39.3 | 18.5 | 20.5 | 260 | 73.3 | 260 |
| Total | 63.1 | 32.8 | 727 | 44.8 | 38.5 | 10.0 | 12.0 | 1,510 | 39.0 | 1,503 |

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

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit.

² Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs.

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

⁴ Salt containing 15 parts per million or more of iodine. Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

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

| Background characteristic | Iodine content of salt | | | Total | Number of households |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|----------------------|
| | None (0 ppm) | Inadequate (<15 ppm) | Adequate (15+ ppm) | | |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.6 | 24.5 | 53.9 | 100.0 | 2,866 |
| Rural | 45.4 | 24.0 | 30.6 | 100.0 | 3,394 |
| Chennai | | | | | |
| Slum | 36.2 | 16.8 | 47.0 | 100.0 | ns |
| Non-slum | 18.5 | 13.0 | 68.6 | 100.0 | ns |
| Religion of household head | | | | | |
| Hindu | 35.7 | 24.4 | 39.9 | 100.0 | 5,595 |
| Muslim | 22.2 | 22.3 | 55.4 | 100.0 | 236 |
| Christian | 26.7 | 23.1 | 50.2 | 100.0 | 418 |
| Caste/tribe of household head | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 49.0 | 24.3 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 1,392 |
| Scheduled tribe | 32.0 | 26.1 | 41.9 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Other backward class | 31.0 | 24.5 | 44.5 | 100.0 | 4,666 |
| Other | 10.5 | 15.8 | 73.7 | 100.0 | 149 |
| Wealth index | | | | | |
| Lowest | 51.8 | 29.0 | 19.2 | 100.0 | 764 |
| Second | 46.7 | 24.5 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 1,021 |
| Middle | 42.5 | 27.4 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 1,819 |
| Fourth | 25.3 | 26.0 | 48.7 | 100.0 | 1,460 |
| Highest | 12.1 | 14.2 | 73.7 | 100.0 | 1,197 |
| Total | 34.5 | 24.2 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 6,260 |
| NFHS-2 (1998-99) | 62.9 | 15.9 | 21.3 | 100.0 | 5,267 |

Note: Only 1 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households belonging to other religions and households with missing information on caste/tribe of the household head, which are not shown separately.

ppm = parts per million

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

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

| Type of food | Frequency of consumption | | | | | Total | Number of respondents |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------|-------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Daily | Weekly | Occasionally | Never | Missing | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | |
| Milk or curd | 53.1 | 12.6 | 25.1 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,919 |
| Pulses or beans | 8.1 | 49.8 | 36.4 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,919 |
| Dark green leafy vegetables | 67.0 | 28.4 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,919 |
| Fruits | 22.6 | 36.9 | 39.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,919 |
| Eggs | 9.2 | 55.7 | 25.7 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,919 |
| Fish | 3.5 | 38.8 | 40.2 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,919 |
| Chicken/meat | 0.2 | 48.6 | 39.8 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,919 |
| Fish or chicken/meat | 3.6 | 55.3 | 32.7 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,919 |
| MEN | | | | | | | |
| Milk or curd | 61.9 | 15.9 | 17.6 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,311 |
| Pulses or beans | 15.1 | 41.8 | 36.3 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,311 |
| Dark green leafy vegetables | 58.0 | 35.8 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,311 |
| Fruits | 38.9 | 39.9 | 20.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,311 |
| Eggs | 15.7 | 61.4 | 17.8 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,311 |
| Fish | 5.4 | 46.5 | 36.5 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,311 |
| Chicken/meat | 1.5 | 52.4 | 38.4 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,311 |
| Fish or chicken/meat | 6.1 | 60.0 | 28.5 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,311 |

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

| Background characteristic | Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ² | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Women ¹ | | | | | Men | | | | |
| | <18.5 (total thin) | <17.0 (moderately/ severely thin) | ≥25.0 (overweight or obese) | ≥30.0 (obese) | Number of women | <18.5 (total thin) | <17.0 (moderately/ severely thin) | ≥25.0 (overweight or obese) | ≥30.0 (obese) | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 47.9 | 25.7 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 795 | 63.0 | 36.0 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 722 |
| 20-29 | 32.5 | 15.2 | 16.1 | 3.3 | 1,789 | 28.4 | 11.3 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 1,658 |
| 30-39 | 22.7 | 10.4 | 25.5 | 6.0 | 1,686 | 16.0 | 6.4 | 20.8 | 3.2 | 1,465 |
| 40-49 | 18.6 | 7.7 | 31.4 | 8.9 | 1,324 | 18.1 | 7.2 | 21.2 | 3.2 | 1,326 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 45.0 | 23.7 | 8.8 | 1.3 | 1,288 | 41.1 | 20.5 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 1,965 |
| Currently married | 23.1 | 10.5 | 25.1 | 6.3 | 3,891 | 18.4 | 7.3 | 19.9 | 2.9 | 3,148 |
| Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted | 26.8 | 10.2 | 19.2 | 4.9 | 416 | 22.4 | 5.6 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 58 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 22.8 | 10.7 | 29.5 | 8.2 | 2,696 | 22.9 | 10.1 | 18.8 | 2.7 | 2,580 |
| Rural | 33.7 | 16.1 | 13.0 | 2.1 | 2,899 | 31.3 | 14.5 | 10.1 | 1.2 | 2,592 |
| Chennai | 15.7 | 6.8 | 39.2 | 12.1 | ns | 22.7 | 10.5 | 23.4 | 4.3 | ns |
| Slum | 18.4 | 9.3 | 33.5 | 11.5 | ns | 27.0 | 11.6 | 17.8 | 2.3 | ns |
| Non-slum | 15.0 | 6.3 | 40.6 | 12.2 | ns | 21.6 | 10.3 | 24.8 | 4.7 | ns |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 33.7 | 15.9 | 12.6 | 2.7 | 1,247 | 28.8 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 483 |
| <5 years complete | 29.2 | 12.3 | 16.2 | 3.7 | 579 | 22.4 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 1.3 | 530 |
| 5-9 years complete | 28.4 | 13.9 | 21.9 | 5.3 | 2,022 | 30.5 | 15.1 | 11.4 | 1.4 | 2,147 |
| 10 or more years complete | 24.5 | 11.6 | 27.3 | 7.0 | 1,747 | 24.3 | 10.6 | 20.1 | 3.0 | 2,011 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 29.2 | 14.0 | 20.1 | 4.7 | 5,007 | 27.4 | 12.4 | 14.1 | 1.8 | 4,638 |
| Muslim | 20.7 | 5.8 | 40.1 | 15.5 | 222 | 22.8 | 6.7 | 19.9 | 4.8 | 195 |
| Christian | 22.0 | 10.9 | 20.8 | 3.4 | 362 | 25.0 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 2.9 | 332 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 34.7 | 16.1 | 13.1 | 2.6 | 1,291 | 29.6 | 14.4 | 11.8 | 1.3 | 1,175 |
| Scheduled tribe | (60.2) | (37.1) | (8.7) | (0.0) | 46 | (33.5) | (4.6) | (5.2) | (4.0) | 32 |
| Other backward class | 26.8 | 12.7 | 22.8 | 5.7 | 4,149 | 26.7 | 11.9 | 15.0 | 2.1 | 3,865 |
| Other | 4.9 | 0.5 | 46.7 | 12.3 | 107 | 11.8 | 5.9 | 29.3 | 3.7 | 99 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 48.2 | 25.5 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 526 | 38.6 | 18.3 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 428 |
| Second | 39.6 | 19.8 | 8.8 | 0.4 | 828 | 38.2 | 16.4 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 734 |
| Middle | 34.3 | 16.3 | 11.8 | 2.3 | 1,705 | 30.8 | 14.5 | 9.0 | 0.8 | 1,566 |
| Fourth | 20.9 | 9.0 | 25.3 | 5.0 | 1,399 | 24.1 | 10.7 | 16.2 | 2.0 | 1,421 |
| Highest | 11.6 | 4.7 | 45.4 | 14.3 | 1,137 | 12.8 | 5.7 | 31.9 | 5.6 | 1,023 |
| Total | 28.4 | 13.5 | 20.9 | 5.1 | 5,594 | 27.1 | 12.3 | 14.5 | 2.0 | 5,171 |

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2005-06, and percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with anaemia, NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Number of women | Men | | | | Number of men |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹ | Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl) | Severe (<7.0 g/dl) | Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ² | | Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl) | Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl) | Severe (<9.0 g/dl) | Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl) | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 36.8 | 11.9 | 1.0 | 49.7 | 827 | 14.2 | 9.8 | 1.7 | 25.7 | 717 |
| 20-29 | 39.0 | 13.2 | 2.0 | 54.2 | 1,937 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 10.9 | 1,650 |
| 30-39 | 35.9 | 13.4 | 2.3 | 51.7 | 1,707 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 13.7 | 1,457 |
| 40-49 | 37.2 | 15.5 | 3.2 | 55.9 | 1,299 | 11.3 | 8.4 | 2.0 | 21.8 | 1,312 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 36.5 | 12.3 | 2.0 | 50.8 | 1,286 | 9.0 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 15.9 | 1,955 |
| Currently married | 37.7 | 13.6 | 2.0 | 53.3 | 4,075 | 9.2 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 16.7 | 3,126 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | 36.5 | 17.7 | 4.7 | 58.9 | 409 | 19.2 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 28.5 | 55 |
| Maternity status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant | 28.2 | 27.7 | 1.9 | 57.8 | 177 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Breastfeeding | 48.6 | 9.1 | 1.0 | 58.7 | 468 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Neither | 36.7 | 13.5 | 2.3 | 52.5 | 5,125 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 37.1 | 13.1 | 1.9 | 52.0 | 2,758 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 14.0 | 2,560 |
| Rural | 37.7 | 14.1 | 2.5 | 54.2 | 3,013 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 19.1 | 2,576 |
| Chennai | 36.4 | 13.4 | 1.5 | 51.2 | ns | 8.0 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 13.2 | ns |
| Slum | 36.4 | 12.6 | 1.5 | 50.5 | ns | 9.6 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 14.7 | ns |
| Non-slum | 36.4 | 13.6 | 1.5 | 51.4 | ns | 7.6 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 12.8 | ns |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 38.2 | 16.8 | 3.1 | 58.1 | 1,258 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 2.6 | 25.2 | 482 |
| <5 years complete | 41.3 | 14.8 | 3.6 | 59.7 | 589 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 2.8 | 23.2 | 529 |
| 5-9 years complete | 36.6 | 14.9 | 2.3 | 53.8 | 2,101 | 9.7 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 17.2 | 2,127 |
| 10 or more years complete | 36.4 | 9.5 | 1.0 | 46.9 | 1,824 | 7.7 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 12.0 | 1,998 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 38.3 | 13.5 | 2.2 | 54.0 | 5,171 | 9.4 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 16.9 | 4,605 |
| Muslim | 34.7 | 17.1 | 2.4 | 54.2 | 226 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 11.0 | 195 |
| Christian | 26.6 | 13.4 | 2.1 | 42.1 | 371 | 9.4 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 330 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 39.6 | 16.0 | 3.1 | 58.7 | 1,333 | 10.7 | 7.1 | 2.2 | 20.0 | 1,170 |
| Scheduled tribe | 19.4 | 9.6 | 7.0 | 36.0 | 48 | (14.4) | (10.9) | (0.0) | (25.3) | 32 |
| Other backward class | 37.1 | 13.1 | 1.9 | 52.0 | 4,284 | 8.8 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 15.6 | 3,836 |
| Other | 30.3 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 38.4 | 106 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 97 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 42.0 | 17.4 | 4.1 | 63.5 | 539 | 13.5 | 15.2 | 4.9 | 33.6 | 422 |
| Second | 37.8 | 15.2 | 2.7 | 55.7 | 854 | 11.4 | 8.3 | 2.4 | 22.2 | 728 |
| Middle | 37.1 | 15.1 | 3.0 | 55.1 | 1,778 | 11.6 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 19.3 | 1,557 |
| Fourth | 37.9 | 13.6 | 1.6 | 53.0 | 1,447 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 10.9 | 1,416 |
| Highest | 34.7 | 8.5 | 0.5 | 43.6 | 1,154 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 9.1 | 1,012 |
| Total | 37.4 | 13.6 | 2.2 | 53.2 | 5,771 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 16.5 | 5,136 |
| Total for ever-married women | | | | | | | | | | |
| NFHS-3 (2005-06) | 37.6 | 14.0 | 2.3 | 53.9 | 4,484 | na | na | na | na | na |
| NFHS-2 (1998-99) | 36.7 | 15.9 | 3.9 | 56.5 | 4,591 | na | na | na | na | na |

Note: Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formula (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl.

² For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl.

Table 58. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | | Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms | | Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner | | Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹ | | Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby | | Number | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------|--|------|--|------|---|------|--|------|--------|-------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 95.6 | 99.2 | 45.3 | 84.9 | 57.0 | 80.4 | 14.1 | 41.2 | 80.0 | 83.3 | 1,892 | 1,587 |
| 15-19 | 95.9 | 99.0 | 40.6 | 81.7 | 53.2 | 75.3 | 12.0 | 38.3 | 79.3 | 82.8 | 842 | 745 |
| 20-24 | 95.4 | 99.4 | 49.1 | 87.7 | 60.1 | 85.0 | 15.7 | 43.8 | 80.5 | 83.7 | 1,050 | 842 |
| 25-29 | 96.5 | 99.7 | 47.2 | 85.9 | 54.2 | 84.3 | 15.5 | 40.8 | 79.8 | 83.5 | 940 | 859 |
| 30-39 | 94.1 | 98.7 | 39.8 | 84.5 | 50.3 | 81.5 | 11.7 | 36.3 | 73.0 | 82.7 | 1,732 | 1,502 |
| 40-49 | 92.3 | 96.0 | 36.0 | 73.4 | 47.8 | 77.4 | 8.4 | 31.9 | 70.0 | 76.8 | 1,355 | 1,363 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.3 | 99.3 | 50.9 | 86.4 | 61.4 | 83.3 | 17.1 | 43.8 | 82.6 | 84.7 | 2,842 | 2,673 |
| Rural | 91.1 | 97.3 | 33.5 | 77.6 | 44.3 | 77.9 | 7.9 | 30.9 | 69.2 | 78.2 | 3,077 | 2,638 |
| Chennai | 98.7 | 98.7 | 57.0 | 84.5 | 63.5 | 82.3 | 22.4 | 45.5 | 82.9 | 77.7 | ns | ns |
| Slum | 97.7 | 97.1 | 52.2 | 79.8 | 62.0 | 76.5 | 15.3 | 35.5 | 76.0 | 75.1 | ns | ns |
| Non-slum | 98.9 | 99.1 | 58.1 | 85.6 | 63.9 | 83.6 | 24.0 | 47.8 | 84.5 | 78.3 | ns | ns |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 84.6 | 92.2 | 17.1 | 60.1 | 30.3 | 59.3 | 1.3 | 20.4 | 55.8 | 69.2 | 1,284 | 493 |
| <5 years complete | 93.2 | 96.6 | 26.2 | 68.9 | 41.2 | 70.3 | 2.0 | 17.4 | 69.6 | 69.5 | 596 | 540 |
| 5-9 years complete | 96.4 | 98.5 | 39.4 | 81.4 | 50.5 | 78.8 | 6.4 | 28.5 | 76.5 | 78.2 | 2,150 | 2,188 |
| 10 or more years complete | 99.6 | 100.0 | 66.5 | 91.3 | 73.5 | 90.2 | 29.9 | 55.8 | 90.0 | 90.9 | 1,889 | 2,090 |
| Regular media exposure² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 96.2 | 98.8 | 45.0 | 83.4 | 55.1 | 81.8 | 13.7 | 38.6 | 78.3 | 82.3 | 5,218 | 5,008 |
| No | 82.1 | 90.2 | 18.8 | 59.1 | 33.5 | 60.7 | 2.3 | 17.9 | 55.2 | 67.5 | 701 | 303 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 96.4 | 99.4 | 44.4 | 86.2 | 56.4 | 82.2 | 16.2 | 43.9 | 79.5 | 84.0 | 1,316 | 2,023 |
| Currently married | 94.2 | 97.8 | 42.1 | 79.6 | 52.6 | 79.8 | 11.5 | 33.3 | 75.0 | 80.3 | 4,179 | 3,229 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | 91.8 | 90.8 | 31.4 | 71.9 | 39.3 | 68.8 | 8.2 | 34.1 | 69.6 | 60.1 | 424 | 58 |
| Times slept away from home in the past 12 months | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | na | 97.8 | na | 79.6 | na | 80.1 | na | 35.6 | na | 79.9 | na | 3,417 |
| 1-2 | na | 98.4 | na | 86.1 | na | 82.6 | na | 41.8 | na | 80.8 | na | 458 |
| 3-4 | na | 99.7 | na | 86.6 | na | 79.1 | na | 40.6 | na | 79.7 | na | 425 |
| 5+ | na | 99.6 | na | 86.3 | na | 82.1 | na | 40.0 | na | 87.8 | na | 1,010 |

