

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

INDIA

2019-20

KARNATAKA

MARCH 2021

Suggested citation: International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2021.
National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), India, 2019-20: Karnataka. Mumbai: IIPS.

For additional information about the 2019-20 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), please contact:

International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400088

Telephone: 022-4237 2442

Email: nfhs52017@gmail.com, director@iips.net

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

CONTRIBUTORS

K.S. James

Sarang Pedgaonkar

Hemkothang Lungdim

Santosh B. Phad

CONTENTS

	Page
KEY FINDINGS	
Introduction	1
Household Characteristics	3
Education.....	5
Fertility	7
Family Planning	10
Infant and Child Mortality.....	12
Maternal Health.....	14
Child Health.....	18
Breastfeeding, Nutrition, and Anaemia.....	21
Adult Health and Health Care	25
HIV/AIDS.....	27
Sexual Behaviour.....	29
Women's Empowerment	29
Domestic Violence.....	32

TABLES

Table 1	Results of the household and individual interviews	35
Table 2	Results of the household and individual interviews by district.....	36
Table 3	Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex	37
Table 4	Household and housing characteristics	38
Table 5	Access to a toilet facility	41
Table 6	Access to a toilet facility by district	42
Table 7	Household possessions and land ownership	43
Table 8	Preschool attendance	44
Table 9	Preschool attendance by district.....	45
Table 10	School attendance.....	46
Table 11	Children's living arrangements and orphanhood	47
Table 12	Birth registration of children under age five	48
Table 13	Birth registration of children under age five by district	49
Table 14	Death registration.....	50
Table 15	Death registration by district.....	51
Table 16	Disability	52
Table 17	Background characteristics of respondents	53
Table 18	Fertility trends.....	55
Table 19	Fertility by background characteristics	56
Table 20	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood.....	57
Table 21	Birth order	58
Table 22	Birth intervals	59
Table 23	Fertility preferences by number of living children	60

	Page
Table 24	Desire not to have any more children 61
Table 25	Ideal number of children 62
Table 26	Indicators of sex preference 63
Table 27	Knowledge of contraceptive methods..... 64
Table 28	Current use of contraception by background characteristics 67
Table 29	Current use of contraceptive methods by district 69
Table 30	Contraceptive use by men with last sexual partner 70
Table 31	Source of modern contraceptive methods 72
Table 32	Informed choice 75
Table 33	Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates..... 76
Table 34	Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge 77
Table 35	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women 78
Table 36	Unmet need for family planning by district..... 79
Table 37	Hysterectomy 80
Table 38	Pregnancy outcome 81
Table 39	Characteristics of abortions..... 82
Table 40	Age at first marriage 83
Table 41	Early childhood mortality rates..... 84
Table 42	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics..... 85
Table 43	High-risk fertility behaviour 86
Table 44	Antenatal care 87
Table 45	Antenatal care services and information received 88
Table 46	Antenatal care indicators..... 89
Table 47	Antenatal care indicators by district..... 90
Table 48	Advice received during pregnancy 91
Table 49	Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done..... 92
Table 50	Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card 94
Table 51	Delivery and postnatal care 95
Table 52	Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics 97
Table 53	Delivery and postnatal care by district 99
Table 54	Delivery costs and financial assistance 100
Table 55	Birth order and delivery characteristics by district 101
Table 56	Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn 102
Table 57	Trends in maternal care indicators 103
Table 58	Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report..... 104
Table 59	Vaccinations by background characteristics..... 105
Table 60	Vaccinations by district..... 107
Table 61	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever 108
Table 62	Prevalence of diarrhoea 109
Table 63	Feeding practices during diarrhoea..... 111
Table 64	Knowledge of ORS packets..... 113
Table 65	ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services..... 114
Table 66	Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding..... 116

	Page
Table 67	Nutritional status of children 117
Table 68	Initial breastfeeding 120
Table 69	Breastfeeding status by age..... 121
Table 70	Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices..... 122
Table 71	Minimum acceptable diet..... 123
Table 72	Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district..... 125
Table 73	Prevalence of anaemia in children 126
Table 74	Micronutrient intake among children 128
Table 75	Presence of iodized salt in household 130
Table 76	Presence of iodized salt in household by district 131
Table 77	Women's and men's food consumption..... 132
Table 78	Nutritional status of adults 133
Table 79	Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio 135
Table 80	Prevalence of anaemia in adults..... 137
Table 81	Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district..... 139
Table 82	Knowledge and prevention of HIV/ AIDS 140
Table 83.1	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/ AIDS: Women 142
Table 83.2	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/ AIDS: Men..... 144
Table 84	Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections 146
Table 85	Knowledge of HIV/ AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth..... 147
Table 86	Prevalence of tuberculosis..... 148
Table 87	Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis..... 149
Table 88	Health insurance coverage among women and men..... 151
Table 89	Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households 152
Table 90	Health problems 153
Table 91	Screening tests for cancer 155
Table 92.1	Blood pressure status: Women..... 156
Table 92.2	Blood pressure status: Men..... 158
Table 93.1	Random blood glucose levels: Women 160
Table 93.2	Random blood glucose levels: Men..... 161
Table 94	Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men 162
Table 95	Methods of menstrual protection..... 163
Table 96	Employment and cash earnings of women and men..... 164
Table 97	Control over and magnitude of women's and men's cash earnings 165
Table 98	Participation in decision making..... 166
Table 99	Decision making by background characteristics 167
Table 100	Women's access to money and credit..... 169
Table 101	Ownership of assets 171
Table 102	Gender role attitudes 172
Table 103	Gender role attitudes by background characteristics 173
Table 104	Experience of physical and sexual violence 175

	Page
Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy	176
Table 106 Forms of spousal violence	177
Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics	178
Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators	180
Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence	182
Table 110 Help seeking.....	183
 APPENDIX	
Estimates of sampling errors	184

INTRODUCTION

The 2019-20 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All five NFHS surveys have been 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-5 was provided by the Government of India. Technical assistance and additional funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the USAID-supported Demographic and Health Surveys Program, ICF, USA. Assistance for some of the Clinical, Anthropometric, and Biochemical (CAB) tests was provided by the ICMR and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires – household, woman’s, man’s, and biomarker–were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the woman’s questionnaire were used in NFHS-5. The first version (district module), which collected information on women’s characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children’s immunizations, treatment of childhood illnesses, and nutrition was fielded in the entire sample of NFHS-5 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of the questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS, husband’s background and women’s work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-5 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man’s questionnaire covered the man’s characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, waist and hip circumference, haemoglobin levels, and finger-stick blood for additional CAB testing in a laboratory for women age 15-49 and men age 15-54; and blood pressure and random blood glucose for women and men age 15 years and over. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-5 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 707 districts in India, as on 31 March, 2017). The total sample size of approximately 610,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district. The rural sample was selected through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage

and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

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

NFHS-5 fieldwork for Karnataka was conducted in all 30 districts of the state from 10 July, 2019 to 11 December, 2019 by Nielsen India Pvt. Ltd. Information was collected from 26,574 households, 30,455 women age 15-49 (including 4,555 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 4,516 men age 15-54.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-5 survey in Karnataka, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Important household characteristics include household composition, housing characteristics, household possessions, access to a toilet facility, and education. The household characteristics reflect the environmental risk factors and behavioural outcomes of the household population, including their likely impact on health status.

Household composition

In Karnataka, almost three-fifths (59%) of the households are in rural areas. On average, households are comprised of 4.2 members. Twenty-three percent of households are headed by women, with 20 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

Eighty-eight percent of households in Karnataka have household heads who are Hindu. Ten percent of households have household heads who are Muslim and 2 percent of households have household heads who are Christian.

One-fifth of households in Karnataka have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 11 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 55 percent belong to an other backward class. Thirteen percent of household heads do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class. The majority of households (56%) are nuclear, but 58 percent of the population reside in non-nuclear households.

Less than one-quarter (23%) of Karnataka's population is under age 15; only 9 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,034 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under 7 years of age is lower at 953 females per 1,000 males. Ninety-six percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 87 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 10 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 4 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all children (98%) under 5 years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 87 percent of children have a birth certificate.

Death registration

Eighty-seven percent of deaths of usual residents of households were registered with the civil authorities (80 percent of deaths at age 0-4, 84 percent of deaths at age 25-34, and 89 percent of deaths at age 35 and above).

The distribution of death registrations by religion shows that 87 percent of deaths are registered among Hindus and 79 percent among Muslims. Eighty-eight percent of deaths are registered among other backward classes, 87 percent among scheduled castes, and 83 percent among scheduled tribes. Overall in Karnataka, death registration is higher in urban (89%) than rural areas (86%) and among males (88%) than females (84%).

Disability

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all usual household members on whether or not they have any disability in specified domains. The domains of disability are hearing, speech, visual, mental, locomotor, and other. Just over 1 percent (1.2%) of the *de jure* household population has any disability. The most prominent type of disability is locomotor (0.4%). Men are slightly more likely than women to have any disability (2% men compared with 1% women). The proportion of household members who have any disability rises with increasing age. For instance, almost 2 percent of the household members age 35 and above are reported to have any disability, compared with about 1 percent of household members in the younger age groups.

Housing characteristics

Nearly two-thirds (64%) of households in Karnataka live in a *pucca* house and almost all (99%) households have electricity.

Nearly half (47%) of households in Karnataka have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Ninety-three percent of households in Karnataka have basic drinking water service, and 96 percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 47 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (59%) are more likely than rural households (38%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Thirty-nine percent of households use an appropriate treatment method to make drinking water potable (mostly by straining water through cloth and boiling). A large majority of households (80%) in Karnataka use a clean fuel for cooking.

Access to toilet facility

Safe sanitation is one of the foundations of a healthy, comfortable, and dignified life. Households without proper sanitation facilities have a greater risk of diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, and typhoid than households with improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households.

Eighteen percent of all households, including one-quarter of rural households, do not use a sanitation facility; they use open spaces or fields. In Karnataka, 83 percent of households have access to toilet facility, with a much higher accessibility in urban areas (93%) than in rural areas (76%). Access to a toilet facility for households ranges from 76 percent among scheduled castes to 88 percent among those households not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or an other backward class. Access to toilet facility varies widely across the districts, ranging from 47 percent in Yadgir district to all households in Dakshina Kannada district. Interestingly, the only three districts with all households in urban areas having access to a toilet facility are Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, and Udupi.

Selected household possessions

In Karnataka, 47 percent of households own a house (53% of rural households and 37% of urban households). Ninety-five percent of urban households and 91 percent rural households in Karnataka have a mobile phone. Ninety-five percent of households have a bank or post office account. Sixty-one percent of households own either a motorcycle or a scooter. BPL cards are held by 79 percent of households. Irrigated land is owned by 28 percent of rural households and 5 percent of urban households. Overall, 42 percent of all households in Karnataka own agricultural land, and nearly one-third (31%) of households own farm animals.

Background characteristics of respondents

Twenty-nine percent of both women and men are in the 15-24 age group, while 31 percent and 29 percent of women and men, respectively, are in the 25-34 age group. Almost three-fifths of both women (59%) and men (58%) age 15-49 are in rural areas.

In NFHS-5, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard 9 or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 73 percent of women age 15-49 and 85 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Twenty percent of women and 11 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 28 percent of women age 15-49 in Karnataka have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 34 percent of men.

Media exposure is quite widespread among women and men in Karnataka. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of women and more than two-thirds (68%) of men watch television at least once a week. However, men (43%) are much more likely than women (29%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Thirteen percent of men and 20 percent of women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

Women are more likely than men to be currently married (72% versus 57%) or widowed (5% versus 0.3%), while men are more likely than women to be never married (42% versus 22%).

A majority of female respondents are Hindus (86%), while 12 percent are Muslims, and 2 percent are Christian.

Fifty-six percent of female respondents belong to an other backward class, while 21 percent belong to a scheduled caste. Eleven percent of women and 9 percent of men belong to a scheduled tribe, while 14 percent of men and 11 percent of women 15-49 do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or an other backward class.

Fifty-nine percent of women and 19 percent of men age 15-49 were not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Four percent of women and 34 percent of men were engaged in an agricultural occupation, while 35 percent of women and 40 percent of men were employed in a non-agricultural occupation.

EDUCATION

In NFHS-5, information related to preschool attendance has been collected for the first time, in addition to school attendance among children age 6-17 years and educational attainment of other members of the household, including reasons for drop-out in the case of those who discontinued education.

Preschool attendance

In India many children attend *Anganwadi* Centres that provide spaces for children to learn, play, eat nutritious food, and develop the skills needed for a lifetime of learning. Attending pre-primary education, such as at an *Anganwadi* Centre, improves children's school readiness by providing quality learning through interactive, play methods with qualified instructors. Also, parents or guardians can go to work at ease if children are enrolled in pre-primary education.

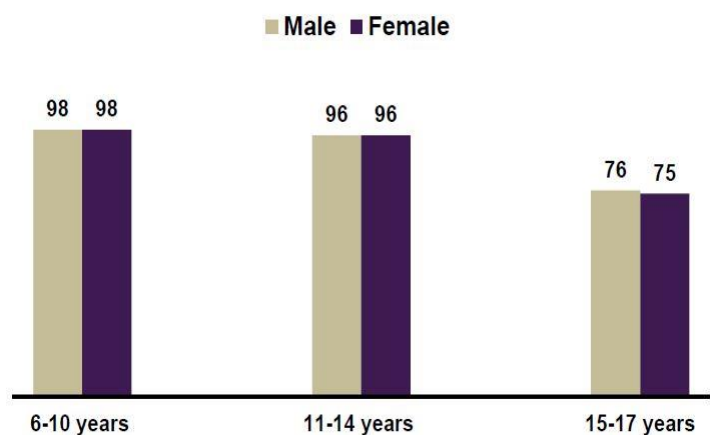
In Karnataka, 40 percent each of boys and girls age 2-4 years attend preschool. Preschool attendance is moderately lower among children in nuclear households (39%) than children in non-nuclear households (41%). Preschool attendance among children is highest in households headed by Christians (44%) and is same (40% each) in households headed by Hindus and Muslims. Preschool attendance is lowest among scheduled caste households (38%) and highest in households not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or other backward class (43%). There is no differential in preschool attendance among children by family size of household. Overall, urban households (38%) show slightly lower preschool attendance than rural households (41%). Preschool attendance is highest in Mandya and Udupi districts (56%) and is lowest in Bangalore district (31%).

School attendance among children

Ninety-two percent of children age 6-17 years in Karnataka attend school (94% in urban areas and 91% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (97%) at age 6-14 years, but drops sharply to 75 percent at age 15-17 years. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-17 year age group.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



FERTILITY

This section provides trends in the total fertility rate, age at marriage, pregnancy outcomes, teenage pregnancy, birth interval, the desire for more children, and son preference. NFHS-5 estimates on the median age at marriage, total fertility rate, and teenage motherhood illustrated in this section can help in setting benchmarks for the sustainable development goals at the sub-national level.

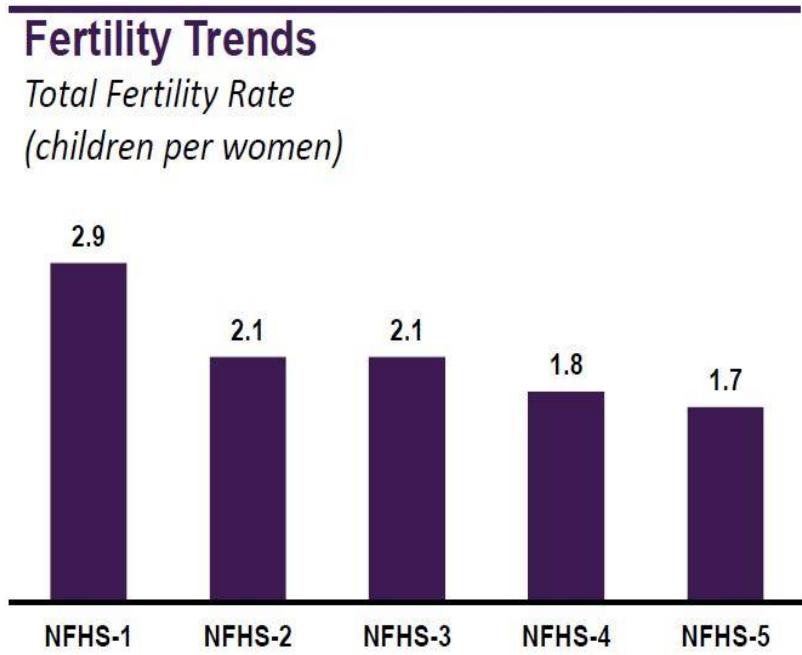
Age at first marriage

In Karnataka, the median age at first marriage is 20.2 years among women age 25-29 years and 19.6 years among women age 20-49 years. Only 11 percent of women age 20-49 years have never married, compared with 32 percent of men age 20-49. Twenty-one percent of women age 20-24 years got married before attaining the legal minimum age of 18 years, which remains unchanged since NFHS-4). Two-fifths of women age 20-24 years are never married, compared with almost all (95%) men in the same age group, showing that the age at marriage is much lower for women than men in Karnataka.

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Karnataka is 1.7 children per woman, which is well below the replacement level of fertility. Fertility has decreased by 0.1 children between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5.

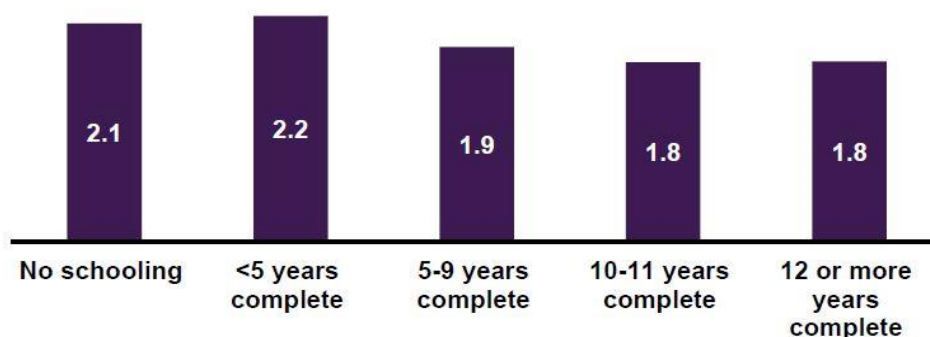
The total fertility rate in urban areas, at 1.5 children per woman, and in rural areas, at 1.8 children per woman, are both much below the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 5 percent were of birth order four or higher, which is the same as in NFHS-4.



The greatest differentials in fertility are by religion, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling will have an average of 0.4 more children than women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women will have an average of 0.4 children more than Hindu women (a TFR of 2.1, compared with 1.6) and 0.6 children more than Christian women (1.5).

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-three percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 7 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Miscarriage is the most commonly reported type of foetal wastage, accounting for 5 percent of all pregnancies, and abortions accounted for 2 percent.

The three main reasons for abortion reported by women were health did not permit (20%), complications in pregnancy (18%), and unplanned pregnancy (17%). The most common methods used for performing abortions were medicines (74%), manual vacuum aspiration (MVA) (4%), and other surgical methods (15%). Most (60%) of abortions were performed in the private health sector and 26 percent were performed in the public health sector. Sixteen percent of women reporting an abortion reported having complications from the abortion. More than three-quarters (77%) of abortions in Karnataka are performed by a doctor.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Karnataka, 5 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 8 percent in NFHS-4. The proportion of women who have started childbearing rises sharply from 2 percent at age 17 years to 6 percent among women age 18 years and to 17 percent among women age 19 years. The proportion who have started childbearing is much higher among young women who had no schooling (18%) than those with 12 or more years of schooling (3%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Karnataka is 31 months. Ten percent of births take place within 18 months of the previous birth and 29 percent occur within 24 months. The proportion of births occurring within 24 months of a previous birth is particularly high (35%) for mothers age 20-29 and for births occurring after a deceased sibling (52%). Three-fifths of all births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality and has a positive impact on maternal health.

Three-fifths of births in Karnataka occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

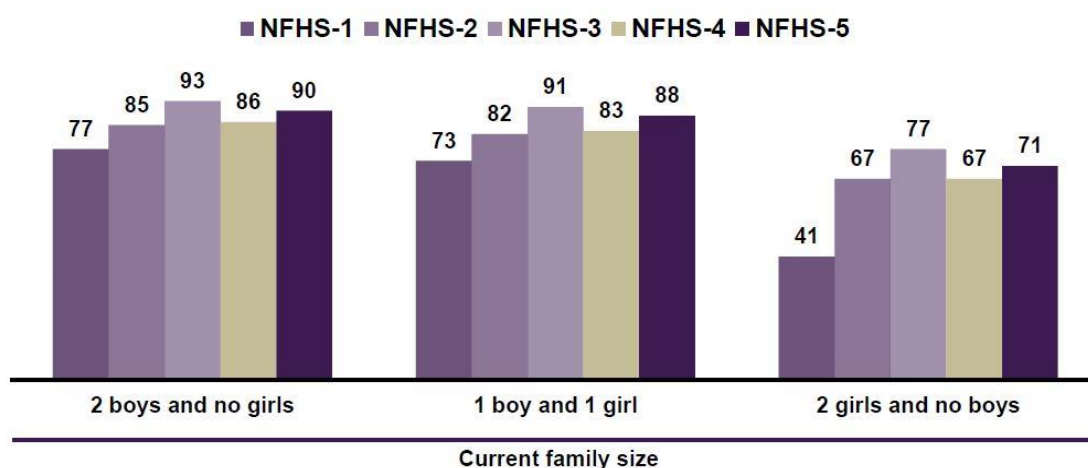
Sixty-nine percent of currently married women and 64 percent of men age 15-49 years want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, 33 percent of women and 38 percent of men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-two percent of women and 79 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Karnataka, there is a strong preference for sons. Fourteen percent of women and 16 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 6-7 percent of women and men want more daughters than sons. However, a little over three-quarters of women (76%) and men (77%) would like to have at least one son and less than three-quarters (73% each) of women and men want at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 90 percent with two sons and 88 percent with one son want no more children, compared with 71 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, the proportion of currently married women and men with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has increased substantially for women by 5 percentage points and 3 percentage points for men in the 5 years since NFHS-4.

