

# Statistical Bulletin on Households Using Improved Sanitation Facility in the Southern States of India

Sponsored by Planning Department, Government of Telangana  
(September 2023)

**Langa Dolma Samuel**  
**Mohammad Sajid**  
**Pullanna Vidyapogu**  
**Sujit Kumar Mishra**



**COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

(A Research Institute supported by Indian Council of Social Science Research,  
Government of Telangana and Reserve Bank of India)  
Southern Regional Centre, Hyderabad

## INTRODUCTION

**S**anitation is one of the important components to consider for a better and healthy life by improving the living conditions. This is not a phenomenon of native or local, regional, national but global with the conditional situations and attributes of resource distribution and usage. Improving services regarding sanitation facilities advocates by the international monitoring of drinking water and sanitation which have implications to shape countries needs through research, implementation and policy. The 2030 Agenda recognizes the centrality of water resources to sustainable development. Improved drinking water, sanitation and hygiene are vital to driving progress in other areas, including health, education and poverty reduction<sup>1</sup>.

*Telangana state showed highest increase in usage of improved sanitation facility from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5 with increase of 23.9% i.e., from 52.3% to 76.2%.*

*Improved status of sanitation in Telangana is evident since state formation by implementing programs with multi-pronged approach which is holistic in nature.*

The definitional explanation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of 6.2, goes beyond sanitation and correlates with other associational aspects such as hygiene with improved water facility. Indicator **6.2.1a** refers that the proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services and indicator **6.2.1b** refers that the proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home.

The study has considered and used the National Family Health Survey - 5 (NFHS-5)<sup>2</sup> (2019-2021) definition for Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility “Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with

<sup>1</sup>The 2030 Agenda referring Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

<sup>2</sup>NFHS-5 has given the definitional explanation for the indicator – 9 (population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility)

slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility completely”.

In this bulletin, we investigate the improved sanitation facility of population living in households in the Southern States of India. We make use of the findings from the NFHS-5<sup>3</sup>. The analysis used NFHS-4 to compare and assess the performance of districts in all the Southern States. For instance, proportion of population living in household using improved sanitation facility in India during NFHS-4 is 48.5% and 70.2% at NFHS-5 with increase of 21.7%. The analysis followed and confined to the proposed areas of indicators (6.2.1a) definitions. We examine the socio-religious, geographic, level of education, and economic context for improved sanitation facility of population living in households at India in general and Southern States in particular. The status and performance of 120 districts showed in the table below with its rank in the improved sanitation facility at Southern States of India.

<sup>3</sup>The current bulletin of NFHS-5 (2019-21) with indicator 9 – improved sanitation facility showed for India and other Southern States and NFHS-4 refer to 2015-16.

*The notable seminal programs for these achievements consist as **ODF Plus** (achieved 100% in ODF Plus villages in India under Swachh Survekshan Grameen Survey), **Swachh Telangana** (focused on all the cities and towns in order to make them open defecation free, sanitized, healthy, livable, ensuring and sustaining), **Palle Pragathi Program** (focused on cleanliness of villages), and **Mission Bhagiratha** acclaimed by NITI Ayog for ranked second in providing clean water and sanitation).*

**Statistical Bulletin on Households Using Improved Sanitation Facility in the Southern States of India**

| S. No. | Name of the States | Name of the Districts <sup>4</sup>  | Number of Districts |
|--------|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1      | Telangana          | Adilabad, Bhadrachalam, Kothagudem, Hyderabad, Jagtial, Jangaon, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Jogulamba Gadwal, Kamareddy, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kumuram Bheem Asifabad, Mahabubabad, Mahabubnagar, Mancheril, Medak, Medchal-Malkajgiri, Nagarkurnool, Nalgonda, Nirmal, Nizamabad, Peddapalli, Rajanna Sircilla, Rangareddy, Sangareddy, Siddipet, Suryapet, Vikarabad, Wanaparthy, Warangal Rural, Warangal Urban, Yadadri Bhuvanagiri. | 31                  |
| 2      | Andhra Pradesh     | Ananthapuramu, Chittoor, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari, YSR Kadapa (Kadapa)  | 13                  |
| 3      | Karnataka          | Yadgir, Raichur, Bidar, Koppal, Kalaburagi (Gulbarga), Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada (Karwar), Udupi, Belagavi (Belgaum), Chikkaballapura, Ballari (Bellary), Vijayapura (Bijapur), Kolar, Bagalkot, Haveri, Tumakuru (Tumkur), Shivamogga (Shimoga), Chamarajanagar, Gadag, Bengaluru Rural, Chikkamagaluru (Chikmagalur), Dharwad, Kodagu, Hassan, Mysuru (Mysore), Ramanagara, Chitradurga, Davangere, Mandya, Bengaluru        | 30                  |
| 4      | Kerala             | Wayanad, Kasaragod, Kozhikode, Kannur, Palakkad, Idukki, Malappuram, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Thrissur, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram   | 14                  |
| 5      | Tamil Nadu         | Ariyalur, Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanniyakumari, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Sivagangai (Sivaganga), Thanjavur, The Nilgiris, Theni, Thiruvallur, Thiruvarur, Thoothukudi, Tiruchirappalli, Thirunelveli, Tiruppur, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore, Viluppuram, Virudhunagar                                     | 32                  |
|        |                    | <b>Total</b>  | <b>120</b>          |

<sup>4</sup>The Bulletin has considered new names of the districts especially for Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in effect of change in the names of districts. All the new names have taken from the updated districts list from the respective government websites. Telangana state has followed the newly formed district list which were reorganized after formation of the state.

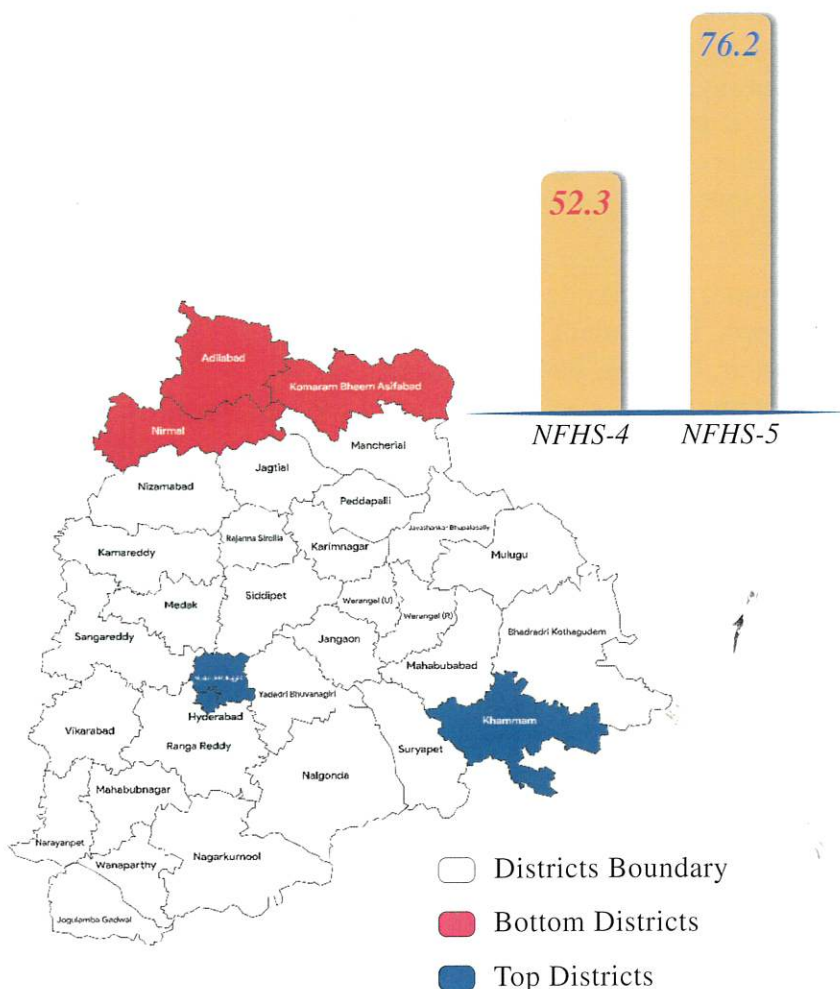
# Status of improved sanitation (households) in Southern States of India

## Performance of Telangana State

- **86.2%**  
Medchal-Malkajgiri has the highest population living in households that used an improved sanitation facility
- **76.2%**  
Telangana in 2019-2021.
- **50.8%**  
Adilabad has the lowest population living in households that used an improved sanitation facility.