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage who have heard of AIDS | | Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms | | Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner | | Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹ | | Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby | | Number | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--|--------|--|--------|---|--------|--|--------|--------|-------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 94.1 | 98.2 | 40.9 | 81.8 | 51.1 | 80.6 | 11.8 | 36.9 | 75.1 | 81.1 | 5,298 | 4,768 |
| Muslim | 99.9 | 100.0 | 49.6 | 82.7 | 67.8 | 75.3 | 16.6 | 41.4 | 80.1 | 83.1 | 238 | 202 |
| Christian | 97.6 | 98.5 | 50.6 | 84.4 | 62.3 | 83.5 | 16.8 | 41.4 | 80.1 | 85.4 | 377 | 334 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 92.1 | 97.4 | 34.4 | 79.7 | 46.2 | 78.9 | 7.8 | 31.8 | 70.4 | 80.4 | 1,365 | 1,206 |
| Scheduled tribe | 89.1 | (99.7) | 23.5 | (66.2) | 54.3 | (58.6) | 4.2 | (15.7) | 71.0 | (69.7) | 52 | 36 |
| Other backward class | 95.2 | 98.5 | 43.4 | 82.7 | 53.6 | 81.1 | 13.1 | 38.7 | 76.9 | 81.7 | 4,385 | 3,958 |
| Other | 100.0 | 99.6 | 78.8 | 89.3 | 85.6 | 88.0 | 40.2 | 57.1 | 90.0 | 88.0 | 115 | 110 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 84.5 | 95.1 | 17.9 | 69.5 | 34.7 | 71.3 | 1.9 | 16.6 | 54.9 | 74.8 | 547 | 430 |
| Second | 89.7 | 96.9 | 23.8 | 74.9 | 36.8 | 71.8 | 3.6 | 24.4 | 63.1 | 76.0 | 879 | 752 |
| Middle | 93.6 | 97.9 | 34.3 | 77.8 | 45.0 | 76.0 | 5.7 | 29.7 | 72.5 | 78.8 | 1,805 | 1,593 |
| Fourth | 98.0 | 99.3 | 49.9 | 87.6 | 59.1 | 85.5 | 14.3 | 43.2 | 82.8 | 84.4 | 1,469 | 1,455 |
| Highest | 99.7 | 99.9 | 67.1 | 90.7 | 75.1 | 90.6 | 30.8 | 58.2 | 89.8 | 87.9 | 1,220 | 1,081 |
| Total | 94.5 | 98.3 | 41.9 | 82.0 | 52.5 | 80.6 | 12.3 | 37.4 | 75.6 | 81.5 | 5,919 | 5,311 |

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who: | | | | Percentage of men who: | | | | Number of men who have heard of AIDS | Percentage of women expressing attitudes on all four indicators | Percentage of men expressing attitudes on all four indicators | Number of men who have heard of AIDS |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| | Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home | Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS | Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS | Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home | Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS | Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 82.0 | 61.3 | 74.7 | 32.5 | 17.2 | 1,809 | 82.8 | 73.0 | 74.5 | 21.7 | 13.3 | 1,574 |
| 15-19 | 84.7 | 63.8 | 78.7 | 35.5 | 21.1 | 808 | 81.6 | 70.9 | 74.8 | 21.4 | 13.1 | 738 |
| 20-24 | 79.8 | 59.4 | 71.5 | 30.2 | 14.0 | 1,001 | 83.9 | 74.7 | 74.2 | 22.0 | 13.5 | 837 |
| 25-29 | 80.6 | 53.2 | 67.6 | 29.1 | 11.2 | 907 | 81.4 | 74.2 | 71.7 | 24.8 | 14.9 | 857 |
| 30-39 | 77.1 | 48.4 | 65.2 | 28.6 | 9.8 | 1,629 | 79.1 | 66.5 | 67.1 | 26.5 | 15.2 | 1,483 |
| 40-49 | 73.7 | 42.8 | 58.2 | 29.2 | 9.0 | 1,251 | 73.6 | 56.8 | 60.7 | 26.4 | 12.0 | 1,308 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 82.1 | 59.2 | 73.8 | 28.3 | 12.2 | 2,794 | 81.8 | 73.0 | 72.2 | 20.8 | 12.3 | 2,655 |
| Rural | 74.9 | 45.0 | 60.4 | 31.9 | 12.2 | 2,802 | 76.6 | 61.3 | 64.6 | 28.8 | 15.3 | 2,567 |
| Chennai | 83.4 | 70.4 | 78.2 | 26.7 | 15.5 | ns | 82.1 | 72.3 | 76.2 | 23.0 | 12.5 | ns |
| Slum | 82.6 | 62.6 | 70.9 | 25.9 | 13.4 | ns | 80.6 | 67.7 | 72.0 | 30.4 | 16.6 | ns |
| Non-slum | 83.6 | 72.3 | 79.9 | 26.9 | 15.9 | ns | 82.5 | 73.3 | 77.2 | 21.3 | 11.5 | ns |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 67.8 | 28.8 | 41.4 | 31.0 | 4.7 | 1,085 | 64.7 | 42.8 | 43.0 | 25.6 | 8.4 | 454 |
| <5 years complete | 74.4 | 34.9 | 57.9 | 29.7 | 7.6 | 556 | 70.0 | 48.0 | 48.9 | 26.0 | 10.0 | 522 |
| 5-9 years complete | 76.1 | 49.2 | 66.1 | 30.8 | 11.5 | 2,073 | 76.6 | 61.1 | 64.3 | 26.1 | 13.2 | 2,156 |
| 10 or more years complete | 88.5 | 73.9 | 85.7 | 28.9 | 18.7 | 1,882 | 87.5 | 83.8 | 83.2 | 22.8 | 16.5 | 2,090 |
| Regular media exposure¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 79.6 | 54.2 | 69.0 | 29.9 | 12.8 | 5,021 | 80.3 | 69.1 | 70.0 | 24.8 | 14.3 | 4,948 |
| No | 68.5 | 33.8 | 50.2 | 31.7 | 7.1 | 576 | 59.5 | 34.1 | 40.0 | 23.3 | 4.6 | 274 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 85.5 | 66.7 | 80.4 | 32.9 | 19.5 | 1,269 | 84.2 | 75.9 | 76.3 | 23.4 | 15.2 | 2,010 |
| Currently married | 76.4 | 48.5 | 63.5 | 29.4 | 10.2 | 3,938 | 76.4 | 62.2 | 63.9 | 25.5 | 13.0 | 3,158 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | 76.5 | 41.0 | 59.7 | 27.4 | 9.0 | 389 | 57.1 | 41.5 | 42.1 | 27.8 | 7.1 | 53 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 78.3 | 51.1 | 66.7 | 30.6 | 12.0 | 4,985 | 78.7 | 66.6 | 67.6 | 24.9 | 13.6 | 4,684 |
| Muslim | 74.9 | 61.5 | 63.8 | 21.4 | 11.5 | 238 | 76.3 | 74.5 | 72.3 | 22.5 | 14.6 | 202 |
| Christian | 83.5 | 59.2 | 74.6 | 28.4 | 15.0 | 368 | 88.1 | 72.5 | 78.1 | 24.5 | 15.4 | 329 |

Continued...

Table 59. Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who: | | | | Percentage of men who: | | | | Number of women who have heard of AIDS | Percentage of women expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators | Number of men who have heard of AIDS | Percentage of men expressing accepting attitudes on all four indicators |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| | Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home | Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS | Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS | Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home | Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS | Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS | | | | |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 75.4 | 43.0 | 59.0 | 31.4 | 80.6 | 63.5 | 64.0 | 27.3 | 1,257 | 10.4 | 462 | 14.3 |
| Scheduled tribe | 59.5 | 39.4 | 62.4 | 24.8 | (60.4) | (54.5) | (70.7) | (9.5) | 46 | 12.4 | 788 | (1.6) |
| Other backward class | 79.4 | 54.2 | 69.1 | 29.9 | 78.9 | 68.3 | 69.3 | 24.0 | 4,176 | 12.6 | 1,690 | 13.6 |
| Other | 87.0 | 79.5 | 82.7 | 25.7 | 82.3 | 75.4 | 84.7 | 27.7 | 115 | 17.4 | 1,439 | 20.1 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 68.9 | 35.3 | 54.8 | 31.1 | 71.1 | 50.5 | 53.0 | 32.6 | 462 | 5.4 | 462 | 13.3 |
| Second | 72.2 | 41.4 | 54.8 | 33.0 | 73.8 | 56.7 | 55.5 | 31.3 | 788 | 11.1 | 788 | 14.8 |
| Middle | 76.2 | 41.2 | 60.3 | 31.3 | 77.0 | 58.4 | 61.5 | 25.8 | 1,690 | 9.1 | 1,690 | 13.4 |
| Fourth | 81.0 | 56.3 | 71.9 | 30.6 | 82.4 | 74.9 | 75.7 | 22.8 | 1,439 | 15.0 | 1,439 | 14.1 |
| Highest | 86.4 | 75.5 | 83.4 | 25.5 | 85.0 | 83.3 | 83.4 | 18.2 | 1,216 | 16.6 | 1,216 | 13.3 |
| Total | 78.5 | 52.1 | 67.1 | 30.1 | 79.2 | 67.3 | 68.5 | 24.7 | 5,596 | 12.2 | 5,596 | 13.8 |

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

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

| Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections | Residence | | | | | | Chennai | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------|--------|----------|--------|-------|------|
| | Urban | | Rural | | Total | | Slum | | Non-slum | | Total | |
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹ | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 4.5 |
| Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹ | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | 1,755 | 1,520 | 1,981 | 1,581 | 3,736 | 3,100 | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns |
| Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹ | * | 40.2 | * | (40.0) | * | 40.1 | * | (48.4) | * | (56.0) | * | 54.1 |
| Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months | 3 | 28 | 7 | 47 | 9 | 75 | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns |
| Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Number who ever had sexual intercourse | 2,145 | 1,630 | 2,462 | 1,741 | 4,607 | 3,371 | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns |
| Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | na | 0.3 | na | 0.6 | na | 0.5 | na | 1.3 | na | 0.8 | na | 0.9 |
| Number of men | na | 2,673 | na | 2,638 | na | 5,311 | na | ns | na | ns | na | ns |
| Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse | na | * | na | * | na | (42.1) | na | * | na | * | na | * |
| Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | na | 9 | na | 15 | na | 24 | na | ns | na | ns | na | ns |
| Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3 | 11.0 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 5.0 | 9.4 | 5.8 | 12.6 | 9.1 | 14.4 | 10.2 | 14.0 | 9.9 |
| Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion | 4.6 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 4.0 |
| Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ² | 54.8 | 46.9 | 63.1 | 48.8 | 59.1 | 47.8 | 64.7 | 50.9 | 56.1 | 44.7 | 57.7 | 45.9 |
| Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ² | 3.1 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.0 |
| Number of respondents | 2,842 | 2,673 | 3,077 | 2,638 | 5,919 | 5,311 | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns |
| Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ² | 95.1 | 97.9 | 92.8 | 95.3 | 93.9 | 96.5 | 93.5 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 98.0 | 96.5 | 97.9 |
| Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ² | 1,556 | 1,253 | 1,943 | 1,288 | 3,499 | 2,541 | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns |

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent.

² Injections given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

| Knowledge and behaviour | Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|----------|------|-------|-----|-------|
| | Urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | | Chennai | | | | |
| | Women | Men | Total | Women | Men | Total | Women | Men | Total | Non-slum | Men | Women | Men | Total |
| Knowledge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹ | 17.1 | 45.0 | 11.2 | 37.3 | 14.1 | 41.2 | 15.1 | 37.4 | 25.0 | 45.3 | 23.0 | 43.8 | | |
| Percentage who know a condom source | 38.3 | 92.7 | 24.1 | 87.3 | 31.0 | 90.1 | 44.2 | 87.5 | 55.1 | 94.7 | 52.8 | 93.3 | | |
| Sexual behaviour | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse | 35.7 | 9.4 | 41.7 | 12.3 | 38.8 | 10.8 | 43.0 | 12.2 | 32.1 | 6.9 | 34.4 | 7.9 | | |
| Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | | |
| HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 3.3 | | |
| Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ² | 56.9 | 50.6 | 61.2 | 45.6 | 59.1 | 48.2 | 67.4 | 53.7 | 56.8 | 48.0 | 59.0 | 49.1 | | |
| Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ² | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 1.7 | | |
| Number of respondents age 15-24 | 919 | 821 | 973 | 766 | 1,892 | 1,587 | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | | |
| Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ² | 96.7 | 97.3 | 94.9 | 97.6 | 95.7 | 97.4 | 95.6 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 99.0 | 96.9 | | |
| Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ² | 523 | 416 | 595 | 349 | 1,118 | 764 | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | | |
| Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse | 0.9 | 15.2 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 8.9 | 0.7 | (17.1) | 1.9 | (23.1) | 1.6 | 21.3 | | |
| Number who ever had sexual intercourse | 328 | 77 | 406 | 94 | 734 | 171 | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | | |
| Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months | 16.5 | 5.5 | 14.5 | 4.5 | 15.4 | 5.0 | 20.6 | (9.1) | 21.2 | * | 21.0 | 12.0 | | |
| Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months | 0.0 | 10.2 | 0.3 | 13.6 | 0.2 | 12.1 | 0.0 | (24.2) | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 38.2 | | |
| Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | 315 | 66 | 373 | 77 | 689 | 144 | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | | |
| Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³ | nc | * | * | * | * | (48.9) | nc | * | nc | * | nc | * | | |
| Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months | 0 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 17 | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | | |
| Among those never married | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse | 100.0 | 98.3 | 99.4 | 96.5 | 99.7 | 97.4 | 99.5 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 99.9 | 96.4 | | |
| Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 2.4 | | |
| Number of never married respondents age 15-24 | 591 | 757 | 570 | 696 | 1,161 | 1,453 | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | | |

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Injection given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

³ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent.