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

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



In Karnataka, unplanned pregnancies are fairly common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been 1.4 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.7 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

The family planning section covers trends in contraceptive knowledge and current use, informed choice, and unmet need for family planning methods among women 15-49 years. It also includes information on men’s attitude towards women using a contraceptive method. As in previous rounds of the survey, NFHS-5 provides estimates of the contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need for family planning.

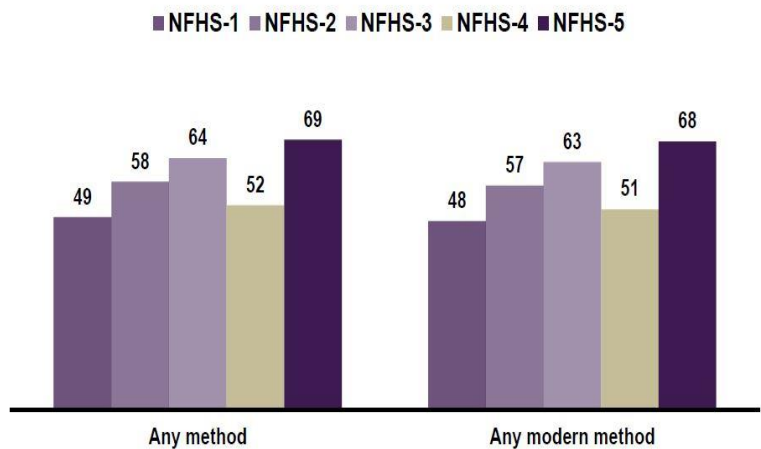
Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Karnataka. However, some methods are still less well known. Only 38 percent of currently married women know about female condoms and 57 percent know about emergency contraception. Among all women, only 66 percent know about the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM).

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 is 69 percent, much higher than its level in NFHS-4 (52%). The use of modern family planning methods (68%) has also increased from its level in NFHS-4 (51%). The level of use of female sterilization has increased, from 49 percent to 57 percent between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5; the share of female sterilization in overall contraceptive use has fluctuated between 79 and 94 percent in all five NFHS surveys. Contraceptive use in NFHS-5 increases sharply with age, from 19 percent for women age 15-19 to 84 percent for women age 40-49.

How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



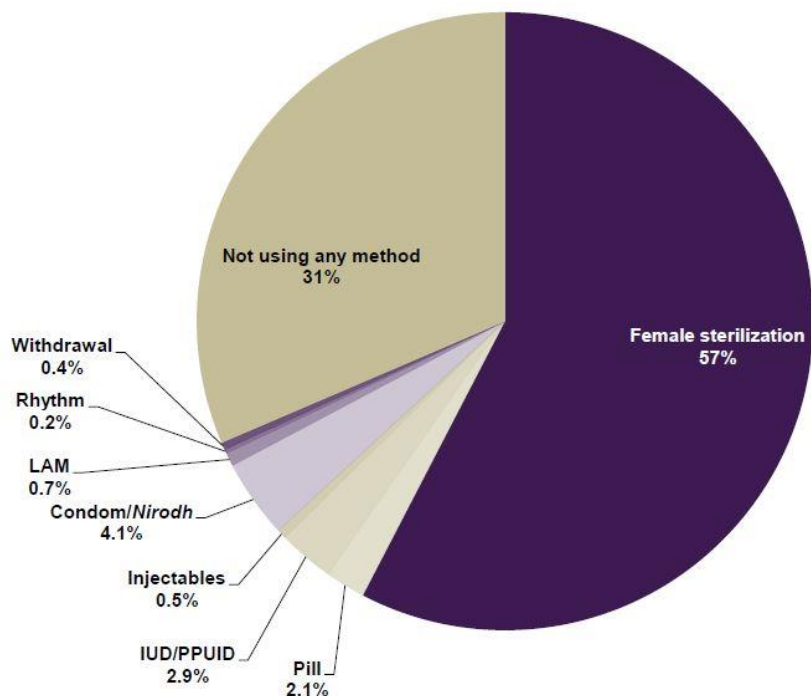
In Karnataka, contraceptive use shows little difference in rural and urban areas. Contraceptive prevalence decreases with increasing schooling of women. Seventy-three percent of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with only 35 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Muslim women (49%) are less likely to use contraception than either Hindu (58%) or Christian women (60%).

Women in Karnataka are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 86 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 75 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The most common modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Karnataka are condom (4%), followed by the IUD or PPIUD (3%) and pill (2%). In general, urban women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Eighty-four percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in the public sector, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and three-quarters of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector.

A majority (67%) of pill users and more than two-fifths (45%) of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the public health sector. Nonetheless, 31 percent of pill users and 47 percent of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private health sector.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for any reason is 41 percent for all contraceptive methods. Two-thirds of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

Two-thirds of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method.

Informed choice

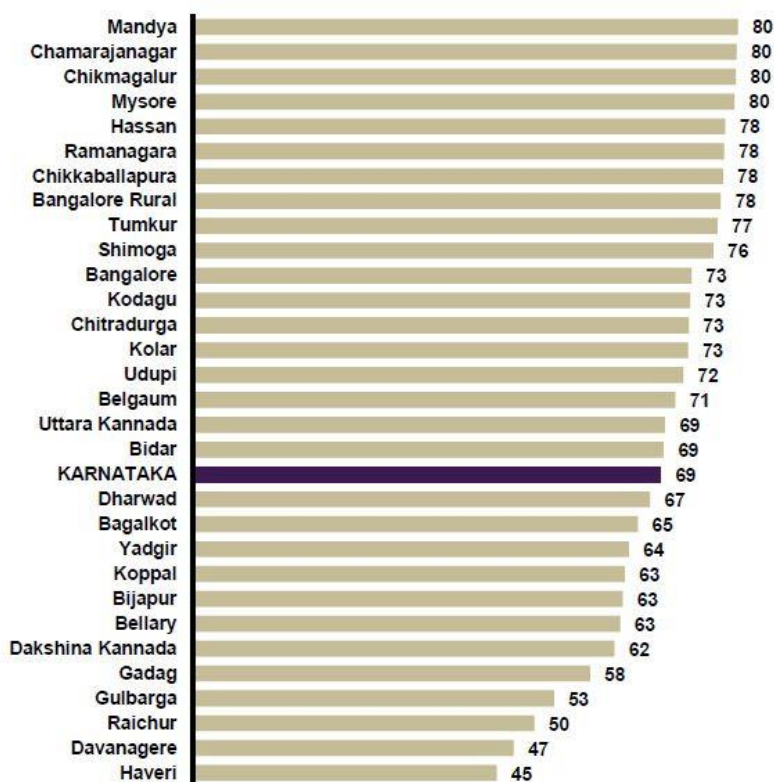
Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Seventy-eight percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Almost three-quarters (73%) were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and fewer (67%) were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

Men's attitudes

Forty-five percent of men age 15-49 in Karnataka agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, 31 percent of men think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. Half of men (51%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

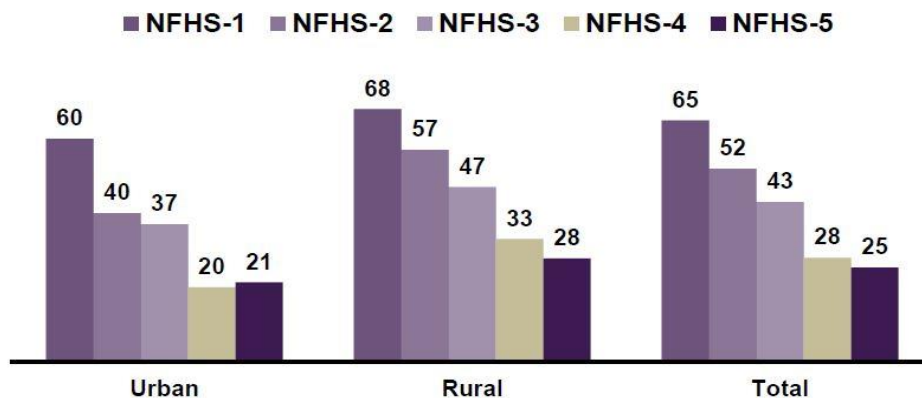
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 6 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, a considerable drop since NFHS-4 (10%). Currently, 91 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and same share of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The mortality rate among children under age 5 years including neonatal, post-neonatal and infant mortality rates is an important indicator that measures the overall well-being of country. The infant mortality rate in Karnataka in NFHS-5 is estimated at 25 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-4 estimate of 28, the NFHS-3 estimate of 43, the NFHS-2 estimate of 52, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 65. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) in Karnataka is estimated to be 30 deaths before the five years of age per 1,000 live births, down since NFHS-4 (32 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births

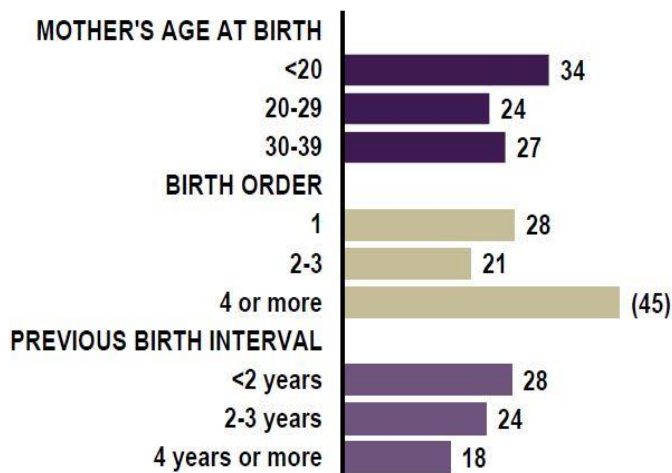


As expected, boys generally have higher mortality rates than girls, especially during the neonatal period. Girls and boys have almost same mortality rate between ages 1 and 5 years.

Children born to mothers under age 20 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 34 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 27 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 24 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 20-29.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" is not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted cases

Infant mortality rates are higher for Hindus (27) than for Muslims (18) and for scheduled castes (30), scheduled tribes (29) and other backward classes (26), than for those not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe or an other backward class (13).

The infant mortality rate is higher in rural areas (28 per 1,000 live births) than in urban areas (21 per 1,000 live births). The infant mortality rate is much higher for children whose mothers have no schooling (36 per 1,000 live births) than for children whose mothers who have completed 10 or more years of schooling (20 per 1,000 live births).

Children born to the teenage mothers are more likely to die during infancy than to mothers age 20-29.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health is an important aspect for the development of any country in terms of increasing equity and reducing poverty. The survival and well-being of mothers is not only important in their own right, but are also central to solving broader economic, social, and developmental challenges. Maternal health care services are essential for the health and wellbeing of mothers, as well as their children, affecting the overall population and its health and nutritional status. This section describes the utilization of antenatal care, delivery care, and postnatal care by women who reported their last births in the five years preceding the survey. It also shows the extent of male involvement in maternal health care.

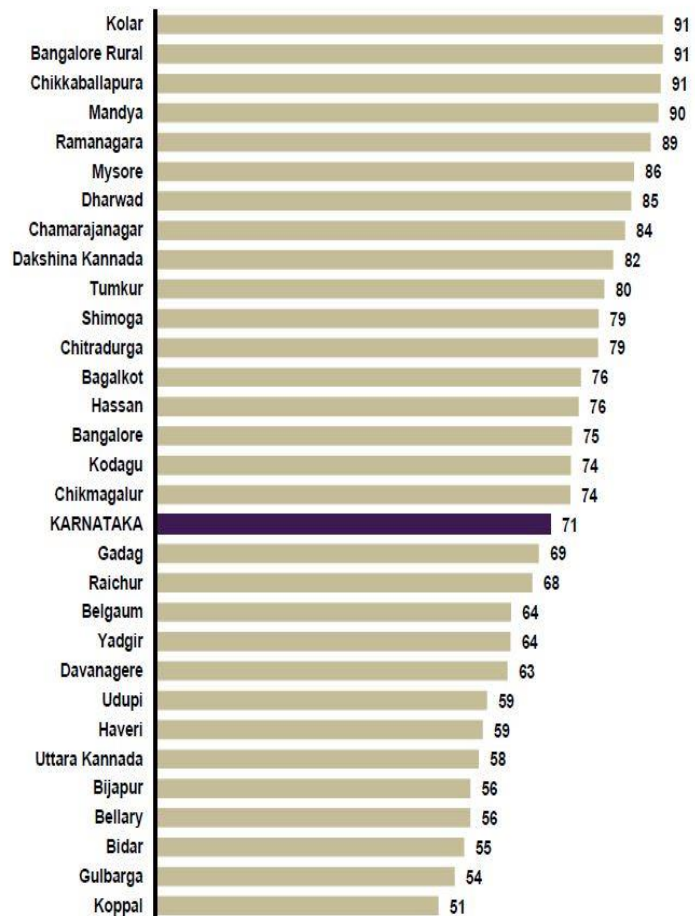
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, almost all (97%) received antenatal care for their last birth from a health professional (84% from a doctor and 13% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Two percent did not receive any antenatal care (ANC). Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 98 percent registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, almost all (98%) received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Just over seven-tenths (71%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Seventy-one percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits. Muslim women were less likely to receive four or more antenatal visits than Hindu or Christian women.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years



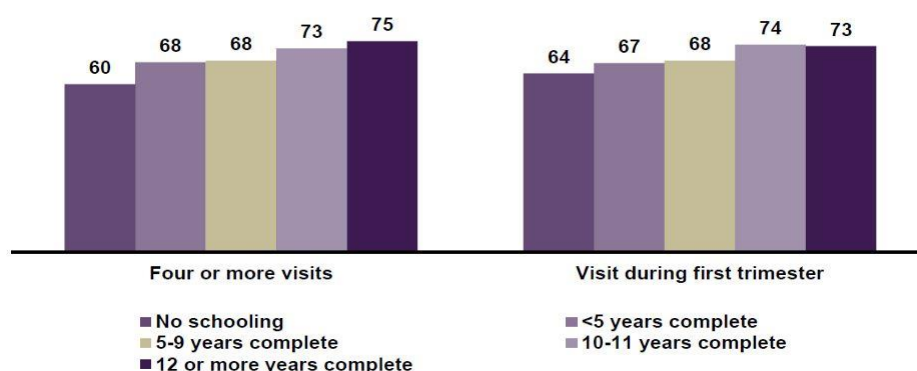
Since NFHS-4, there has been an increase in the percentage of mothers who had an antenatal check in the first trimester (from 66% to 71%) and a nominal increase in the proportion of women who had four or more antenatal care visits (from 70% to 71%). For 89 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 45 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more and only 27 percent consumed them for the newly recommended 180 days or more. Ninety-four percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Forty-five percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Seventy-one percent of mothers in Karnataka had at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, at least 9 in 10 received advice on each of five different areas (96% each received advice on breastfeeding and on keeping the baby warm, 94% each on cord care and on the importance of institutional delivery, and 90% on family planning).

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Karnataka, 98 percent or more of women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: their blood pressure measured (100%), having their weight taken, , having a urine sample taken and having a blood sample taken (99% each), and having their abdomen examined (98%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 94 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 10 years of schooling were slightly more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling. Ninety-five percent of women with at least 10 years of schooling had an ultrasound test compared with 92 percent of women with no schooling. Pregnant women with no sons were more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with at least one son. For example, among women with two children, those with no sons (93%) were somewhat more likely to have an ultrasound test during their next pregnancy than those who had at least one son (92%).

Delivery care

Ninety-seven percent of births take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and 3 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility increased in the four years from 94 percent in NFHS-4 to 97 percent in NFHS-5. Institutional births are more common among women who have received an antenatal check, women with 10 or more years of schooling, women who are having their first birth, and urban women.

For 79 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended. A disposable delivery kit was used for 48 percent of deliveries. Eighty-one percent of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

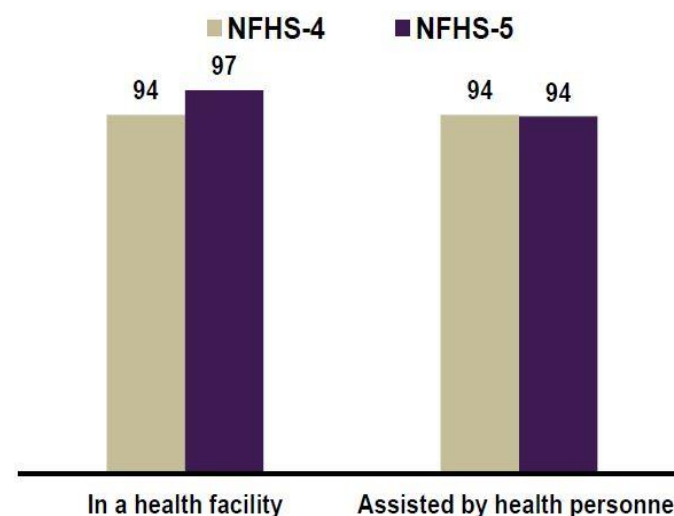
Ninety-four percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider, and less than 1 percent (0.4%) were delivered by a traditional birth attendant.

Thirty-two percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section. Forty-three percent of caesarean sections (14% of all births) were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 11 percent received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women (13%) were more likely than urban women (7%) to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste women and scheduled tribe women were more likely than any other caste/tribe group of women to receive financial assistance under JSY.

Are babies being delivered safely?

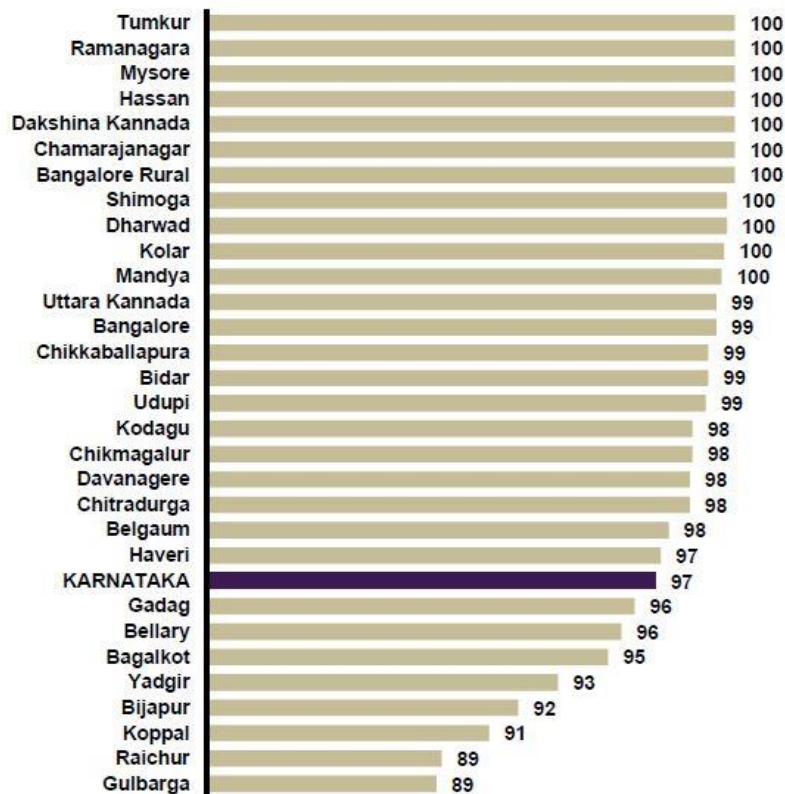
Percentage of births in the past five years



Ninety-seven percent of children in Karnataka who were born in the past five years were born in a health facility.

Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Karnataka, 91 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 88 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; 89 percent of births in both public health facilities and private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 49 percent of home births.

Eighty-six percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. Thirty-three percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-eight percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Ninety-one percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (94% in urban areas and 89% in rural areas), but only 72 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication. Only 44-62 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (severe abdominal pain, prolonged labour, convulsions, high blood pressure, and vaginal bleeding).

Most fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Eighty-eight percent of men were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 85 percent of men were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Eighty-one percent of men were told by a health provider or a health worker about family planning or delaying the next child.