## Performance of the District in Telangana

| District               | Percent |
|------------------------|---------|
| Medchal-Malkajgiri     | 86.2    |
| Khammam                | 84.5    |
| Hyderabad              | 84.4    |
| Jangoan                | 84.3    |
| Siddipet               | 84.1    |
| Yadadri Bhuvanagiri    | 81.9    |
| Warangal Urban         | 81.2    |
| Ranga Reddy            | 81.1    |
| Karimnagar             | 78.8    |
| Medak                  | 78.2    |
| Mancherial             | 78.1    |
| Suryapet               | 77.9    |
| Peddapalli             | 77.8    |
| Rajanna Sircilla       | 77.4    |
| Jagtial                | 76.5    |
| Nalgonda               | 76.4    |
| Wanaparthy             | 75.9    |
| Bhadradi Kothagudem    | 75.3    |
| Warangal Rural         | 74.3    |
| Jogulamba Gadwal       | 73.7    |
| Mahabubnagar           | 73.7    |
| Nagarkarnool           | 73.2    |
| Nizamabad              | 72.5    |
| Mahabubabad            | 68.6    |
| Kamareddy              | 68.2    |
| Sangareddy             | 68.0    |
| Vikarabad              | 66.7    |
| Jayasankar Bhupalpally | 65.6    |
| Nirmal                 | 63.6    |
| Komaram Bheem Asifabad | 54.0    |
| Adilabad               | 50.8    |



# Status of improved sanitation (households) in Southern States of India

## Performance of Andhra Pradesh State

- **85.4%**

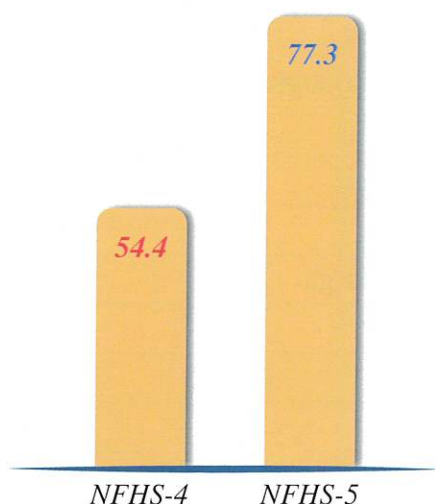
Y.S.R Kadapa has the highest population living in households that used an improved sanitation facility.

- **77.3%**

Andhra Pradesh in 2019-2021.

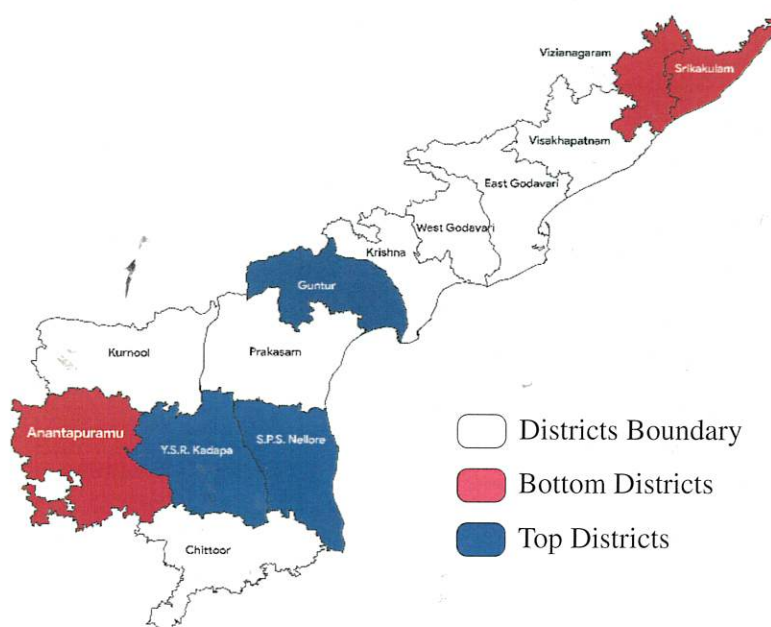
- **61.7%**

Vizianagaram has the lowest population living in households that used an improved sanitation facility.



## Performance of the District in Andhra Pradesh

| District      | Percent |
|---------------|---------|
| Y.S.R Kadapa  | 85.4    |
| Guntur        | 83.4    |
| Nellore       | 81.8    |
| West Godavari | 80.8    |
| Krishna       | 79.1    |
| Prakasam      | 78.4    |
| Visakhapatnam | 77.8    |
| East Godavari | 77.7    |
| Chittoor      | 74.6    |
| Kurnool       | 73.5    |
| Srikakulam    | 71.6    |
| Ananthapuramu | 71.3    |
| Vizianagaram  | 61.7    |



## Status of improved sanitation (households) in Southern States of India

### Performance of Karnataka State

- **97.1%**

Dakshina Kannada has the highest population living in households that used an improved sanitation facility.

- **74.8%**

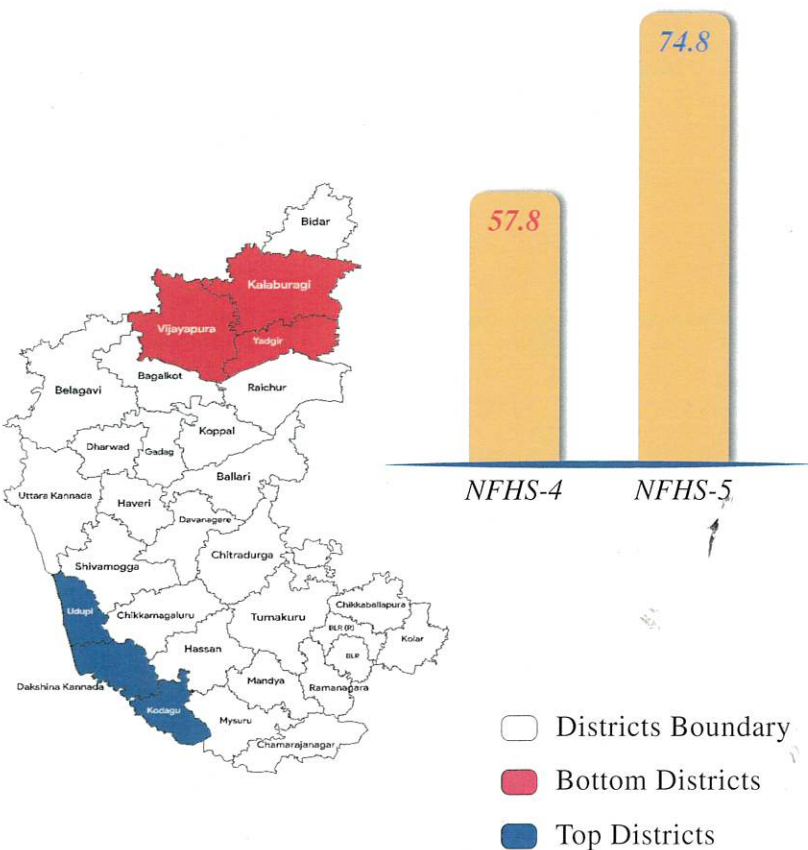
Karnataka in 2019-2021.

- **36.5%**

Kalaburagi has the lowest population living in households that used an improved sanitation facility.

### Performance of the District in Karnataka

| District         | Percent |
|------------------|---------|
| Dakshina Kannada | 97.1    |
| Udupi            | 94.5    |
| Kodagu           | 93.9    |
| Chikkamagaluru   | 92.3    |
| Bengaluru        | 90.4    |
| Ramanagara       | 89.6    |
| Uttara Kannada   | 89.6    |
| Kolar            | 89.2    |
| Bengaluru Rural  | 88.8    |
| Hassan           | 87.9    |
| Mandya           | 86.7    |
| Mysuru           | 86.4    |
| Tumakuru         | 86.1    |
| Shivamogga       | 85.4    |
| Chikkaballapura  | 84.9    |
| Davanagere       | 83.3    |
| Dharwad          | 79.3    |
| Chamarajnar      | 75.2    |
| Haveri           | 68.9    |
| Belagavi         | 67.7    |
| Ballari          | 64.1    |
| Chitradurga      | 63.1    |
| Koppal           | 58.8    |
| Bidar            | 56.5    |
| Gadag            | 55.2    |
| Raichur          | 53.0    |
| Bagalkot         | 51.3    |
| Vijayapura       | 44.8    |
| Yadgir           | 37.4    |
| Kalaburagi       | 36.5    |



# Status of improved sanitation (households) in Southern States of India

## Performance of Kerala State

- **99.9%**

Malappuram has the highest population living in households that used an improved sanitation facility.