Table 62. Attitudes toward family life education in school

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

| Topics | Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to girls | | | | Percentage who say that the topic should be taught in school to boys | | | | Total | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Age topic should be first taught in school to girls | | | | Age topic should be first taught in school to boys | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <10 years | 10-12 years | 13-15 years | 16 years or older | <10 years | 10-12 years | 13-15 years | 16 years or older | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of respondents | Number of respondents | Number of respondents | Number of respondents | Number of respondents | Number of respondents | Number of respondents | Number of respondents | Number who say that topic should be taught in school to boys | | | | | | | | |
| | Don't know/missing | Don't know/missing | Don't know/missing | Don't know/missing | Don't know/missing | Don't know/missing | Don't know/missing | Don't know/missing | Total | | | | | | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moral values | 99.6 | 87.3 | 8.0 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5,897 | 5,919 | 87.6 | 7.5 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5,898 | |
| Changes in boys' bodies at puberty | 44.7 | 5.8 | 51.4 | 31.6 | 10.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,648 | 5,919 | 8.2 | 45.8 | 34.7 | 10.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 3,774 | |
| Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation | 83.1 | 4.4 | 49.6 | 41.1 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,918 | 5,919 | 3.4 | 37.9 | 39.5 | 17.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 2,100 | |
| Sex and sexual behaviour | 42.3 | 5,919 | 1.2 | 21.2 | 45.9 | 30.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 2,506 | 5,919 | 1.6 | 16.9 | 42.8 | 36.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2,356 |
| Contraception | 51.9 | 5,919 | 0.8 | 8.7 | 31.9 | 57.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 3,070 | 5,919 | 0.9 | 9.5 | 31.1 | 55.6 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 2,355 |
| HIV/AIDS | 76.4 | 5,919 | 1.7 | 11.0 | 44.0 | 42.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 4,524 | 5,919 | 2.0 | 11.6 | 40.3 | 44.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 4,517 |
| Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases | 29.9 | 5,919 | 1.3 | 7.9 | 27.0 | 60.8 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 1,770 | 5,919 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 25.2 | 62.5 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 1,898 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moral values | 99.8 | 5,311 | 79.3 | 13.5 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,300 | 5,311 | 78.7 | 14.3 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,310 |
| Changes in boys' bodies at puberty | 43.9 | 5,311 | 2.6 | 27.3 | 49.6 | 20.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,331 | 5,311 | 4.6 | 26.6 | 51.1 | 17.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,676 |
| Changes in girls' bodies at puberty including menstruation | 71.2 | 5,311 | 1.2 | 27.9 | 56.0 | 14.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,782 | 5,311 | 1.8 | 16.5 | 54.4 | 26.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,343 |
| Sex and sexual behaviour | 58.3 | 5,311 | 0.8 | 8.7 | 45.4 | 44.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,094 | 5,311 | 1.1 | 7.9 | 42.6 | 48.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,209 |
| Contraception | 69.7 | 5,311 | 0.7 | 5.8 | 35.8 | 57.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,701 | 5,311 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 34.3 | 59.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,504 |
| HIV/AIDS | 86.8 | 5,311 | 1.5 | 11.3 | 40.6 | 46.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,610 | 5,311 | 2.0 | 11.2 | 39.5 | 47.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,688 |
| Condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases | 64.7 | 5,311 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 32.3 | 60.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,435 | 5,311 | 0.8 | 6.0 | 30.9 | 61.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3,732 |

Table 63a Prevalence of tuberculosis

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

| Characteristic | Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from: | | Number of usual residents |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Tuberculosis ¹ | Medically treated tuberculosis | |
| URBAN | | | |
| Age | | | |
| <15 | 96 | 96 | 2,563 |
| 15-59 | 308 | 306 | 6,691 |
| 60+ | 682 | 481 | 1,009 |
| Sex | | | |
| Women | 250 | 250 | 5,237 |
| Men | 336 | 293 | 5,027 |
| Cooking fuel | | | |
| Solid fuel ² | 215 | 158 | 3,532 |
| Other fuel | 335 | 334 | 6,673 |
| Total | 292 | 271 | 10,263 |
| RURAL | | | |
| Age | | | |
| <15 | 135 | 135 | 3,268 |
| 15-59 | 643 | 596 | 7,051 |
| 60+ | 2,255 | 2,255 | 1,422 |
| Sex | | | |
| Women | 397 | 379 | 6,134 |
| Men | 1,025 | 986 | 5,608 |
| Cooking fuel | | | |
| Solid fuel ² | 805 | 771 | 9,756 |
| Other fuel | 168 | 168 | 1,975 |
| Total | 697 | 669 | 11,742 |
| TOTAL | | | |
| Age | | | |
| <15 | 118 | 118 | 5,831 |
| 15-59 | 480 | 455 | 13,743 |
| 60+ | 1,602 | 1,519 | 2,431 |
| Sex | | | |
| Women | 329 | 319 | 11,370 |
| Men | 699 | 659 | 10,635 |
| Cooking fuel | | | |
| Solid fuel ² | 648 | 608 | 13,288 |
| Other fuel | 297 | 296 | 8,648 |
| Total | 508 | 483 | 22,005 |

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

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

Table 63b Prevalence of tuberculosis: Chennai

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

| Characteristic | Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from: | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | Tuberculosis ¹ | Medically treated tuberculosis |
| CHENNAI | | |
| Age | | |
| <15 | 106 | 106 |
| 15-59 | 532 | 525 |
| 60+ | 520 | 520 |
| Sex | | |
| Women | 333 | 333 |
| Men | 528 | 518 |
| Cooking fuel | | |
| Solid fuel ² | 1,792 | 1,792 |
| Other fuel | 366 | 361 |
| Total | 431 | 426 |
| SLUM | | |
| Age | | |
| <15 | 99 | 99 |
| 15-59 | 991 | 950 |
| 60+ | 424 | 424 |
| Sex | | |
| Women | 497 | 497 |
| Men | 917 | 863 |
| Cooking fuel | | |
| Solid fuel ² | 1,587 | 1,587 |
| Other fuel | 629 | 599 |
| Total | 710 | 682 |
| NON-SLUM | | |
| Age | | |
| <15 | 108 | 108 |
| 15-59 | 429 | 429 |
| 60+ | 536 | 536 |
| Sex | | |
| Women | 294 | 294 |
| Men | 437 | 437 |
| Cooking fuel | | |
| Solid fuel ² | 1,899 | 1,899 |
| Other fuel | 308 | 308 |
| Total | 366 | 366 |

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

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

Table 65 Health problems

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

| Background characteristic | Number of women per 100,000 who have: | | | Total number of women | Number of men per 100,000 who have: | | | Total number of men |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Diabetes | Asthma | Goitre or other thyroid disorder | | Diabetes | Asthma | Goitre or other thyroid disorder | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 22 | 391 | 723 | 842 | 0 | 830 | 158 | 745 |
| 20-34 | 910 | 1,132 | 1,238 | 2,875 | 208 | 583 | 65 | 2,405 |
| 35-49 | 4,685 | 1,399 | 2,323 | 2,202 | 3,089 | 754 | 291 | 2,161 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2,845 | 1,311 | 2,112 | 2,842 | 1,675 | 442 | 118 | 2,673 |
| Rural | 1,581 | 956 | 1,066 | 3,077 | 1,024 | 935 | 223 | 2,638 |
| Chennai | 3,874 | 1,281 | 2,991 | ns | 2,307 | 593 | 184 | ns |
| Slum | 3,901 | 1,643 | 3,183 | ns | 1,411 | 1,210 | 202 | ns |
| Non-slum | 3,867 | 1,197 | 2,947 | ns | 2,516 | 449 | 180 | ns |
| Education | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2,621 | 1,210 | 690 | 1,284 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 493 |
| <5 years complete | 3,339 | 1,044 | 799 | 596 | 959 | 893 | 217 | 540 |
| 5-9 years complete | 2,221 | 1,010 | 1,706 | 2,150 | 950 | 1,116 | 300 | 2,188 |
| 10 or more years complete | 1,493 | 1,228 | 2,252 | 1,889 | 2,182 | 347 | 61 | 2,090 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1,619 | 431 | 207 | 547 | 273 | 1,910 | 546 | 430 |
| Second | 1,736 | 622 | 268 | 879 | 625 | 794 | 156 | 752 |
| Middle | 1,188 | 1,058 | 1,079 | 1,805 | 526 | 485 | 147 | 1,593 |
| Fourth | 3,219 | 1,112 | 2,040 | 1,469 | 1,547 | 758 | 176 | 1,455 |
| Highest | 3,006 | 1,920 | 3,272 | 1,220 | 3,240 | 326 | 54 | 1,081 |
| Total | 2,188 | 1,126 | 1,568 | 5,919 | 1,351 | 687 | 170 | 5,311 |

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

Table 66. Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

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

| | Women | | | | | | Men | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|---------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|----------|-------|
| | Residence | | | Chennai | | | Residence | | | Chennai | | |
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Slum | Non-slum | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Slum | Non-slum | Total |
| Tobacco/alcohol use | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use of tobacco/alcohol | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i> | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 29.4 | 33.1 | 31.2 | 35.8 | 27.0 | 28.6 |
| Smokes cigars or pipe | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Chews <i>paan masala</i> , <i>gutkha</i> , or other tobacco | 0.8 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 10.1 | 18.2 | 14.1 | 17.9 | 11.3 | 12.6 |
| Uses snuff | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Does not use tobacco | 98.8 | 95.7 | 97.2 | 98.3 | 99.2 | 99.0 | 64.3 | 55.5 | 59.9 | 53.9 | 66.5 | 64.1 |
| Drinks alcohol | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 39.2 | 43.8 | 41.5 | 49.5 | 43.4 | 44.6 |
| Number of respondents | 2,842 | 3,077 | 5,919 | ns | ns | ns | 2,673 | 2,638 | 5,311 | ns | ns | ns |
| Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| 1-4 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 34.6 | 31.2 | 32.8 | 36.1 | 36.0 | 36.0 |
| 5-9 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 27.5 | 25.4 | 26.4 | 29.0 | 31.7 | 31.0 |
| 10 or more | * | * | * | * | * | * | 36.7 | 41.5 | 39.2 | 32.1 | 30.7 | 31.0 |
| Missing | * | * | * | * | * | * | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers | 0 | 2 | 3 | ns | ns | ns | 786 | 874 | 1,659 | ns | ns | ns |
| Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Almost every day | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8.2 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 12.0 | 10.4 | 10.7 |
| About once a week | * | * | * | * | * | * | 34.4 | 32.7 | 33.5 | 41.1 | 39.1 | 39.6 |
| Less than once a week | * | * | * | * | * | * | 57.4 | 59.8 | 58.7 | 46.8 | 50.5 | 49.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of respondents who drink alcohol | 2 | 1 | 3 | ns | ns | ns | 1,048 | 1,157 | 2,204 | ns | ns | ns |

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

| Source/health insurance | Residence | | | Chennai | | | Wealth index | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------|-------|---------|----------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Slum | Non-slum | Total | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest |
| Public medical insurance | 47.5 | 57.6 | 53.0 | 47.2 | 31.1 | 34.0 | 74.0 | 68.8 | 62.9 | 46.5 | 18.8 |
| Government/municipal hospital | 42.0 | 38.6 | 40.1 | 45.7 | 28.9 | 32.0 | 50.8 | 48.8 | 47.4 | 39.0 | 16.3 |
| Government dispensary | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| UHC/UHP/UFWC | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| CHC/rural hospital/PHC | 4.8 | 18.3 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 21.9 | 19.7 | 15.0 | 6.7 | 1.5 |
| Sub-centre | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Other public medical sector | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| NGO or trust hospital/clinic | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Private medical sector | 52.1 | 42.0 | 46.6 | 51.9 | 68.2 | 65.2 | 25.2 | 30.8 | 37.0 | 53.1 | 80.7 |
| Private hospital | 31.6 | 20.7 | 25.7 | 27.0 | 42.6 | 39.7 | 9.8 | 14.4 | 17.2 | 29.0 | 54.6 |
| Private doctor/clinic | 20.1 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 24.7 | 25.4 | 25.3 | 14.8 | 16.1 | 19.4 | 23.6 | 26.1 |
| Private paramedic | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Vaidyai/hakim/homeopath | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Pharmacy/drugstore | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Other private medical sector | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other source | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Home treatment | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Health insurance | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance | 7.0 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 11.5 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 16.6 |
| Number of households | 2,909 | 3,435 | 6,344 | ns | ns | ns | 776 | 1,036 | 1,845 | 1,479 | 1,208 |
| Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) | 27.1 | (40.5) | 29.5 | (37.0) | 27.0 | 27.5 | nc | nc | * | (42.8) | 24.8 |
| Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) | 38.5 | (16.7) | 34.4 | (18.5) | 7.1 | 7.7 | nc | nc | * | (23.7) | 38.9 |
| Community health insurance programme | 0.5 | (0.0) | 0.4 | (0.0) | 2.4 | 2.3 | nc | nc | * | (0.0) | 0.5 |
| Other health insurance through employer | 7.6 | (11.9) | 8.4 | (11.1) | 11.9 | 11.9 | nc | nc | * | (10.5) | 7.1 |
| Medical reimbursement from employer | 13.6 | (14.3) | 13.8 | (11.1) | 21.4 | 20.9 | nc | nc | * | (11.1) | 14.2 |
| Other privately purchased commercial health insurance | 12.7 | (16.7) | 13.4 | (22.2) | 30.2 | 29.7 | nc | nc | * | (11.9) | 14.5 |
| Number of households | 205 | 46 | 251 | ns | ns | ns | 0 | 0 | 15 | 37 | 200 |

Table 67. Source of health care

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

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; NGO = Nongovernmental organization
 ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1
 nc = Not calculated because there are no cases
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 68 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

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

| Age | Percentage employed | Number of respondents | Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings | | | | Total | Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector | | | Number of employed respondents |
|-------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--------------|----------|-------|--|-----------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Cash only | Cash and in-kind | In-kind only | Not paid | | Agriculture | Non-agriculture | Total | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 29.3 | 108 | (77.4) | (10.7) | (0.0) | (11.9) | 100.0 | (43.4) | (56.6) | 100.0 | 32 |
| 20-24 | 32.0 | 614 | 80.8 | 11.1 | 1.2 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 100.0 | 197 |
| 25-29 | 45.5 | 796 | 76.7 | 13.8 | 0.6 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 44.9 | 55.1 | 100.0 | 362 |
| 30-34 | 51.8 | 800 | 72.5 | 17.8 | 1.0 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 100.0 | 415 |
| 35-39 | 57.8 | 754 | 78.6 | 13.3 | 0.3 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 51.4 | 48.6 | 100.0 | 436 |
| 40-44 | 54.5 | 640 | 71.4 | 16.7 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 51.6 | 48.4 | 100.0 | 349 |
| 45-49 | 49.7 | 467 | 72.1 | 13.9 | 1.0 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 60.6 | 39.4 | 100.0 | 232 |
| Total | 48.4 | 4,179 | 75.2 | 14.7 | 0.7 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 100.0 | 2,022 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | 2 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| 20-24 | 99.1 | 128 | 88.0 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19.1 | 80.9 | 100.0 | 127 |
| 25-29 | 100.0 | 430 | 87.6 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 24.5 | 75.5 | 100.0 | 430 |
| 30-34 | 99.8 | 579 | 84.9 | 13.9 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 28.2 | 71.8 | 100.0 | 578 |
| 35-39 | 99.3 | 764 | 83.1 | 15.8 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 29.5 | 70.5 | 100.0 | 759 |
| 40-44 | 99.2 | 708 | 78.8 | 19.9 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 36.8 | 63.2 | 100.0 | 703 |
| 45-49 | 98.9 | 618 | 79.7 | 18.1 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 38.8 | 61.2 | 100.0 | 611 |
| Total | 99.4 | 3,229 | 82.6 | 16.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 31.6 | 68.4 | 100.0 | 3,209 |

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 69. Control over and magnitude of cash earnings
Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by person who decides how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2005-06

| Background characteristic | Percentage of currently married women who report that they: | | | | Percentage of currently married men who report that: | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| | Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their earnings are used | Number employed for cash | Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used | Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash | Earn more or about the same as their husband | Number employed for cash | Number of men whose wives are employed for cash | Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash | Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (83.5) | 28 | 67.3 | 108 | (5.4) | 28 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 20-29 | 87.5 | 508 | 79.2 | 1,406 | 17.0 | 507 | 106 | 551 | 106 |
| 30-39 | 86.8 | 775 | 82.6 | 1,540 | 22.6 | 765 | 366 | 1,321 | 364 |
| 40-49 | 88.7 | 507 | 84.1 | 1,078 | 27.6 | 492 | 507 | 1,290 | 492 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 89.0 | 695 | 82.1 | 1,923 | 26.9 | 687 | 374 | 1,557 | 373 |
| Rural | 86.5 | 1,123 | 80.9 | 2,210 | 19.1 | 1,105 | 605 | 1,609 | 588 |
| Chennai | 94.2 | ns | 80.4 | ns | 30.8 | ns | ns | ns | ns |
| Slum | 91.1 | ns | 81.8 | ns | 28.6 | ns | ns | ns | ns |
| Non-slum | 95.1 | ns | 80.1 | ns | 31.4 | ns | ns | ns | ns |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 85.7 | 715 | 83.2 | 1,049 | 19.2 | 700 | 211 | 439 | 210 |
| <5 years complete | 84.1 | 245 | 79.9 | 468 | 24.5 | 242 | 191 | 439 | 183 |
| 5-9 years complete | 90.8 | 557 | 81.5 | 1,577 | 20.4 | 551 | 376 | 1,339 | 368 |
| 10 or more years complete | 88.2 | 301 | 80.3 | 1,039 | 30.4 | 299 | 202 | 949 | 201 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 87.2 | 1,708 | 80.7 | 3,699 | 22.1 | 1,682 | 915 | 2,866 | 897 |
| Muslim | (91.8) | 26 | 86.9 | 472 | (18.9) | 26 | 13 | 112 | 13 |
| Christian | 92.3 | 83 | 88.2 | 256 | 23.3 | 83 | 52 | 183 | 52 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 88.5 | 529 | 82.5 | 920 | 14.0 | 524 | 312 | 733 | 308 |
| Scheduled tribe | * | 20 | (88.9) | 35 | * | 20 | 9 | 25 | 9 |
| Other backward class | 86.9 | 1,249 | 81.2 | 3,091 | 25.0 | 1,228 | 648 | 2,345 | 635 |
| Other | (96.4) | 20 | 73.4 | 83 | 33.3 | 20 | 9 | 63 | 9 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 85.8 | 252 | 86.5 | 375 | 15.9 | 246 | 157 | 286 | 152 |
| Second | 87.2 | 366 | 82.1 | 603 | 19.2 | 362 | 200 | 474 | 196 |
| Middle | 86.4 | 647 | 81.5 | 1,249 | 20.9 | 638 | 341 | 80.8 | 336 |
| Fourth | 90.2 | 350 | 80.0 | 1,045 | 23.2 | 346 | 161 | 85.3 | 157 |
| Highest | 88.7 | 202 | 80.5 | 860 | 37.1 | 200 | 120 | 84.9 | 120 |
| Total | 87.5 | 1,818 | 81.4 | 4,132 | 22.1 | 1,792 | 979 | 3,165 | 962 |