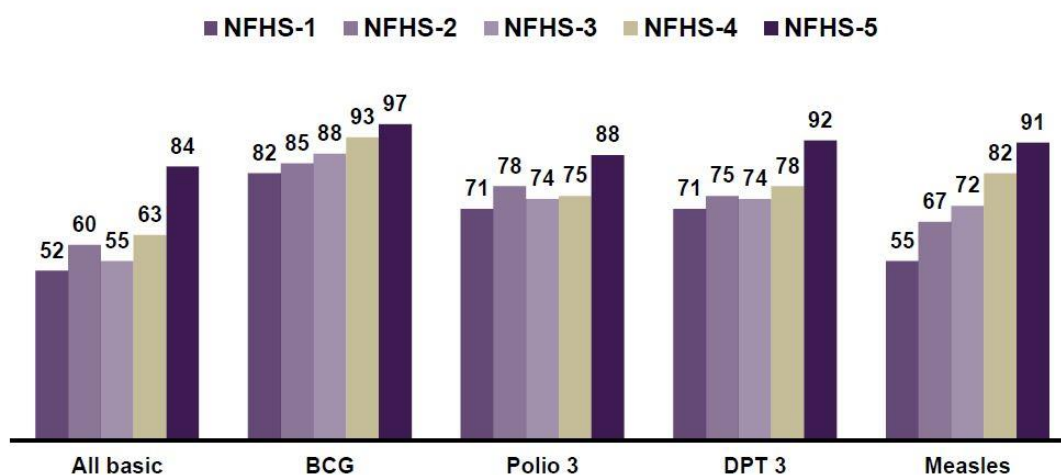
CHILD HEALTH

Vaccination of children

Vaccinations are considered as the most cost-effective intervention that can improve the overall health of children. Eighty-four percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, 97 percent of children are at least partially vaccinated; only 3 percent have not received any vaccinations at all. Vaccinations were recorded from a vaccination card for a large majority (91%) of children, which is a substantial increase since NFHS-4 (63%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



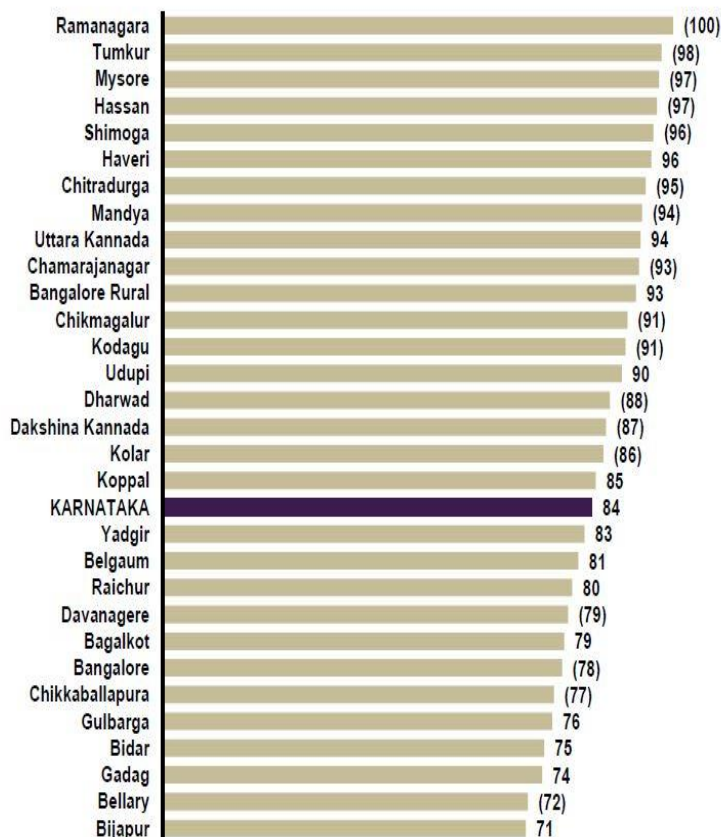
Ninety-seven percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, only 88 percent have received the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 92 percent have received the three recommended doses of DPT or Penta vaccine, and 91 percent have been vaccinated against measles. There is dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 96% to 92%) and polio vaccine (from 96% to 88%). It should be noted that the Penta vaccine was not widely available at the time of the NFHS-4 survey.

Between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, there was an increase in vaccination coverage for three doses of DPT (from 78% to 92%), measles (from 82% to 91%), and BCG (from 93% to 97%). The coverage for three doses of polio vaccine also increased, from 75 percent to 88 percent. Overall, there was an encouraging change in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 63% to 84%). In addition, a large majority (93%) of children have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, and 89 percent of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for girls than boys (85% versus 83%) and for rural areas than urban areas (87% versus 80%). Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher among scheduled caste children (88%) than children from any other caste/tribe group.

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 57 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Ten percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 69 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 5 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-three percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. Ninety-two percent of mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 71 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Over two-fifths (42%) of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and over three-quarters (76%) were given any type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Forty-six percent were given zinc supplements. Thirteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Karnataka only 5 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only one-quarter of children received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, over two-thirds (70%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Nearly one-third (31%) of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended.

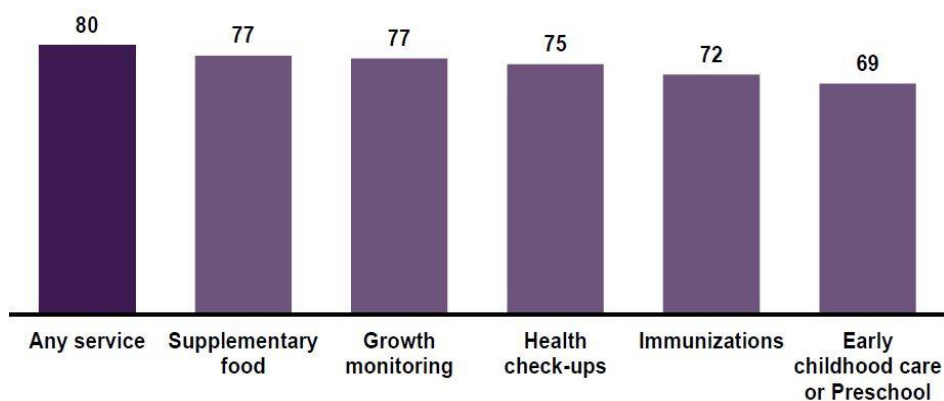
Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

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.

Eighty percent of children under 6 years received services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre in the 12 months preceding the survey. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are supplementary food and growth monitoring (77% each), health check-ups (75%), and immunizations (72%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



early childhood care or preschool (69% of children). More than four-fifths (81%) mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Among children under 6 years, more than four-fifths (83%) of their mothers received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and a little over four-fifths (81%) of their mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Karnataka, only 61 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-nine percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but less than half (49%) started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While exclusive breastfeeding indicators show an improvement since NFHS-4, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and expose the baby to the risk of infection. However, 13 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 84 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and over three-fifths (61%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 25.0 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months, less than half (45%) of children in Karnataka receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and non-breastfed children. Less than one-third (31%) of children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and an equal proportion of children are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 13 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Karnataka, more than four-fifths (86%) of children age 9-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, but only 48 percent of children age 6-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Twenty-nine percent of children age 6-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey; however, 61 percent of children in the same age group were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

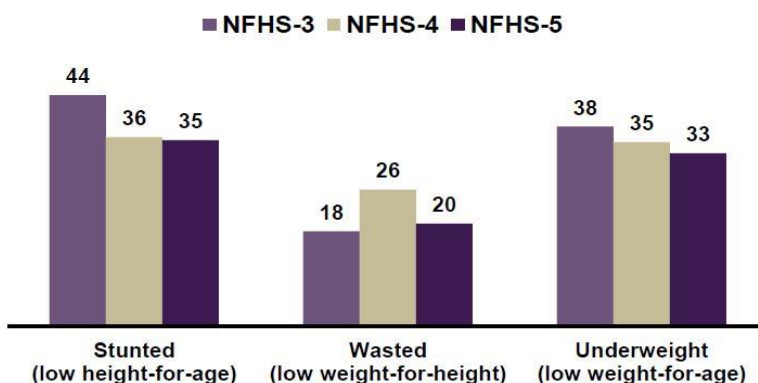
Children's nutritional status

Childhood undernutrition contributes to childhood diseases and is a major cause of child mortality in India. Over one-third (35%) of children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. One-fifth of children are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 8 percent are severely wasted. One-third of children are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Even during the first six months of life when almost all babies are breastfed, 20 percent of children are stunted, 27 percent are wasted, and 25 percent are underweight.

Children's nutritional status in Karnataka has slightly improved since NFHS-4 by all measures. The percentage of children who are stunted decreased marginally from 36 percent to 35 percent in the 4 years between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5. The percentage of children who are wasted has decreased substantially from 26 percent to 20 percent and children who are underweight decreased from 35 to 33 percent since NFHS-4. However, the continuing high levels of undernutrition are still a major problem in Karnataka.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



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

Differences in the levels of malnutrition are more pronounced for several background characteristics. Malnutrition generally decreases with increasing mother's schooling, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child's size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for rural children. It is generally higher among scheduled caste and lower among Christian children than among children of any other religion. Malnutrition is somewhat higher for male children than female children on all three nutritional status measures.

Adults' nutritional status

Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients, and includes undernutrition as well as overweight and obesity. The body mass index (BMI), which is defined as a person's weight in kilograms divided by the square of the person's height in metres, is a measure that indicates the nutritional status in adults.

More than two-fifths of women (47%) and men (45%) are either too thin or overweight or obese. More men and women are overweight or obese than thin, which is similar to the pattern observed in NFHS-4. Seventeen percent of women and 14 percent of men in Karnataka are too thin. Less than one-third of women (30%) and men (31%) are overweight or obese. Over half of women (53%) and men (55%) are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups (especially age 15-19), in rural

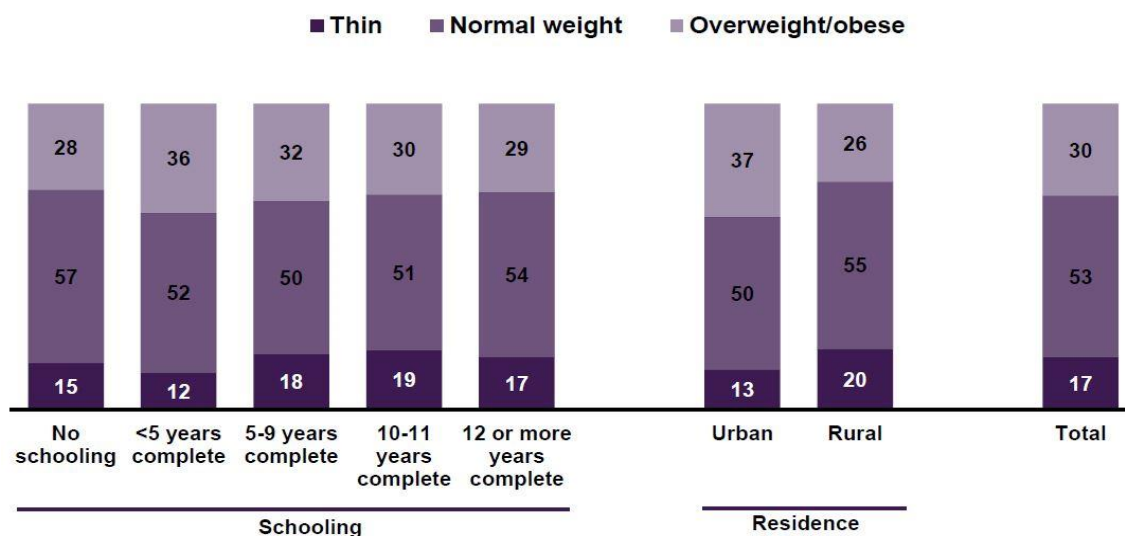
areas, and among scheduled tribes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults, those in urban areas, and well-educated men.

For the first time, the 2019-20 NFHS measured the waist circumference and hip circumference of women and men age 15-49 years. This information was used to calculate the waist-to-hip ratio (WHR). WHR helps to identify the distribution of body fat and predicts abdominal obesity. Abdominal obesity is associated with an increased risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, stroke, and premature death.

More than two-fifths (45%) of women and 39 percent of men have a waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) that puts them at a substantially increased risk of metabolic complications. The proportion of adults with such increased risk WHR increases with age, from 35 percent for women age 15-19 to 51 percent for women age 40-49, and from 16 percent for men age 15-19 to 49 percent for men age 40-49. The proportion of women having a substantially increased risk of WHR is much higher in urban areas (47%) than in rural areas (44%) and the risk among men is somewhat higher in urban areas (41%) than in rural areas (37%).

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

Percent distribution of women

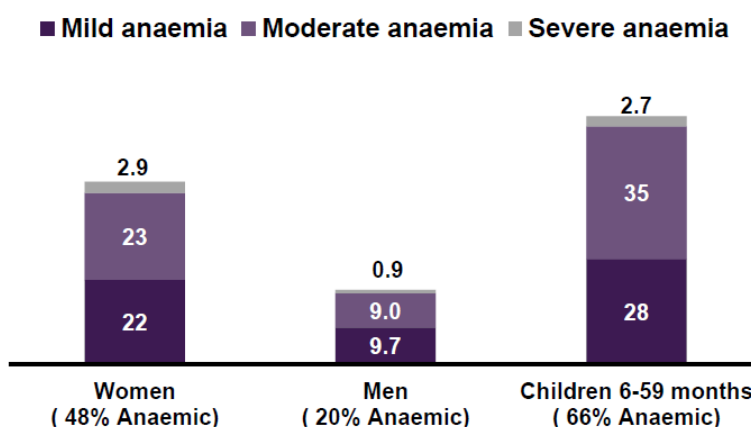


The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. Ninety-three percent of households with tested salt were using iodized salt at the time of the survey.

Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworms and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. 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. Anaemia is a major health problem in Karnataka, especially among women and children.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Two-thirds of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. This includes 28 percent who are mildly anaemic, 35 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 3 percent who have severe anaemia. The overall prevalence of anaemia in children increased from 61% in NFHS-4 to 66% in NFHS-5. There is not much difference in the prevalence of anaemia among girls (65%) and boys (67%) in NFHS-5. Children of mothers who have anaemia are much more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Almost two-thirds (65%) of children in Karnataka are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling.

Forty-eight percent of women in Karnataka have anaemia, including 22 percent with mild anaemia, 23 percent with moderate anaemia, and 3 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia is particularly high among rural women, women age 15-19, and scheduled caste women, but at least two-fifths of women in every group have anaemia. Anaemia among women has slightly increased by 3 percentage points since NFHS-4. One-fifth of men in Karnataka are anaemic. Men age 15-19, men in rural areas and men with no schooling are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by a type of bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, which primarily affects the lungs. Tuberculosis is transmitted from person to person through the air, and people with lowered immunity, HIV, malnutrition, diabetes, and those who use tobacco or alcohol have higher chances of falling ill. Tuberculosis is both preventable and curable, however mortality is high if not treated properly. In Karnataka, 184 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is lower among men (159) than among women (209) and is higher in rural areas (193) than in urban areas (171).

A large majority of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (89% of women and 92% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 81 percent of women and 71 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About three-fifths of women (61%) and men (59%) have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, 90 percent of women and 91 percent of men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 46 percent of women and 58 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 1,986 women and 1,731 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. Overall, 994 women and 1,053 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women and men is higher in older age groups, those who have less schooling, and those in rural areas. Goitre is more common than asthma among women, but less common than asthma or diabetes among men (1,969 per 100,000 women and 751 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any heart disease is lower among women (514 per 100,000) than among men (1,054 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 132 women per 100,000 and 294 men per 100,000 reportedly having cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Blood pressure is the force exerted by circulating blood against the arterial walls. Hypertension or high blood pressure is a condition in which the blood vessels have persistently raised pressure. Hypertension is major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, chronic kidney diseases, and brain diseases, and it is a major cause of premature deaths worldwide. Some of the risk factors for developing hypertension are unhealthy diets, physical inactivity, alcohol and tobacco consumption, and excess body weight.

Thirteen percent of women age 15-49 in Karnataka have hypertension, including 9 percent with Stage 1 hypertension and 2 percent with Stage 2 and 1 percent Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. Fifty-four percent of women have normal blood pressure.

The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than among women. Twenty-one percent of men in Karnataka have hypertension, including 15 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Hypertension also includes men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. One-third of men have normal blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension increases with age.

Blood glucose

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease characterized by elevated levels of blood glucose. Diabetes over a period of time can cause severe damage to the heart, blood vessels, retina, kidneys, and nerves, and it puts sufferers at increased risk of various infectious and non-infectious diseases. Early diagnosis, determined by blood glucose testing, and adequate treatment are the key steps for managing diabetes and its complication. NFHS-5 has included random blood glucose measurement using capillary blood among women and men age 15 and above.

In Karnataka, four percent of women age 15-49 have high blood glucose levels, and 3 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent of men age 15-49 have high and 5 percent have very high blood glucose levels. Women and men in older age groups and those with less than 8 years of schooling have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Men are slightly more likely than women to have normal blood glucose levels and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level (1.3% of men versus 0.7% women). Almost one percent of both women (0.9%) and men (0.7%) have blood glucose levels ≥ 140 mg/dl and are taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level.

Screening tests for cancer

Cancer is a group of diseases with high mortality, and it is the second leading cause of death globally. The chances of successful treatment of cancer increase if diagnosed early. One way of early detection is screening, which is identification of unrecognized disease by using simple tests or examinations among those individuals who have the disease but do not yet have symptoms. NFHS-5 collected information about whether respondents had ever undergone screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, breast, and cervix.

In Karnataka, only 1 percent of women age 15-49 have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the cervix, 0.2 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of breast, and 0.4 percent have ever undergone a screening test for cancer of the oral cavity, which is almost the same in men (0.5%).

Health insurance

Universal access to health care is the absence of any barriers in health care, including economic barriers. Adequate coverage by health insurance protects a person from financial hardships because of the costs of health care. Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes in India, only 28 percent of households in Karnataka have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is the same in rural and urban areas. In Karnataka, four types of programmes

dominate: the *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana* (RSBY), the State Health Insurance Scheme (ESIS), the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS).

Only 22 percent of women and 26 percent of men age 15-49 in Karnataka are covered by any health insurance/financing scheme. Older women and men are more likely to be covered than younger women and men. Health insurance/financing scheme coverage is higher among men with 12 or more years of schooling than among those with no schooling.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Over one-fourth (27%) of men, but only 3 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Tobacco products mostly used by men are cigarettes (12%), *gutkha* or *paan masala* with tobacco (10%), *paan* with tobacco (5%), and *bidis* (4%). Among women and men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in rural areas (4% for women and 31% for men) than in urban areas (1% for women and 22% for men). Most men (69%) who smoke cigarettes smoked fewer than five cigarettes in the past 24 hours.

In Karnataka, among adults age 15-49, 1 percent of women and 8 percent of men drink alcohol, and the consumption is much higher in the rural areas. In rural areas, 1 percent of women and 10 percent of men drink alcohol. In urban areas, less than 1 percent (0.5%) of women and 4 percent of men drink alcohol. Most men who drink alcohol drink it about once a week (54%) or less than once a week (27%), and 19 percent drink almost every day.

HIV/AIDS

This section presents the findings from NFHS-5 on HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes, prior HIV testing, and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), as well as sexual behaviour of the adult and youth population. Questions on HIV/AIDS were included only in the subsample of households selected for the state module.

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Ninety-seven percent of women in Karnataka have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, almost all (99%) know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 96 percent in rural areas. Knowledge of HIV or AIDS among women does not vary much across age groups. Women with no schooling and women with no regular exposure to media (94% each) are less likely than any other group of women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are slightly more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Ninety-eight percent of men in Karnataka have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 99 percent in urban areas.

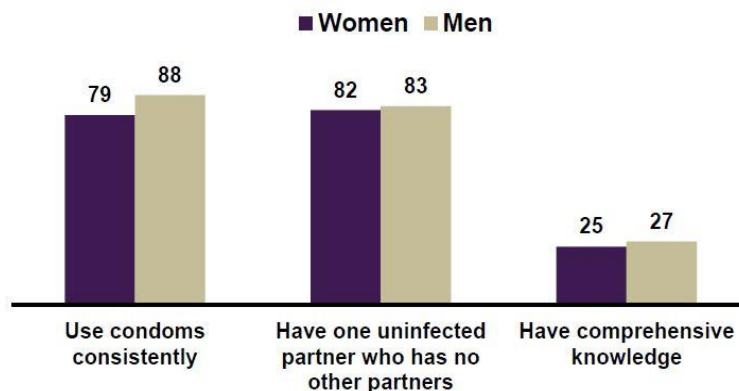
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are more likely than women to know how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 79 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help to prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 88 percent of men, and 82 percent of women know that having just one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 83 percent of men.

Only 25 percent of women and 27 percent of men in Karnataka have a comprehensive knowledge' about HIV/AIDS. This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about the transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

About three-quarters (74%) of women and 79 percent of men in Karnataka would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. Slightly higher proportion of women (80%) and men (86%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Seven-tenths (70%) of women and 75 percent of men say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Thirty-seven percent of women and 33 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Over three-quarters of women (76%) and 85 percent of men say that an HIV positive student should be allowed to attend school with students who are HIV negative. An equal proportion of women and men (73% each) think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative. Over four-fifths (78%) women and 84 percent of men think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-5, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 36 percent of women and 14 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Almost same proportion of women and men in urban areas and rural areas have ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5. Less than half (45%) of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC. Urban women (40%) are less likely than rural women (47%) to have been tested for HIV during ANC.

Less than half (45%) of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

In Karnataka, 9 percent of women and 16 percent of men have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (78% of women, compared with 73% of men). A disposable syringe was used for injections for 92 percent of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-5 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse, and condom use. In addition, 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.

Higher-risk behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, only 0.7 percent of women and 9 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. The percentage of men who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months is somewhat higher (11%) in urban areas than in rural areas (8%). Even fewer respondents said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months (1% of women and 2% of men).

More than half (52%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months, almost half of men in urban areas (49%) and rural areas (50%) reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse. Four percent of men said they had paid for sex in the past year.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Empowering women and promoting gender equality in every sphere of life are essential to improving their lives and achieving the sustainable development goals. NFHS-5 has collected information related to women's empowerment and autonomy, including menstrual hygiene, employment and earnings, decision-making, ownership of assets, gender role attitudes, and domestic violence.

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-5, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Karnataka, 69 percent use sanitary napkins, 44 percent use cloth, 22 percent use locally prepared napkins, and 3 percent use tampons. Overall, 84 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, up from 70 percent in NFHS-4. Notably, only 80 percent of rural women use a hygienic method of menstrual protection, compared with 91 percent of urban women.

Employment and earnings

Only 41 percent of all women age 15-49, compared to 81 percent of men, were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among employed women, 90 percent earned cash, including 8 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Eight percent were not paid at all. More men who were employed earned cash (94%), including 7 percent who earned both cash and in-kind. Five percent of employed men were not paid at all. A large majority (89%) of employed women work in non-agricultural occupation, compared with 58 percent of employed men.

Only 41 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. Women are somewhat more likely to participate in decisions about visits to their own family and relatives (75%) than decision about their own health care (74%) or about major household purchases (73%). Overall, 65 percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 17 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions varies most by age, increasing sharply from 48 percent among women age 15-19 to 68 percent among women age 40-49.

In case of currently married men, they are much more likely than women to report that they alone or jointly with their wives participated in making decisions about their own health care (84%) and 91 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases. Four percent of men participated in making neither of these decisions.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

In Karnataka, 59 percent of women have money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women who have money that they can decide how to use is higher among urban (66%) than rural (54%) women, increases with age, is much higher among women with 12 or more years of schooling (62%), and is highest among women who are employed for cash (63%) than any other group of women.