- **98.7%**

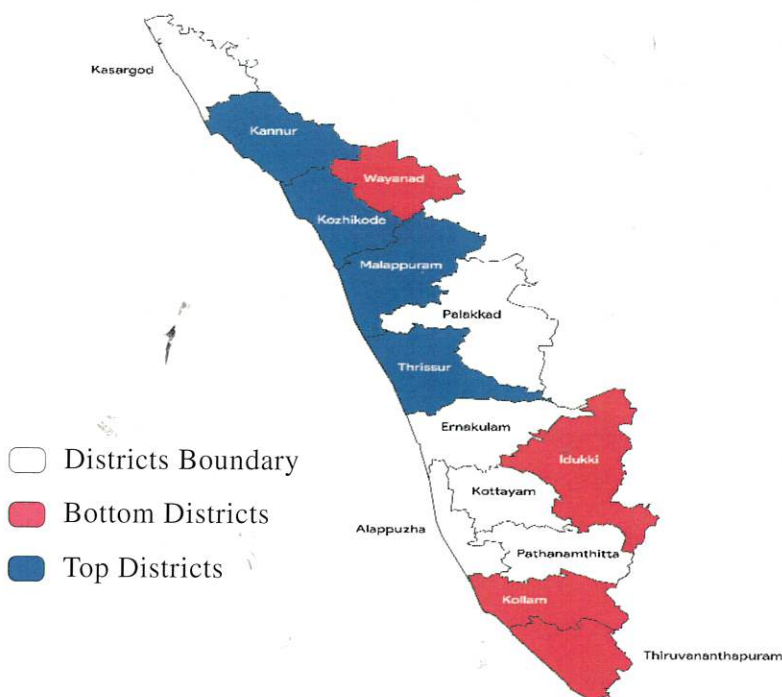
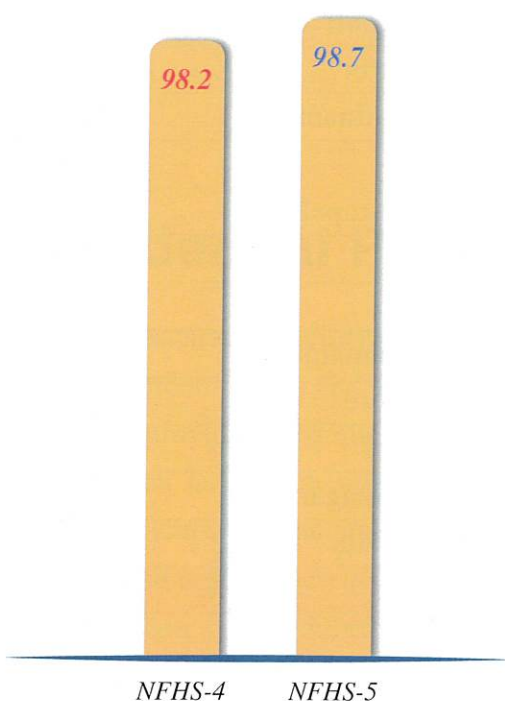
Kerala in 2019-2021.

- **95.4%**

Thiruvananthapuram has the lowest population living in households that used an improved sanitation facility.

## Performance of the District in Kerala

| District           | Percent |
|--------------------|---------|
| Malappuram         | 99.9    |
| Kozhikode          | 99.6    |
| Kannur             | 99.5    |
| Thrissur           | 99.5    |
| Ernakulam          | 99.3    |
| Alappuzha          | 99.2    |
| Palakkad           | 99.0    |
| Kasaragod          | 98.9    |
| Pathanamthitta     | 98.9    |
| Kottayam           | 98.6    |
| Wayanad            | 97.6    |
| Idukki             | 97.5    |
| Kollam             | 97.5    |
| Thiruvananthapuram | 95.4    |





# Status of improved sanitation (households) in Southern States of India

## Performance of Tamil Nadu State

- **96.2%**

Kanniyakumari has the highest population living in households that used an improved sanitation facility.

- **72.6%**

Tamil Nadu in 2019-2021.

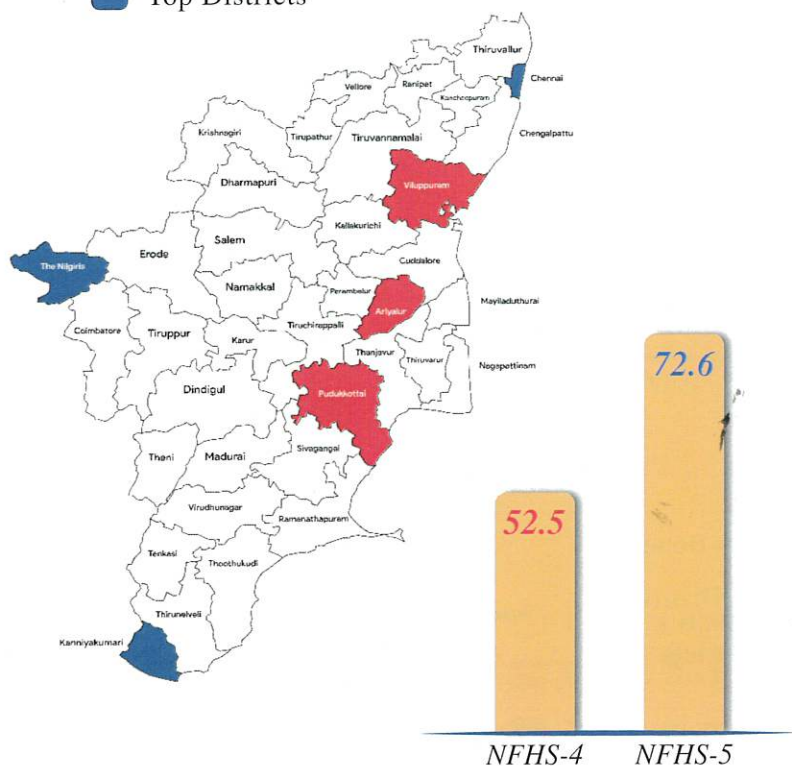
- **53.8%**

Viluppuram has the lowest population living in households that used an improved sanitation facility.