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
nc = Not calculated because there are no cases
ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 70. Decision making
Percent distribution of currently married women ages 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about four kinds of issues and percent distribution of currently married men by person who they think should have the greater say in five decisions, by residence, Tamil Nadu, 2005-06

| Decision | According to women, person who usually makes the decision | | | | | | According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------|---------|---|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------|
| | Mainly woman | Woman and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Someone else | Other | Missing | Total | Mainly husband | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly wife | Don't know/depends | Total |
| | URBAN | | | | | | RURAL | | | | | |
| Own health care | 26.1 | 50.7 | 22.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Major household purchases | 23.4 | 42.1 | 30.6 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32.7 | 50.8 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Purchases of daily household needs | 62.1 | 18.5 | 15.5 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 17.6 | 69.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Visits to her/wife's family or relatives | 20.6 | 59.7 | 18.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 52.2 | 29.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| What to do with the money wife earns | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 12.0 | 53.8 | 33.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| How many children to have | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 9.1 | 87.0 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| RURAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own health care | 31.8 | 38.4 | 28.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Major household purchases | 19.5 | 41.9 | 34.9 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 38.0 | 50.8 | 10.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Purchases of daily household needs | 52.5 | 22.7 | 20.7 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 60.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Visits to her/wife's family or relatives | 20.9 | 52.7 | 24.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 21.1 | 59.9 | 18.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| What to do with the money wife earns | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 14.9 | 60.0 | 23.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| How many children to have | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 10.9 | 85.4 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Own health care | 29.1 | 44.1 | 25.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Major household purchases | 21.3 | 42.0 | 32.9 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 35.4 | 50.8 | 13.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Purchases of daily household needs | 57.0 | 20.8 | 18.3 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.9 | 18.9 | 64.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Visits to her/wife's family or relatives | 20.7 | 56.0 | 21.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 20.0 | 56.1 | 23.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| What to do with the money wife earns | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 13.5 | 57.0 | 27.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| How many children to have | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 10.0 | 86.2 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 |

na = Not applicable

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband | | | | | Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in: | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|--|---|---------------|
| | Own health care | Making major household purchases | Making purchases for daily household needs | Visits to her family or relatives | Percentage who participate in all four decisions | Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions | Number of women | All of five specified decisions ¹ | None of five specified decisions ¹ | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 63.6 | 49.0 | 57.0 | 69.6 | 30.7 | 13.0 | 108 | * | * | 2 |
| 20-24 | 65.7 | 54.8 | 67.7 | 70.8 | 40.2 | 12.8 | 614 | 40.5 | 1.0 | 128 |
| 25-29 | 75.6 | 62.3 | 77.4 | 77.6 | 48.7 | 7.8 | 796 | 42.6 | 2.9 | 430 |
| 30-39 | 73.7 | 64.8 | 80.4 | 76.9 | 50.1 | 6.8 | 1,555 | 44.5 | 0.8 | 1,343 |
| 40-49 | 75.8 | 67.9 | 81.9 | 79.7 | 53.6 | 7.3 | 1,106 | 46.0 | 1.8 | 1,326 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 76.7 | 65.5 | 80.6 | 80.3 | 53.2 | 6.7 | 1,944 | 48.2 | 0.9 | 1,570 |
| Rural | 70.1 | 61.3 | 75.3 | 73.5 | 45.0 | 9.5 | 2,236 | 41.4 | 2.1 | 1,659 |
| Chennai | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slum | 78.1 | 72.3 | 84.0 | 79.8 | 54.4 | 5.2 | ns | 52.8 | 1.2 | ns |
| Non-slum | 74.2 | 75.8 | 86.9 | 78.6 | 54.8 | 4.9 | ns | 51.7 | 1.5 | ns |
| | 79.0 | 71.5 | 83.4 | 80.0 | 54.3 | 5.3 | ns | 53.0 | 1.2 | ns |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 75.0 | 62.7 | 79.8 | 75.5 | 49.7 | 6.7 | 1,065 | 41.8 | 2.0 | 443 |
| <5 years complete | 72.8 | 65.4 | 80.5 | 75.8 | 51.0 | 9.7 | 472 | 37.7 | 1.8 | 453 |
| 5-9 years complete | 72.5 | 65.1 | 79.4 | 76.2 | 49.5 | 7.8 | 1,597 | 45.8 | 1.4 | 1,369 |
| 10 or more years complete | 72.6 | 60.2 | 71.8 | 79.0 | 45.9 | 9.6 | 1,045 | 47.7 | 1.3 | 964 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 76.1 | 68.2 | 81.4 | 78.2 | 52.7 | 6.4 | 2,022 | 44.7 | 1.5 | 3,209 |
| Employed, for cash | 76.1 | 69.2 | 82.5 | 78.3 | 53.7 | 6.3 | 1,818 | 44.9 | 1.4 | 3,165 |
| Employed, not for cash | 75.9 | 60.1 | 71.6 | 77.7 | 44.0 | 7.2 | 204 | (28.5) | (8.0) | 44 |
| Not employed | 70.5 | 58.6 | 74.4 | 75.3 | 45.2 | 9.8 | 2,157 | * | * | 20 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 68.0 | 52.8 | 64.3 | 72.2 | 39.7 | 13.0 | 419 | 44.8 | 2.3 | 346 |
| 1-2 | 73.4 | 64.1 | 78.1 | 77.3 | 49.5 | 8.0 | 2,514 | 46.2 | 1.1 | 2,016 |
| 3-4 | 74.4 | 64.7 | 81.5 | 77.5 | 50.1 | 7.1 | 1,138 | 42.0 | 1.7 | 798 |
| 5+ | 76.9 | 69.8 | 82.8 | 71.6 | 54.0 | 4.2 | 107 | 32.1 | 6.7 | 70 |
| Household structure² | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 73.5 | 66.6 | 80.7 | 77.9 | 51.6 | 7.3 | 3,019 | 45.2 | 1.4 | 2,293 |
| Non-nuclear | 72.3 | 54.8 | 70.2 | 73.6 | 41.6 | 10.4 | 1,160 | 43.4 | 1.9 | 936 |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 72.3 | 62.6 | 77.6 | 75.9 | 47.9 | 8.5 | 3,741 | 43.8 | 1.6 | 2,925 |
| Muslim | 81.5 | 69.7 | 78.8 | 82.7 | 57.6 | 5.9 | 176 | 49.4 | 2.2 | 115 |
| Christian | 80.1 | 69.1 | 79.7 | 84.5 | 56.7 | 4.4 | 258 | 55.3 | 0.1 | 185 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 73.5 | 63.4 | 79.1 | 77.6 | 47.7 | 6.1 | 927 | 40.9 | 2.7 | 746 |
| Scheduled tribe | (69.7) | (54.1) | (73.0) | (88.9) | (41.1) | (4.3) | 35 | (49.2) | (0.0) | 25 |
| Other backward class | 73.5 | 63.2 | 77.4 | 76.3 | 49.4 | 8.6 | 3,132 | 45.7 | 1.2 | 2,396 |
| Other | 60.1 | 66.0 | 77.2 | 75.7 | 42.2 | 16.3 | 83 | 49.3 | 0.0 | 63 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 76.8 | 68.2 | 79.3 | 80.7 | 53.7 | 6.8 | 383 | 34.5 | 2.4 | 293 |
| Second | 73.7 | 62.0 | 79.3 | 74.7 | 47.6 | 7.2 | 610 | 43.6 | 1.5 | 482 |
| Middle | 71.4 | 62.3 | 78.2 | 74.2 | 46.8 | 8.2 | 1,260 | 40.0 | 2.1 | 961 |
| Fourth | 74.2 | 63.8 | 79.1 | 78.1 | 50.1 | 8.2 | 1,056 | 49.3 | 1.0 | 825 |
| Highest | 72.7 | 62.8 | 73.8 | 78.2 | 48.8 | 9.2 | 871 | 51.0 | 0.9 | 668 |
| Total | 73.2 | 63.3 | 77.8 | 76.7 | 48.8 | 8.2 | 4,179 | 44.7 | 1.5 | 3,229 |

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

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

| Background characteristic | Women's access to money | | Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes | | Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹ | Number of women |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|-----------------|
| | Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use | Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use | Percentage who know of a microcredit programme | Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 14.5 | 6.1 | 70.5 | 2.5 | 22.1 | 842 |
| 20-24 | 23.7 | 13.3 | 76.6 | 8.1 | 39.0 | 1,050 |
| 25-29 | 28.3 | 15.7 | 78.7 | 13.2 | 54.2 | 940 |
| 30-39 | 27.5 | 19.3 | 82.3 | 19.5 | 64.2 | 1,732 |
| 40-49 | 28.7 | 19.6 | 82.1 | 16.7 | 73.1 | 1,355 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 29.1 | 20.4 | 82.6 | 12.0 | 56.1 | 2,842 |
| Rural | 21.9 | 11.7 | 75.6 | 14.7 | 52.4 | 3,077 |
| Chennai | 30.3 | 27.1 | 71.5 | 8.6 | 47.7 | ns |
| Slum | 25.4 | 15.4 | 73.1 | 13.4 | 48.6 | ns |
| Non-slum | 31.5 | 29.8 | 71.2 | 7.5 | 47.5 | ns |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 21.7 | 7.6 | 73.3 | 16.8 | 62.6 | 1,284 |
| <5 years complete | 25.0 | 9.7 | 73.4 | 17.2 | 60.5 | 596 |
| 5-9 years complete | 22.4 | 12.4 | 80.7 | 15.9 | 52.8 | 2,150 |
| 10 or more years complete | 31.4 | 27.3 | 82.7 | 7.1 | 48.0 | 1,889 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | |
| Employed | 28.9 | 16.3 | 79.0 | 17.0 | 60.9 | 2,949 |
| Employed, for cash | 29.9 | 16.4 | 79.2 | 17.0 | 61.8 | 2,702 |
| Employed, not for cash | 18.0 | 15.3 | 77.2 | 17.2 | 51.3 | 247 |
| Not employed | 21.8 | 15.4 | 79.0 | 9.9 | 47.5 | 2,970 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 18.9 | 11.0 | 73.4 | 3.5 | 29.9 | 1,316 |
| Currently married | 25.4 | 17.3 | 80.1 | 16.6 | 58.7 | 4,179 |
| Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted | 45.7 | 16.8 | 85.3 | 13.0 | 85.5 | 424 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | |
| 0 | 21.6 | 12.4 | 75.4 | 4.2 | 33.9 | 1,789 |
| 1-2 | 28.6 | 19.8 | 80.3 | 15.8 | 60.5 | 2,765 |
| 3-4 | 23.6 | 12.8 | 81.1 | 21.1 | 68.1 | 1,249 |
| 5+ | 25.5 | 7.7 | 78.8 | 15.5 | 67.3 | 116 |
| Household structure² | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 25.4 | 16.1 | 78.8 | 14.7 | 55.3 | 4,220 |
| Non-nuclear | 25.3 | 15.2 | 79.5 | 10.2 | 51.5 | 1,699 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 25.0 | 15.0 | 78.3 | 13.9 | 54.3 | 5,298 |
| Muslim | 38.6 | 23.7 | 85.6 | 1.5 | 49.4 | 238 |
| Christian | 22.5 | 23.1 | 84.5 | 14.8 | 56.4 | 377 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 20.6 | 11.9 | 75.5 | 14.8 | 56.7 | 1,365 |
| Scheduled tribe | 22.3 | 11.2 | 63.9 | 6.7 | 55.5 | 52 |
| Other backward class | 26.4 | 16.2 | 80.3 | 13.2 | 53.5 | 4,385 |
| Other | 44.6 | 50.7 | 75.8 | 6.3 | 51.1 | 115 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 20.9 | 4.5 | 69.3 | 15.4 | 57.1 | 547 |
| Second | 20.4 | 6.6 | 75.3 | 15.4 | 52.7 | 879 |
| Middle | 21.7 | 8.0 | 76.5 | 16.7 | 53.1 | 1,805 |
| Fourth | 24.8 | 17.8 | 82.8 | 13.3 | 56.7 | 1,469 |
| Highest | 37.0 | 36.9 | 85.0 | 6.4 | 52.6 | 1,220 |
| Total | 25.4 | 15.8 | 79.0 | 13.4 | 54.2 | 5,919 |

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men with missing information on employment (past 12 months) and caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

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

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

Table 73 Gender-role attitudes

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

| Reason/behaviour | Ever married | | Never married | | Total | |
|--|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men |
| Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if: | | | | | | |
| She goes out without telling him | 47.4 | 29.8 | 27.7 | 28.4 | 43.0 | 29.3 |
| She neglects the house or children | 58.6 | 32.6 | 39.2 | 34.7 | 54.2 | 33.4 |
| She argues with him | 41.4 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 24.8 | 38.0 | 25.8 |
| She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | 14.3 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 12.5 | 5.8 |
| She doesn't cook food properly | 26.7 | 16.9 | 18.6 | 17.3 | 24.9 | 17.1 |
| He suspects she is unfaithful | 13.6 | 15.3 | 6.9 | 15.4 | 12.1 | 15.3 |
| She shows disrespect for in-laws | 45.6 | 31.3 | 32.3 | 34.4 | 42.7 | 32.5 |
| Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | 69.4 | 51.0 | 52.0 | 53.8 | 65.5 | 52.0 |
| Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she: | | | | | | |
| Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease | 75.2 | 82.3 | 57.8 | 81.4 | 71.3 | 82.0 |
| Knows husband has sex with other women | 81.9 | 85.9 | 63.9 | 82.6 | 77.9 | 84.7 |
| Is tired or not in the mood | 80.1 | 83.7 | 60.8 | 79.8 | 75.8 | 82.2 |
| Percentage who agree with all three reasons | 66.2 | 74.7 | 50.8 | 70.9 | 62.8 | 73.2 |
| Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons | 11.0 | 8.9 | 30.0 | 9.9 | 15.3 | 9.3 |
| Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to: | | | | | | |
| Get angry and reprimand her | na | 19.6 | na | 15.3 | na | 18.0 |
| Refuse to give her financial support | na | 8.3 | na | 8.6 | na | 8.4 |
| Use force to have sex | na | 8.1 | na | 4.6 | na | 6.8 |
| Have sex with another woman | na | 4.2 | na | 3.7 | na | 4.0 |
| Percentage who agree with all four behaviours | na | 2.1 | na | 1.5 | na | 1.9 |
| Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours | na | 77.5 | na | 81.5 | na | 79.0 |
| Number of respondents | 4,603 | 3,288 | 1,316 | 2,023 | 5,919 | 5,311 |

