

Tamil Nadu - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.8	6.5	6.2	6.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	19.1	21.0	20.2	21.0
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	16.6	16.1	16.3	14.9
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.3
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	99.3	97.9	98.5	98.6
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.1	91.7	92.8	92.0
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	56.7	64.7	61.1	66.5
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	96.4	98.0	97.3	96.6
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	86.1	75.8	80.4	80.4
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	14.3	19.5	17.2	17.2
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	63.7	66.5	65.3	46.1
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	70.7	59.2	64.2	56.6
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	72.8	66.2	69.2	59.1
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	67.9	52.8	59.5	46.9
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	84.0	80.0	81.8	70.2
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.2	11.5	10.5	12.8
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	2.4	4.6	3.7	4.5
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.4	5.4	4.1	6.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
20. Any method ² (%)	67.4	69.4	68.5	68.6
21. Any modern method ² (%)	63.7	66.2	65.1	65.5
22. Any traditional method (%)	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.1
23. Female sterilization (%)	54.5	58.2	56.6	57.8
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
25. Total unmet need ³ (%)	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.5
26. Unmet need for spacing ³ (%)	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0
27. Unmet need for limiting ³ (%)	3.2	2.9	3.0	4.5
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	70.6	71.7	71.2	77.4
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	91.7	92.5	92.2	95.8
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	86.2	88.6	87.6	90.6
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁴ (%)	86.8	89.3	88.2	89.7
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	82.4	82.0	82.1	82.5
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	65.7	63.7	64.5	63.1
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.2	99.7	99.1	98.8
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.6
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	54.2	70.2	63.6	66.9
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵ (%)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.8	46.3	46.9	44.9
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	58.6	62.1	60.3	63.8
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.9	40.0	39.6	36.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

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

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.

²Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

³Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

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

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

⁴Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

⁵Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

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	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	89.8	91.0	90.5	93.2
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery ⁺ (%)	91.6	93.5	92.7	94.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ⁶ (%)	84.8	93.7	90.0	89.4
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ⁷ (%)	86.7	91.8	89.7	90.4
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	95.1	96.9	96.2	98.5
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	92.4	96.8	95.0	97.6
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ⁸ (%)	88.6	94.5	92.1	91.5
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	90.1	94.8	92.8	94.9
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	93.4	95.2	94.5	95.8
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	74.3	76.4	75.6	75.0
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	87.8	92.6	90.6	84.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	87.3	87.6	87.4	66.4
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	69.9	72.4	71.4	68.2
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	86.1	95.2	91.5	89.8
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	13.5	4.6	8.2	10.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.4	5.6	5.1	3.7
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.1
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	71.4	73.5	72.7	67.4
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	55.5	54.3	54.8	60.2
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	50.4	58.8	55.6	55.1
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding ¹⁰ (%)	95.7	95.7	95.7	96.9
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk ¹⁰ (%)	78.0	82.4	80.7	80.0
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)	60.0	68.9	65.2	66.5
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	19.1	16.0	17.3	12.6
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	29.0	25.3	26.9	22.8
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{10, 11} (%)	22.6	19.1	20.6	15.8
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹² (%)	20.2	21.0	20.7	25.0
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹² (%)	17.9	17.1	17.4	14.6
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹³ (%)	5.7	4.3	4.9	5.5
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹² (%)	22.5	23.6	23.2	22.0
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ¹⁴ (%)	2.6	1.9	2.2	4.3

⁺LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife

⁶Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁷Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

⁸Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

⁹Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁰Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹¹Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹²Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹³Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁴Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

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Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	9.7	14.0	12.1	12.6
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	10.3	16.0	13.4	12.1
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ¹⁵ (%)	49.1	40.4	44.2	40.5
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	42.6	35.7	38.8	37.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²⁰ (%)	9.1	8.1	8.5	7.5
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²⁰ (%)	15.9	12.6	14.0	11.1
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²⁰ (%)	27.9	23.0	25.2	20.7
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²⁰ (%)	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.1
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²⁰ (%)	16.6	14.1	15.3	11.9
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²⁰ (%)	28.4	25.3	26.7	22.1
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.4	11.2	12.2	14.3
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.0	4.5	4.7	6.2
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.1	22.0	24.2	24.8
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.2	16.0	16.5	19.5
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.5	3.3	3.4	7.4
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	29.6	27.0	28.2	30.2
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²² (%)	91.6	91.2	91.4	92.8
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	39.0	55.0	48.0	40.8
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	90.0	90.0	90.0	92.2
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	83.4	71.6	76.8	74.6
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²³ (%)	98.2	97.4	97.7	98.4
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁴ (%)	23.9	32.4	28.5	38.1
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.8	6.5	4.8	4.9
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	15.0	20.0	17.7	20.0
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	19.7	26.7	23.5	25.3

¹⁵Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

¹⁶Random blood sugar measurement.

¹⁷Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

¹⁸Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

¹⁹Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.