□ Districts Boundary

■ Bottom Districts

■ Top Districts

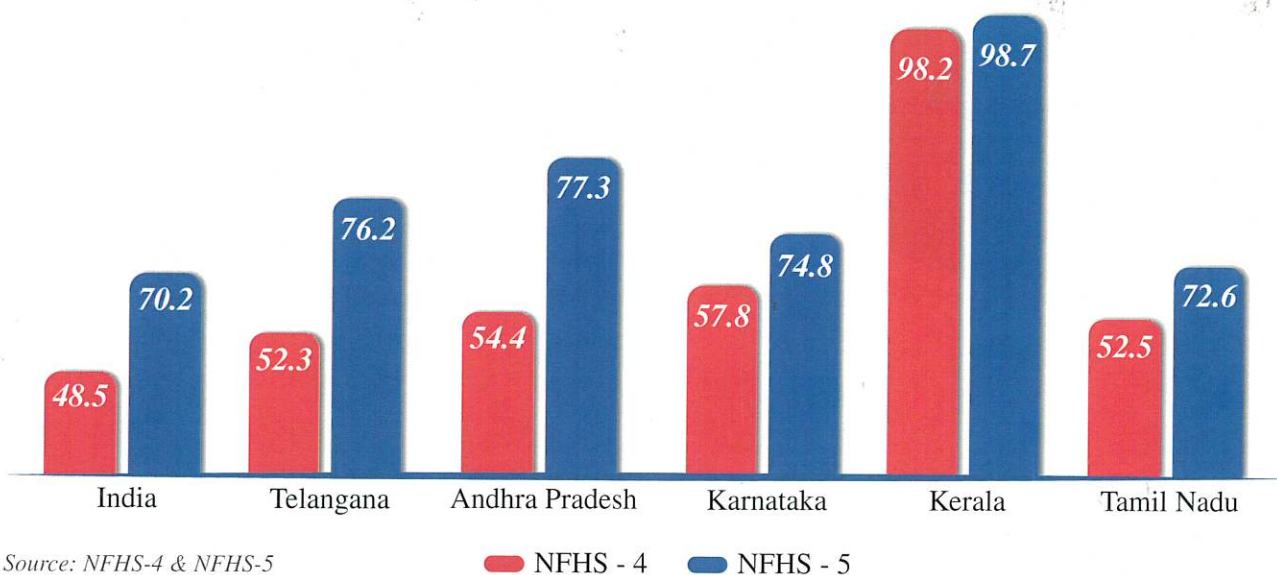


## Performance of the District in Tamil Nadu

| District        | Percent |
|-----------------|---------|
| Kanniyakumari   | 96.2    |
| Chennai         | 90.4    |
| The Nilgiris    | 83.6    |
| Madurai         | 80.1    |
| Thirunelveli    | 79.8    |
| Thanjavur       | 79.6    |
| Thoothukudi     | 79.4    |
| Ramanathapuram  | 78.6    |
| Coimbatore      | 78.5    |
| Vellore         | 76.2    |
| Kancheepuram    | 75.9    |
| Krishnagiri     | 75.9    |
| Tiruppur        | 75.9    |
| Thiruvallur     | 75.6    |
| Namakkal        | 75.2    |
| Sivagangai      | 74.4    |
| Theni           | 74.4    |
| Dharmapuri      | 72.4    |
| Thiruvarur      | 71.0    |
| Nagapattinam    | 69.6    |
| Erode           | 67.6    |
| Thiruchirapalli | 67.1    |
| Salem           | 64.5    |
| Karur           | 63.6    |
| Thiruvannamalai | 61.7    |
| Cuddalore       | 61.3    |
| Dindigul        | 61.0    |
| Virudhunagar    | 59.8    |
| Perambalur      | 57.4    |
| Pudukottai      | 55.2    |
| Ariyalur        | 54.6    |
| Viluppuram      | 53.8    |

## Usage of improved sanitation (households) in Southern States of India (NFHS-4 and NFHS-5)

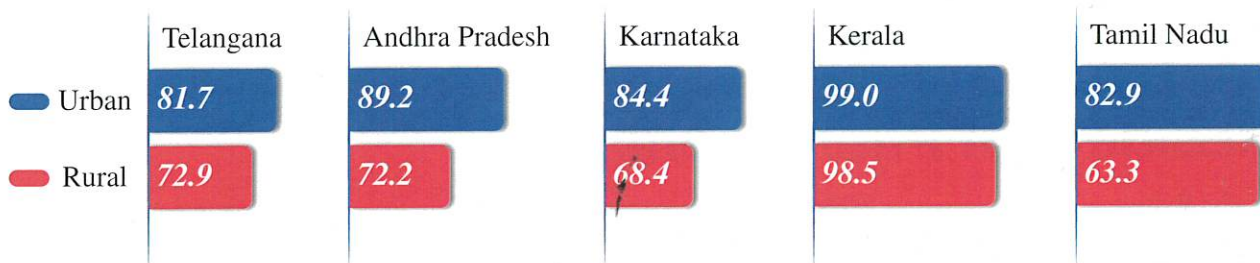
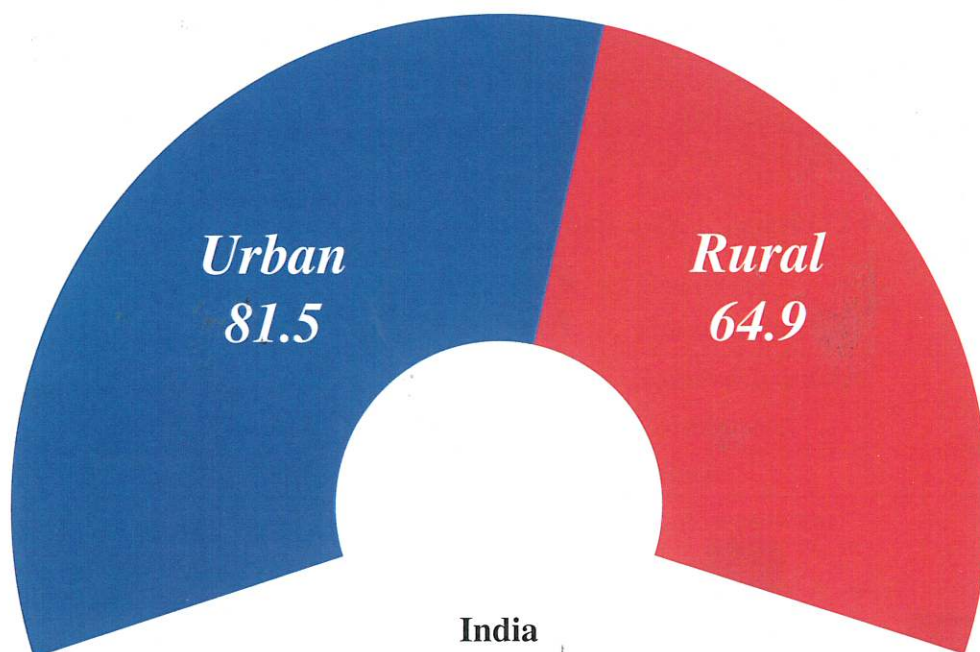
Comparative analysis of improved sanitation facility (population living in households) in Southern States of India from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5 reveals interesting facts. Especially, the increasing trend in all the Southern States which are more than national average. Among the Southern States, Telangana has the significant jump 23.9% from NFHS-4 (52.3%) to NFHS-5 (76.2%) especially after formation of Telangana state where Kerala shows highest prevalence in NFHS-4 (98.2%) and NFHS-5 (98.7%). However, the jump is 0.5% only. Similar trend can be observed in Andhra Pradesh (22.9%), Tamil Nadu (20.1%), Karnataka (17%), and Kerala (0.5%) respectively.



## Residential Phenomenon

Improved sanitation facility is largely an urban phenomenon which showed not only in India but across Southern States and all are higher than the national average in urban setting. Significant feature in providing and improve sanitation facilities in Southern States can be observed in rural areas which have been achieved adequate results. Kerala (98.5%) is highest among all the Southern States but the state of Telangana's performance is notable which is second highest (72.2%) and highest increase from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5 with proactive policy measures since it is a young state and its development orientation towards prioritized areas of improvement. This trend closely followed by Andhra Pradesh (72.2%), Karnataka (68.4%), and Tamil Nadu (63.3%).