Eighty-nine percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Eighty-nine percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 94 percent, among women who are Christian, as well as among women who have 12 or more years of schooling (93%). Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes is very limited. Fifty-seven percent of women know of a microcredit programme in their area, but only 17 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Less than half (43%) of women who have a mobile phone use it for financial transactions. Urban women are more likely (53%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, than rural women (34%). This percentage increases with education with nearly two-thirds (63%) of women with 12 or more years of education using a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with less than one-fifth of women having less than five years of schooling (18%). Over two-fifths of employed women (43%) who earn in cash use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with 36 percent of employed women who don't earn in cash. Muslim women are least

likely (38%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions, compared with Hindu (43%) or Christian (65%) women. Women belonging to a scheduled tribe are much more likely (53%) to use a mobile phone for financial transactions than women belonging to any other caste/tribe group.

Ownership of assets

Sixty-six percent of women and 68 percent of men age 15-49 in Karnataka own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 54 percent of women and 51 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Among men and women, ownership of a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas.

Sixty-six percent of women own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 54 percent of women own land alone or jointly with someone else.

In Karnataka, 62 percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use, 69 percent can read SMS messages. Seventy-four percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 53 percent of rural women. Mobile phone access increases substantially with education, from 38% among women with no schooling to 85% among women with 12 or more years of schooling. Only 51 percent of women belonging to a scheduled tribe have a mobile phone they themselves use, compared with 54-66 percent of women in other castes/tribes. Scheduled caste women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use are less likely to be able to read SMS messages (63%) than women in other groups (65-71%).

Sixty-two percent of women in Karnataka have a mobile phone that they themselves use.

Gender-role attitudes

Seventy-seven percent of women agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (59%), followed by if she neglects the house or children (52%) and if he suspects her of being unfaithful (45%). Men are more likely to agree: 82 percent say that wife beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (71%) or if she is being unfaithful (50%) and if she neglects the house or children (48%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, 72 percent of women and 81 percent of men say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Seventy-five percent of women and 48 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Less than

half of men (45%) agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he does not have a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The World Health Organization recognizes that violence against women, particularly domestic or spousal violence, is a major public and clinical health problem and a violation of women's human rights, which also reflects the scale of gender inequality and discrimination against women. The consequences of violence on physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health often last a lifetime. NFHS-5 collected information on domestic violence from women age 18-49, related to behaviours of her husband that cause physical, sexual or emotional harm, including physical violence, sexual coercion, emotional abuse, and controlling behaviours. Information was also collected on violence during pregnancy and help seeking behaviour for any violence experienced.

In Karnataka, 43 percent of women age 18-49 have ever experienced physical violence, and 10 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 43 percent of women experienced physical or sexual violence and 9 percent experienced both physical and sexual violence. For ever-married women who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator was the current husband.

Nearly half (47%) of ever-married women age 18-49 in Karnataka have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during pregnancy

Six percent of women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant have ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women with less than 8 years of schooling, women with 5 or more children, women who are widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted, and women who do not belong to a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe or an other backward class are more likely to experience violence during pregnancy than women in any other group.

Spousal violence

In Karnataka, 44 percent of ever-married women age 18-49 have experienced any form of physical violence committed by their husband, 10 percent have experienced any form of sexual violence committed by their husband, and 25 percent have experienced any form of emotional violence committed by their husband. Thirty-seven percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband. Twenty-one percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them. Twenty percent experienced having their arm twisted or hair pulled, 17 percent being kicked, dragged, or beaten up, 15 percent being punched with a fist or something that could hurt her, and 5 percent report that her husband tried to choke or burn her on purpose.

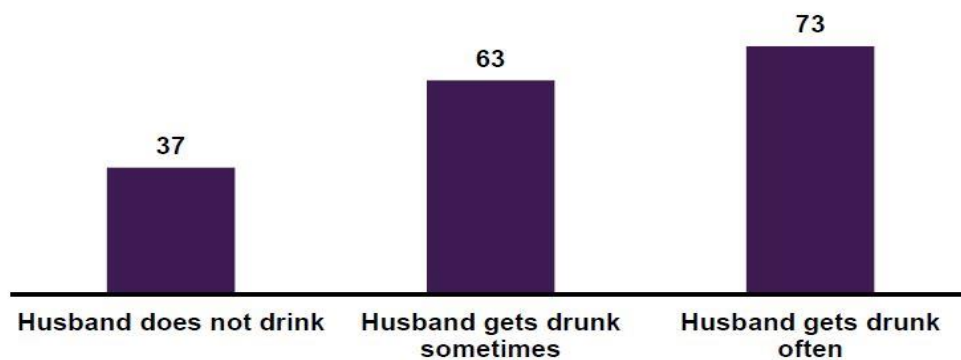
Eight percent of ever-married women age 18-49 report that their husband have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to, and 6 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 44 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Few ever-married women (5%) reported that they have initiated violence against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Spousal violence prevails across all groups. Although spousal violence is much lower among more educated women, over one-third (37%) of women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence. The experience of spousal violence is slightly higher among women in rural areas (49%) than in urban areas (48%); among divorced, separated, or deserted women (60%) than currently married women (48%); and among women who are employed for cash (55%) than women who are not employed (44%). Husband's characteristics are also related to overall spousal violence (emotional, physical, or sexual). For instance, women are more likely to experience spousal violence if their husband displays 5-6 marital control behaviours (88%), gets drunk often (75%), and if the husband never attended school (61%). Nearly three-fourths (72%) of women who say they are afraid of their husband most of the time have experienced spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves.

Over one-quarter (26%) of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported suffering from injuries from what their husband did to them. That proportion doubles to 52 percent among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence. The most common types of injuries among ever-married women who have experienced physical and sexual violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (44%); deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury (33%); eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns (28%); and severe burns (25%).

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



Note: Category "Husband drinks, but never gets drunk" not shown since there are fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Help seeking

Only 18 percent of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence sought help, while 14 percent never sought help but told someone. More than two-thirds (69%) never sought help and never told anyone. Among women who sought help, the main sources of help were their own family (62%), their husband's family (40%), or a friend (34%). Twelve percent sought help from the police.

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, Karnataka, 2019-20

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	8,269	19,550	27,819
Households occupied	8,070	19,213	27,283
Households interviewed	7,727	18,847	26,574
Household response rate ¹	95.7	98.1	97.4
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	9,185	22,011	31,196
Number of eligible women interviewed	8,962	21,493	30,455
Women response rate ²	97.6	97.6	97.6
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,424	3,388	4,812
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,308	3,208	4,516
Men response rate ²	91.9	94.7	93.8

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the household 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 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Karnataka, 2019-20

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of women interviewed			Women response rate ²	Number of men interviewed			Men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Bagalkot	274	607	881	98.3	364	774	1,138	98.2	54	128	182	94.8
Bangalore	754	83	837	92.1	754	86	840	95.9	117	8	125	81.7
Bangalore Rural	235	656	891	98.8	235	721	956	98.0	45	97	142	96.6
Belgaum	235	672	907	98.6	289	858	1,147	97.9	34	145	179	94.2
Bellary	341	542	883	97.8	439	664	1,103	98.2	54	102	156	96.3
Bidar	234	680	914	99.0	317	864	1,181	98.1	51	121	172	97.7
Bijapur	209	678	887	97.4	263	828	1,091	97.0	30	119	149	94.9
Chamarajanagar	152	738	890	96.7	186	771	957	98.8	30	106	136	94.4
Chikkaballapura	191	692	883	97.9	205	676	881	97.7	38	106	144	94.7
Chikmagalur	182	703	885	96.3	212	733	945	99.3	33	110	143	96.6
Chitradurga	176	733	909	98.6	185	768	953	99.3	24	110	134	99.3
Dakshina												
Kannada	403	464	867	95.4	437	550	987	95.7	62	87	149	89.2
Davanagere	264	576	840	95.9	334	639	973	93.5	40	93	133	91.1
Dharwad	469	395	864	94.1	519	532	1,051	98.1	75	81	156	95.1
Gadag	314	578	892	99.3	393	743	1,136	99.0	72	121	193	93.7
Gulbarga	302	607	909	98.6	404	743	1,147	98.0	54	113	167	95.4
Hassan	186	719	905	98.2	233	746	979	98.3	33	103	136	96.5
Haveri	185	690	875	97.1	231	829	1,060	95.8	36	105	141	83.4
Kodagu	126	772	898	97.8	117	768	885	99.1	20	119	139	97.9
Kolar	265	618	883	98.0	295	695	990	98.1	43	121	164	94.8
Koppal	141	731	872	97.4	171	846	1,017	96.6	23	148	171	91.9
Mandya	137	736	873	96.5	138	706	844	97.7	25	102	127	94.1
Mysore	333	524	857	95.6	358	593	951	96.5	34	100	134	91.2
Raichur	230	661	891	97.9	303	874	1,177	96.9	43	123	166	96.0
Ramanagara	204	674	878	97.2	220	594	814	96.8	28	80	108	88.5
Shimoga	323	579	902	98.6	363	670	1,033	98.7	59	102	161	97.0
Tumkur	191	715	906	99.0	183	729	912	98.5	26	103	129	97.0
Udupi	246	648	894	97.3	273	792	1,065	97.7	42	103	145	89.5
Uttara Kannada	254	643	897	98.2	293	707	1,000	97.5	52	112	164	97.0
Yadgir	171	733	904	98.3	248	994	1,242	98.0	31	140	171	95.0
Karnataka	7,727	18,847	26,574	97.4	8,962	21,493	30,455	97.6	1,308	3,208	4,516	93.8

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample; all subsequent tables are based on the weighted sample unless otherwise specified. The number of women and men is based on the *de facto* population.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, sex, and possession of an Aadhaar card

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by age and schooling and percentage of *de facto* individuals who have an Aadhaar card, according to residence and sex, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.7	6.9	7.3	7.3	6.8	7.0
5-9	8.2	7.7	7.9	8.7	7.8	8.3	8.5	7.8	8.1
10-14	8.3	7.5	7.9	8.0	7.3	7.6	8.1	7.4	7.7
15-19	8.1	7.5	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
20-24	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.6	8.0	7.8
25-29	8.7	9.8	9.2	8.3	8.9	8.6	8.5	9.3	8.9
30-34	8.8	8.7	8.7	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.0	8.1
35-39	8.2	8.6	8.4	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0
40-44	7.2	6.3	6.7	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.1	6.4
45-49	6.5	7.1	6.8	6.6	7.4	7.0	6.5	7.3	6.9
50-54	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.9
55-59	4.2	5.5	4.8	4.6	5.4	5.0	4.4	5.4	4.9
60-64	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7
65-69	3.1	3.5	3.3	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8
70-74	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.3
75-79	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
80 or more	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an Aadhaar card	95.9	96.0	95.9	95.3	95.5	95.4	95.5	95.7	95.6
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,034	na	na	1,035	na	na	1,034
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	1,021	na	na	914	na	na	953
Schooling²									
No schooling	8.7	18.0	13.4	17.5	33.0	25.4	14.0	27.0	20.6
<5 years complete	13.9	13.1	13.5	17.7	15.8	16.7	16.2	14.7	15.4
5-9 years complete	25.6	24.5	25.0	29.6	25.4	27.5	28.0	25.0	26.5
10-11 years complete	19.3	19.2	19.2	15.8	13.4	14.6	17.2	15.7	16.4
12 or more years complete	32.5	25.2	28.8	19.4	12.4	15.8	24.6	17.5	21.0
Don't know	0.0	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	19,938	20,612	40,551	29,937	31,323	61,263	49,875	51,935	101,814
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.1	7.7	8.6	6.6	4.2	5.6	7.6	5.9	6.7

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	75.7	77.6	76.8	80.2
Female	24.3	22.4	23.2	19.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.1	4.4	4.2	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	61.5	51.8	55.8	42.2
Non-nuclear	38.5	48.2	44.2	57.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	81.1	91.9	87.5	85.9
Muslim	15.4	6.5	10.2	11.8
Christian	2.7	1.0	1.7	1.6
Other	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	17.5	21.7	20.0	20.3
Scheduled tribe	9.1	12.0	10.8	11.2
Other backward class	55.6	54.7	55.1	54.2
Other	17.1	10.9	13.4	13.5
Don't know	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.1	98.6	98.8	99.1
No	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	97.4	94.3	95.6	95.3
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	59.1	38.3	46.9	46.2
Piped to neighbour	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.6
Public tap/standpipe	13.6	18.5	16.5	16.6
Tube well or borehole	5.7	13.7	10.4	11.1
Other improved ²	16.6	20.7	19.0	18.9
Unimproved source	1.7	4.8	3.5	3.7
Unprotected dug well	0.5	2.2	1.5	1.5
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Surface water	1.1	2.4	1.9	2.0
Other source	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	87.7	75.4	80.5	80.1
Less than 30 minutes	10.9	21.6	17.2	17.4
Thirty minutes or longer	1.4	3.1	2.4	2.5
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic drinking water service ³	96.1	91.5	93.4	93.1
Percentage with limited drinking water service ⁴	1.3	2.7	2.2	2.3

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁵				
Boil	23.0	17.0	19.5	18.6
Bleach or chlorine tablets	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Strain through cloth	15.7	24.9	21.1	22.6
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	29.6	10.5	18.4	17.7
Use electronic purifier	8.1	1.9	4.4	4.2
Use solar disinfection	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Allow water to stand and settle	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.3
Other	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.2
No treatment	33.3	48.6	42.3	42.2
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁶	53.5	28.2	38.6	37.2
Sanitation Facility				
Improved, not shared facility				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	78.6	61.3	68.4	68.0
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	4.3	5.9	5.2	5.2
Other ⁷	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5
Shared facility⁸				
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	4.5	2.5	3.4	3.1
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pit latrine with slab	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other ⁷	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Unimproved				
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	2.8	1.2	1.8	1.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.0
Dry toilet	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.6
Other	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
No facility/uses open spaces/field	6.9	25.2	17.7	18.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage with basic sanitation service ⁹	84.4	68.6	75.1	74.8
Percentage with limited sanitation service ¹⁰	4.9	2.7	3.6	3.3
Type of house¹¹				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.0	3.7	2.6	2.6
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	21.3	39.6	32.1	32.1
<i>Pucca</i>	76.3	54.8	63.7	63.6
Missing	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons per room used for sleeping				
<3	67.2	60.7	63.4	53.6
3-4	24.5	27.6	26.3	31.0
5-6	7.0	9.2	8.3	11.5
7 and over	1.4	2.4	2.0	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
LPG/natural gas	93.6	68.3	78.8	77.0
Biogas	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8
Kerosene	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Charcoal	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.6
Wood	4.3	28.0	18.2	19.9
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3
Dung cakes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in the household	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹²	94.5	69.3	79.7	78.1
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹³	4.6	29.8	19.4	21.2
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	83.4	79.8	81.3	82.2
In the house, no separate room	9.1	10.9	10.2	9.3
In a separate building	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.0
Outdoors	0.5	1.8	1.2	1.4
No food cooked in household	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	10,981	15,593	26,574	112,880
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹³				
Stove	4.6	2.3	2.5	2.1
<i>Chullah</i>	66.4	64.1	64.4	63.4
Open fire	28.9	33.6	33.1	34.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	508	4,642	5,150	23,971
Frequency of smoking in the house¹⁴				
Daily	9.8	12.8	11.6	12.2
Weekly	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.3
Monthly	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6
Less than monthly	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4
Never	79.9	77.5	78.5	77.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	10,981	15,593	26,574	112,880

na = Not applicable

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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water³ Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.⁴ Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown.⁵ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of treatment⁶ Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, adding bleach/chlorine tablets, filtering, electronic purifying, and solar disinfection⁷ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine/biogas latrine, and twin pit/composting toilet⁸ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households⁹ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.¹⁰ Defined as use of improved facilities shared by two or more households.¹¹ 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.¹² Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas¹³ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes¹⁴ Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Access to a toilet facility

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by selected background characteristics, according to residence, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
Religion of household head			
Hindu	92.8	75.8	82.3
Muslim	94.8	75.7	87.6
Christian	98.2	90.0	95.4
Other	(96.0)	74.6	84.7
Caste/tribe of household head			
Scheduled caste	88.0	69.4	76.1
Scheduled tribe	89.9	72.0	78.2
Other backward class	94.6	79.0	85.5
Other	95.9	78.4	87.6
Don't know	(99.0)	67.3	81.4
Total	93.3	75.9	83.1

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 6 Access to a toilet facility by district

Percentage of households having access to a toilet facility by district, according to residence, Karnataka, 2019-20

District	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Bagalkot	61.3	50.7	54.2
Bangalore	98.9	98.2	98.9
Bangalore Rural	96.2	93.8	94.5
Belgaum	88.7	65.8	72.2
Bellary	84.1	65.2	72.9
Bidar	76.6	61.9	65.8
Bijapur	87.7	41.1	51.9
Chamarajanagar	93.2	77.7	80.7
Chikkaballapura	98.8	89.1	91.4
Chikmagalur	98.9	94.8	95.6
Chitradurga	98.7	63.8	70.6
Dakshina Kannada	100.0	99.2	99.6
Davanagere	97.2	89.7	92.3
Dharwad	96.6	69.0	85.8
Gadag	72.2	52.3	60.8
Gulbarga	78.7	35.6	49.9
Hassan	97.8	91.5	93.0
Haveri	90.7	77.0	80.5
Kodagu	100.0	98.7	98.9
Kolar	94.2	91.0	92.0
Koppal	77.3	60.9	63.8
Mandya	95.1	91.8	92.5
Mysore	96.7	85.0	91.3
Raichur	69.0	69.0	69.0
Ramanagara	98.2	91.7	93.5
Shimoga	97.4	94.4	95.4
Tumkur	96.8	83.4	87.4
Udupi	99.6	98.5	98.8
Uttara Kannada	92.6	92.8	92.7
Yadgir	54.4	44.4	46.6
Karnataka	93.3	75.9	83.1

Note: Includes households that have any type of toilet facility that household members usually use and households that do not use a toilet facility but report that they have access to a toilet facility.

Table 7 Household possessions and land ownership

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/post office account, a health insurance/financing scheme, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Karnataka, 2019-20

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	82.9	68.9	74.7	75.2
Pressure cooker	92.4	73.3	81.2	81.9
Chair	94.7	89.1	91.5	92.5
Cot or bed	85.4	70.3	76.5	77.6
Table	80.3	61.9	69.5	70.1
Electric fan	94.6	84.0	88.4	90.0
Radio or transistor	5.6	3.7	4.5	4.5
Television (black and white)	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1
Television (colour)	90.7	79.2	83.9	85.9
Any television	91.3	80.1	84.7	86.7
Sewing machine	28.9	21.6	24.6	27.4
Mobile telephone	95.2	91.2	92.8	94.8
Landline telephone	5.7	1.8	3.4	3.4
Internet	62.7	42.3	50.7	54.2
Computer	18.3	4.3	10.0	9.8
Refrigerator	54.9	19.8	34.3	35.0
Air conditioner/cooler	18.4	4.5	10.2	10.2
Washing machine	33.6	6.0	17.4	16.7
Watch or clock	93.5	87.0	89.7	90.7
Water pump	13.8	15.9	15.0	16.8
Thresher	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0
Tractor	1.0	4.7	3.2	4.5
None of the above	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3
Means of transport				
Bicycle	31.7	32.6	32.2	35.8
Motorcycle or scooter	67.2	56.9	61.1	66.1
Animal-drawn cart	1.4	7.1	4.8	6.4
Car	14.0	5.6	9.1	9.6
None of the above	23.2	30.4	27.4	22.4
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	85.4	39.5	58.4	54.9
Irrigated land only	4.4	24.4	16.1	18.1
Non-irrigated land only	8.8	31.2	21.9	22.9
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.7	3.4	2.3	2.8
Irrigation not determined	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	36.9	53.4	46.6	48.2
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	7.1	47.4	30.8	35.9
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	93.9	94.9	94.5	94.9
Percentage covered by a health insurance/financing scheme ³	28.2	28.0	28.1	28.2
Percentage having a BPL card	63.8	89.5	78.9	80.8
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	9.2	18.6	14.7	15.6
Number	10,981	15,593	26,574	112,880

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

³ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme

Table 8 Preschool attendance

Percent of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Religion of household head									
Hindu	34.7	36.4	35.6	41.5	42.0	41.8	39.4	40.1	39.7
Muslim	45.2	39.0	41.9	36.4	38.9	37.5	41.2	39.0	40.1
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	(44.3)	*	(55.0)	43.6
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	33.0	31.1	32.0	41.8	39.1	40.5	39.1	36.4	37.8
Scheduled tribe	30.6	40.9	35.9	36.7	43.2	39.7	34.9	42.4	38.5
Other backward class	38.3	39.6	39.0	42.0	41.5	41.7	40.7	40.8	40.7
Other	44.7	37.5	41.3	44.6	43.9	44.3	44.7	40.5	42.7
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(27.1)
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	39.2	36.7	37.9	42.6	37.6	40.2	40.9	37.2	39.0
Non-nuclear	36.0	39.0	37.5	41.0	42.9	41.9	39.5	41.6	40.5
Family size									
3-5 members	36.9	35.7	36.3	44.3	42.7	43.5	41.0	39.1	40.0
6 or more members	37.9	41.1	39.5	39.3	40.7	40.0	38.9	40.8	39.9
Total	37.3	38.0	37.7	41.4	41.5	41.4	39.9	40.1	40.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 9 Preschool attendance by district

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 2-4 years attending preschool by district, according to residence and sex, Karnataka, 2019-20