na = Not applicable

Table 74 Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics

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

| Background characteristic | Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹ | | Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ² | | Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³ | Number | |
|---|--|--------|---|--------|---|--------|-------|
| | Women | Men | Women | Men | Men | Women | Men |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 54.0 | 58.1 | 48.7 | 63.2 | 81.2 | 842 | 745 |
| 20-24 | 61.3 | 54.3 | 65.0 | 75.0 | 80.2 | 1,050 | 842 |
| 25-29 | 65.8 | 51.0 | 64.9 | 78.2 | 82.2 | 940 | 859 |
| 30-39 | 69.3 | 48.9 | 66.1 | 75.5 | 77.4 | 1,732 | 1,502 |
| 40-49 | 70.8 | 51.6 | 64.1 | 72.0 | 77.0 | 1,355 | 1,363 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 60.0 | 50.2 | 65.5 | 80.0 | 83.9 | 2,842 | 2,673 |
| Rural | 70.6 | 53.8 | 60.3 | 66.4 | 74.1 | 3,077 | 2,638 |
| Chennai | 64.9 | 51.8 | 63.2 | 74.6 | 81.6 | ns | ns |
| Slum | 72.3 | 64.9 | 58.7 | 71.1 | 73.0 | ns | ns |
| Non-slum | 63.2 | 48.8 | 64.3 | 75.4 | 83.6 | ns | ns |
| Education | | | | | | | |
| No education | 77.7 | 61.8 | 57.3 | 60.8 | 76.2 | 1,284 | 493 |
| <5 years complete | 75.8 | 62.5 | 61.6 | 69.9 | 71.8 | 596 | 540 |
| 5-9 years complete | 67.6 | 56.6 | 62.5 | 69.8 | 76.2 | 2,150 | 2,188 |
| 10 or more years complete | 51.5 | 42.2 | 67.2 | 80.6 | 84.5 | 1,889 | 2,090 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 70.4 | 51.7 | 64.6 | 74.3 | 78.4 | 2,949 | 4,640 |
| Employed, for cash | 69.6 | 51.5 | 64.2 | 74.3 | 78.3 | 2,702 | 4,563 |
| Employed, not for cash | 79.1 | 64.8 | 68.8 | 76.5 | 79.4 | 247 | 77 |
| Not employed | 60.7 | 54.1 | 61.0 | 65.8 | 83.7 | 2,970 | 671 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 52.0 | 53.8 | 50.8 | 70.9 | 81.5 | 1,316 | 2,023 |
| Currently married | 69.7 | 50.6 | 66.1 | 74.9 | 77.7 | 4,179 | 3,229 |
| Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted | 66.3 | 71.6 | 67.6 | 64.2 | 68.8 | 424 | 58 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 54.9 | 52.6 | 55.9 | 72.4 | 81.1 | 1,789 | 2,382 |
| 1-2 | 66.7 | 48.1 | 67.3 | 77.0 | 80.4 | 2,765 | 2,049 |
| 3-4 | 76.3 | 59.6 | 63.2 | 67.0 | 71.0 | 1,249 | 810 |
| 5+ | 83.5 | 59.7 | 57.0 | 63.9 | 62.1 | 116 | 70 |
| Household structure⁴ | | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 65.7 | 52.2 | 61.8 | 72.8 | 78.9 | 4,220 | 3,715 |
| Non-nuclear | 65.1 | 51.7 | 65.2 | 74.2 | 79.4 | 1,699 | 1,596 |
| Religion | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 66.6 | 51.7 | 62.2 | 72.8 | 78.0 | 5,298 | 4,768 |
| Muslim | 50.0 | 59.8 | 72.6 | 80.7 | 90.2 | 238 | 202 |
| Christian | 61.0 | 52.9 | 64.8 | 74.4 | 87.1 | 377 | 334 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 74.5 | 59.8 | 60.5 | 67.3 | 74.3 | 1,365 | 1,206 |
| Scheduled tribe | 53.8 | (40.8) | 38.3 | (79.5) | (88.9) | 52 | 36 |
| Other backward class | 63.5 | 50.2 | 63.6 | 74.8 | 80.0 | 4,385 | 3,958 |
| Other | 40.0 | 37.9 | 68.0 | 79.1 | 92.6 | 115 | 110 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 77.0 | 69.3 | 58.4 | 55.0 | 70.6 | 547 | 430 |
| Second | 75.1 | 62.2 | 60.0 | 62.3 | 69.9 | 879 | 752 |
| Middle | 69.7 | 57.4 | 58.1 | 69.1 | 74.3 | 1,805 | 1,593 |
| Fourth | 61.8 | 46.7 | 65.9 | 81.2 | 84.7 | 1,469 | 1,455 |
| Highest | 51.7 | 37.4 | 69.9 | 83.4 | 88.0 | 1,220 | 1,081 |
| Total | 65.5 | 52.0 | 62.8 | 73.2 | 79.0 | 5,919 | 5,311 |

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men with missing information on caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

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

| Type of violence/perpetrator | Ever married | Never married | Total |
|--|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Type of violence experienced | | | |
| Physical violence ever | 45.1 | 16.9 | 38.7 |
| Sexual violence ever | 3.3 | 0.1 | 2.6 |
| Physical and sexual violence ever | 3.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 |
| Physical or sexual violence ever | 45.1 | 16.9 | 38.7 |
| Number of women | 3,482 | 1,024 | 4,506 |
| Person committing physical violence | | | |
| Current husband | 81.3 | 0.0 | 73.2 |
| Former husband | 11.6 | 0.0 | 10.5 |
| Father/step-father | 5.6 | 33.5 | 8.4 |
| Mother/step-mother | 9.4 | 66.5 | 15.1 |
| Sister/brother | 2.2 | 27.8 | 4.8 |
| Daughter/son | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other relative | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| Mother-in-law | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Father-in-law | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other in-law | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Teacher | 0.7 | 8.5 | 1.4 |
| Employer/someone at work | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Number who experienced physical violence | 1,571 | 173 | 1,743 |
| Person committing sexual violence | | | |
| Current husband | 76.8 | * | 76.2 |
| Former husband | 21.2 | * | 21.1 |
| Current/former boyfriend | 0.8 | * | 0.7 |
| Other relative | 0.2 | * | 1.0 |
| Own friend/acquaintance | 0.2 | * | 0.2 |
| Employer/someone at work | 0.8 | * | 0.8 |
| Number who experienced sexual violence | 115 | 1 | 116 |

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Table 76 Forms of spousal violence

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

| Type of violence | Ever | In the past 12 months ¹ | | |
|---|-------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | | Often | Sometimes | Often or sometimes |
| Physical violence | | | | |
| Any form of physical violence | 41.9 | 4.1 | 17.8 | 21.9 |
| Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her | 15.6 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 7.9 |
| Slapped her | 40.2 | 3.5 | 16.6 | 20.2 |
| Twisted her arm or pulled her hair | 19.8 | 1.9 | 8.8 | 10.7 |
| Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her | 10.5 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 5.4 |
| Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up | 20.2 | 1.8 | 8.1 | 10.0 |
| Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Sexual violence | | | | |
| Any form of sexual violence | 3.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 2.1 |
| Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Emotional violence | | | | |
| Any form of emotional violence | 16.8 | 3.0 | 8.0 | 11.1 |
| Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others | 15.9 | 2.5 | 7.9 | 10.4 |
| Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her | 5.8 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 3.7 |
| Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself | 3.9 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.7 |
| Any form of physical and/or sexual violence | 41.9 | 4.4 | 17.8 | 22.2 |
| Any form of physical and sexual violence | 3.2 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence | 44.1 | 5.9 | 19.6 | 25.5 |
| Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.6 |
| Any violence by women against their husband ² | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Number of ever-married women | 3,482 | 3,293 | 3,293 | 3,293 |

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

¹ Excludes widows.

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

Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics

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

| Background characteristic | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical or sexual violence | Emotional, physical, or sexual violence | Number of women |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 6.6 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 88 |
| 20-24 | 13.4 | 34.8 | 2.6 | 34.9 | 36.6 | 473 |
| 25-29 | 13.8 | 41.6 | 2.7 | 41.6 | 43.8 | 634 |
| 30-39 | 17.3 | 43.9 | 3.4 | 43.9 | 46.1 | 1,284 |
| 40-49 | 20.7 | 45.2 | 3.9 | 45.2 | 47.6 | 1,003 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.4 | 39.0 | 2.2 | 39.0 | 41.2 | 1,610 |
| Rural | 18.1 | 44.4 | 4.1 | 44.4 | 46.6 | 1,872 |
| Chennai | 17.8 | 40.5 | 4.2 | 40.6 | 43.9 | ns |
| Slum | 27.7 | 62.1 | 8.2 | 62.3 | 65.5 | ns |
| Non-slum | 15.5 | 35.5 | 3.3 | 35.5 | 38.8 | ns |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 22.4 | 52.9 | 3.8 | 52.9 | 55.1 | 926 |
| <5 years complete | 22.5 | 52.3 | 5.5 | 52.3 | 54.2 | 414 |
| 5-9 years complete | 15.3 | 42.0 | 3.5 | 42.0 | 43.4 | 1,298 |
| 10 or more years complete | 10.5 | 24.6 | 1.2 | 24.6 | 27.9 | 844 |
| Employment (past 12 months) | | | | | | |
| Employed | 21.5 | 50.7 | 4.7 | 50.7 | 52.9 | 1,748 |
| Employed, for cash | 22.1 | 52.1 | 4.7 | 52.1 | 54.2 | 1,585 |
| Employed, not for cash | 16.4 | 37.4 | 4.2 | 37.4 | 40.7 | 163 |
| Not employed | 12.1 | 33.1 | 1.7 | 33.1 | 35.2 | 1,734 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Currently married | 15.3 | 40.2 | 2.8 | 40.2 | 42.4 | 3,179 |
| Widowed | 23.5 | 52.0 | 3.9 | 52.0 | 52.3 | 189 |
| Divorced/separated/deserted | 49.3 | 73.8 | 14.8 | 73.8 | 76.3 | 115 |
| Marital status and duration¹ | | | | | | |
| Married only once | 15.1 | 40.1 | 2.7 | 40.1 | 42.3 | 3,157 |
| 0-4 years | 7.3 | 20.3 | 1.7 | 20.3 | 21.7 | 529 |
| 5-9 years | 12.9 | 42.3 | 1.2 | 42.3 | 44.5 | 590 |
| 10+ years | 17.8 | 44.6 | 3.4 | 44.6 | 47.0 | 2,037 |
| Married more than once | (41.1) | (51.6) | (12.5) | (51.6) | (58.9) | 22 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | |
| 0 | 12.4 | 27.4 | 3.2 | 27.4 | 28.1 | 360 |
| 1-2 | 16.4 | 40.2 | 2.9 | 40.2 | 42.9 | 2,105 |
| 3-4 | 18.6 | 50.8 | 3.6 | 50.8 | 52.5 | 925 |
| 5+ | 26.4 | 49.5 | 6.9 | 49.5 | 49.5 | 92 |
| Household structure² | | | | | | |
| Nuclear | 16.9 | 43.5 | 3.2 | 43.5 | 45.6 | 2,465 |
| Non-nuclear | 16.6 | 38.0 | 3.4 | 38.0 | 40.4 | 1,017 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 16.7 | 41.7 | 3.1 | 41.7 | 43.8 | 3,128 |
| Muslim | 18.1 | 37.1 | 0.8 | 37.1 | 40.8 | 142 |
| Christian | 18.4 | 49.1 | 6.7 | 49.1 | 51.1 | 209 |
| Caste/tribe | | | | | | |
| Scheduled caste | 23.0 | 51.7 | 5.5 | 51.7 | 52.9 | 785 |
| Scheduled tribe | (5.8) | (35.3) | (2.9) | (35.3) | (35.3) | 30 |
| Other backward class | 15.4 | 39.8 | 2.6 | 39.8 | 42.2 | 2,600 |
| Other | 7.4 | 13.7 | 0.8 | 13.7 | 17.6 | 67 |
| Wealth index | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 26.4 | 57.6 | 5.6 | 57.6 | 58.9 | 332 |
| Second | 23.7 | 53.3 | 4.5 | 53.3 | 55.2 | 509 |
| Middle | 17.7 | 45.9 | 2.9 | 45.9 | 47.7 | 1,074 |
| Fourth | 15.2 | 41.4 | 3.8 | 41.4 | 43.9 | 872 |
| Highest | 8.0 | 20.6 | 0.9 | 20.6 | 23.5 | 695 |
| Respondent's father beat her mother | | | | | | |
| Yes | 23.8 | 60.9 | 5.4 | 60.9 | 62.6 | 1,077 |
| No | 13.3 | 30.8 | 2.3 | 30.8 | 33.2 | 2,211 |
| Total | 16.8 | 41.9 | 3.2 | 41.9 | 44.1 | 3,482 |

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women with missing information on whether the respondent's father beat her mother, who are not shown separately.

ns = Not shown; see table 2b, footnote 1

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

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

Table 78 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

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

| Husband's characteristic/empowerment indicator | Emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Physical or sexual violence | Emotional, physical, or sexual violence | Number of women |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Husband's education | | | | | | |
| No education | 25.5 | 52.7 | 4.9 | 52.7 | 55.0 | 671 |
| <5 years complete | 22.9 | 53.3 | 4.1 | 53.4 | 54.8 | 299 |
| 5-7 years complete | 16.2 | 48.2 | 2.7 | 48.2 | 49.3 | 785 |
| 8-9 years complete | 19.2 | 47.0 | 5.3 | 47.0 | 49.4 | 580 |
| 10-11 years complete | 9.9 | 30.0 | 1.8 | 30.0 | 32.7 | 560 |
| 12 or more years complete | 8.6 | 21.1 | 1.0 | 21.1 | 24.0 | 577 |
| Husband's alcohol consumption | | | | | | |
| Does not drink | 9.5 | 28.2 | 1.2 | 28.2 | 30.6 | 2,065 |
| Drinks/never gets drunk | 21.5 | 46.2 | 2.0 | 46.2 | 49.1 | 232 |
| Gets drunk sometimes | 20.2 | 57.5 | 4.5 | 57.5 | 59.2 | 817 |
| Gets drunk often | 47.6 | 81.6 | 12.7 | 81.6 | 82.8 | 368 |
| Spousal age difference¹ | | | | | | |
| Wife older | (17.9) | (44.7) | (3.4) | (44.7) | (47.9) | 27 |
| Wife is same age | 10.2 | 44.4 | 7.8 | 44.4 | 46.5 | 44 |
| Wife 1-4 years younger | 17.2 | 43.8 | 3.2 | 43.8 | 46.5 | 1,023 |
| Wife 5-9 years younger | 13.5 | 38.3 | 2.1 | 38.3 | 40.0 | 1,371 |
| Wife 10+ years younger | 16.2 | 38.1 | 3.1 | 38.1 | 40.7 | 713 |
| Spousal education difference | | | | | | |
| Husband better educated | 15.8 | 41.2 | 3.1 | 41.2 | 43.4 | 1,701 |
| Wife better educated | 16.3 | 39.0 | 2.5 | 39.0 | 41.1 | 968 |
| Both equally educated | 13.4 | 41.2 | 4.0 | 41.2 | 42.6 | 393 |
| Neither educated | 25.3 | 52.2 | 5.0 | 52.2 | 55.1 | 410 |
| Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband² | | | | | | |
| 0 | 9.6 | 33.7 | 1.5 | 33.7 | 35.3 | 2,768 |
| 1-2 | 35.4 | 67.6 | 6.2 | 67.6 | 72.4 | 496 |
| 3-4 | 64.4 | 85.6 | 14.1 | 85.6 | 90.3 | 144 |
| 5-6 | 72.9 | 92.0 | 27.9 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 74 |
| Number of decisions in which women participate³ | | | | | | |
| 0 | 8.9 | 33.5 | 1.6 | 33.5 | 34.8 | 263 |
| 1-2 | 17.9 | 37.6 | 2.3 | 37.6 | 40.6 | 809 |
| 3-4 | 15.1 | 42.0 | 3.1 | 42.0 | 44.1 | 2,107 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴ | | | | | | |
| 0 | 14.5 | 32.2 | 2.1 | 32.2 | 35.4 | 1,072 |
| 1-2 | 19.2 | 47.9 | 3.3 | 47.9 | 51.0 | 716 |
| 3-4 | 18.0 | 46.4 | 3.3 | 46.4 | 47.2 | 1,039 |
| 5-6 | 14.8 | 42.9 | 4.4 | 42.9 | 44.6 | 515 |
| 7 | 21.9 | 48.2 | 6.9 | 48.2 | 49.5 | 140 |
| Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵ | | | | | | |
| 0 | 15.5 | 34.8 | 1.9 | 34.8 | 38.4 | 387 |
| 1-2 | 21.1 | 48.4 | 3.3 | 48.4 | 50.7 | 790 |
| 3 | 15.6 | 40.9 | 3.4 | 40.9 | 42.8 | 2,306 |
| Total | 16.8 | 41.9 | 3.2 | 41.9 | 44.1 | 3,482 |

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

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

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

| Type of spousal violence experienced | Percentage of women who have had: | | | | | Number of ever-married women |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | Cuts, bruises, or aches | Severe burns | Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns | Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury | Any of these injuries | |
| Experienced physical violence | | | | | | |
| Ever | 42.4 | 3.0 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 43.7 | 1,460 |
| In the past 12 months ¹ | 46.4 | 2.1 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 47.6 | 721 |
| Experienced sexual violence | | | | | | |
| Ever | 85.4 | 11.7 | 38.9 | 33.3 | 85.8 | 112 |
| In the past 12 months ¹ | 87.5 | 4.1 | 31.5 | 25.1 | 88.1 | 70 |
| Experienced physical or sexual violence | | | | | | |
| Ever | 42.4 | 3.0 | 8.4 | 7.3 | 43.7 | 1,460 |
| In the past 12 months ¹ | 47.2 | 2.1 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 48.4 | 732 |
| Experienced physical and sexual violence | | | | | | |
| Ever | 85.5 | 11.7 | 38.9 | 33.3 | 85.9 | 112 |
| In the past 12 months ¹ | 85.7 | 4.7 | 34.7 | 26.9 | 86.5 | 58 |