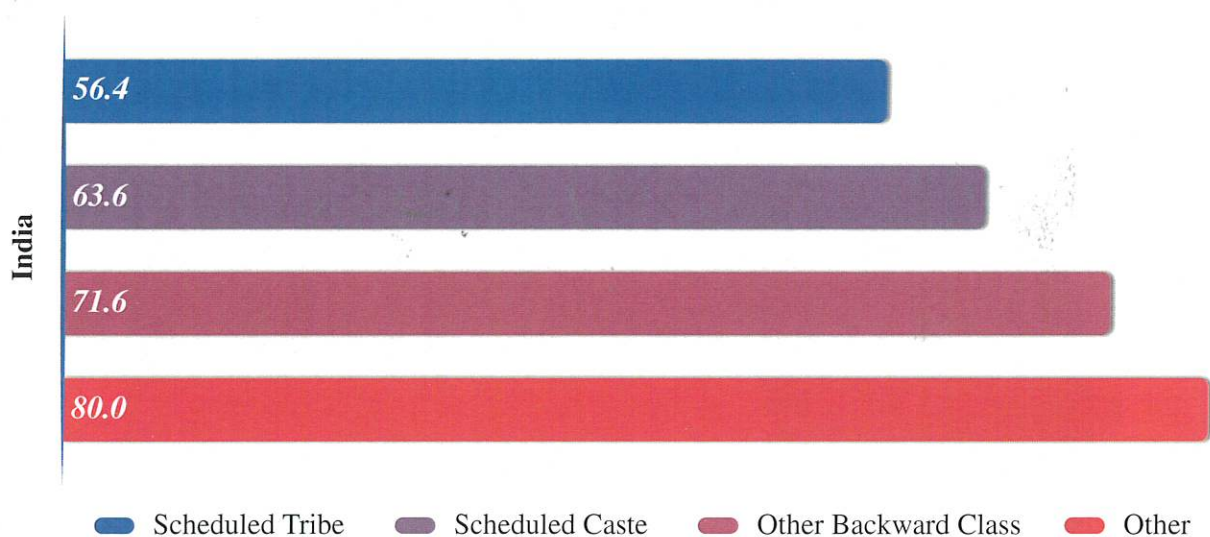
## Rural-Urban proportion



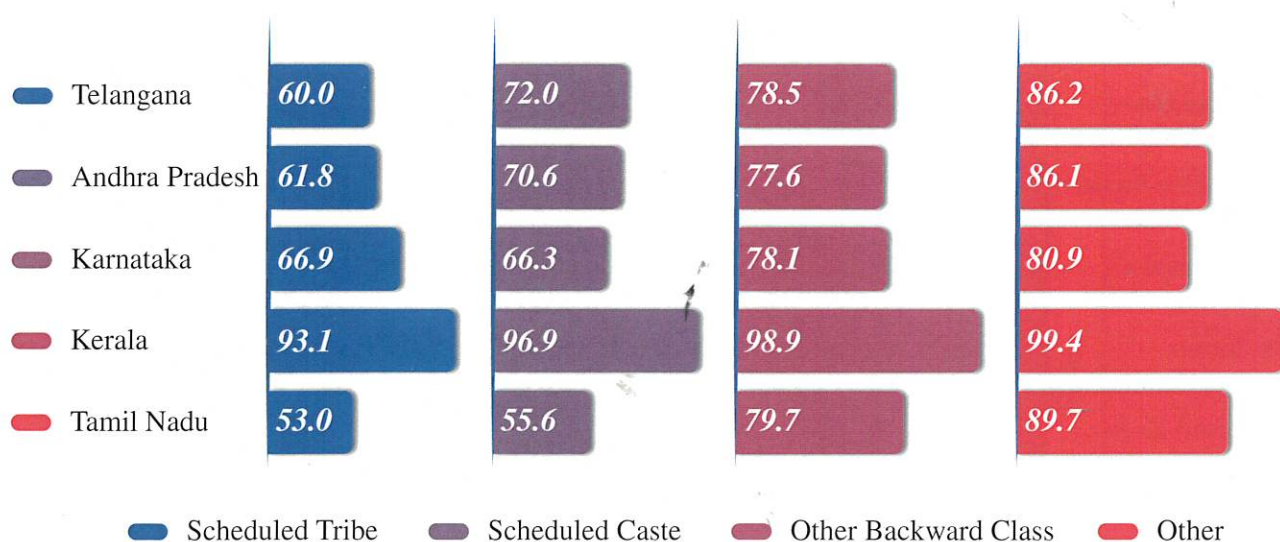
Source: NFHS-5

## Socio-Religious Proportion

Social category wise status of improved sanitation facilities for the population living in households indicates high levels of improvement in Kerala with all the social categories. Among other states in South India in regards to access by social categories, Telangana shows increase more than the national average in all the social categories following as second highest at Scheduled Caste (72.0%) and Other Backward Classes (78.5%), and among the Other category is Tamil Nadu (89.7%) and Karnataka in Scheduled Tribe (66.9%).



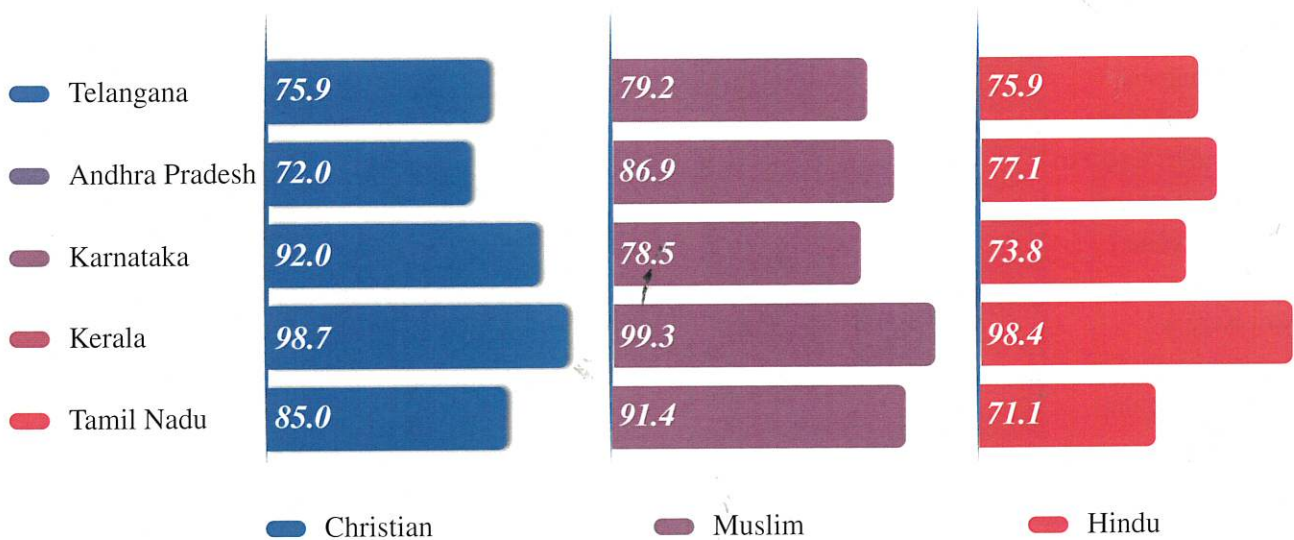
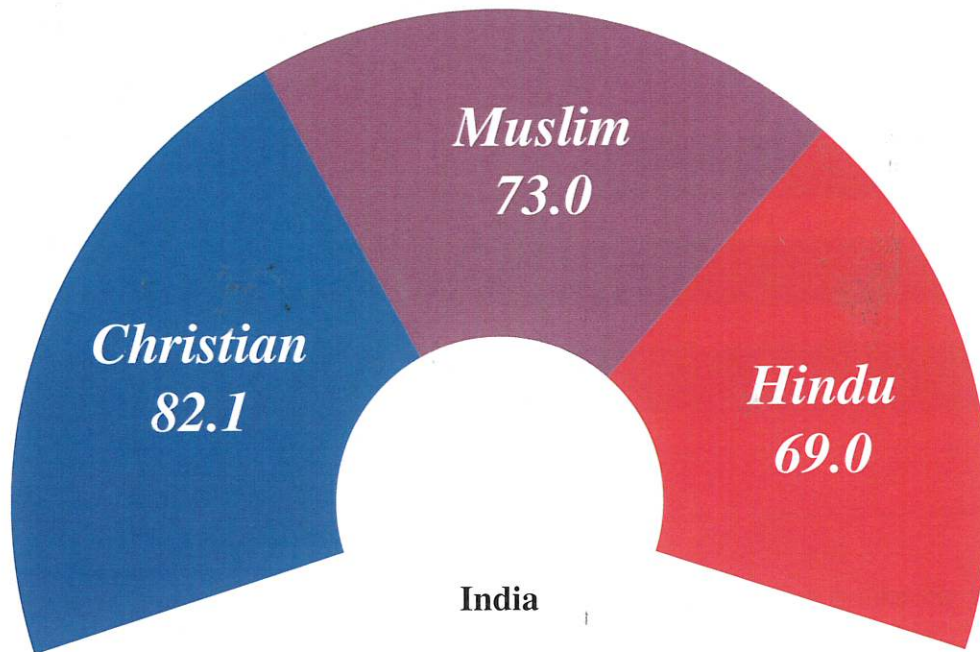
Source: NFHS-5