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bagalkot	*	(33.5)	36.6	44.0	34.3	38.9	43.5	34.0	38.2
Bangalore	(30.5)	26.9	28.5	*	*	*	32.8	28.9	30.6
Bangalore Rural	*	*	(31.8)	(37.2)	35.6	36.3	33.8	36.4	35.2
Belgaum	(21.0)	(23.5)	22.2	50.0	49.1	49.5	41.9	41.6	41.8
Bellary	*	(60.8)	(51.0)	46.4	39.7	42.8	44.1	46.3	45.3
Bidar	(49.8)	(57.6)	53.8	41.5	42.2	41.8	43.8	47.2	45.4
Bijapur	(38.8)	*	39.7	40.5	37.7	39.1	40.1	38.2	39.2
Chamarajanagar	*	*	(23.4)	(43.2)	44.0	43.6	37.5	40.0	38.8
Chikkaballapura	*	*	(64.2)	(53.9)	41.7	47.2	55.4	49.4	52.4
Chikmagalur	*	*	(32.8)	52.2	(38.4)	46.2	46.4	38.6	43.0
Chitradurga	*	*	(35.4)	44.1	45.7	44.8	41.9	44.4	43.0
Dakshina Kannada	(39.8)	(34.2)	36.8	(43.0)	(49.3)	46.0	41.8	42.6	42.2
Davanagere	(65.6)	*	57.4	31.6	(48.6)	38.0	44.0	47.1	45.2
Dharwad	(47.6)	(45.0)	46.4	(42.8)	(44.3)	43.5	45.5	44.7	45.1
Gadag	(59.6)	(51.0)	55.6	46.3	46.9	46.6	51.6	48.6	50.2
Gulbarga	(45.9)	(63.0)	53.8	25.8	25.8	25.8	32.6	39.6	35.7
Hassan	*	*	(39.3)	42.2	(35.8)	39.5	39.0	39.9	39.4
Haveri	*	*	(35.0)	45.1	33.3	39.9	42.7	33.8	38.7
Kodagu	*	*	*	33.8	40.3	37.5	30.9	43.4	37.8
Kolar	*	*	(34.8)	42.9	36.8	40.3	42.5	34.3	38.8
Koppal	*	*	(53.4)	34.1	43.0	38.5	40.4	42.7	41.6
Mandya	*	*	*	(48.6)	(54.1)	51.6	(51.5)	58.8	55.7
Mysore	*	(38.4)	31.9	(51.0)	(40.3)	45.5	38.1	39.3	38.8
Raichur	(38.9)	(51.7)	45.6	37.0	54.9	44.9	37.4	54.0	45.1
Ramanagara	*	*	(55.2)	(49.8)	(51.0)	50.3	46.9	(58.8)	52.1
Shimoga	(60.4)	*	58.9	21.7	31.0	26.6	34.6	37.7	36.2
Tumkur	*	*	(32.2)	36.7	28.4	32.7	34.7	30.5	32.6
Udupi	*	*	(53.4)	60.3	54.8	57.5	59.4	53.3	56.3
Uttara Kannada	*	*	(30.3)	(28.5)	(41.7)	33.7	29.4	36.7	32.6
Yadgir	(17.7)	(22.1)	20.1	32.0	38.1	35.0	28.9	34.1	31.6
Karnataka	37.3	38.0	37.7	41.4	41.5	41.4	39.9	40.1	40.0

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2019-20 school year by sex and residence, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	98.9	97.6	98.1	99.1	97.8	98.3	99.0	97.7	98.2
6-13 (Elementary)	98.4	97.3	97.7	98.4	97.5	97.9	98.4	97.4	97.8
11-13 (Upper Primary)	97.5	96.8	97.1	97.3	97.1	97.2	97.4	96.9	97.1
14-15 (Secondary)	90.1	87.8	88.7	93.1	87.3	89.4	91.5	87.5	89.0
16-17 (Higher Secondary)	74.8	68.6	71.3	77.8	62.7	68.8	76.3	65.6	70.0
11-14 years	96.2	95.7	95.9	96.7	95.6	96.0	96.5	95.6	96.0
15-17 years	78.8	73.7	75.8	82.1	69.9	74.6	80.4	71.8	75.2
6-14 years	97.8	96.8	97.2	98.1	96.8	97.3	97.9	96.8	97.2
6-17 years	93.1	91.4	92.1	94.1	90.2	91.7	93.6	90.8	91.9
Religion of household head									
Hindu	94.2	91.7	92.6	95.1	90.3	92.0	94.7	91.0	92.3
Muslim	89.3	87.5	88.6	89.9	87.6	89.0	89.6	87.5	88.8
Christian	98.5	96.1	97.6	(99.2)	93.5	97.3	98.8	94.9	97.5
Other	*	*	(90.1)	*	(94.8)	97.6	(94.9)	94.1	94.5
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	92.6	89.9	90.8	94.3	87.2	89.7	93.5	88.5	90.3
Scheduled tribe	96.5	88.2	91.0	88.4	86.5	87.1	92.9	87.4	89.1
Other backward class	92.7	92.8	92.8	95.2	91.9	93.2	93.9	92.4	93.0
Other	93.2	92.1	92.7	93.1	93.3	93.2	93.2	92.7	93.0

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2019-20 school year (assumed here to be April 2019). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 11 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

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	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	88.4	9.5	0.7	1.4	100.0	1.7	7,819
5-9 years	89.0	6.3	1.2	3.5	100.0	3.7	9,130
10-14 years	85.6	9.1	1.1	4.2	100.0	7.1	8,734
15-17 years	81.7	10.8	1.6	5.8	100.0	9.7	5,137
Residence							
Urban	88.3	8.1	1.0	2.6	100.0	4.6	11,970
Rural	85.6	9.0	1.2	4.2	100.0	5.5	18,850
Sex							
Male	87.1	8.5	1.1	3.2	100.0	5.0	15,769
Female	86.2	8.8	1.1	3.9	100.0	5.3	15,051
Total age <15 years	87.7	8.2	1.0	3.1	100.0	4.3	25,683
Total age <18 years	86.7	8.7	1.1	3.6	100.0	5.2	30,820

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 12 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered		Total registered	<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate		
Age				
<2	82.7	14.4	97.1	2,960
2-4	88.8	8.9	97.8	4,859
Sex				
Male	85.9	11.2	97.0	3,970
Female	87.2	10.9	98.0	3,849
Residence				
Urban	88.9	9.8	98.7	2,921
Rural	85.1	11.7	96.8	4,897
Total	86.5	11.0	97.5	7,819

Table 13 Birth registration of children under age 5 by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Karnataka, 2019-20

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Bagalkot	86.5	11.3	97.7	247
Bangalore	94.6	4.7	99.3	915
Bangalore Rural	92.4	6.6	99.0	102
Belgaum	90.1	6.5	96.5	787
Bellary	88.7	8.2	96.9	267
Bidar	84.6	13.3	97.9	272
Bijapur	79.7	15.7	95.5	343
Chamarajanagar	89.4	10.6	100.0	111
Chikkaballapura	88.2	9.4	97.6	119
Chikmagalur	87.9	10.5	98.5	120
Chitradurga	88.0	11.5	99.5	165
Dakshina Kannada	87.5	10.3	97.8	251
Davanagere	83.2	13.8	97.0	255
Dharwad	86.7	12.9	99.7	247
Gadag	89.2	10.5	99.7	166
Gulbarga	78.0	19.0	97.0	412
Hassan	91.1	7.3	98.4	194
Haveri	88.5	10.0	98.5	250
Kodagu	89.0	8.2	97.2	65
Kolar	89.3	10.2	99.6	179
Koppal	80.3	14.7	95.1	221
Mandya	95.3	4.7	100.0	147
Mysore	90.8	8.8	99.6	403
Raichur	67.3	21.4	88.7	402
Ramanagara	93.7	6.3	100.0	97
Shimoga	90.3	9.7	100.0	199
Tumkur	83.4	15.3	98.7	308
Udupi	84.1	14.4	98.5	144
Uttara Kannada	92.2	7.0	99.2	195
Yadgir	72.7	20.0	92.7	236
Karnataka	86.5	11.0	97.5	7,819

Table 14 Death registration

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by selected background characteristics, according to residence and sex, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	85.2	84.2	84.7	81.2	75.1	78.6	82.3	77.9	80.4
15-24	*	*	*	(82.3)	*	75.0	(85.0)	(64.5)	77.2
20-24	*	*	*	(83.4)	*	(75.3)	(86.2)	*	77.2
25-34	*	*	(80.9)	86.8	(82.4)	85.1	82.7	(84.9)	83.5
35 and over	91.8	86.5	89.8	88.9	85.9	87.7	90.0	86.1	88.5
Religion of household head									
Hindu	90.2	87.8	89.4	87.5	84.7	86.3	88.4	85.5	87.3
Muslim	87.9	79.5	84.1	83.7	55.0	72.1	86.1	70.0	79.1
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	(95.0)	*	(87.6)
Caste/tribe of household head									
Scheduled caste	95.0	(80.3)	90.0	85.4	84.4	85.0	88.8	83.2	86.6
Scheduled tribe	(82.4)	*	(82.9)	83.6	81.3	82.7	83.4	81.7	82.8
Other backward class	89.5	85.2	87.9	88.9	84.8	87.2	89.1	85.0	87.5
Other	89.7	91.8	90.5	87.2	71.7	80.2	88.5	81.1	85.3
Total	90.4	85.9	88.7	87.3	82.9	85.5	88.4	83.9	86.6

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15 Death registration by district

Among deaths of usual residents during the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of deaths registered with civil authority by district, according to residence and sex, Karnataka, 2019-20

District	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bagalkot	*	*	(75.6)	(80.4)	(74.0)	77.2	80.5	72.3	76.8
Bangalore	(91.5)	*	(90.1)	*	*	*	(91.5)	*	91.0
Bangalore Rural	*	*	*	(93.8)	(91.0)	92.7	95.5	(92.8)	94.5
Belgaum	*	*	*	(86.6)	*	88.2	88.7	(93.3)	90.4
Bellary	*	*	(91.6)	(95.8)	*	87.9	95.6	(78.3)	89.2
Bidar	*	*	*	84.4	(73.6)	80.2	84.8	(64.3)	76.5
Bijapur	*	*	(88.8)	(85.9)	(84.6)	85.3	86.6	(85.6)	86.2
Chamarajanagar	*	*	*	83.2	(83.0)	83.1	83.2	(85.8)	84.0
Chikkaballapura	*	*	*	(82.0)	(83.9)	83.0	(88.9)	(83.6)	86.4
Chikmagalur	*	*	(88.3)	91.3	*	91.7	89.6	(94.3)	90.9
Chitradurga	*	*	(100.0)	81.8	(93.9)	86.0	85.4	(95.7)	89.2
Dakshina Kannada	*	*	(88.3)	*	*	(98.1)	(98.1)	*	93.8
Davanagere	*	*	*	(84.8)	*	78.9	(85.5)	(78.9)	82.4
Dharwad	(97.3)	*	(98.4)	*	*	(92.8)	95.1	(97.7)	96.2
Gadag	(91.3)	*	(91.4)	89.1	(74.5)	83.8	90.1	(80.4)	87.0
Gulbarga	*	*	(73.6)	(87.1)	(66.4)	77.1	85.2	67.2	76.3
Hassan	*	*	(96.1)	(97.7)	(72.6)	87.6	98.3	(78.6)	90.0
Haveri	*	*	*	(90.2)	(85.6)	88.0	(91.5)	(87.3)	89.6
Kodagu	*	*	*	95.4	*	93.9	93.3	(89.2)	92.0
Kolar	*	*	*	(95.2)	*	92.3	95.9	(88.9)	92.8
Koppal	*	*	*	(80.3)	(77.3)	78.9	81.4	(74.5)	78.0
Mandya	*	*	*	95.5	(87.4)	92.3	93.0	(85.4)	89.8
Mysore	(83.4)	*	(88.1)	(78.7)	*	81.8	81.5	(93.1)	85.3
Raichur	*	*	*	(80.3)	(56.8)	70.3	79.6	(58.0)	70.9
Ramanagara	*	*	*	95.9	(81.7)	89.6	95.4	(82.6)	89.9
Shimoga	*	*	(79.4)	(80.5)	(94.1)	86.4	83.9	83.9	83.9
Tumkur	*	*	*	(89.8)	(97.1)	92.8	89.4	(97.6)	92.8
Udupi	*	*	(100.0)	79.5	(78.9)	79.3	84.7	(86.7)	85.4
Uttara Kannada	*	*	*	(91.5)	*	90.5	(91.4)	(80.6)	87.3
Yadgir	*	*	*	75.8	(74.9)	75.5	74.8	(73.4)	74.2
Karnataka	90.4	85.9	88.7	87.3	82.9	85.5	88.4	83.9	86.6

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16 Disability

Percentage of *de jure* household population having disability by type of disability, according to residence, age, and sex, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Type of disability							Number of persons
	Any	Hearing disability	Speech disability	Visual disability	Mental disability	Locomotor	Other	
FEMALE								
Residence								
Urban	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	22,572
Rural	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	34,453
Age								
0-4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	3,849
5-14	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	8,660
15-24	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	8,964
25-34	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	9,900
35-49	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	12,269
50-69	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	10,647
70 and over	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	2,736
Total	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	57,025
MALE								
Residence								
Urban	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	22,056
Rural	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	33,799
Age								
0-4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3,971
5-14	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	9,205
15-24	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	8,676
25-34	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	9,500
35-49	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	11,828
50-69	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	9,954
70 and over	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	2,722
Total	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	55,855
TOTAL								
Residence								
Urban	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	44,628
Rural	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	68,252
Age								
0-4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	7,820
5-14	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	17,865
15-24	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	17,640
25-34	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	19,400
35-49	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	24,097
50-69	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	20,601
70 and over	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	5,458
Total	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	112,880

Note: Table is based on the responses of the respondent to the household questionnaire.

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	14.4	15.2	4,374	4,485	625	635
20-24	14.3	14.1	4,365	4,401	582	565
25-29	16.8	14.1	5,118	4,989	581	605
30-34	14.5	14.8	4,421	4,336	608	605
35-39	15.0	15.7	4,581	4,516	648	626
40-44	11.5	12.9	3,510	3,500	531	517
45-49	13.4	13.2	4,086	4,228	545	546
Residence						
Urban	40.6	41.7	12,361	8,962	1,718	1,199
Rural	59.4	58.3	18,094	21,493	2,402	2,900
Schooling						
No schooling	19.5	10.8	5,926	6,392	443	464
<5 years complete	5.2	5.7	1,593	1,757	234	252
5-9 years complete	25.1	27.0	7,642	8,085	1,113	1,203
10-11 years complete	22.7	22.9	6,927	6,667	943	901
12 or more years complete	27.5	33.7	8,367	7,554	1,386	1,279
Literacy						
Literate ¹	73.4	85.2	22,360	21,768	3,509	3,438
Not literate	26.0	13.7	7,911	8,493	563	610
Not measured	0.6	1.2	183	194	47	51
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	28.6	42.7	8,714	7,871	1,757	1,736
Watches television at least once a week	73.8	67.7	22,478	22,328	2,788	2,778
Listens to the radio at least once a week	10.0	19.8	3,034	2,825	818	789
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	25.6	49.0	7,793	6,585	2,019	1,952
Not regularly exposed to any media	19.5	13.1	5,939	6,200	539	591
Marital status						
Never married	21.7	41.9	6,602	6,545	1,728	1,716
Currently married	71.9	57.2	21,891	21,855	2,358	2,349
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.0	34	34	0	0
Widowed	4.8	0.3	1,456	1,532	14	8
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.6	0.5	473	489	20	26
Religion						
Hindu	86.0	88.0	26,192	26,199	3,624	3,543
Muslim	11.7	10.2	3,575	3,742	422	500
Christian	1.6	1.1	480	383	46	40
Other	0.7	0.7	208	131	28	16

Continued...

Table 17 Background characteristics of respondents—Continued

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	21.1	19.3	6,434	6,416	796	780
Scheduled tribe	10.5	9.0	3,184	3,356	370	405
Other backward class	56.3	57.1	17,155	17,351	2,351	2,241
Other	11.4	14.4	3,484	3,166	595	664
Don't know	0.6	0.2	197	166	7	9
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	30,455	30,455	4,120	4,099
Age 50-54	na	8.8	na	na	396	417
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	4,516	4,516
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	40.9	80.7	1,824	2,004	3,323	3,402
In agricultural occupation	4.4	33.6	194	176	1,383	1,631
In non-agricultural occupation	34.9	40.0	1,553	1,742	1,649	1,442
Don't know	1.7	7.1	77	86	291	329
Not employed	59.1	19.3	2,631	2,551	796	697
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	4,454	4,555	4,120	4,099
Age 50-54	na	8.8	na	na	396	417
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	4,516	4,516

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 9 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 18 Fertility trends

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates for the 3 years preceding the survey from NFHS-5, NFHS-4, and NFHS-3, by residence, Karnataka

Age	NFHS-5			NFHS-4			NFHS-3		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.027	0.047	0.040	0.034	0.063	0.051	0.052	0.107	0.086
20-24	0.122	0.167	0.149	0.143	0.185	0.167	0.167	0.179	0.175
25-29	0.095	0.104	0.100	0.105	0.100	0.102	0.104	0.099	0.101
30-34	0.041	0.032	0.036	0.036	0.028	0.031	0.040	0.040	0.040
35-39	0.013	0.006	0.009	0.011	0.006	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.010
40-44	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.002
TFR (15-49)	1.50	1.79	1.67	1.65	1.92	1.81	1.89	2.19	2.07
CBR	13.2	14.9	14.2	15.2	16.5	15.9	18.6	20.2	19.6

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 2003-05 for NFHS-3, 2013-2015 for NFHS-4, and 2017-2019 for NFHS-5). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 19 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 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 by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.50	3.0	2.2	1.25
Rural	1.79	3.4	2.5	1.46
Schooling				
No schooling	2.13	1.6	2.7	1.62
<5 years complete	2.20	1.5	2.6	1.69
5-9 years complete	1.90	2.6	2.3	1.54
10-11 years complete	1.75	3.8	2.1	1.46
12 or more years complete	1.76	4.8	1.8	1.50
Religion				
Hindu	1.62	3.1	2.3	1.35
Muslim	2.05	4.1	3.0	1.59
Christian	1.45	2.6	2.0	1.34
Other	2.26	3.4	(2.2)	2.01
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.64	3.3	2.6	1.32
Scheduled tribe	1.84	3.4	2.6	1.55
Other backward class	1.61	3.2	2.3	1.35
Other	1.87	3.3	2.4	1.44
Don't know	2.07	5.0	(2.8)	1.48
Total	1.67	3.2	2.4	1.38

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases for the mean number of children ever born.

Table 20 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, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15-17	1.3	1.5	2.7	2,541
15	0.0	0.1	0.1	946
16	0.4	0.2	0.5	779
17	0.9	1.2	2.1	816
18	3.9	1.9	5.8	893
19	11.9	5.3	17.2	941
Residence				
Urban	2.4	1.0	3.4	1,675
Rural	4.3	2.3	6.6	2,699
Schooling				
No schooling	15.3	3.0	18.3	98
<5 years complete	(18.0)	(6.9)	(24.9)	33
5-9 years complete	4.6	1.7	6.3	1,325
10-11 years complete	3.2	1.7	4.9	1,749
12 or more years complete	1.5	1.9	3.4	1,169
Religion				
Hindu	3.6	1.8	5.4	3,645
Muslim	4.1	2.1	6.2	623
Christian	0.0	0.0	0.0	86
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	4.2	1.9	6.1	1,056
Scheduled tribe	4.5	1.3	5.7	444
Other backward class	3.3	1.8	5.1	2,315
Other	3.3	1.9	5.3	521
Don't know	(0.0)	(4.6)	(4.6)	38
Total	3.6	1.8	5.4	4,374

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

Table 21 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the 3 years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4 or more		
Mother's current age						
15-19	84.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	167
20-29	46.1	36.5	13.8	3.7	100.0	3,622
30-39	25.3	43.2	18.9	12.6	100.0	904
40-49	(9.1)	(46.8)	(20.2)	(23.9)	100.0	27
Residence						
Urban	45.2	37.1	12.9	4.8	100.0	1,740
Rural	42.1	37.0	15.1	5.7	100.0	2,979
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	26.1	31.8	25.5	16.5	100.0	479
<5 years complete	24.1	30.7	32.6	12.6	100.0	158
5-9 years complete	34.5	38.4	19.7	7.4	100.0	1,139
10-11 years complete	45.3	37.7	12.7	4.3	100.0	1,189
12 or more years complete	54.0	37.7	7.2	1.1	100.0	1,755
Religion						
Hindu	44.4	37.4	13.3	4.9	100.0	3,916
Muslim	36.2	33.5	21.5	8.8	100.0	710
Christian	44.6	51.8	3.6	0.0	100.0	51
Other	(51.1)	(43.2)	(4.0)	(1.7)	100.0	43
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	43.7	36.2	14.7	5.4	100.0	1,008
Scheduled tribe	46.5	31.5	15.5	6.5	100.0	568
Other backward class	43.7	37.9	13.3	5.2	100.0	2,509
Other	38.1	40.2	16.5	5.2	100.0	604
Don't know	(35.2)	(40.1)	(19.5)	(5.2)	100.0	30
Total	43.3	37.1	14.3	5.4	100.0	4,720
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	46.3	36.8	12.3	4.6	100.0	4,685

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 22 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the 5 years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

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 or more			
Mother's current age									
20-29	12.1	22.4	36.5	15.2	8.4	5.4	100.0	3,127	28.1
30-39	3.8	11.4	21.7	17.6	13.7	32.0	100.0	1,342	44.9
40-49	8.2	2.4	12.7	10.3	8.1	58.3	100.0	81	67.7
Residence									
Urban	9.9	16.4	29.0	14.2	12.7	17.7	100.0	1,650	33.4
Rural	9.7	20.2	33.1	16.6	8.2	12.1	100.0	2,926	30.3
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	8.8	23.9	29.3	15.9	8.7	13.3	100.0	660	29.7
<5 years complete	6.4	17.6	40.2	8.2	7.5	20.1	100.0	229	30.7
5-9 years complete	12.1	19.8	32.7	15.1	9.4	10.8	100.0	1,326	29.7
10-11 years complete	10.9	19.0	33.0	14.6	9.7	12.9	100.0	1,133	29.7
12 or more years complete	7.3	15.0	29.0	18.9	11.5	18.3	100.0	1,227	35.0
Religion									
Hindu	9.1	18.8	32.2	15.9	9.8	14.2	100.0	3,725	31.3
Muslim	13.0	18.7	30.6	15.3	10.6	11.7	100.0	774	30.3
Christian	(8.3)	(24.3)	(21.9)	(17.7)	(0.0)	(27.8)	100.0	43	(33.0)
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	10.8	21.7	33.5	15.5	7.0	11.6	100.0	957	28.9
Scheduled tribe	8.9	19.8	32.3	15.1	9.9	14.0	100.0	531	30.3
Other backward class	8.9	18.7	31.5	15.8	10.2	14.9	100.0	2,445	32.2
Other	12.6	14.9	29.1	16.6	11.5	15.3	100.0	598	33.2
Don't know	(6.5)	(7.2)	(25.1)	(13.9)	(31.0)	(16.3)	100.0	45	(43.4)
Birth order									
2-3	9.6	19.0	31.5	15.5	9.8	14.5	100.0	4,150	31.3
4-6	11.4	17.4	33.5	17.9	9.8	10.1	100.0	419	30.4
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	9.9	19.0	30.5	16.2	10.1	14.3	100.0	2,219	31.6
Female	9.6	18.7	32.7	15.4	9.6	14.0	100.0	2,357	30.9
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	8.8	18.8	31.8	16.0	10.1	14.4	100.0	4,396	31.7
Dead	33.1	19.2	26.9	9.3	3.6	8.0	100.0	180	23.2
Total	9.8	18.8	31.7	15.8	9.9	14.1	100.0	4,576	31.3

Note: The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19, women belonging to other religions, and births of order 7 or more, who are not shown separately.