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

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behaviour

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

| Source | Type of violence experienced | | | Marital status | | Total |
|--|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------|
| | Physical only | Sexual only | Both physical and sexual | Ever married | Never married | |
| Help seeking behaviour | | | | | | |
| Never sought help and never told anyone | 55.6 | * | 24.2 | 52.7 | 61.5 | 53.5 |
| Never sought help but told someone | 9.8 | * | 2.6 | 8.7 | 16.1 | 9.4 |
| Sought help | 34.2 | * | 73.2 | 38.4 | 21.8 | 36.7 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.4 | * | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Number of women who experienced violence | 1,629 | 1 | 115 | 1,571 | 173 | 1,744 |
| Sources of help among those who sought any help | | | | | | |
| Own family | 80.3 | nc | 86.9 | 82.4 | * | 81.2 |
| Husband's family | 25.5 | nc | 34.0 | 28.3 | * | 26.6 |
| Friend | 11.8 | nc | 24.2 | 11.6 | * | 13.4 |
| Neighbour | 12.8 | nc | 36.7 | 16.9 | * | 15.9 |
| Religious leader | 1.6 | nc | 4.5 | 1.6 | * | 2.0 |
| Doctor/medical personnel | 0.3 | nc | 1.0 | 0.4 | * | 0.4 |
| Police | 0.9 | nc | 3.9 | 1.4 | * | 1.3 |
| Lawyer | 0.6 | nc | 0.0 | 0.6 | * | 0.6 |
| Other | 0.0 | nc | 1.0 | 0.1 | * | 0.1 |
| Number of women who sought help | 557 | 0 | 84 | 603 | 38 | 641 |

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

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



APPENDIX A

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Tamil Nadu, there were 214 clusters. Hence, 214 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 214 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 213 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

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

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

| Variable | Estimate | Base population |
|---|------------|---|
| Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) | Ratio | De facto household population, all ages |
| No education | Proportion | De facto household population of females/males age 6 and above |
| Tuberculosis prevalence | Rate | 100,000 usual household residents |
| Using adequately iodized salt | Proportion | Households |
| Urban residence | Proportion | Women/men age 15-49 |
| No education | Proportion | Women/men age 15-49 |
| Completed 10 or more years of education | Proportion | Women/men age 15-49 |
| Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed | Proportion | Women/men age 15-49 |
| Currently married | Proportion | Women/men age 15-49 |
| Married before age 18 | Proportion | Women age 20-49 |
| Married before age 21 | Proportion | Men age 25-49 |
| Currently using any method | Proportion | Currently married women age 15-49 |
| Currently using a modern method | Proportion | Currently married women age 15-49 |
| Currently using a traditional method | Proportion | Currently married women age 15-49 |
| Currently using female sterilization | Proportion | Currently married women age 15-49 |
| Currently using pill | Proportion | Currently married women age 15-49 |
| Currently using IUD | Proportion | Currently married women age 15-49 |
| Currently using condom | Proportion | Currently married women age 15-49 |
| Using public medical sector source of contraception | Proportion | Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception |
| Want no more children | Proportion | Currently married women/men age 15-49 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | Proportion | Currently married women/men age 15-49 |
| Ideal number of children | Mean | Women/men age 15-49 |
| Mother received ANC from health personnel | Proportion | Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth) |
| Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more | Proportion | Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth) |
| Births delivered by a skilled provider | Proportion | Births in last 5 years |
| Institutional delivery | Proportion | Births in last 5 years |
| Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth | Proportion | Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth) |
| Treated with ORS packets | Proportion | Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks |
| Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider | Proportion | Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks |
| Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Child received BCG vaccination | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Child received measles vaccination | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Child fully vaccinated | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months | Proportion | Children age 6-59 months |
| Ever experienced physical or sexual violence | Proportion | Women age 15-49 |
| Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD) | Proportion | Children under age 5 years who were measured |
| Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD) | Proportion | Children under age 5 years who were measured |
| Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD) | Proportion | Children under age 5 years who were measured |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² | Proportion | Women/men age 15-49 who were measured |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² | Proportion | Women/men age 15-49 who were measured |
| Have heard of AIDS | Proportion | Women/men age 15-49 |
| Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS | Proportion | Women/men age 15-49 |
| Total and age-specific fertility rates (last 3 years) | Rate | Women |
| Mortality rates | Rate | Births in last 5 years |
| Women/men with any anaemia | Proportion | Women/men age 15-49 |
| Children with any anaemia | Proportion | Children age 6-59 months |
| HIV prevalence | Percentage | Women and men age 15-24, women/men/total age 15-49 |

| Residence | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative standard error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1042 | 27 | 5750 | 4905 | 1.778 | 0.026 | 989 | 1095 |
| Rural | 1110 | 19 | 4938 | 5461 | 1.175 | 0.017 | 1072 | 1148 |
| Total | 1078 | 16 | 10688 | 10366 | 1.470 | 0.015 | 1045 | 1111 |
| Chennai | 982 | 23 | 3756 | 850 | 1.273 | 0.023 | 936 | 1028 |
| Slum | 979 | 27 | 1774 | 161 | 1.031 | 0.028 | 924 | 1033 |
| Non-slum | 983 | 27 | 1982 | 690 | 1.122 | 0.028 | 928 | 1038 |
| No education (household female population age 6+ years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.213 | 0.016 | 5281 | 4672 | 2.768 | 0.076 | 0.180 | 0.245 |
| Rural | 0.384 | 0.013 | 4995 | 5524 | 1.854 | 0.034 | 0.359 | 0.410 |
| Total | 0.306 | 0.010 | 10276 | 10196 | 2.156 | 0.033 | 0.286 | 0.326 |
| Chennai | 0.156 | 0.010 | 3360 | 766 | 1.573 | 0.065 | 0.136 | 0.176 |
| Slum | 0.222 | 0.017 | 1566 | 142 | 1.611 | 0.078 | 0.188 | 0.257 |
| Non-slum | 0.141 | 0.012 | 1794 | 624 | 1.418 | 0.085 | 0.117 | 0.165 |
| No education (household male population age 6+ years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.105 | 0.012 | 5179 | 4427 | 2.654 | 0.113 | 0.081 | 0.129 |
| Rural | 0.183 | 0.009 | 4422 | 4890 | 1.566 | 0.050 | 0.165 | 0.202 |
| Total | 0.146 | 0.007 | 9601 | 9317 | 1.983 | 0.051 | 0.131 | 0.161 |
| Chennai | 0.053 | 0.006 | 3383 | 775 | 1.413 | 0.106 | 0.042 | 0.064 |
| Slum | 0.095 | 0.016 | 1563 | 142 | 1.871 | 0.165 | 0.063 | 0.126 |
| Non-slum | 0.043 | 0.006 | 1820 | 633 | 1.240 | 0.134 | 0.032 | 0.055 |
| Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 292 | 63 | 11945 | 10263 | 1.234 | 0.218 | 165 | 419 |
| Rural | 697 | 94 | 10617 | 11742 | 1.156 | 0.135 | 509 | 885 |
| Total | 508 | 59 | 22562 | 22005 | 1.214 | 0.116 | 390 | 626 |
| Chennai | 431 | 102 | 7762 | 1758 | 1.261 | 0.237 | 227 | 635 |
| Slum | 710 | 143 | 3664 | 332 | 1.039 | 0.201 | 424 | 995 |
| Non-slum | 366 | 122 | 4098 | 1426 | 1.151 | 0.333 | 123 | 610 |
| Using adequately iodized salt (households) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.539 | 0.028 | 3173 | 2866 | 3.137 | 0.052 | 0.483 | 0.594 |
| Rural | 0.306 | 0.023 | 3069 | 3394 | 2.745 | 0.075 | 0.261 | 0.352 |
| Total | 0.413 | 0.018 | 6242 | 6260 | 2.881 | 0.044 | 0.377 | 0.449 |
| Chennai | 0.647 | 0.026 | 1988 | 456 | 2.406 | 0.040 | 0.595 | 0.698 |
| Slum | 0.470 | 0.038 | 915 | 83 | 2.318 | 0.082 | 0.393 | 0.547 |
| Non-slum | 0.686 | 0.031 | 1073 | 373 | 2.154 | 0.045 | 0.625 | 0.747 |
| Urban residence (women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.480 | 0.017 | 5919 | 5919 | 2.552 | 0.035 | 0.447 | 0.513 |
| Urban residence (men age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.503 | 0.018 | 5339 | 5311 | 2.683 | 0.037 | 0.466 | 0.540 |
| No education (women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.217 | 0.010 | 5919 | 5919 | 1.861 | 0.046 | 0.197 | 0.237 |
| No education (men age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.093 | 0.007 | 5339 | 5311 | 1.852 | 0.079 | 0.078 | 0.108 |
| Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.319 | 0.015 | 5919 | 5919 | 2.476 | 0.047 | 0.289 | 0.349 |
| Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.394 | 0.018 | 5339 | 5311 | 2.660 | 0.045 | 0.358 | 0.429 |
| Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.222 | 0.007 | 5919 | 5919 | 1.330 | 0.032 | 0.208 | 0.237 |
| Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.381 | 0.011 | 5339 | 5311 | 1.667 | 0.029 | 0.359 | 0.403 |
| Currently married (women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.706 | 0.008 | 5919 | 5919 | 1.271 | 0.011 | 0.691 | 0.721 |
| Currently married (men age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.608 | 0.011 | 5339 | 5311 | 1.666 | 0.018 | 0.586 | 0.630 |
| Married before age 18 (women age 20-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.367 | 0.012 | 5082 | 5077 | 1.770 | 0.033 | 0.343 | 0.391 |
| Married before age 21 (men age 25-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.144 | 0.009 | 3679 | 3724 | 1.514 | 0.061 | 0.126 | 0.161 |

Continued...

| Residence | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative standard error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|--|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.608 | 0.017 | 2207 | 1944 | 1.682 | 0.029 | 0.573 | 0.643 |
| Rural | 0.620 | 0.014 | 1976 | 2236 | 1.262 | 0.022 | 0.592 | 0.648 |
| Total | 0.614 | 0.011 | 4183 | 4179 | 1.463 | 0.018 | 0.592 | 0.636 |
| Chennai | 0.684 | 0.018 | 1430 | 336 | 1.500 | 0.027 | 0.647 | 0.721 |
| Slum | 0.723 | 0.018 | 679 | 64 | 1.032 | 0.025 | 0.688 | 0.759 |
| Non-slum | 0.675 | 0.023 | 751 | 272 | 1.315 | 0.033 | 0.630 | 0.720 |
| Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.592 | 0.016 | 2207 | 1944 | 1.565 | 0.028 | 0.559 | 0.625 |
| Rural | 0.607 | 0.014 | 1976 | 2236 | 1.253 | 0.023 | 0.580 | 0.635 |
| Total | 0.600 | 0.011 | 4183 | 4179 | 1.403 | 0.018 | 0.579 | 0.621 |
| Chennai | 0.671 | 0.019 | 1430 | 336 | 1.494 | 0.028 | 0.634 | 0.708 |
| Slum | 0.700 | 0.019 | 679 | 64 | 1.075 | 0.027 | 0.662 | 0.737 |
| Non-slum | 0.664 | 0.023 | 751 | 272 | 1.309 | 0.034 | 0.619 | 0.710 |
| Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.016 | 0.005 | 2207 | 1944 | 2.041 | 0.340 | 0.005 | 0.027 |
| Rural | 0.013 | 0.004 | 1976 | 2236 | 1.395 | 0.277 | 0.006 | 0.020 |
| Total | 0.014 | 0.003 | 4183 | 4179 | 1.722 | 0.222 | 0.008 | 0.021 |
| Chennai | 0.013 | 0.003 | 1430 | 336 | 1.117 | 0.256 | 0.006 | 0.020 |
| Slum | 0.024 | 0.007 | 679 | 64 | 1.217 | 0.301 | 0.009 | 0.038 |
| Non-slum | 0.011 | 0.004 | 751 | 272 | 1.011 | 0.356 | 0.003 | 0.018 |
| Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.519 | 0.018 | 2207 | 1944 | 1.644 | 0.034 | 0.484 | 0.554 |
| Rural | 0.577 | 0.014 | 1976 | 2236 | 1.262 | 0.024 | 0.549 | 0.605 |
| Total | 0.550 | 0.011 | 4183 | 4179 | 1.456 | 0.020 | 0.528 | 0.572 |
| Chennai | 0.557 | 0.022 | 1430 | 336 | 1.658 | 0.039 | 0.513 | 0.601 |
| Slum | 0.649 | 0.021 | 679 | 64 | 1.171 | 0.033 | 0.607 | 0.692 |
| Non-slum | 0.535 | 0.027 | 751 | 272 | 1.473 | 0.050 | 0.482 | 0.589 |
| Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.003 | 0.002 | 2207 | 1944 | 1.330 | 0.523 | 0.000 | 0.006 |
| Rural | 0.002 | 0.001 | 1976 | 2236 | 0.983 | 0.491 | 0.000 | 0.004 |
| Total | 0.002 | 0.001 | 4183 | 4179 | 1.163 | 0.364 | 0.001 | 0.004 |
| Chennai | 0.005 | 0.002 | 1430 | 336 | 1.173 | 0.457 | 0.000 | 0.009 |
| Slum | 0.001 | 0.001 | 679 | 64 | 0.997 | 0.997 | 0.000 | 0.004 |
| Non-slum | 0.005 | 0.003 | 751 | 272 | 0.969 | 0.483 | 0.000 | 0.010 |
| Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.030 | 0.006 | 2207 | 1944 | 1.566 | 0.189 | 0.019 | 0.042 |
| Rural | 0.012 | 0.002 | 1976 | 2236 | 0.932 | 0.189 | 0.008 | 0.017 |
| Total | 0.021 | 0.003 | 4183 | 4179 | 1.337 | 0.143 | 0.015 | 0.026 |
| Chennai | 0.052 | 0.009 | 1430 | 336 | 1.535 | 0.174 | 0.034 | 0.070 |
| Slum | 0.028 | 0.006 | 679 | 64 | 1.019 | 0.231 | 0.015 | 0.041 |
| Non-slum | 0.057 | 0.011 | 751 | 272 | 1.300 | 0.193 | 0.035 | 0.079 |
| Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.034 | 0.005 | 2207 | 1944 | 1.390 | 0.158 | 0.023 | 0.045 |
| Rural | 0.013 | 0.003 | 1976 | 2236 | 1.104 | 0.215 | 0.007 | 0.019 |
| Total | 0.023 | 0.003 | 4183 | 4179 | 1.259 | 0.127 | 0.017 | 0.029 |
| Chennai | 0.055 | 0.010 | 1430 | 336 | 1.585 | 0.173 | 0.036 | 0.075 |
| Slum | 0.019 | 0.007 | 679 | 64 | 1.281 | 0.352 | 0.006 | 0.033 |
| Non-slum | 0.064 | 0.012 | 751 | 272 | 1.329 | 0.186 | 0.040 | 0.088 |
| Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.670 | 0.034 | 1544 | 1236 | 2.837 | 0.051 | 0.602 | 0.738 |
| Rural | 0.783 | 0.021 | 1296 | 1466 | 1.799 | 0.026 | 0.742 | 0.824 |
| Total | 0.731 | 0.019 | 2840 | 2702 | 2.310 | 0.026 | 0.693 | 0.770 |
| Chennai | 0.686 | 0.031 | 1065 | 245 | 2.154 | 0.045 | 0.624 | 0.747 |
| Slum | 0.848 | 0.018 | 525 | 49 | 1.136 | 0.021 | 0.812 | 0.883 |
| Non-slum | 0.644 | 0.039 | 540 | 195 | 1.909 | 0.061 | 0.566 | 0.723 |
| Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.760 | 0.015 | 2207 | 1944 | 1.603 | 0.019 | 0.730 | 0.789 |
| Rural | 0.797 | 0.010 | 1976 | 2236 | 1.094 | 0.012 | 0.777 | 0.817 |
| Total | 0.780 | 0.009 | 4183 | 4179 | 1.348 | 0.011 | 0.762 | 0.797 |
| Chennai | 0.743 | 0.013 | 1430 | 336 | 1.103 | 0.017 | 0.717 | 0.768 |
| Slum | 0.769 | 0.021 | 679 | 64 | 1.289 | 0.027 | 0.727 | 0.811 |
| Non-slum | 0.736 | 0.015 | 751 | 272 | 0.934 | 0.020 | 0.706 | 0.766 |

Continued...