Source: NFHS-5

## Socio-Religious Proportion

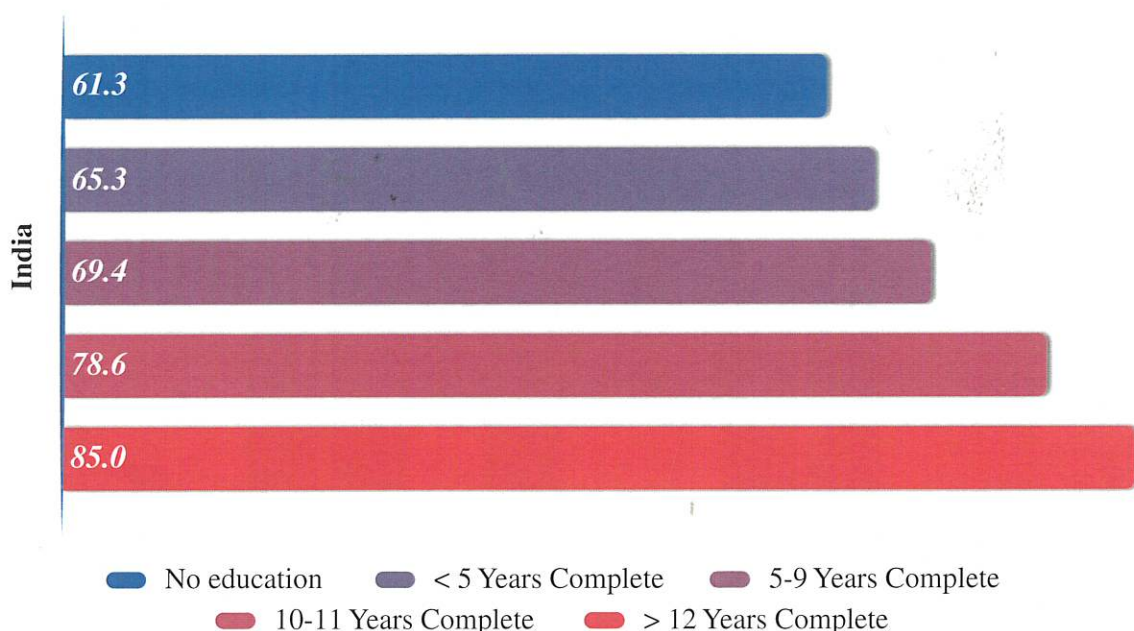
Religion-wise data explains the status of religious groups in accessing the improved sanitation facilities at households denote that Kerala is high among Muslims (99.3%) in Southern States. This is followed by Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka which are showing higher than the national average.



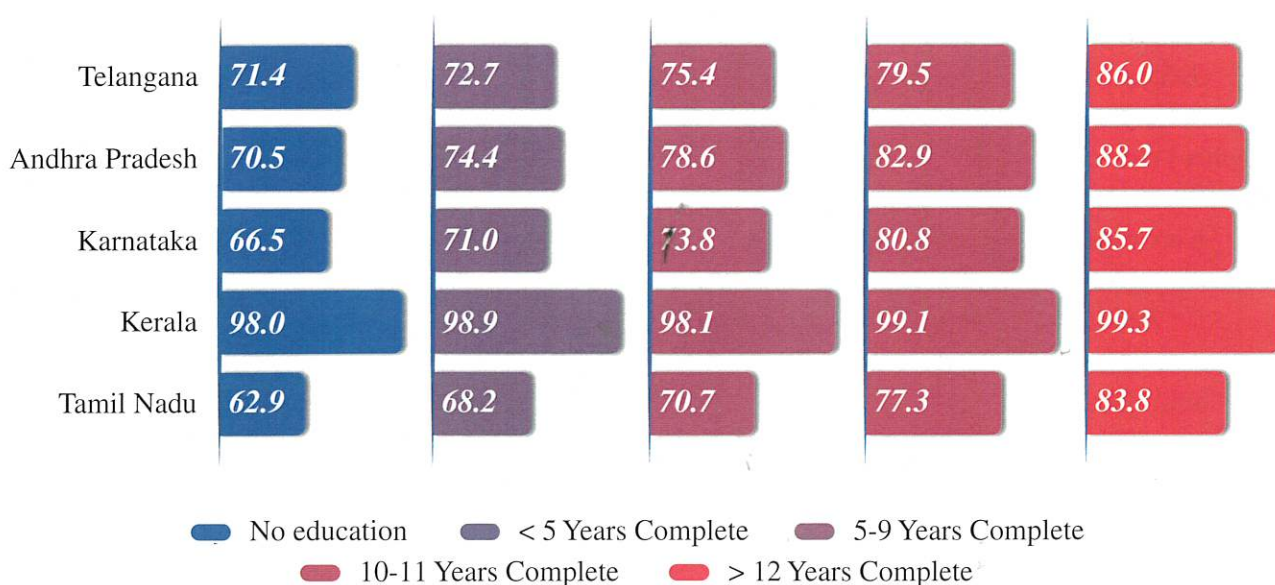
Source: NFHS-5

## Education Level

Level of education at usage of households living with improved sanitation facility shows high in Kerala and other Southern States also relatively doing well. Performance of all the states shows higher than the national average except Tamil Nadu with 10-11 years complete and 12 or more years complete level of education. Significant feature of education level towards using improved sanitation facility among all the Southern States is increasing trend from No education to <5 years complete, 5-9 years complete, 10-11 years complete, and 12 or more years complete. This explains that as improvement in education reflects in better usage of sanitation facilities.



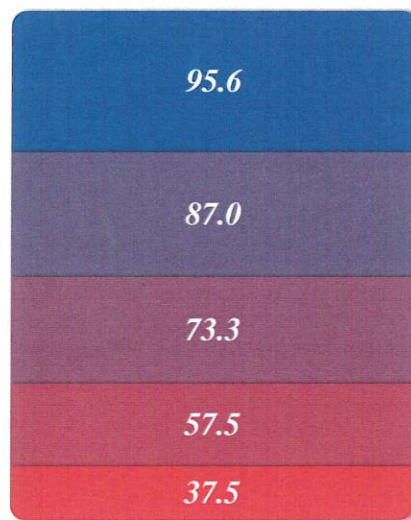
Source: NFHS-5



Source: NFHS-5

## Wealth Quintile

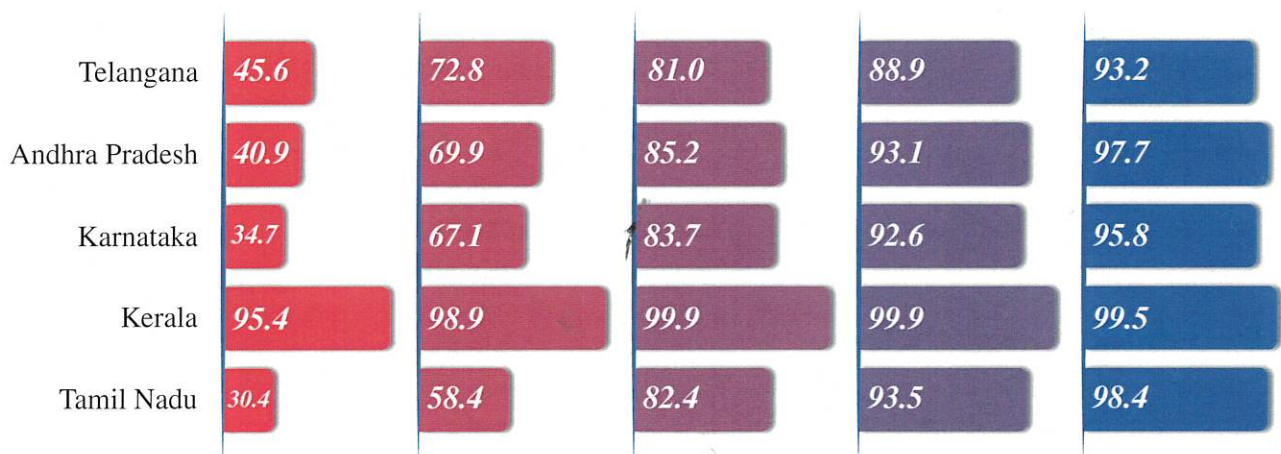
Wealth index categorization shows interesting facts in usage of improved sanitation facilities at households. All the states in Southern India shows increase more than the national average except at poorest in Tamil Nadu (30.4%) and Karnataka (34.7%). Though Kerala achieved highest among all the income groups, the other states in South India show consistent improvement from poorest to poorer, middle, richer, and richest. This trend shows that the higher in income level leads to better usage of improved sanitation facilities.