Table 23 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Karnataka, 2019-20

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
Want another soon ²	64.7	31.6	5.9	3.0	1.4	4.1	3.2	15.7	na
Want another later ³	9.5	25.5	3.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	8.1	na
Want another, undecided when Undecided	2.0 5.3	1.8 3.6	0.4 1.1	0.2 0.7	0.3 0.6	0.0 0.4	0.7 2.8	0.8 1.9	na na
Want no more	6.2	12.6	12.1	12.0	13.0	11.9	14.2	11.7	na
Sterilized ⁴	1.3	21.2	73.8	79.1	77.9	78.7	70.8	57.4	na
Declared infecund	9.9	2.9	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.0	5.4	3.1	na
Missing	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.8	1.9	2.3	1.3	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	1,923	4,682	9,482	4,204	1,170	311	120	21,891	na
MEN									
Want another soon ²	34.5	29.3	6.0	5.2	8.4	(4.7)	*	15.7	13.7
Want another later ³	14.3	23.2	5.6	3.5	5.0	(4.7)	*	10.5	9.3
Want another, undecided when Undecided	7.3 4.0	0.6 8.1	0.7 3.5	0.2 0.2	0.7 0.6	(0.0) (0.0)	* *	1.6 3.8	1.4 3.4
Want no more	32.6	29.7	52.8	58.4	67.1	(53.4)	*	46.2	48.6
Sterilized ⁴	1.7	5.6	28.1	28.1	16.1	(25.5)	*	18.1	19.3
Declared infecund	5.3	3.3	3.0	4.0	2.1	(9.8)	*	3.6	3.8
Missing	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	(1.8)	*	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	377	527	892	405	114	27	16	2,358	2,742

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ For Women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

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

Table 24 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20, and by number of living children, NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹					Total	Men: Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4 or more		0	1	2	3	4 or more	
Age												
15-24	3.4	6.9	56.0	69.2	*	22.3	*	*	*	*	*	(15.7)
25-34	5.8	20.7	82.0	88.1	85.5	63.2	23.5	18.9	72.9	68.5	(77.9)	42.8
35-49	19.8	70.9	94.1	94.3	92.2	87.7	43.5	51.5	83.6	90.8	83.6	74.5
Residence												
Urban	7.3	35.2	86.5	92.2	93.1	67.8	26.7	39.2	78.9	82.7	(77.5)	60.9
Rural	7.6	32.5	85.4	90.6	89.3	70.1	39.0	31.6	82.4	88.2	84.9	66.6
Schooling												
No schooling	17.8	62.0	89.3	91.7	90.4	83.3	35.8	(58.1)	81.4	86.7	83.5	72.6
<5 years complete	12.0	59.9	90.3	92.7	87.7	83.0	(67.9)	*	82.7	90.1	*	75.7
5-9 years complete	7.9	39.4	87.0	91.6	92.5	75.7	31.5	30.8	82.3	88.5	(94.4)	67.0
10-11 years complete	4.4	28.3	85.7	90.7	89.9	65.3	21.6	32.9	80.2	89.3	*	59.0
12 or more years complete	5.4	23.2	80.7	86.3	84.0	49.1	37.1	36.5	78.9	77.4	(67.9)	58.0
Religion												
Hindu	7.8	34.7	87.0	92.0	91.1	69.5	35.3	37.5	82.5	87.0	83.2	65.3
Muslim	3.2	22.1	72.2	86.4	88.1	65.2	(24.8)	(9.6)	61.7	79.6	(81.4)	53.5
Christian	*	50.0	93.2	(94.6)	*	79.9	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	(79.6)	*	*	70.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	7.2	34.8	84.5	91.0	90.3	69.5	24.9	22.0	82.2	87.0	(89.3)	65.4
Scheduled tribe	7.7	23.0	86.4	89.8	90.3	66.3	(24.6)	36.1	83.1	(76.8)	*	59.1
Other backward class	6.6	35.5	86.9	92.2	90.6	69.8	35.9	37.3	79.6	87.8	76.5	64.0
Other	13.7	33.3	81.6	88.5	89.9	67.9	44.0	41.5	84.2	86.9	(92.9)	67.3
Don't know	*	(30.0)	(79.8)	(85.8)	*	71.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	7.5	27.2	71.3	76.0	71.6	36.0	34.4	34.0	64.5	76.4	*	41.8
1	na	40.9	88.1	92.9	92.4	78.4	na	36.5	82.9	87.4	85.7	71.3
2	na	na	89.8	92.7	91.9	91.0	na	na	84.4	87.3	76.9	84.6
3	na	na	na	93.1	92.5	92.9	na	na	na	(93.6)	*	93.8
4 or more	na	na	na	na	na	88.7	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	7.5	33.7	85.8	91.1	90.4	69.2	34.4	35.3	80.9	86.5	82.9	64.3
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	10.1	34.6	80.8	86.5	88.6	65.3	36.0	36.4	78.1	87.1	83.7	64.0

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

Table 25 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, Karnataka, 2019-20, and percent distribution women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-4

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more		
WOMEN									
0	10.0	5.8	10.1	12.8	13.7	12.0	17.4	9.9	15.5
1	14.5	18.1	3.4	1.2	0.4	2.0	0.8	8.6	11.5
2	69.2	70.1	72.9	39.6	30.1	22.0	18.2	63.8	60.9
3	4.6	4.7	10.9	33.7	14.4	15.3	12.3	11.6	7.8
4	1.0	1.0	2.2	11.8	37.8	22.8	22.7	4.9	3.4
5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.9	19.5	5.5	0.4	0.4
6 or more	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	5.5	22.1	0.2	0.3
Non-numeric responses	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	8,772	5,158	10,208	4,549	1,283	349	137	30,455	26,291
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.4	2.0	1.7
Number of all respondents	8,720	5,147	10,172	4,533	1,272	345	135	30,325	26,270
Currently married respondents	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.4	2.0	1.8
Number of currently married respondents	1,920	4,672	9,451	4,188	1,160	309	118	21,818	19,133
MEN									
0	12.1	8.9	12.0	14.6	11.2	(19.8)	*	11.9	9.9
1	7.2	19.6	4.5	4.1	4.1	(0.0)	*	7.7	7.9
2	63.1	65.1	69.4	26.6	28.9	(16.1)	*	59.7	62.0
3	10.6	4.8	8.7	42.1	14.4	(11.0)	*	12.8	13.9
4	4.3	1.2	5.2	11.8	40.3	(18.4)	*	5.9	3.9
5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	(32.4)	*	0.4	0.5
6 or more	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	*	0.2	0.4
Non-numeric responses	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	(2.4)	*	1.3	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,106	539	906	411	115	27	17	4,120	3,743
Mean ideal number of children for²:									
All respondents	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.7	(3.1)	*	2.0	2.0
Number of all respondents	2,059	537	905	408	114	26	17	4,066	3,685
Currently married respondents	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.7	(3.1)	*	2.0	2.0
Number of currently married respondents	383	537	902	407	114	26	17	2,385	2,118

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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 26 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage 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, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

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	8.6	4.6	73.4	72.0	4,343	11.3	2.9	74.2	71.2	597
20-29	12.9	6.3	76.6	74.0	9,454	14.2	4.2	78.1	73.9	1,152
30-39	15.3	6.6	75.8	72.5	8,954	16.6	8.9	76.0	73.4	1,244
40-49	17.4	6.6	75.3	71.9	7,548	19.8	8.6	77.8	70.9	1,070
Residence										
Urban	12.8	6.3	73.6	71.0	12,318	15.3	6.2	79.3	76.1	1,688
Rural	15.0	6.2	77.0	73.9	17,982	16.5	6.9	75.1	70.1	2,375
Schooling										
No schooling	20.0	7.5	76.7	72.9	5,887	19.7	9.2	74.7	69.6	438
<5 years complete	18.1	5.3	76.2	72.2	1,584	18.8	10.2	76.9	73.2	232
5-9 years complete	14.7	6.3	77.3	74.6	7,600	15.8	6.0	76.7	72.5	1,097
10-11 years complete	12.8	5.6	76.5	73.8	6,895	14.5	5.3	76.1	72.0	931
12 or more years complete	9.8	5.9	72.3	70.2	8,333	15.5	6.5	78.0	73.8	1,365
Marital status										
Never married	8.4	4.8	69.7	68.1	6,587	13.1	2.7	77.4	72.9	1,681
Currently married	15.7	6.7	77.6	74.5	21,800	17.9	9.3	76.5	72.7	2,348
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	15.2	5.9	72.4	68.3	1,912	(25.2)	(12.3)	(65.3)	(50.8)	34
Religion										
Hindu	14.0	6.2	75.4	72.4	26,065	16.0	6.9	76.2	71.9	3,574
Muslim	16.2	5.9	78.4	76.3	3,550	15.9	5.2	81.0	77.1	415
Christian	8.8	7.8	66.2	67.0	477	(17.9)	(1.7)	(88.5)	(85.3)	46
Other	9.6	7.8	67.8	67.7	208	*	*	*	*	28
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	15.2	7.2	75.7	72.8	6,404	17.4	5.5	74.8	69.4	785
Scheduled tribe	16.4	6.2	78.5	74.9	3,173	14.4	9.6	76.0	72.9	369
Other backward class	13.6	6.2	75.6	72.9	17,065	14.9	6.2	76.6	73.1	2,314
Other	12.4	4.8	73.0	70.7	3,460	19.5	7.8	81.4	75.1	588
Don't know	14.2	6.6	67.7	60.4	197	*	*	*	*	7
Total	14.1	6.2	75.6	72.7	30,299	16.0	6.6	76.8	72.6	4,063
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	10.9	5.6	65.8	63.0	26,266	13.2	4.7	72.8	68.9	3,680

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 27 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, Karnataka, 2019-20

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	99.5	99.8	98.7	99.5	99.6	99.3
Any modern method	99.5	99.8	98.7	99.5	99.6	99.3
Female sterilization	99.2	99.7	98.0	95.4	96.8	93.5
Male sterilization	80.9	82.8	76.4	86.0	88.2	82.9
Pill	95.4	96.7	92.2	87.8	89.6	85.2
IUD or PPIUD	90.4	93.7	81.0	39.0	46.1	29.9
Injectables	89.1	90.6	85.9	78.7	83.7	72.7
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	92.5	93.8	90.0	97.9	98.3	97.3
Female condom	40.8	42.4	38.0	51.3	54.6	47.1
Emergency contraception	65.0	67.9	58.7	49.1	52.6	44.7
Diaphragm	22.8	24.1	18.0	16.6	18.5	13.6
Foam or jelly	21.4	22.3	17.7	18.7	18.6	18.3
Standard days method	66.9	71.3	53.7	45.2	52.0	36.6
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	71.9	76.6	58.4	43.5	51.5	33.5
Other modern method	4.0	4.8	1.9	10.0	13.3	5.6
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	85.0	88.5	76.2	36.6	43.4	28.1
Any traditional method	75.4	80.1	62.2	75.1	80.9	68.1
Rhythm	67.6	71.5	56.2	40.3	46.2	32.7
Withdrawal	50.5	55.8	35.8	70.2	75.5	64.0
Other	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	9.6	10.0	8.6	8.3	8.9	7.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	12,361	8,680	2,956	1,718	950	754

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

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, Karnataka, 2019-20

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
RURAL						
Any method	98.9	99.5	96.8	98.9	99.5	97.8
Any modern method	98.9	99.5	96.8	98.9	99.5	97.8
Female sterilization	98.0	98.9	94.7	94.4	96.4	91.5
Male sterilization	67.2	69.5	59.8	79.8	82.2	76.3
Pill	90.1	91.5	85.4	84.9	87.0	81.7
IUD or PPIUD	79.7	83.3	66.8	38.2	41.0	34.4
Injectables	82.3	84.0	77.1	74.2	76.3	70.8
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	80.2	81.1	78.2	95.3	96.1	94.2
Female condom	34.4	34.7	35.5	46.8	46.9	46.6
Emergency contraception	47.5	49.4	43.1	53.7	56.1	50.1
Diaphragm	13.5	14.0	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.7
Foam or jelly	13.2	13.6	12.9	14.2	15.3	12.5
Standard days method	55.9	59.3	44.4	47.0	56.8	32.4
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	61.5	65.8	47.3	43.7	50.0	34.8
Other modern method	3.0	3.3	2.1	10.0	10.6	9.4
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	69.2	72.1	59.7	35.9	38.7	32.0
Any traditional method	59.9	63.4	48.9	76.4	80.6	70.2
Rhythm	53.5	56.4	44.2	54.2	61.5	43.6
Withdrawal	35.3	37.9	27.7	65.6	68.4	61.5
Other	1.9	2.1	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.2	8.5	7.3	8.2	8.6	7.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	18,094	13,211	3,680	2,402	1,408	974

Continued...

Table 27 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—Continued

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, Karnataka, 2019-20

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
	TOTAL					
Any method	99.2	99.6	97.7	99.1	99.6	98.5
Any modern method	99.2	99.6	97.7	99.1	99.6	98.5
Female sterilization	98.5	99.2	96.2	94.8	96.6	92.4
Male sterilization	72.7	74.8	67.2	82.4	84.6	79.2
Pill	92.2	93.6	88.4	86.1	88.1	83.2
IUD or PPIUD	84.0	87.5	73.2	38.5	43.0	32.5
Injectables	85.0	86.6	81.0	76.1	79.3	71.6
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	85.2	86.1	83.5	96.4	97.0	95.6
Female condom	37.0	37.8	36.6	48.7	50.0	46.8
Emergency contraception	54.6	56.7	50.0	51.8	54.7	47.7
Diaphragm	17.3	18.0	15.1	14.5	15.8	12.5
Foam or jelly	16.5	17.1	15.0	16.1	16.6	15.0
Standard days method	60.4	64.0	48.6	46.2	54.9	34.2
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	65.7	70.1	52.2	43.7	50.6	34.2
Other modern method	3.4	3.9	2.0	10.0	11.7	7.8
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom ¹	75.6	78.6	67.0	36.2	40.6	30.3
Any traditional method	66.2	70.0	54.8	75.8	80.7	69.2
Rhythm	59.2	62.4	49.6	48.4	55.3	38.8
Withdrawal	41.5	45.0	31.3	67.6	71.2	62.6
Other	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	8.8	9.1	7.9	8.2	8.7	7.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	30,455	21,891	6,635	4,120	2,358	1,728

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ All three methods

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method											Traditional method				Not currently using	Total	Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	LAM	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal				
Age																			
15-19	18.5	16.9	0.5	0.0	4.7	2.5	0.6	7.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	81.5	100.0	494	
20-24	34.8	33.9	15.3	0.0	3.6	4.7	0.5	7.0	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	65.2	100.0	2,561	
25-29	58.3	57.5	41.3	0.0	3.1	4.5	0.9	6.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	41.7	100.0	4,427	
30-39	76.4	75.9	66.0	0.0	1.8	2.8	0.4	4.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	23.6	100.0	8,069	
40-49	84.0	83.6	79.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	16.0	100.0	6,339	
Residence																			
Urban	69.6	68.8	55.2	0.0	2.1	3.4	0.6	6.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	30.4	100.0	8,680	
Rural	68.2	67.7	58.9	0.0	2.1	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	31.8	100.0	13,211	
Schooling																			
No schooling	77.3	77.2	73.0	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.7	100.0	4,871	
<5 years complete	78.4	78.3	73.0	0.2	1.8	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	21.6	100.0	1,343	
5-9 years complete	73.2	72.9	64.4	0.0	2.0	2.2	0.3	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	26.8	100.0	5,670	
10-11 years complete	65.7	64.9	53.2	0.0	2.4	3.1	0.7	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	34.3	100.0	4,708	
12 or more years complete	56.4	55.2	35.4	0.0	2.9	5.5	0.8	8.6	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.9	43.6	100.0	5,299	
Religion																			
Hindu	69.4	68.8	58.4	0.0	2.0	2.9	0.5	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	30.6	100.0	18,945	
Muslim	63.0	62.4	49.2	0.0	3.2	2.8	0.6	5.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	37.0	100.0	2,491	
Christian	73.0	72.7	60.1	0.0	0.5	4.1	1.8	4.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	27.0	100.0	306	
Other	70.0	70.0	60.5	0.0	0.5	3.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	100.0	149	
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	67.7	67.1	58.0	0.0	2.2	2.4	0.4	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	32.3	100.0	4,413	
Scheduled tribe	65.0	64.8	55.6	0.1	1.4	2.6	0.2	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	35.0	100.0	2,334	
Other backward class	70.5	69.8	58.8	0.0	2.1	3.1	0.6	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	29.5	100.0	12,554	
Other	66.1	65.7	51.6	0.0	3.0	3.1	0.7	6.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	33.9	100.0	2,455	
Don't know	49.4	49.4	43.9	0.0	1.6	2.1	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.6	100.0	135	

Continued...

Table 28 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Modern method											Traditional method			Total	Number of women		
	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Emergency contraception	Other modern method	LAM	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal			Not currently using	
Number of living children																		
No children	15.1	14.0	1.1	0.0	2.7	1.5	0.5	7.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.9	84.9	100.0	2,398
1 child	46.4	45.1	21.7	0.0	3.6	7.3	0.9	9.1	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.9	53.6	100.0	4,561
1 son	48.1	47.1	24.8	0.0	3.0	8.2	0.8	7.5	0.4	0.3	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.7	51.9	100.0	2,399
No sons	44.6	42.9	18.3	0.0	4.3	6.3	1.0	10.7	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.3	1.7	0.6	1.1	55.4	100.0	2,162
2 children	84.0	83.6	75.7	0.0	1.6	2.3	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	16.0	100.0	9,236
1 or more sons	85.6	85.2	78.4	0.0	1.4	2.0	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	14.4	100.0	7,825
No sons	75.1	74.6	60.8	0.0	2.6	4.2	1.2	4.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	24.9	100.0	1,411
3 children	85.0	84.9	80.5	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	15.0	100.0	4,130
1 or more sons	86.2	86.1	81.9	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.8	100.0	3,731
No sons	73.5	72.8	66.7	0.0	1.4	1.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	26.5	100.0	399
4 or more children	83.2	83.1	79.3	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	16.8	100.0	1,566
1 or more sons	84.5	84.5	80.6	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.5	100.0	1,451
No sons	66.2	65.4	61.8	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	33.8	100.0	115
Total	68.7	68.2	57.4	0.0	2.1	2.9	0.5	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	31.3	100.0	21,891
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	51.8	51.3	48.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	na	na	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	48.2	100.0	19,143

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table.
 IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
 na = Not available

Table 29 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Karnataka, 2019-20

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Bagalkot	65.3	65.3	59.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	645
Bangalore	73.2	73.0	55.2	0.0	17.8	0.2	3,234
Bangalore Rural	77.5	76.3	65.7	0.1	10.5	1.2	348
Belgaum	70.8	70.6	63.3	0.0	7.3	0.2	1,799
Bellary	62.7	62.3	56.6	0.0	5.7	0.4	833
Bidar	69.1	68.5	50.1	0.0	18.4	0.6	619
Bijapur	63.1	62.7	55.5	0.0	7.2	0.4	727
Chamarajanagar	79.8	79.4	70.0	0.0	9.5	0.4	413
Chikkaballapura	77.8	77.4	69.4	0.0	8.1	0.3	403
Chikmagalur	79.7	79.6	64.8	0.0	14.8	0.1	402
Chitradurga	72.8	72.5	62.0	0.0	10.4	0.3	528
Dakshina Kannada	61.9	60.2	46.2	0.0	13.9	1.8	707
Davanagere	47.1	46.9	41.6	0.0	5.3	0.2	703
Dharwad	67.1	65.7	58.7	0.0	7.0	1.3	703
Gadag	58.3	57.7	48.8	0.0	8.9	0.6	413
Gulbarga	53.0	53.0	40.3	0.0	12.7	0.0	904
Hassan	78.1	77.5	62.1	0.4	14.9	0.6	665
Haveri	44.6	44.6	42.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	609
Kodagu	73.0	72.3	53.7	0.0	18.6	0.7	179
Kolar	72.7	71.9	65.4	0.0	6.6	0.8	534
Koppal	63.4	63.2	58.4	0.0	4.8	0.1	457
Mandya	80.0	78.5	70.2	0.0	8.3	1.5	570
Mysore	79.5	77.3	68.2	0.0	9.1	2.2	1,333
Raichur	50.1	49.6	46.3	0.0	3.3	0.5	745
Ramanagara	78.0	77.5	70.0	0.0	7.5	0.6	334
Shimoga	76.4	76.4	68.3	0.0	8.1	0.0	629
Tumkur	77.0	75.8	60.9	0.0	14.9	1.3	1,019
Udupi	72.0	71.3	46.1	0.0	25.3	0.7	416
Uttara Kannada	69.3	69.3	56.7	0.0	12.6	0.0	567
Yadgir	64.0	63.7	57.6	0.1	6.0	0.2	454
Karnataka	68.7	68.2	57.4	0.0	10.7	0.6	21,891