| Residence | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative standard error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.728 | 0.017 | 1741 | 1570 | 1.590 | 0.023 | 0.694 | 0.762 |
| Rural | 0.797 | 0.013 | 1413 | 1659 | 1.180 | 0.016 | 0.772 | 0.822 |
| Total | 0.763 | 0.011 | 3154 | 3229 | 1.412 | 0.014 | 0.742 | 0.785 |
| Chennai | 0.700 | 0.017 | 1151 | 288 | 1.242 | 0.024 | 0.666 | 0.733 |
| Slum | 0.719 | 0.026 | 544 | 55 | 1.334 | 0.036 | 0.667 | 0.770 |
| Non-slum | 0.695 | 0.020 | 607 | 233 | 1.064 | 0.029 | 0.655 | 0.735 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.083 | 0.005 | 4183 | 4179 | 1.169 | 0.060 | 0.073 | 0.093 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.099 | 0.007 | 3154 | 3229 | 1.232 | 0.066 | 0.086 | 0.112 |
| Ideal number of children (women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1.940 | 0.012 | 5900 | 5909 | 1.523 | 0.006 | 1.916 | 1.963 |
| Ideal number of children (men age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1.911 | 0.018 | 5323 | 5300 | 2.002 | 0.009 | 1.875 | 1.947 |
| Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.990 | 0.007 | 709 | 612 | 1.952 | 0.008 | 0.975 | 1.000 |
| Rural | 0.970 | 0.007 | 629 | 712 | 1.029 | 0.007 | 0.956 | 0.984 |
| Total | 0.979 | 0.005 | 1338 | 1324 | 1.301 | 0.005 | 0.969 | 0.989 |
| Chennai | 0.999 | 0.001 | 462 | 101 | 0.638 | 0.001 | 0.997 | 1.000 |
| Slum | 0.996 | 0.004 | 247 | 23 | 0.987 | 0.004 | 0.988 | 1.000 |
| Non-slum | 1.000 | 0.000 | 215 | 78 | nc | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.451 | 0.035 | 709 | 612 | 1.863 | 0.078 | 0.381 | 0.521 |
| Rural | 0.386 | 0.024 | 629 | 712 | 1.246 | 0.063 | 0.338 | 0.435 |
| Total | 0.416 | 0.021 | 1338 | 1324 | 1.515 | 0.049 | 0.375 | 0.457 |
| Chennai | 0.560 | 0.041 | 462 | 101 | 1.741 | 0.074 | 0.478 | 0.643 |
| Slum | 0.490 | 0.043 | 247 | 23 | 1.343 | 0.087 | 0.404 | 0.575 |
| Non-slum | 0.581 | 0.053 | 215 | 78 | 1.560 | 0.090 | 0.476 | 0.687 |
| Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.946 | 0.015 | 900 | 776 | 1.803 | 0.016 | 0.917 | 0.976 |
| Rural | 0.873 | 0.018 | 835 | 945 | 1.424 | 0.021 | 0.837 | 0.909 |
| Total | 0.906 | 0.012 | 1735 | 1720 | 1.571 | 0.013 | 0.882 | 0.930 |
| Chennai | 0.997 | 0.001 | 586 | 126 | 0.600 | 0.001 | 0.994 | 1.000 |
| Slum | 0.988 | 0.005 | 322 | 30 | 0.877 | 0.005 | 0.977 | 0.998 |
| Non-slum | 1.000 | 0.000 | 264 | 95 | nc | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Institutional delivery (births in the last five years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.924 | 0.017 | 900 | 776 | 1.810 | 0.018 | 0.890 | 0.958 |
| Rural | 0.840 | 0.020 | 835 | 945 | 1.404 | 0.024 | 0.800 | 0.879 |
| Total | 0.878 | 0.013 | 1735 | 1720 | 1.546 | 0.015 | 0.851 | 0.904 |
| Chennai | 0.991 | 0.004 | 586 | 126 | 0.932 | 0.004 | 0.984 | 0.999 |
| Slum | 0.975 | 0.009 | 322 | 30 | 1.027 | 0.009 | 0.957 | 0.993 |
| Non-slum | 0.996 | 0.004 | 264 | 95 | 1.009 | 0.004 | 0.989 | 1.000 |
| Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.918 | 0.031 | 709 | 612 | 3.004 | 0.034 | 0.855 | 0.980 |
| Rural | 0.833 | 0.024 | 629 | 712 | 1.636 | 0.029 | 0.784 | 0.882 |
| Total | 0.872 | 0.020 | 1338 | 1324 | 2.129 | 0.022 | 0.833 | 0.911 |
| Chennai | 0.952 | 0.012 | 462 | 101 | 1.224 | 0.013 | 0.927 | 0.977 |
| Slum | 0.964 | 0.009 | 247 | 23 | 0.759 | 0.009 | 0.945 | 0.982 |
| Non-slum | 0.949 | 0.016 | 215 | 78 | 1.060 | 0.017 | 0.917 | 0.981 |
| Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.278 | 0.102 | 40 | 32 | 1.361 | 0.367 | 0.074 | 0.481 |
| Rural | 0.346 | 0.079 | 52 | 59 | 1.113 | 0.228 | 0.188 | 0.504 |
| Total | 0.322 | 0.063 | 92 | 90 | 1.221 | 0.195 | 0.196 | 0.448 |
| Chennai | 0.547 | 0.127 | 27 | 5 | 1.122 | 0.232 | 0.293 | 0.801 |

Continued...

| Residence | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative standard error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|--|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.486 | 0.112 | 40 | 32 | 1.339 | 0.231 | 0.262 | 0.710 |
| Rural | 0.712 | 0.066 | 52 | 59 | 0.934 | 0.093 | 0.580 | 0.843 |
| Total | 0.633 | 0.059 | 92 | 90 | 1.091 | 0.093 | 0.515 | 0.750 |
| Chennai | 0.624 | 0.118 | 27 | 5 | 1.063 | 0.189 | 0.388 | 0.861 |
| Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.451 | 0.067 | 173 | 137 | 1.647 | 0.148 | 0.317 | 0.584 |
| Rural | 0.296 | 0.045 | 135 | 153 | 1.144 | 0.152 | 0.206 | 0.387 |
| Total | 0.369 | 0.039 | 308 | 290 | 1.377 | 0.106 | 0.291 | 0.448 |
| Chennai | 0.477 | 0.048 | 119 | 26 | 0.998 | 0.101 | 0.381 | 0.573 |
| Slum | 0.523 | 0.060 | 65 | 6 | 0.962 | 0.114 | 0.404 | 0.642 |
| Non-slum | 0.463 | 0.060 | 54 | 20 | 0.867 | 0.130 | 0.343 | 0.583 |
| Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.997 | 0.003 | 173 | 137 | 0.647 | 0.003 | 0.992 | 1.000 |
| Rural | 0.993 | 0.007 | 135 | 153 | 1.010 | 0.008 | 0.978 | 1.000 |
| Total | 0.995 | 0.004 | 308 | 290 | 0.980 | 0.004 | 0.987 | 1.000 |
| Chennai | 0.986 | 0.014 | 119 | 26 | 1.257 | 0.014 | 0.958 | 1.000 |
| Slum | 1.000 | 0.000 | 65 | 6 | nc | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Non-slum | 0.981 | 0.019 | 54 | 20 | 1.007 | 0.019 | 0.944 | 1.000 |
| Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.942 | 0.025 | 173 | 137 | 1.347 | 0.027 | 0.891 | 0.992 |
| Rural | 0.970 | 0.014 | 135 | 153 | 0.987 | 0.015 | 0.942 | 0.999 |
| Total | 0.957 | 0.014 | 308 | 290 | 1.189 | 0.015 | 0.928 | 0.985 |
| Chennai | 0.930 | 0.027 | 119 | 26 | 1.101 | 0.029 | 0.876 | 0.983 |
| Slum | 1.000 | 0.000 | 65 | 6 | nc | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Non-slum | 0.907 | 0.034 | 54 | 20 | 0.868 | 0.038 | 0.839 | 0.976 |
| Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.858 | 0.046 | 173 | 137 | 1.633 | 0.053 | 0.767 | 0.950 |
| Rural | 0.896 | 0.030 | 135 | 153 | 1.154 | 0.034 | 0.836 | 0.957 |
| Total | 0.878 | 0.027 | 308 | 290 | 1.404 | 0.031 | 0.824 | 0.932 |
| Chennai | 0.887 | 0.040 | 119 | 26 | 1.322 | 0.045 | 0.807 | 0.966 |
| Slum | 0.938 | 0.031 | 65 | 6 | 1.028 | 0.033 | 0.877 | 1.000 |
| Non-slum | 0.870 | 0.052 | 54 | 20 | 1.125 | 0.059 | 0.767 | 0.974 |
| Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.915 | 0.029 | 173 | 137 | 1.304 | 0.032 | 0.856 | 0.973 |
| Rural | 0.933 | 0.021 | 135 | 153 | 0.997 | 0.023 | 0.890 | 0.976 |
| Total | 0.925 | 0.018 | 308 | 290 | 1.157 | 0.019 | 0.889 | 0.960 |
| Chennai | 0.947 | 0.023 | 119 | 26 | 1.099 | 0.025 | 0.900 | 0.994 |
| Slum | 0.954 | 0.025 | 65 | 6 | 0.962 | 0.026 | 0.904 | 1.000 |
| Non-slum | 0.944 | 0.030 | 54 | 20 | 0.953 | 0.032 | 0.885 | 1.000 |
| Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.778 | 0.046 | 173 | 137 | 1.378 | 0.059 | 0.685 | 0.870 |
| Rural | 0.837 | 0.035 | 135 | 153 | 1.093 | 0.042 | 0.767 | 0.907 |
| Total | 0.809 | 0.029 | 308 | 290 | 1.239 | 0.035 | 0.752 | 0.866 |
| Chennai | 0.777 | 0.045 | 119 | 26 | 1.122 | 0.057 | 0.688 | 0.866 |
| Slum | 0.892 | 0.037 | 65 | 6 | 0.972 | 0.042 | 0.818 | 0.967 |
| Non-slum | 0.741 | 0.057 | 54 | 20 | 0.944 | 0.077 | 0.627 | 0.854 |
| Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.444 | 0.045 | 813 | 692 | 2.269 | 0.102 | 0.353 | 0.535 |
| Rural | 0.336 | 0.026 | 723 | 818 | 1.249 | 0.076 | 0.285 | 0.387 |
| Total | 0.385 | 0.025 | 1536 | 1510 | 1.761 | 0.066 | 0.335 | 0.436 |
| Chennai | 0.386 | 0.033 | 534 | 114 | 1.386 | 0.086 | 0.320 | 0.453 |
| Slum | 0.417 | 0.043 | 295 | 28 | 1.325 | 0.102 | 0.332 | 0.502 |
| Non-slum | 0.377 | 0.042 | 239 | 86 | 1.226 | 0.111 | 0.293 | 0.460 |
| Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.387 | 0.015 | 4506 | 4506 | 2.075 | 0.039 | 0.357 | 0.417 |

Continued...

| Table A.2 Sampling errors, Tamil Nadu, 2005-06—Continued | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Residence | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative standard error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.216 | 0.019 | 790 | 677 | 1.260 | 0.088 | 0.178 | 0.254 |
| Rural | 0.226 | 0.016 | 725 | 802 | 1.003 | 0.073 | 0.193 | 0.259 |
| Total | 0.222 | 0.012 | 1515 | 1479 | 1.116 | 0.056 | 0.197 | 0.247 |
| Chennai | 0.188 | 0.017 | 510 | 107 | 0.967 | 0.093 | 0.153 | 0.223 |
| Slum | 0.228 | 0.027 | 272 | 25 | 1.036 | 0.120 | 0.173 | 0.283 |
| Non-slum | 0.176 | 0.021 | 238 | 83 | 0.874 | 0.121 | 0.134 | 0.219 |
| Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.305 | 0.022 | 790 | 677 | 1.241 | 0.074 | 0.260 | 0.350 |
| Rural | 0.313 | 0.022 | 725 | 802 | 1.236 | 0.071 | 0.269 | 0.357 |
| Total | 0.309 | 0.016 | 1515 | 1479 | 1.243 | 0.051 | 0.278 | 0.341 |
| Chennai | 0.254 | 0.027 | 510 | 107 | 1.284 | 0.108 | 0.200 | 0.309 |
| Slum | 0.276 | 0.029 | 272 | 25 | 1.035 | 0.106 | 0.217 | 0.334 |
| Non-slum | 0.248 | 0.035 | 238 | 83 | 1.161 | 0.140 | 0.179 | 0.317 |
| Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.271 | 0.032 | 790 | 677 | 1.840 | 0.116 | 0.208 | 0.334 |
| Rural | 0.321 | 0.021 | 725 | 802 | 1.144 | 0.066 | 0.279 | 0.364 |
| Total | 0.298 | 0.018 | 1515 | 1479 | 1.455 | 0.062 | 0.261 | 0.335 |
| Chennai | 0.231 | 0.025 | 510 | 107 | 1.197 | 0.106 | 0.182 | 0.280 |
| Slum | 0.316 | 0.036 | 272 | 25 | 1.231 | 0.114 | 0.244 | 0.388 |
| Non-slum | 0.206 | 0.031 | 238 | 83 | 1.119 | 0.150 | 0.144 | 0.268 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.228 | 0.020 | 2993 | 2696 | 2.574 | 0.086 | 0.189 | 0.267 |
| Rural | 0.337 | 0.013 | 2562 | 2899 | 1.404 | 0.039 | 0.311 | 0.363 |
| Total | 0.284 | 0.011 | 5555 | 5594 | 1.885 | 0.040 | 0.262 | 0.307 |
| Chennai | 0.157 | 0.013 | 1907 | 449 | 1.503 | 0.080 | 0.132 | 0.182 |
| Slum | 0.184 | 0.018 | 902 | 85 | 1.369 | 0.096 | 0.149 | 0.219 |
| Non-slum | 0.150 | 0.015 | 1005 | 364 | 1.325 | 0.100 | 0.120 | 0.180 |
| Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.229 | 0.015 | 2903 | 2580 | 1.970 | 0.066 | 0.198 | 0.259 |
| Rural | 0.313 | 0.010 | 2207 | 2592 | 1.055 | 0.033 | 0.292 | 0.334 |
| Total | 0.271 | 0.009 | 5110 | 5171 | 1.508 | 0.034 | 0.252 | 0.290 |
| Chennai | 0.227 | 0.014 | 1938 | 482 | 1.423 | 0.060 | 0.199 | 0.254 |
| Slum | 0.270 | 0.017 | 925 | 93 | 1.177 | 0.064 | 0.236 | 0.305 |
| Non-slum | 0.216 | 0.016 | 1013 | 389 | 1.270 | 0.076 | 0.183 | 0.249 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.295 | 0.023 | 2993 | 2696 | 2.722 | 0.077 | 0.250 | 0.340 |
| Rural | 0.130 | 0.010 | 2562 | 2899 | 1.453 | 0.074 | 0.110 | 0.149 |
| Total | 0.209 | 0.012 | 5555 | 5594 | 2.226 | 0.058 | 0.185 | 0.233 |
| Chennai | 0.392 | 0.017 | 1907 | 449 | 1.535 | 0.044 | 0.358 | 0.427 |
| Slum | 0.335 | 0.021 | 902 | 85 | 1.357 | 0.064 | 0.292 | 0.378 |
| Non-slum | 0.406 | 0.021 | 1005 | 364 | 1.341 | 0.051 | 0.364 | 0.448 |
| Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.188 | 0.015 | 2903 | 2580 | 2.044 | 0.078 | 0.159 | 0.217 |
| Rural | 0.101 | 0.008 | 2207 | 2592 | 1.292 | 0.082 | 0.085 | 0.118 |
| Total | 0.145 | 0.009 | 5110 | 5171 | 1.756 | 0.059 | 0.127 | 0.162 |
| Chennai | 0.234 | 0.017 | 1938 | 482 | 1.767 | 0.073 | 0.200 | 0.269 |
| Slum | 0.178 | 0.015 | 925 | 93 | 1.170 | 0.083 | 0.149 | 0.208 |
| Non-slum | 0.248 | 0.021 | 1013 | 389 | 1.553 | 0.085 | 0.206 | 0.290 |
| Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.983 | 0.006 | 3199 | 2842 | 2.556 | 0.006 | 0.972 | 0.995 |
| Rural | 0.911 | 0.010 | 2720 | 3077 | 1.893 | 0.011 | 0.890 | 0.931 |
| Total | 0.945 | 0.006 | 5919 | 5919 | 2.055 | 0.006 | 0.933 | 0.958 |
| Chennai | 0.987 | 0.003 | 2060 | 485 | 1.164 | 0.003 | 0.981 | 0.993 |
| Slum | 0.977 | 0.009 | 974 | 92 | 1.818 | 0.009 | 0.960 | 0.995 |
| Non-slum | 0.989 | 0.003 | 1086 | 393 | 0.938 | 0.003 | 0.983 | 0.995 |