India

Legend: Poorest (Red), Poorer (Dark Red), Middle (Purple), Richer (Dark Blue), Richest (Blue)

Source: NFHS-5

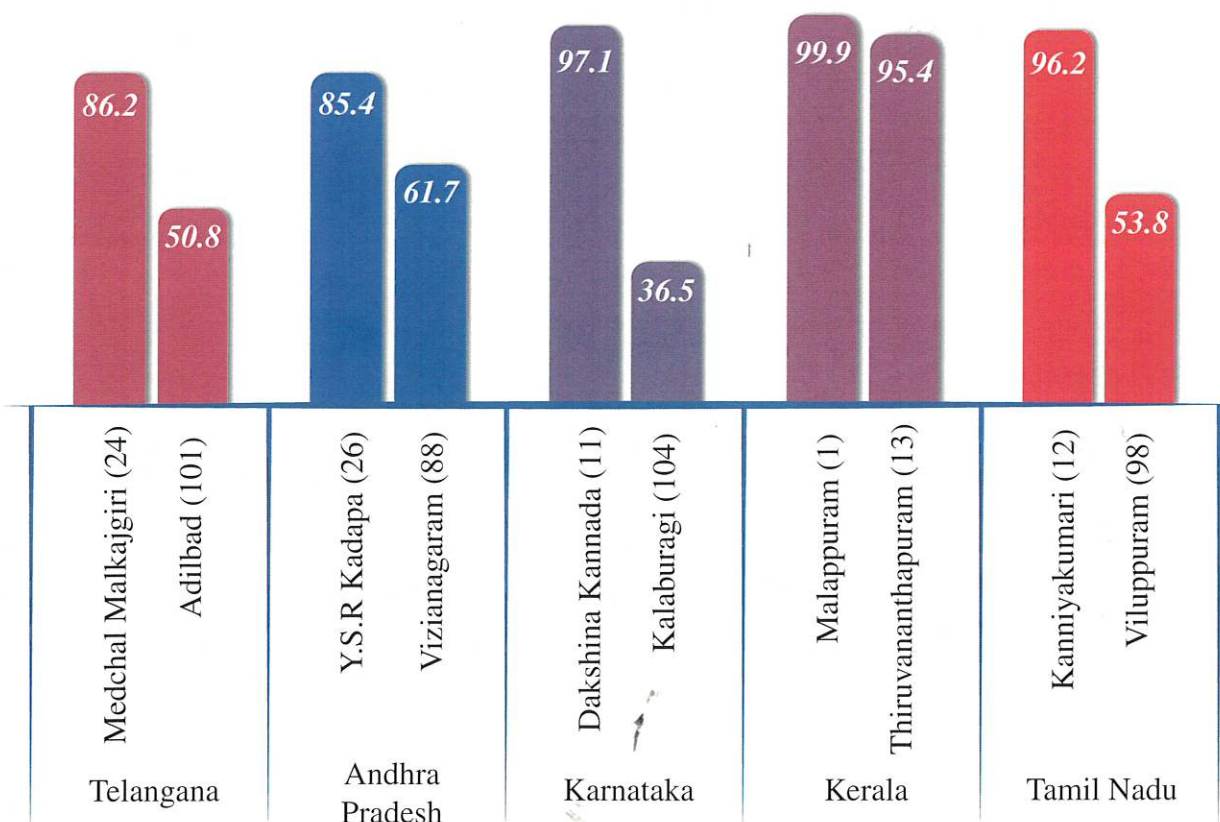


Legend: Poorest (Red), Poorer (Dark Red), Middle (Purple), Richer (Dark Blue), Richest (Blue)

Source: NFHS-5

## Proportion in Districts – South India Level

The ranking of districts denote that the performance of districts<sup>5</sup> in usage of improved sanitation facility at household. Almost all the districts of Southern States are fairly doing well with little variation in the rank value. The highest performance of districts from each Southern States, Kerala (Malappuram – 99.9%), Karnataka (Dakshina Kannada – 97.1%), Tamil Nadu (Kanyakumari – 96.2%), Telangana (Medchal-Malkajgiri – 86.2%), and Andhra Pradesh (YSR Kadapa – 85.4%). Lowest performing districts shows considerable variations in the value of ranks across Southern States comprises Kerala (Thiruvananthapuram – 95.4%), Andhra Pradesh (Vizianagaram – 61.7%), Tamil Nadu (Viluppuram – 53.8%), Telangana (Adilabad – 50.8%), and Karnataka (Kalaburagi – 36.5%). Evidence from the district’s performance shows notable increase in the improved sanitation facility for the proportion of population living in household.



Source: NFHS-5

<sup>5</sup>Higher the value of rank denotes the high performance and lowest value of ranks are low performance districts.



**Statistical Bulletin on Households Using Improved Sanitation Facility in the Southern States of India**

| S.No | States Name | Districts Name     | Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility | Rank |
|------|-------------|--------------------|--|------|
| 1    | Kerala      | Malappuram         | 99.9   | 1    |
| 2    | Kerala      | Kozhikode          | 99.6   | 2    |
| 3    | Kerala      | Kannur             | 99.5   | 3    |
| 4    | Kerala      | Thrissur           | 99.5   | 3    |
| 5    | Kerala      | Ernakulam          | 99.3   | 4    |
| 6    | Kerala      | Alappuzha          | 99.2   | 5    |
| 7    | Kerala      | Palakkad           | 99.0   | 6    |
| 8    | Kerala      | Kasargod           | 98.9   | 7    |
| 9    | Kerala      | Pathanamthitta     | 98.9   | 7    |
| 10   | Kerala      | Kottayam           | 98.6   | 8    |
| 11   | Kerala      | Wayanad            | 97.6   | 9    |
| 12   | Kerala      | Idukki             | 97.5   | 10   |
| 13   | Kerala      | Kollam             | 97.5   | 10   |
| 14   | Karnataka   | Dakshina Kannada   | 97.1   | 11   |
| 15   | Tamil Nadu  | Kanniyakumari      | 96.2   | 12   |
| 16   | Kerala      | Thiruvananthapuram | 95.4   | 13   |
| 17   | Karnataka   | Udupi              | 94.5   | 14   |
| 18   | Karnataka   | Kodagu             | 93.9   | 15   |
| 19   | Karnataka   | Chikkamagaluru     | 92.3   | 16   |
| 20   | Tamil Nadu  | Chennai            | 90.4   | 17   |
| 21   | Karnataka   | Bengaluru Urban    | 90.4   | 17   |
| 22   | Karnataka   | Ramanagara         | 89.6   | 18   |
| 23   | Karnataka   | Uttara Kannada     | 89.6   | 18   |
| 24   | Karnataka   | Kolar              | 89.2   | 19   |
| 25   | Karnataka   | Bengaluru Rural    | 88.8   | 20   |
| 26   | Karnataka   | Hassan             | 87.9   | 21   |
| 27   | Karnataka   | Mandya             | 86.7   | 22   |
| 28   | Karnataka   | Mysore             | 86.4   | 23   |
| 29   | Telangana   | Medchal-Malkajgiri | 86.2   | 24   |
| 30   | Karnataka   | Tumakuru           | 86.1   | 25   |