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Modern method							Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men	
	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal				Other
Type of sexual partner														
Currently married	17.3	13.7	0.0	7.8	0.3	3.9	1.6	3.6	0.3	0.2	3.1	82.7	100.0	2,358
Wife	18.3	14.6	0.0	7.9	0.3	4.4	1.6	3.8	0.3	0.1	3.4	81.7	100.0	1,957
Other ¹	11.4	8.8	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.3	1.3	2.6	0.4	0.5	1.7	88.6	100.0	394
Not currently married	58.1	30.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	27.5	1.3	28.1	0.0	0.0	28.1	41.9	100.0	66
Age														
20-24	(40.2)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(34.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.5)	(59.8)	100.0	52
25-29	14.8	9.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	7.1	1.0	5.4	0.0	0.2	5.2	85.2	100.0	253
30-34	14.2	11.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	4.6	3.7	2.4	0.0	0.4	1.9	85.8	100.0	471
35-39	18.4	14.5	0.1	8.7	0.4	4.1	0.8	3.8	0.4	0.2	3.3	81.6	100.0	597
40-44	19.2	13.3	0.0	7.9	0.2	3.0	2.0	5.9	0.5	0.0	5.4	80.8	100.0	517
45-49	21.1	19.8	0.0	13.7	0.5	4.8	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	78.9	100.0	524
Residence														
Urban	23.1	15.9	0.1	7.9	0.0	5.7	2.0	7.1	0.1	0.1	6.9	76.9	100.0	996
Rural	15.1	12.9	0.0	7.4	0.4	3.6	1.2	2.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	84.9	100.0	1,427
Schooling														
No schooling	8.8	7.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	91.2	100.0	351
<5 years complete	15.4	12.1	0.0	10.1	0.0	1.3	0.8	3.3	0.3	0.0	3.0	84.6	100.0	197
5-9 years complete	17.6	12.4	0.0	8.5	0.3	2.6	0.7	5.2	0.0	0.4	4.9	82.4	100.0	676
10-11 years complete	23.1	17.5	0.0	9.6	0.7	5.2	1.9	5.6	0.0	0.3	5.3	76.9	100.0	520
12 or more years complete	21.4	17.2	0.1	6.1	0.1	8.0	2.5	4.1	0.8	0.0	3.3	78.6	100.0	679
Marital status														
Never married	(60.3)	(31.1)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(28.6)	(1.3)	(29.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.2)	(39.7)	100.0	63
Currently married	17.3	13.7	0.0	7.8	0.3	3.9	1.6	3.6	0.3	0.2	3.1	82.7	100.0	2,358
Religion														
Hindu	18.2	14.5	0.0	7.8	0.3	4.7	1.5	3.7	0.3	0.2	3.3	81.8	100.0	2,163
Muslim	16.0	8.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.5	2.3	7.1	0.2	0.2	6.6	84.0	100.0	222

Continued...

Table 30 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—Continued

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Modern method							Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men	
	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal				Other
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	21.1	15.3	0.0	9.1	0.0	3.9	2.3	5.9	0.1	0.0	5.8	78.9	100.0	486
Scheduled tribe	12.0	10.4	0.0	6.4	0.3	1.1	2.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	88.0	100.0	207
Other backward class	18.1	13.6	0.1	6.8	0.4	5.0	1.0	4.5	0.4	0.3	3.8	81.9	100.0	1,377
Other	19.6	17.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	5.4	2.0	2.6	0.2	0.2	2.3	80.4	100.0	349
Total age 15-49	18.4	14.2	0.0	7.6	0.3	4.5	1.6	4.2	0.3	0.2	3.8	81.6	100.0	2,423
Age 50-54	15.3	14.5	0.0	11.7	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	84.7	100.0	387
Total age 15-54	18.0	14.2	0.0	8.2	0.2	4.1	1.4	3.8	0.3	0.2	3.3	82.0	100.0	2,810

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes currently married men whose sexual partner is live-in partner/girlfriend, men age 15-19 years, men who are widowed/divorced/separated/deserted, Christian men, men belonging to other religions, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately. Table includes users of female sterilization contraception, who are not shown separately.

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method; IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ does not include live-in partner/girlfriend

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Karnataka, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN						
Public health sector	76.3	49.8	67.2	(53.9)	31.3	70.6
Government/municipal hospital	38.0	20.8	26.9	(9.5)	11.6	34.3
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	6.4	0.5	12.4	(13.2)	1.6	6.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	9.7	3.6	5.8	(1.9)	2.6	8.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	9.5	2.5	11.7	(10.4)	2.1	8.7
PHC/Additional PHC	11.5	4.8	7.3	(17.1)	6.2	10.7
Sub-centre/ANM	0.1	0.3	0.9	(0.0)	1.7	0.3
Government mobile clinic	0.0	1.6	0.0	(0.0)	1.3	0.2
Camp	0.8	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.5	0.7
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	0.4	0.3	(0.0)	1.2	0.2
ASHA	0.0	13.8	1.3	(1.7)	2.3	0.7
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	1.5	0.4	(0.0)	0.2	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	0.3	0.4	(0.0)	0.2	0.4
Private health sector	23.0	48.7	32.1	(46.1)	60.0	27.8
Private hospital	22.1	13.0	28.9	(40.7)	7.8	21.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.7	19.0	2.1	(3.7)	10.0	2.3
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.0)	0.5	0.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.4	0.0	(1.7)	0.2	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	16.2	0.0	(0.0)	41.4	4.2
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.2	0.0	0.9	(0.0)	0.1	0.2
Other source	0.1	1.3	0.3	(0.0)	8.4	0.8
Shop	0.0	1.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.6	0.1
Husband	0.0	0.0	0.3	(0.0)	7.5	0.7
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	5,254	189	298	57	552	6,404

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Karnataka, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL						
Public health sector	88.7	77.1	81.7	84.3	63.6	86.9
Government/municipal hospital	35.4	13.9	35.6	38.6	16.0	33.9
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	7.2	3.0	4.5	1.2	1.3	6.6
UHC/UHP/UFWC	7.2	0.7	3.6	0.0	1.1	6.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	16.7	7.9	15.0	8.2	7.4	15.8
PHC/Additional PHC	19.8	16.3	18.8	30.5	12.1	19.4
Sub-centre/ANM	0.8	4.5	0.7	2.8	4.8	1.1
Government mobile clinic	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
Camp	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	6.6	0.6	1.5	3.5	0.4
ASHA	0.0	23.2	2.4	1.5	14.9	1.4
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private health sector	10.8	19.7	17.3	15.7	29.5	12.1
Private hospital	10.3	4.9	14.2	13.7	2.1	10.0
Private doctor/clinic	0.3	6.2	2.7	1.2	3.0	0.7
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	8.4	0.5	0.8	21.6	1.2
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Other source	0.1	2.8	0.3	0.0	6.7	0.4
Shop	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.2
Husband	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	8,483	299	343	56	398	9,617

Continued...

Table 31 Source of modern contraceptive methods—Continued

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Karnataka, 2019-20

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL						
Public health sector	84.0	66.5	75.0	69.0	44.8	80.4
Government/municipal hospital	36.4	16.6	31.6	23.9	13.5	34.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	6.9	2.0	8.2	7.3	1.5	6.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	8.1	1.9	4.6	0.9	2.0	7.3
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	13.9	5.8	13.5	9.3	4.3	13.0
PHC/Additional PHC	16.7	11.8	13.5	23.8	8.7	15.9
Sub-centre/ANM	0.5	2.9	0.8	1.4	3.0	0.8
Government mobile clinic	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1
Camp	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1
<i>Anganwadi/ICDS centre</i>	0.0	4.2	0.5	0.7	2.2	0.3
ASHA	0.0	19.6	1.9	1.6	7.6	1.1
Other community-based worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
Private health sector	15.4	30.9	24.2	31.0	47.2	18.3
Private hospital	14.8	8.1	21.0	27.3	5.4	14.4
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	11.2	2.4	2.4	7.0	1.4
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.1
<i>Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)</i>	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	11.4	0.2	0.4	33.1	2.4
<i>Dai (TBA)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2
Other source	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.0	7.7	0.6
Shop	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.2
Husband	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.3	0.3
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	13,737	488	642	113	950	16,021

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Table includes users of male sterilization and emergency contraception, who are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

Table 32 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index) by method, according to residence, Karnataka, 2019-20

Method	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 of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed about all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
URBAN					
Female sterilization ¹	75.9	70.6	79.4	68.4	1,044
Pill	92.8	84.3	91.8	81.0	105
IUD or PPIUD	93.4	85.0	93.1	84.7	222
Total	80.0	74.0	82.5	72.0	1,371
RURAL					
Female sterilization ¹	64.7	58.1	71.2	55.3	1,746
Pill	82.7	75.0	90.8	75.0	204
IUD or PPIUD	83.8	78.3	88.4	78.0	246
Total	68.5	61.9	75.0	59.7	2,196
TOTAL					
Female sterilization ¹	68.9	62.7	74.3	60.2	2,789
Pill	86.1	78.2	91.2	77.0	309
IUD or PPIUD	88.4	81.5	90.7	81.2	468
Total	72.9	66.5	77.9	64.4	3,566

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 33 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Karnataka, 2019-20

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Pill	2.4	31.1	2.8	8.1	6.8	6.4	16.2	73.8	8.6	1,067
IUD or PPIUD	2.8	19.9	1.3	9.4	2.4	4.6	12.2	52.6	2.5	1,027
Injectables	(0.9)	(15.8)	(1.5)	(10.1)	(12.3)	(11.7)	(20.9)	(73.1)	(4.1)	224
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	1.8	22.4	9.4	9.0	2.9	8.9	10.9	65.3	4.1	1,733
Withdrawal	(0.3)	(25.9)	(10.1)	(5.4)	(1.3)	(6.5)	(19.0)	(68.6)	(7.1)	193
Other ⁶	0.9	16.5	8.7	5.2	23.9	13.4	6.6	75.3	24.7	508
All modern spacing methods ⁷	2.0	23.0	5.6	8.5	6.4	7.9	12.4	65.9	7.0	4,560
All spacing methods ⁸	1.9	22.8	5.9	8.7	6.2	7.8	12.9	66.2	7.1	4,842
All methods	1.2	14.1	3.6	5.4	3.8	4.8	8.0	40.9	4.4	7,781

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes rhythm, female and male sterilizations, which are not shown separately. All spacing methods includes rhythm method which is not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.

⁵ All episodes of use that occurred within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

⁶ Includes female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, and other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), diaphragm, foam/jelly, rhythm, withdrawal, and other modern spacing and traditional methods that are not shown separately

Table 34 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:				Total	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	Most of the time	Some times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	37.7	26.5	46.1	28.1	11.0	14.7	100.0	625
20-24	42.0	28.8	47.6	33.1	10.8	8.4	100.0	582
25-29	47.7	27.6	52.3	31.5	7.9	8.4	100.0	581
30-34	45.3	33.5	53.2	36.8	4.8	5.1	100.0	608
35-39	44.1	31.2	54.6	34.4	5.8	5.2	100.0	648
40-44	49.8	32.6	49.5	35.4	6.2	8.8	100.0	531
45-49	51.1	35.6	50.8	36.5	6.9	5.8	100.0	545
Residence								
Urban	43.4	29.8	50.8	34.5	9.7	5.1	100.0	1,718
Rural	46.4	31.4	50.6	33.0	6.2	10.2	100.0	2,402
Schooling								
No schooling	43.5	33.3	35.9	37.9	15.6	10.5	100.0	443
<5 years complete	42.1	33.0	46.5	30.5	11.9	11.1	100.0	234
5-9 years complete	42.4	29.4	50.7	29.1	8.2	12.1	100.0	1,113
10-11 years complete	46.1	29.4	49.8	36.9	5.7	7.7	100.0	943
12 or more years complete	47.8	31.4	56.6	34.2	5.3	3.8	100.0	1,386
Religion								
Hindu	45.5	30.1	50.9	33.5	8.0	7.6	100.0	3,624
Muslim	43.6	35.3	48.9	34.0	4.2	12.9	100.0	422
Christian	(58.8)	(53.1)	(34.7)	(45.6)	(19.7)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	43.3	30.3	49.9	34.7	8.1	7.3	100.0	796
Scheduled tribe	39.1	25.7	41.7	27.6	20.5	10.2	100.0	370
Other backward class	47.6	30.1	50.9	35.2	5.9	8.0	100.0	2,351
Other	41.6	36.4	56.2	29.4	6.2	8.1	100.0	595
Total age 15-49	45.2	30.7	50.7	33.6	7.7	8.1	100.0	4,120
Age 50-54	46.7	30.6	52.8	30.7	7.1	9.5	100.0	396
Total age 15-54	45.3	30.7	50.8	33.4	7.6	8.2	100.0	4,516

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes missing values and those who never heard of male condoms

Table 35 Need and demand 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, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	15.8	2.3	18.1	16.0	2.5	18.5	31.7	4.8	36.6	494	50.6	46.2
20-24	11.4	3.0	14.4	16.0	18.8	34.8	27.4	21.8	49.2	2,561	70.7	68.9
25-29	6.2	3.5	9.7	12.0	46.3	58.3	18.2	49.8	68.0	4,427	85.7	84.5
30-34	2.8	3.3	6.0	7.1	66.2	73.3	9.9	69.5	79.3	4,004	92.4	91.4
35-39	1.4	2.8	4.2	2.8	76.6	79.4	4.2	79.4	83.6	4,066	95.0	94.8
40-44	0.2	1.8	1.9	0.9	83.0	83.9	1.1	84.8	85.9	2,994	97.7	97.1
45-49	0.1	1.5	1.6	0.2	83.7	84.0	0.4	85.2	85.6	3,345	98.1	97.9
Residence												
Urban	4.2	3.0	7.3	8.8	60.8	69.6	13.0	63.9	76.9	8,680	90.5	89.5
Rural	3.4	2.5	5.9	5.2	62.9	68.2	8.6	65.4	74.0	13,211	92.0	91.5
Schooling												
No schooling	1.2	1.5	2.7	1.7	75.6	77.3	2.9	77.1	80.0	4,871	96.6	96.5
<5 years complete	1.5	1.6	3.1	1.9	76.5	78.4	3.4	78.0	81.4	1,343	96.2	96.1
5-9 years complete	2.4	2.5	4.9	4.5	68.7	73.2	6.9	71.2	78.1	5,670	93.7	93.4
10-11 years complete	4.5	3.8	8.3	7.7	58.0	65.7	12.3	61.8	74.1	4,708	88.7	87.6
12 or more years complete	7.4	3.3	10.7	13.8	42.6	56.4	21.2	45.9	67.1	5,299	84.1	82.2
Religion												
Hindu	3.6	2.4	6.0	6.4	63.0	69.4	10.0	65.4	75.4	18,945	92.0	91.3
Muslim	5.4	4.4	9.8	8.1	54.9	63.0	13.4	59.3	72.7	2,491	86.5	85.7
Christian	3.2	5.6	8.8	6.3	66.7	73.0	9.5	72.3	81.8	306	89.2	88.8
Other	0.0	2.6	2.6	7.1	62.9	70.0	7.1	65.4	72.6	149	96.5	96.5
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	3.7	2.5	6.2	6.2	61.6	67.7	9.9	64.1	74.0	4,413	91.6	90.7
Scheduled tribe	5.1	2.4	7.4	6.4	58.6	65.0	11.5	61.0	72.5	2,334	89.7	89.4
Other backward class	3.5	2.5	5.9	6.6	63.9	70.5	10.1	66.3	76.4	12,554	92.2	91.4
Other	4.2	4.2	8.4	7.9	58.2	66.1	12.1	62.4	74.5	2,455	88.7	88.2
Don't know	1.4	7.4	8.8	1.8	47.6	49.4	3.2	55.0	58.3	135	84.8	84.8
Total	3.8	2.7	6.4	6.6	62.1	68.7	10.4	64.8	75.2	21,891	91.4	90.7

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), other modern methods

Table 36 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district and total for NFHS-4, Karnataka, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Bagalkot	5.8	4.0	1.8	645
Bangalore	4.7	3.0	1.7	3,234
Bangalore Rural	5.9	4.0	1.9	348
Belgaum	5.5	2.1	3.5	1,799
Bellary	5.6	2.9	2.7	833
Bidar	8.1	3.6	4.5	619
Bijapur	7.0	4.0	2.9	727
Chamarajanagar	3.4	2.6	0.8	413
Chikkaballapura	3.8	2.6	1.2	403
Chikmagalur	3.8	2.8	1.0	402
Chitradurga	5.0	3.5	1.5	528
Dakshina Kannada	9.5	6.6	2.9	707
Davanagere	11.5	4.8	6.6	703
Dharwad	6.3	3.7	2.6	703
Gadag	7.0	3.8	3.2	413
Gulbarga	12.6	5.3	7.3	904
Hassan	5.2	1.8	3.5	665
Haveri	8.4	3.5	4.9	609
Kodagu	5.5	2.2	3.3	179
Kolar	5.1	3.5	1.6	534
Koppal	9.7	6.0	3.7	457
Mandya	3.7	1.9	1.8	570
Mysore	5.6	4.4	1.1	1,333
Raichur	10.0	6.8	3.2	745
Ramanagara	5.1	3.1	2.0	334
Shimoga	5.3	3.9	1.4	629
Tumkur	5.3	4.4	1.0	1,019
Udupi	7.1	4.7	2.4	416
Uttara Kannada	7.4	3.7	3.7	567
Yadgir	7.5	5.9	1.6	454
Karnataka	6.4	3.8	2.7	21,891
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	10.4	6.0	4.4	19,143

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International Calverton, Maryland, USA.

Table 37 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, median age at the time of hysterectomy and percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Median age at time of hysterectomy	Number of women who reported age at hysterectomy	Place of hysterectomy			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
					Percentage performed in the public health sector	Percentage performed in the private health sector ¹	Percentage performed elsewhere or don't know where it was performed		
Age									
15-29	0.4	13,857	25.6	49	71.9	26.6	1.4	100.0	49
30-39	3.4	9,001	28.9	303	41.7	57.5	0.8	100.0	303
40-49	8.9	7,596	37.0	673	43.3	56.5	0.2	100.0	673
Residence									
Urban	2.3	12,361	35.7	289	42.4	57.6	0.0	100.0	289
Rural	4.1	18,094	32.6	736	44.8	54.6	0.6	100.0	736
Schooling									
No schooling	7.7	5,926	33.6	454	48.1	51.4	0.5	100.0	454
<5 years complete	7.5	1,593	32.0	119	48.5	50.4	1.1	100.0	119
5-9 years complete	3.3	7,642	32.2	249	42.0	57.7	0.3	100.0	249
10-11 years complete	1.9	6,927	34.2	129	41.0	59.0	0.0	100.0	129
12 or more years complete	0.9	8,367	35.8	74	26.0	74.0	0.0	100.0	74
Religion									
Hindu	3.5	26,192	33.3	926	44.6	54.9	0.5	100.0	926
Muslim	2.3	3,575	34.3	83	45.0	55.0	0.0	100.0	83
Christian	1.4	480	*	7	*	*	*	100.0	7
Other	4.7	208	*	10	*	*	*	100.0	10
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	3.5	6,434	33.1	224	45.3	54.4	0.3	100.0	224
Scheduled tribe	2.9	3,184	32.8	94	57.6	42.4	0.0	100.0	94
Other backward class	3.5	17,155	33.8	597	41.9	57.4	0.6	100.0	597
Other	2.9	3,484	33.5	100	44.4	55.6	0.0	100.0	100
Don't know	5.1	197	*	10	*	*	*	100.0	10
Total	3.4	30,455	33.5	1,025	44.2	55.4	0.4	100.0	1,025

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 38 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the 5 years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	84.3	3.0	11.0	1.7	100.0	180
20-29	93.8	1.9	4.1	0.2	100.0	4,552
30-39	91.7	2.8	5.0	0.6	100.0	1,699
40-49	86.5	4.2	7.9	1.4	100.0	96
Residence						
Urban	92.9	2.2	4.6	0.2	100.0	2,506
Rural	92.9	2.1	4.5	0.5	100.0	4,022
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	95.0	1.1	3.4	0.6	100.0	674
<5 years complete	92.3	1.8	5.1	0.7	100.0	237
5-9 years complete	93.2	2.1	4.3	0.3	100.0	1,576
10-11 years complete	92.4	2.6	4.5	0.5	100.0	1,660
12 or more years complete	92.6	2.3	4.9	0.2	100.0	2,381
Religion						
Hindu	92.5	2.4	4.8	0.4	100.0	5,476
Muslim	94.7	1.0	3.8	0.5	100.0	922
Christian	96.2	2.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	78
Other	(98.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.2)	100.0	51
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	92.3	2.5	4.8	0.4	100.0	1,350
Scheduled tribe	93.3	1.5	4.6	0.6	100.0	770
Other backward class	92.6	2.4	4.7	0.3	100.0	3,553
Other	94.8	1.3	3.5	0.3	100.0	804
Don't know	(98.0)	(0.6)	(1.4)	(0.0)	100.0	52
Total	92.9	2.2	4.5	0.4	100.0	6,528