Continued...

| Table A.2 Sampling errors, Tamil Nadu, 2005-06—Continued | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Residence | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative standard error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.993 | 0.002 | 3092 | 2673 | 1.180 | 0.002 | 0.990 | 0.997 |
| Rural | 0.973 | 0.005 | 2247 | 2638 | 1.376 | 0.005 | 0.963 | 0.982 |
| Total | 0.983 | 0.002 | 5339 | 5311 | 1.410 | 0.003 | 0.978 | 0.988 |
| Chennai | 0.987 | 0.003 | 2105 | 527 | 1.154 | 0.003 | 0.982 | 0.993 |
| Slum | 0.971 | 0.009 | 992 | 100 | 1.640 | 0.009 | 0.953 | 0.988 |
| Non-slum | 0.991 | 0.003 | 1113 | 427 | 1.020 | 0.003 | 0.985 | 0.997 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.171 | 0.018 | 3199 | 2842 | 2.660 | 0.103 | 0.136 | 0.207 |
| Rural | 0.309 | 0.007 | 2720 | 3077 | 1.383 | 0.091 | 0.064 | 0.093 |
| Total | 0.123 | 0.009 | 5919 | 5919 | 2.160 | 0.075 | 0.105 | 0.142 |
| Chennai | 0.224 | 0.024 | 2060 | 485 | 2.588 | 0.106 | 0.176 | 0.271 |
| Slum | 0.153 | 0.020 | 974 | 92 | 1.754 | 0.132 | 0.112 | 0.194 |
| Non-slum | 0.240 | 0.029 | 1086 | 393 | 2.230 | 0.121 | 0.182 | 0.298 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.438 | 0.025 | 3092 | 2673 | 2.832 | 0.058 | 0.387 | 0.488 |
| Rural | 0.309 | 0.020 | 2247 | 2638 | 2.046 | 0.065 | 0.269 | 0.349 |
| Total | 0.374 | 0.016 | 5339 | 5311 | 2.464 | 0.044 | 0.341 | 0.406 |
| Chennai | 0.455 | 0.028 | 2105 | 527 | 2.546 | 0.061 | 0.399 | 0.510 |
| Slum | 0.355 | 0.031 | 992 | 100 | 2.032 | 0.087 | 0.293 | 0.417 |
| Non-slum | 0.478 | 0.034 | 1113 | 427 | 2.237 | 0.070 | 0.411 | 0.545 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.698 | 0.102 | na | 8211 | 1.426 | 0.060 | 1.493 | 1.902 |
| Rural | 1.904 | 0.088 | na | 8856 | 1.121 | 0.046 | 1.728 | 2.079 |
| Total | 1.801 | 0.066 | na | 17067 | 1.255 | 0.037 | 1.669 | 1.934 |
| Chennai | 1.600 | 0.083 | na | 1415 | 1.057 | 0.052 | 1.433 | 1.766 |
| Slum | 1.723 | 0.103 | na | 267 | 1.009 | 0.060 | 1.516 | 1.930 |
| Non-slum | 1.561 | 0.100 | na | 1148 | 0.927 | 0.064 | 1.362 | 1.760 |
| Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-49 (last 3 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.054 | 0.010 | na | 1344 | 1.663 | 0.187 | 0.034 | 0.074 |
| Rural | 0.058 | 0.008 | na | 1470 | 1.082 | 0.132 | 0.043 | 0.074 |
| Total | 0.056 | 0.006 | na | 2815 | 1.348 | 0.112 | 0.044 | 0.069 |
| Chennai | 0.042 | 0.006 | na | 240 | 0.936 | 0.145 | 0.030 | 0.054 |
| Slum | 0.063 | 0.013 | na | 49 | 1.172 | 0.202 | 0.038 | 0.089 |
| Non-slum | 0.036 | 0.007 | na | 191 | 0.808 | 0.187 | 0.023 | 0.050 |
| Age-specific fertility rate for women age 20-24 (last 3 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.131 | 0.012 | na | 1532 | 1.460 | 0.088 | 0.108 | 0.154 |
| Rural | 0.171 | 0.012 | na | 1549 | 1.151 | 0.068 | 0.148 | 0.194 |
| Total | 0.151 | 0.008 | na | 3081 | 1.305 | 0.055 | 0.135 | 0.168 |
| Chennai | 0.137 | 0.011 | na | 261 | 1.053 | 0.077 | 0.116 | 0.158 |
| Slum | 0.164 | 0.015 | na | 53 | 0.942 | 0.090 | 0.134 | 0.193 |
| Non-slum | 0.131 | 0.013 | na | 208 | 0.942 | 0.098 | 0.105 | 0.156 |
| Age-specific fertility rate for women age 25-29 (last 3 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.102 | 0.014 | na | 1301 | 1.725 | 0.137 | 0.074 | 0.130 |
| Rural | 0.115 | 0.009 | na | 1499 | 1.036 | 0.077 | 0.098 | 0.133 |
| Total | 0.109 | 0.008 | na | 2800 | 1.371 | 0.074 | 0.093 | 0.126 |
| Chennai | 0.095 | 0.008 | na | 246 | 0.973 | 0.088 | 0.079 | 0.112 |
| Slum | 0.098 | 0.011 | na | 51 | 0.918 | 0.114 | 0.076 | 0.121 |
| Non-slum | 0.095 | 0.010 | na | 195 | 0.849 | 0.107 | 0.074 | 0.115 |
| Age-specific fertility rate for women age 30-34 (last 3 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.041 | 0.009 | na | 1239 | 1.694 | 0.226 | 0.022 | 0.059 |
| Rural | 0.029 | 0.004 | na | 1490 | 0.863 | 0.143 | 0.021 | 0.037 |
| Total | 0.034 | 0.005 | na | 2729 | 1.318 | 0.138 | 0.025 | 0.044 |
| Chennai | 0.040 | 0.006 | na | 226 | 0.998 | 0.160 | 0.027 | 0.053 |
| Slum | 0.019 | 0.005 | na | 39 | 0.785 | 0.273 | 0.009 | 0.030 |
| Non-slum | 0.044 | 0.008 | na | 187 | 0.835 | 0.173 | 0.029 | 0.060 |

Continued...

| Residence | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative standard error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
|--|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| Age-specific fertility rate for women age 35-39 (last 3 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.010 | 0.004 | na | 1198 | 1.404 | 0.388 | 0.002 | 0.017 |
| Rural | 0.007 | 0.002 | na | 1283 | 0.974 | 0.342 | 0.002 | 0.012 |
| Total | 0.008 | 0.002 | na | 2481 | 1.204 | 0.264 | 0.004 | 0.013 |
| Chennai | 0.006 | 0.003 | na | 197 | 1.156 | 0.536 | 0.000 | 0.011 |
| Slum | 0.000 | 0.000 | na | 32 | nc | nc | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Non-slum | 0.007 | 0.004 | na | 165 | 0.925 | 0.532 | 0.000 | 0.014 |
| Age-specific fertility rate for women age 40-44 (last 3 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.002 | 0.002 | na | 1085 | 1.508 | 0.985 | 0.000 | 0.006 |
| Rural | 0.000 | 0.000 | na | 1044 | nc | nc | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Total | 0.001 | 0.001 | na | 2128 | 1.430 | 0.992 | 0.000 | 0.003 |
| Chennai | 0.000 | 0.000 | na | 171 | nc | nc | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Slum | 0.000 | 0.000 | na | 32 | nc | nc | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Non-slum | 0.000 | 0.000 | na | 139 | nc | nc | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Age-specific fertility rate for women age 45-49 (last 3 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.000 | 0.000 | na | 512 | nc | nc | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Rural | 0.000 | 0.000 | na | 520 | nc | nc | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Total | 0.000 | 0.000 | na | 1033 | nc | nc | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Chennai | 0.000 | 0.000 | na | 75 | nc | nc | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Slum | 0.000 | 0.000 | na | 12 | nc | nc | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Non-slum | 0.000 | 0.000 | na | 63 | nc | nc | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Neonatal mortality (0-4 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.882 | 5.722 | 913 | 785 | 1.691 | 0.579 | 0.000 | 21.326 |
| Rural | 26.786 | 5.417 | 844 | 955 | 0.924 | 0.202 | 15.951 | 37.620 |
| Total | 19.110 | 3.927 | 1757 | 1740 | 1.130 | 0.205 | 11.257 | 26.963 |
| Chennai | 12.599 | 5.375 | 595 | 127 | 1.082 | 0.427 | 1.849 | 23.349 |
| Slum | 16.692 | 9.830 | 329 | 31 | 1.233 | 0.589 | 0.000 | 36.351 |
| Non-slum | 11.278 | 6.376 | 266 | 96 | 0.989 | 0.565 | 0.000 | 24.030 |
| Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.425 | 6.306 | 919 | 796 | 1.587 | 0.470 | 0.814 | 26.036 |
| Rural | 9.428 | 3.189 | 837 | 947 | 0.959 | 0.338 | 3.050 | 15.806 |
| Total | 11.243 | 3.328 | 1756 | 1743 | 1.312 | 0.296 | 4.588 | 17.898 |
| Chennai | 3.730 | 1.990 | 596 | 127 | 0.610 | 0.533 | 0.000 | 7.710 |
| Slum | 15.012 | 7.552 | 330 | 31 | 0.963 | 0.503 | 0.000 | 30.117 |
| Non-slum | 0.000 | 0.000 | 266 | 96 | nc | nc | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Infant mortality (0-4 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 23.307 | 9.365 | 913 | 785 | 1.817 | 0.402 | 4.578 | 42.036 |
| Rural | 36.214 | 6.271 | 845 | 956 | 0.918 | 0.173 | 23.671 | 48.756 |
| Total | 30.353 | 5.316 | 1758 | 1741 | 1.243 | 0.175 | 19.721 | 40.985 |
| Chennai | 16.329 | 6.151 | 595 | 127 | 1.053 | 0.377 | 4.028 | 28.631 |
| Slum | 31.704 | 15.136 | 329 | 31 | 1.380 | 0.477 | 1.431 | 61.977 |
| Non-slum | 11.278 | 6.376 | 266 | 96 | 0.989 | 0.565 | 0.000 | 24.030 |
| Child mortality (0-4 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.894 | 2.574 | 927 | 817 | 1.495 | 0.889 | 0.000 | 8.042 |
| Rural | 7.275 | 2.566 | 865 | 979 | 0.972 | 0.353 | 2.144 | 12.406 |
| Total | 5.333 | 1.846 | 1792 | 1796 | 1.162 | 0.346 | 1.641 | 9.024 |
| Chennai | 2.313 | 1.230 | 592 | 124 | 0.624 | 0.532 | 0.000 | 4.773 |
| Slum | 9.041 | 4.469 | 336 | 32 | 0.978 | 0.494 | 0.103 | 17.978 |
| Non-slum | 0.000 | 0.000 | 256 | 93 | nc | nc | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Under-five mortality (0-4 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 26.134 | 9.557 | 915 | 785 | 1.764 | 0.366 | 7.020 | 45.247 |
| Rural | 43.225 | 6.952 | 846 | 957 | 0.940 | 0.161 | 29.322 | 57.128 |
| Total | 35.524 | 5.642 | 1761 | 1743 | 1.227 | 0.159 | 24.239 | 46.809 |
| Chennai | 18.605 | 6.632 | 597 | 127 | 1.080 | 0.356 | 5.340 | 31.869 |
| Slum | 40.458 | 17.492 | 331 | 31 | 1.505 | 0.432 | 5.474 | 75.442 |
| Non-slum | 11.278 | 6.376 | 266 | 96 | 0.989 | 0.565 | 0.000 | 24.030 |

Continued...

| Table A.2 Sampling errors, Tamil Nadu, 2005-06—Continued | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Residence | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases | | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative standard error (SE/R) | Confidence limits | |
| | | | Unweighted (N) | Weighted (WN) | | | R-2SE | R+2SE |
| Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.520 | 0.022 | 3051 | 2758 | 2.434 | 0.042 | 0.477 | 0.564 |
| Rural | 0.542 | 0.015 | 2663 | 3013 | 1.557 | 0.028 | 0.512 | 0.572 |
| Total | 0.532 | 0.013 | 5714 | 5771 | 1.983 | 0.024 | 0.506 | 0.558 |
| Chennai | 0.512 | 0.019 | 1938 | 455 | 1.693 | 0.038 | 0.474 | 0.551 |
| Slum | 0.505 | 0.020 | 921 | 87 | 1.233 | 0.040 | 0.464 | 0.546 |
| Non-slum | 0.514 | 0.023 | 1017 | 368 | 1.485 | 0.045 | 0.468 | 0.561 |
| Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.140 | 0.012 | 2866 | 2560 | 1.947 | 0.089 | 0.115 | 0.165 |
| Rural | 0.191 | 0.013 | 2194 | 2576 | 1.560 | 0.069 | 0.165 | 0.217 |
| Total | 0.165 | 0.009 | 5060 | 5136 | 1.749 | 0.055 | 0.147 | 0.184 |
| Chennai | 0.132 | 0.011 | 1906 | 472 | 1.370 | 0.081 | 0.110 | 0.153 |
| Slum | 0.147 | 0.013 | 914 | 92 | 1.105 | 0.088 | 0.121 | 0.172 |
| Non-slum | 0.128 | 0.013 | 992 | 381 | 1.210 | 0.100 | 0.102 | 0.154 |
| Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.651 | 0.030 | 746 | 648 | 1.687 | 0.046 | 0.591 | 0.712 |
| Rural | 0.634 | 0.027 | 694 | 768 | 1.429 | 0.043 | 0.580 | 0.688 |
| Total | 0.642 | 0.020 | 1440 | 1416 | 1.546 | 0.032 | 0.601 | 0.682 |
| Chennai | 0.628 | 0.028 | 476 | 99 | 1.220 | 0.045 | 0.571 | 0.685 |
| Slum | 0.722 | 0.031 | 259 | 23 | 1.080 | 0.043 | 0.660 | 0.784 |
| Non-slum | 0.599 | 0.036 | 217 | 76 | 1.101 | 0.060 | 0.527 | 0.671 |
| HIV prevalence ¹ (women and men age 15-24) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.131 | 0.080 | 3381 | 3307 | 1.2830 | 0.6100 | 0.0000 | 0.2900 |
| HIV prevalence ¹ (women age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.395 | 0.110 | 5669 | 5729 | 1.3210 | 0.2790 | 0.1750 | 0.6150 |
| HIV prevalence ¹ (men age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 0.270 | 0.090 | 5003 | 4917 | 1.2300 | 0.3340 | 0.0900 | 0.4510 |
| HIV prevalence ¹ (women and men age 15-49) | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.236 | 0.119 | 5849 | 5209 | 1.8790 | 0.5060 | 0.0000 | 0.4740 |
| Rural | 0.435 | 0.110 | 4823 | 5437 | 1.1570 | 0.2520 | 0.2160 | 0.6540 |
| Total | 0.337 | 0.081 | 10672 | 10646 | 1.4460 | 0.2410 | 0.1750 | 0.5000 |
| na = Not applicable | | | | | | | | |
| nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero | | | | | | | | |
| ¹ R value is a percentage. | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX B

HIV RESPONSE RATES

| Coverage of HIV testing | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| Percent distribution of women and men eligible for HIV testing by testing status by age and urban-rural residence (unweighted), Tamil Nadu, 2005-06 | | | | | | | |
| | DBS tested | Refused to provide blood | Absent at the time of blood collection | Other/missing | Not interviewed | Total | Number |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 93.6 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 860 |
| 20-24 | 93.2 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 1,089 |
| 25-29 | 94.0 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 1,002 |
| 30-34 | 94.4 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 932 |
| 35-39 | 93.4 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 848 |
| 40-44 | 93.4 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 762 |
| 45-49 | 91.1 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 574 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 91.7 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 3,292 |
| Rural | 95.5 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2,775 |
| Total | 93.4 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 6,067 |
| MEN | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 91.9 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 787 |
| 20-24 | 89.8 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 933 |
| 25-29 | 89.7 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 894 |
| 30-34 | 88.1 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 796 |
| 35-39 | 88.9 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 836 |
| 40-44 | 89.3 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 721 |
| 45-49 | 89.9 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 614 |
| 50-54 | 88.3 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 375 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 86.3 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 3,472 |
| Rural | 94.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 2,484 |
| Total | 89.6 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 5,956 |
| Total women and men | 91.5 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 12,023 |
| DBS = Dried blood spots | | | | | | | |