Source: NFHS-5

**Statistical Bulletin on Households Using Improved Sanitation Facility in the Southern States of India**

| S.No | States Name    | Districts Name      | Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility | Rank |
|------|----------------|---------------------|--|------|
| 31   | Andhra Pradesh | Y.S.R Kadapa        | 85.4   | 26   |
| 32   | Karnataka      | Shivamogga          | 85.4   | 26   |
| 33   | Karnataka      | Chikkaballapura     | 84.9   | 27   |
| 34   | Telangana      | Khammam             | 84.5   | 28   |
| 35   | Telangana      | Hyderabad           | 84.4   | 29   |
| 36   | Telangana      | Jangoan             | 84.3   | 30   |
| 37   | Telangana      | Siddipet            | 84.1   | 31   |
| 38   | Tamil Nadu     | The Nilgiris        | 83.6   | 32   |
| 39   | Andhra Pradesh | Guntur              | 83.4   | 33   |
| 40   | Karnataka      | Davanagere          | 83.3   | 34   |
| 41   | Telangana      | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 81.9   | 35   |
| 42   | Andhra Pradesh | Nellore             | 81.8   | 36   |
| 43   | Telangana      | Warangal Urban      | 81.2   | 37   |
| 44   | Telangana      | Ranga Reddy         | 81.1   | 38   |
| 45   | Andhra Pradesh | West Godavari       | 80.8   | 39   |
| 46   | Tamil Nadu     | Madurai             | 80.1   | 40   |
| 47   | Tamil Nadu     | Thirunelveli        | 79.8   | 41   |
| 48   | Tamil Nadu     | Thanjavur           | 79.6   | 42   |
| 49   | Tamil Nadu     | Thoothukudi         | 79.4   | 43   |
| 50   | Karnataka      | Dharwad             | 79.3   | 44   |
| 51   | Andhra Pradesh | Krishna             | 79.1   | 45   |
| 52   | Telangana      | Karimnagar          | 78.8   | 46   |
| 53   | Tamil Nadu     | Ramanathapuram      | 78.6   | 47   |
| 54   | Tamil Nadu     | Coimbatore          | 78.5   | 48   |
| 55   | Andhra Pradesh | Prakasam            | 78.4   | 49   |
| 56   | Telangana      | Medak               | 78.2   | 50   |
| 57   | Telangana      | Mancherial          | 78.1   | 51   |
| 58   | Telangana      | Suryapet            | 77.9   | 52   |
| 59   | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam       | 77.8   | 53   |
| 60   | Telangana      | Peddapalli          | 77.8   | 53   |

Source: NFHS-5

**Statistical Bulletin on Households Using Improved Sanitation Facility in the Southern States of India**

| S.No | States Name    | Districts Name      | Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility | Rank |
|------|----------------|---------------------|--|------|
| 61   | Andhra Pradesh | East Godavari       | 77.7   | 54   |
| 62   | Telangana      | Rajanna Sircilla    | 77.4   | 55   |
| 63   | Telangana      | Jagtial             | 76.5   | 56   |
| 64   | Telangana      | Nalgonda            | 76.4   | 57   |
| 65   | Tamil Nadu     | Vellore             | 76.2   | 58   |
| 66   | Telangana      | Wanaparthy          | 75.9   | 59   |
| 67   | Tamil Nadu     | Kancheepuram        | 75.9   | 59   |
| 68   | Tamil Nadu     | Krishnagiri         | 75.9   | 59   |
| 69   | Tamil Nadu     | Tiruppur            | 75.9   | 59   |
| 70   | Tamil Nadu     | Thiruvallur         | 75.6   | 60   |
| 71   | Telangana      | Bhadradi Kothagudam | 75.3   | 61   |
| 72   | Karnataka      | Chamarajnagar       | 75.2   | 62   |
| 73   | Tamil Nadu     | Namakkal            | 75.2   | 62   |
| 74   | Andhra Pradesh | Chittoor            | 74.6   | 63   |
| 75   | Tamil Nadu     | Sivagangai          | 74.4   | 64   |
| 76   | Tamil Nadu     | Theni               | 74.4   | 64   |
| 77   | Telangana      | Warangal Rural      | 74.3   | 65   |
| 78   | Telangana      | Jogulamba Gadwal    | 73.7   | 66   |
| 79   | Telangana      | Mahabubnagar        | 73.7   | 66   |
| 80   | Andhra Pradesh | Kurnool             | 73.5   | 67   |
| 81   | Telangana      | Nagarkurnool        | 73.2   | 68   |
| 82   | Telangana      | Nizamabad           | 72.5   | 69   |
| 83   | Tamil Nadu     | Dharmapuri          | 72.4   | 70   |
| 84   | Andhra Pradesh | Srikakulam          | 71.6   | 71   |
| 85   | Andhra Pradesh | Ananthapuramu       | 71.3   | 72   |
| 86   | Tamil Nadu     | Thiruvarur          | 71.0   | 73   |
| 87   | Tamil Nadu     | Nagapattinam        | 69.6   | 74   |
| 88   | Karnataka      | Haveri              | 68.9   | 75   |
| 89   | Telangana      | Mahabubabad         | 68.6   | 76   |
| 90   | Telangana      | Kamareddy           | 68.2   | 77   |

Source: NFHS-5

**Statistical Bulletin on Households Using Improved Sanitation Facility in the Southern States of India**

| S.No | States Name    | Districts Name         | Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility | Rank |
|------|----------------|------------------------|--|------|
| 91   | Telangana      | Sangareddy             | 68.0   | 78   |
| 92   | Karnataka      | Belagavi               | 67.7   | 79   |
| 93   | Tamil Nadu     | Erode                  | 67.6   | 80   |
| 94   | Tamil Nadu     | Thiruchirapalli        | 67.1   | 81   |
| 95   | Telangana      | Vikarabad              | 66.7   | 82   |
| 96   | Telangana      | Jayasankar Bhupalpally | 65.6   | 83   |
| 97   | Tamil Nadu     | Salem                  | 64.5   | 84   |
| 98   | Karnataka      | Ballari                | 64.1   | 85   |
| 99   | Telangana      | Nirmal                 | 63.6   | 86   |
| 100  | Tamil Nadu     | Karur                  | 63.6   | 86   |
| 101  | Karnataka      | Chitradurga            | 63.1   | 87   |
| 102  | Andhra Pradesh | Vizianagaram           | 61.7   | 88   |
| 103  | Tamil Nadu     | Thiruvannamalai        | 61.7   | 88   |
| 104  | Tamil Nadu     | Cudallore              | 61.3   | 89   |
| 105  | Tamil Nadu     | Dindigul               | 61.0   | 90   |
| 106  | Tamil Nadu     | Virudhunagar           | 59.8   | 91   |
| 107  | Karnataka      | Koppal                 | 58.8   | 92   |
| 108  | Tamil Nadu     | Perambalur             | 57.4   | 93   |
| 109  | Karnataka      | Bidar                  | 56.5   | 94   |
| 110  | Karnataka      | Gadag                  | 55.2   | 95   |
| 111  | Tamil Nadu     | Pudukottai             | 55.2   | 95   |
| 112  | Tamil Nadu     | Ariyalur               | 54.6   | 96   |
| 113  | Telangana      | Komaram Bheem Asifabad | 54.0   | 97   |
| 114  | Tamil Nadu     | Viluppuram             | 53.8   | 98   |
| 115  | Karnataka      | Raichur                | 53.0   | 99   |
| 116  | Karnataka      | Bagalkot               | 51.3   | 100  |
| 117  | Telangana      | Adilabad               | 50.8   | 101  |
| 118  | Karnataka      | Vijayapura             | 44.8   | 102  |
| 119  | Karnataka      | Yadgir                 | 37.4   | 103  |
| 120  | Karnataka      | Kalaburagi             | 36.5   | 104  |

Source: NFHS-5

## **About the Authors**

### **Langa Dolma Samuel**

Junior Research Officer at Council for Social Development, Hyderabad  
Email: [dolamasamuel@gmail.com](mailto:dolamasamuel@gmail.com)

### **Mohammad Sajid**

Research Associate at Council for Social Development, Hyderabad  
Email: [sajidazmicds@gmail.com](mailto:sajidazmicds@gmail.com)

### **Pullanna Vidyapogu**

Project Fellow at Council for Social Development, Hyderabad  
Email: [pullannacsd@gmail.com](mailto:pullannacsd@gmail.com)

### **Sujit Kumar Mishra**

Professor and Regional Director (In-charge) at Council for Social Development, Hyderabad  
Email: [sujitkumar72@gmail.com](mailto:sujitkumar72@gmail.com)

---

## **Editorial Design**

**Shubham Prajapati**, (B. Tech, National Institute of Technology Warangal, Telangana)  
Email: [shubhampr10@gmail.com](mailto:shubhampr10@gmail.com)



## **COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

(A Research Institute supported by Indian Council of Social Science Research,  
Government of Telangana & Reserve Bank of India)

Southern Regional Centre

5-6-151, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad – 500030

+91 040-24016395 | Email: [director@csdhyd.org](mailto:director@csdhyd.org) | Website: [csdhyd.org](http://csdhyd.org)