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 39 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last 5 years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by main reason for abortion, method of abortion, place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, and percentage who had complications from the abortion, according to residence, Karnataka, 2019-20

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Main reason for abortion			
Unplanned pregnancy	(14.8)	17.6	16.5
Contraceptive failure	(10.9)	0.8	4.8
Complications in pregnancy	(4.2)	27.5	18.2
Health did not permit	(24.4)	16.9	19.9
Female foetus	(2.7)	3.1	3.0
Male foetus	(3.6)	2.8	3.1
Economic reasons	(5.1)	1.9	3.2
Last child too young	(23.1)	5.5	12.5
Foetus had congenital abnormality	(3.5)	8.6	6.6
Husband/mother in law did not want	(3.4)	2.1	2.6
Other	(4.4)	12.4	9.2
Total	(100.0)	99.3	99.6
Method of abortion			
Medicines	(81.6)	68.9	74.0
MVA	(3.2)	4.2	3.8
Other surgical	(15.1)	15.4	15.3
Other	(0.0)	6.4	3.9
Don't know	(0.0)	4.5	2.7
Total	(100.0)	99.3	99.6
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	(11.6)	35.7	26.1
Private health sector ¹	(75.3)	50.1	60.2
At home	(13.1)	13.5	13.4
Other	(0.0)	0.7	0.4
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	(78.0)	76.2	76.9
Nurse/ANM/LHV	(16.4)	7.9	11.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Family member/relative/friend	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Self	(5.6)	12.8	9.9
Other	(0.0)	3.1	1.9
Total	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	(15.8)	15.6	15.7
Number of women with abortions	56	85	141

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

MVA = Manual vacuum aspiration; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 40 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Karnataka, 2019-20

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 sex
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	1.3	na	na	na	na	88.6	4,374	a	a	a
20-24	3.9	21.2	41.9	na	na	40.3	4,365	a	a	a
25-29	7.8	28.8	48.6	57.3	80.8	10.9	5,118	20.2	20.2	20.1
30-34	12.9	33.6	51.8	60.8	83.6	4.0	4,421	19.8	19.8	19.6
35-39	15.1	41.7	60.3	67.0	84.7	2.4	4,581	18.8	18.8	18.8
40-44	17.2	43.1	62.1	69.2	86.6	2.8	3,510	18.7	18.7	18.7
45-49	16.2	41.5	62.3	69.9	87.4	1.4	4,086	18.8	18.8	18.6
20-49	11.9	34.5	54.1	na	na	10.6	26,081	19.6	19.6	19.4
25-49	13.5	37.2	56.5	64.4	84.4	4.6	21,716	19.3	19.3	19.1
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	625	a	a	a
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.8	na	na	94.9	582	a	a	a
25-29	1.1	2.5	3.9	6.1	24.5	59.2	581	a	a	a
30-34	1.0	3.4	5.9	8.1	27.3	23.6	608	28.1	28.0	27.9
35-39	0.6	3.5	7.1	10.3	33.5	5.9	648	27.5	27.4	27.5
40-44	0.4	3.0	8.0	13.6	39.5	2.2	531	26.4	26.3	26.0
45-49	0.7	2.2	10.5	13.2	42.5	2.4	545	25.7	25.7	25.2
50-54	1.8	4.3	11.5	14.5	40.5	1.5	396	26.0	26.2	26.0
20-49	0.6	2.5	6.0	na	na	31.6	3,495	a	a	a
25-49	0.8	3.0	7.0	10.2	33.2	18.9	2,913	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 sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 41 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-4 and NFHS-3, by residence, Karnataka, 2019-20

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	15.1	6.3	21.4	3.2	24.5
5-9	12.6	5.2	17.8	3.5	21.3
10-14	11.3	5.7	17.0	2.5	19.5
NFHS-4 (0-4)	14.0	5.5	19.5	4.4	23.8
NFHS-3 (0-4)	27.5	9.1	36.6	6.5	42.9
RURAL					
0-4	16.2	11.5	27.8	4.9	32.5
5-9	19.0	7.8	26.8	3.9	30.6
10-14	25.8	9.2	34.9	4.4	39.2
NFHS-4 (0-4)	22.8	10.7	33.4	4.8	38.0
NFHS-3 (0-4)	29.7	17.3	47.0	15.3	61.6
TOTAL					
0-4	15.8	9.6	25.4	4.2	29.5
5-9	16.5	6.8	23.2	3.8	26.9
10-14	20.1	7.8	28.0	3.7	31.5
NFHS-4 (0-4)	19.2	8.5	27.7	4.6	32.2
NFHS-3 (0-4)	28.9	14.3	43.2	12.1	54.7

Note: All estimates are for the 5 years preceding the survey (approximately 2001-2005 for NFHS-3, 2011-2015 for NFHS-4 and 2015-2019 for NFHS-5).

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

Table 42 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

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)
Schooling					
No schooling	22.0	14.1	36.1	6.0	41.9
< 10 years complete	20.0	11.9	31.9	5.0	36.7
10 or more years complete	12.5	7.5	20.1	3.2	23.2
Religion					
Hindu	17.6	9.3	26.9	4.8	31.6
Muslim	7.0	11.4	18.3	1.4	19.7
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	21.2	8.6	29.7	4.3	33.9
Scheduled tribe	14.1	14.5	28.7	7.2	35.6
Other backward class	17.0	8.9	25.9	3.9	29.7
Other	3.4	9.2	12.6	3.0	15.6
Child's sex					
Male	19.4	10.4	29.8	4.2	33.9
Female	12.1	8.8	20.8	4.3	25.0
Mother's age at birth					
<20	25.7	8.0	33.7	10.1	43.5
20-29	14.1	9.9	24.0	3.3	27.2
30-39	16.9	9.7	26.6	3.2	29.7
Birth order					
1	19.5	8.6	28.1	3.6	31.6
2-3	11.9	9.1	21.0	4.8	25.7
4 or more	(22.8)	(22.3)	(45.2)	(3.2)	(48.2)
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	14.4	13.3	27.6	6.5	34.0
2-3 years	13.4	10.1	23.5	4.4	27.8
4 years or more	10.4	7.2	17.6	2.2	19.8
Total	15.8	9.6	25.4	4.2	29.5

Note: Total includes children with mother's age at birth 40-49, Christian children, children belonging to other religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children with mother's age at birth 40-49, who are not shown separately. Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

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

² Excludes first-order births

Table 43 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 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, Karnataka, 2019-20

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	34.9	1.0	70.5 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	41.6	1.4	8.7
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	1.9	2.0	0.1
Mother's age >34	1.9	1.1	8.9
Birth interval <24 months	14.2	1.1	5.7
Birth order >3	3.3	1.7	1.9
Subtotal	21.2	1.3	16.6
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.2	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	*	0.2
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.5	(1.0)	3.1
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.0	*	0.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.5	3.4	0.8
Subtotal	2.3	2.5	4.2
In any avoidable high-risk category	23.5	1.4	20.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	8,160	na	21,891

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. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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 44 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Dai (TBA)	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Community/ village health worker	ASHA	Other	No ANC	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	82.8	13.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.1	100.0	575	96.2
20-34	84.1	12.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.4	100.0	5,477	96.8
35-49	89.3	8.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	194	97.9
Birth order											
1	86.1	11.9	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	2,344	98.0
2-3	83.7	12.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	3,522	96.5
4 or more	77.1	15.5	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.8	0.0	3.8	100.0	380	92.7
Residence											
Urban	88.4	9.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	2,404	97.8
Rural	81.5	14.7	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	3,842	96.2
Schooling											
No schooling	76.3	17.8	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.0	3.6	100.0	653	94.1
<5 years complete	81.6	12.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	220	94.3
5-9 years complete	82.0	14.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.6	100.0	1,516	96.2
10-11 years complete	83.2	13.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.4	100.0	1,586	97.0
12 or more years complete	88.8	9.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	2,270	98.1
Religion											
Hindu	83.9	13.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	5,220	96.9
Muslim	85.1	10.5	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.7	100.0	899	95.6
Christian	91.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76	100.0
Other	(79.9)	(18.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	50	(98.3)
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	82.3	14.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	1,281	96.5
Scheduled tribe	80.9	16.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	100.0	742	96.9
Other backward class	85.3	11.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	3,393	97.0
Other	85.5	10.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.6	100.0	778	96.4
Don't know	(86.4)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(4.4)	100.0	51	(93.0)
Total	84.2	12.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	6,246	96.8

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

¹ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, and lady health visitor.

Table 45 Antenatal care services and information received

Percent of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Karnataka, 2019-20

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Both public and private health sector ¹	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	99.7	99.3	99.7	99.5	100.0	98.7	99.4
Blood pressure measured	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	100.0	99.5	99.5
Urine sample taken	99.8	99.1	99.5	99.4	99.4	99.3	99.4
Blood sample taken	99.8	99.1	99.4	99.6	100.0	99.2	99.4
Abdomen examined	98.5	98.2	98.7	98.4	100.0	97.4	98.3
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	58.3	58.3	61.1	54.2	56.6	56.0	58.3
Convulsions	61.6	62.1	63.2	60.7	57.2	59.0	61.9
Prolonged labour	63.7	65.2	67.6	63.3	65.8	58.3	64.6
Severe abdominal pain	63.2	64.5	66.4	62.9	63.9	59.0	64.0
High blood pressure	60.8	61.4	63.1	60.5	58.7	56.2	61.1
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	86.1	81.6	84.6	84.2	86.8	79.4	83.4
Number of women	2,372	3,782	3,456	1,715	275	1,253	6,154

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations and trust hospitals/clinics

Table 46 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the 5 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, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four 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 whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth									
<20	71.3	69.7	86.8	93.7	87.8	48.9	27.5	42.6	575
20-34	70.7	71.1	83.0	93.6	88.8	44.0	26.5	44.6	5,477
35-49	74.2	71.1	87.4	95.2	88.4	52.5	30.9	49.5	194
Birth order									
1	74.8	75.2	90.0	94.6	90.0	50.1	30.1	45.2	2,344
2-3	69.0	68.9	80.0	93.4	88.6	41.9	25.3	44.6	3,522
4 or more	63.1	63.7	76.6	89.7	81.0	36.8	18.9	41.4	380
Residence									
Urban	71.2	73.7	86.4	94.9	91.2	50.7	31.5	48.2	2,404
Rural	70.6	69.3	81.7	92.8	87.1	40.9	23.7	42.4	3,842
Schooling									
No schooling	59.7	63.6	77.6	90.1	78.0	29.4	15.5	37.0	653
<5 years complete	67.5	67.3	82.9	92.9	81.4	30.1	14.1	43.6	220
5-9 years complete	68.1	68.1	81.1	92.7	88.1	41.2	23.8	44.3	1,516
10-11 years complete	72.5	73.8	84.5	95.1	90.0	47.3	27.9	46.6	1,586
12 or more years complete	75.0	73.3	86.2	94.3	92.0	51.0	32.3	45.7	2,270
Religion									
Hindu	71.1	70.9	83.5	93.6	88.5	43.6	26.1	45.0	5,220
Muslim	68.3	71.0	82.9	93.5	90.1	48.7	28.5	43.4	899
Christian	73.7	67.7	88.3	96.0	87.4	50.7	37.4	40.7	76
Other	(85.1)	(84.4)	(87.5)	(93.2)	(87.7)	(72.1)	(40.4)	(34.3)	50
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	70.9	69.6	80.3	92.5	86.1	42.2	23.1	45.1	1,281
Scheduled tribe	70.6	71.2	84.1	93.5	84.4	43.9	31.0	46.3	742
Other backward class	72.3	71.2	84.4	93.6	89.9	44.0	26.1	43.8	3,393
Other	65.3	72.1	84.5	95.7	91.5	54.3	32.4	45.1	778
Don't know	(61.2)	(67.1)	(87.3)	(91.6)	(91.0)	(17.0)	(5.9)	(52.9)	51
Total	70.8	71.0	83.5	93.6	88.7	44.7	26.7	44.6	6,246

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her 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

Table 47 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by district, Karnataka, 2019-20

District	Percentage who had four 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 whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who took IFA for at least 180 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Bagalkot	76.2	78.2	84.2	94.2	83.5	32.3	21.2	28.0	187
Bangalore	74.6	75.3	95.6	98.4	98.1	58.8	46.3	56.4	797
Bangalore Rural	90.9	81.8	93.4	100.0	91.6	66.9	39.8	52.9	94
Belgaum	63.7	71.2	80.9	94.4	84.2	36.9	16.9	47.4	552
Bellary	56.4	67.5	75.7	90.5	77.7	28.7	15.0	42.4	230
Bidar	55.3	62.7	83.5	97.4	85.2	39.7	26.4	38.1	212
Bijapur	56.4	60.3	84.4	93.5	87.9	36.6	15.4	23.1	257
Chamarajanagar	84.1	83.2	90.1	96.6	84.7	41.2	27.9	56.0	102
Chikkaballapura	90.5	82.6	85.7	94.7	84.5	48.8	19.7	56.6	106
Chikmagalur	74.3	69.5	85.3	93.0	92.6	49.6	26.4	43.5	99
Chitradurga	79.3	66.3	86.8	93.9	91.6	50.5	36.6	60.2	145
Dakshina Kannada	82.0	86.1	93.1	97.5	92.0	68.9	35.4	37.8	216
Davanagere	63.1	63.0	72.5	86.4	90.0	25.0	21.0	31.9	204
Dharwad	85.2	78.7	84.1	92.1	86.6	45.1	25.7	34.6	189
Gadag	68.7	52.6	71.8	93.3	85.9	33.5	17.4	40.1	131
Gulbarga	53.6	59.3	73.4	90.8	82.3	26.6	18.2	32.7	303
Hassan	75.8	67.6	90.0	98.6	91.2	50.1	33.5	67.2	164
Haveri	58.6	73.3	69.2	88.0	88.1	30.5	16.8	50.1	202
Kodagu	74.4	70.6	85.3	95.5	92.6	46.8	30.2	50.8	56
Kolar	90.9	78.0	91.6	97.1	89.7	60.2	39.5	50.6	152
Koppal	50.7	52.4	72.2	84.5	82.3	15.8	8.0	22.6	164
Mandya	90.1	85.6	91.4	99.3	93.9	54.8	21.3	42.2	120
Mysore	85.7	82.0	82.4	94.6	96.2	65.2	31.1	49.5	325
Raichur	67.5	66.4	79.7	89.0	79.7	32.8	25.0	42.9	275
Ramanagara	88.7	91.8	87.2	94.6	88.4	47.9	23.9	49.7	76
Shimoga	79.4	58.7	83.4	96.9	91.5	56.6	39.1	48.3	170
Tumkur	80.4	68.6	83.3	92.7	92.7	61.8	27.9	55.0	275
Udupi	59.4	75.1	88.3	94.8	96.2	51.3	34.2	36.8	129
Uttara Kannada	57.9	80.4	81.5	92.2	87.8	35.6	18.4	52.5	142
Yadgir	63.6	57.4	70.9	79.4	79.1	29.6	10.8	27.7	172
Karnataka	70.8	71.0	83.5	93.6	88.7	44.7	26.7	44.6	6,246

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

¹ Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal checks, one TT injection and took IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 48 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breastfeeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Mother's age at birth						
<20	92.1	93.2	94.4	94.4	89.0	479
20-34	93.7	93.4	96.0	95.6	90.2	4,341
35-49	94.4	97.1	97.6	98.6	89.5	134
Birth order						
1	94.4	94.7	96.3	96.1	91.3	1,863
2-3	93.1	92.8	95.9	95.5	89.9	2,798
4 or more	93.1	91.5	94.0	93.8	83.8	294
Residence						
Urban	94.5	94.3	95.9	96.0	92.7	1,714
Rural	93.1	93.0	95.9	95.4	88.7	3,240
Schooling						
No schooling	90.3	90.5	93.3	92.3	84.9	510
<5 years complete	95.1	95.6	96.0	95.3	84.1	180
5-9 years complete	93.8	93.4	96.7	95.9	89.9	1,268
10-11 years complete	93.1	92.5	95.1	95.8	90.2	1,320
12 or more years complete	94.6	95.0	96.8	96.3	92.4	1,678
Religion						
Hindu	93.6	93.4	96.1	95.7	90.0	4,162
Muslim	92.7	93.4	94.5	94.6	89.9	696
Christian	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	63
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	92.5	93.2	95.9	95.0	90.0	1,078
Scheduled tribe	93.0	93.5	95.6	95.4	89.7	561
Other backward class	94.0	93.1	96.0	95.9	89.4	2,679
Other	94.2	95.5	95.8	95.5	93.1	596
Don't know	(92.3)	(92.3)	(95.6)	(98.1)	(98.1)	40
Total	93.6	93.5	95.9	95.6	90.1	4,955

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions, who are not shown separately.

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), *Anganwadi* worker, and other community health workers

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 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, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	94.2	1,606	45.4	42.8	5.0	6.8	100.0	1,513
20-34	94.5	7,880	42.9	41.6	5.6	10.0	100.0	7,446
35-49	89.6	211	33.3	42.0	10.4	14.3	100.0	189
Residence								
Urban	94.9	3,576	41.1	43.9	5.1	10.0	100.0	3,395
Rural	94.0	6,121	44.3	40.5	5.9	9.3	100.0	5,753
Antenatal care visits²								
None	84.8	108	57.5	31.0	4.0	7.5	100.0	92
1-3	93.6	2,021	44.4	42.6	5.1	7.8	100.0	1,891
4 or more	94.4	5,402	43.1	40.4	6.3	10.2	100.0	5,100
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	92.2	1,050	45.3	43.2	3.3	8.3	100.0	967
<5 years complete	93.0	335	46.3	41.5	4.6	7.6	100.0	312
5-9 years complete	94.1	2,400	44.4	43.1	5.0	7.5	100.0	2,259
10-11 years complete	95.1	2,481	43.7	40.3	6.3	9.7	100.0	2,359
12 or more years complete	94.8	3,431	40.7	41.5	6.2	11.5	100.0	3,251
Religion								
Hindu	94.2	8,074	43.1	41.5	5.8	9.5	100.0	7,607
Muslim	94.7	1,443	42.2	43.7	4.6	9.6	100.0	1,366
Christian	95.9	111	38.6	46.5	3.3	11.6	100.0	106
Other	100.0	70	65.4	23.6	0.9	10.1	100.0	70
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	93.5	2,045	43.4	42.0	4.6	10.0	100.0	1,912
Scheduled tribe	94.7	1,127	40.8	44.7	6.1	8.4	100.0	1,068
Other backward class	94.7	5,257	43.7	40.5	6.2	9.6	100.0	4,981
Other	93.7	1,188	42.2	43.8	4.2	9.8	100.0	1,113
Don't know	93.9	79	41.2	49.3	0.4	9.1	100.0	74

Continued...

Table 49 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—*Continued*

Percentage of all pregnancies in the 5 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, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	95.1	4,398	41.7	42.1	5.8	10.3	100.0	4,185
1 child	94.7	3,581	43.4	41.7	5.6	9.2	100.0	3,391
0 sons	95.2	1,741	44.2	40.1	6.1	9.7	100.0	1,657
1 son	94.2	1,841	42.6	43.3	5.2	8.9	100.0	1,734
2 children	92.3	1,308	45.1	41.8	5.3	7.7	100.0	1,208
0 sons	93.0	507	48.8	37.8	6.1	7.4	100.0	471
1 or more sons	91.9	801	42.8	44.4	4.9	8.0	100.0	737
3 children	91.2	302	50.8	35.8	3.4	9.9	100.0	276
0 sons	93.6	119	58.8	32.5	2.2	6.5	100.0	111
1 or more sons	89.7	184	45.5	38.1	4.2	12.2	100.0	165
4 or more children	82.9	108	43.8	44.5	2.2	9.5	100.0	89
0 sons	(80.0)	40	(54.3)	(30.3)	(3.3)	(12.2)	100.0	32
1 or more sons	84.7	67	37.9	52.6	1.5	7.9	100.0	57
Total	94.3	9,697	43.1	41.8	5.6	9.6	100.0	9,148

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

Table 50 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, percent distribution by the timing of the registration and percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration			Percentage of mothers given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later	Don't know		
Mother's age at birth							
<20	98.9	575	89.0	11.0	0.0	97.9	569
20-34	98.2	5,477	88.6	11.2	0.1	97.7	5,378
35-49	98.3	194	89.7	10.3	0.0	94.6	190
Birth order							
1	98.3	2,344	89.6	10.2	0.2	98.0	2,305
2-3	98.2	3,522	88.6	11.3	0.1	97.5	3,460
4 or more	97.8	380	84.0	16.0	0.0	96.3	372
Residence							
Urban	97.8	2,404	89.7	10.2	0.1	96.8	2,351
Rural	98.5	3,842	88.1	11.8	0.1	98.2	3,785
Schooling							
No schooling	96.8	653	83.1	16.7	0.1	97.4	632
<5 years complete	98.9	220	83.7	16.3	0.0	96.8	218
5-9 years complete	98.5	1,516	86.0	14.0	0.0	98.1	1,494
10-11 years complete	98.8	1,586	91.3	8.6	0.1	98.5	1,567
12 or more years complete	98.1	2,270	90.8	9.0	0.2	96.8	2,226
Religion							
Hindu	98.4	5,220	88.3	11.6	0.1	97.8	5,135
Muslim	97.5	899	91.0	8.8	0.2	96.9	876
Christian	99.3	76	85.4	14.6	0.0	99.0	76
Other	(99.2)	50	(96.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(93.1)	50
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	98.3	1,281	87.7	12.2	0.2	97.6	1,260
Scheduled tribe	98.4	742	85.6	14.3	0.1	98.0	730
Other backward class	98.1	3,393	89.3	10.6	0.1	97.6	3,330
Other	98.5	778	90.9	8.8	0.2	97.1	766
Don't know	(98.5)	51	(83.3)	(16.7)	(0.0)	100.0	50
Total	98.3	6,246	88.7	11.2	0.1	97.6	6,137

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Karnataka, 2019-20

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	98.3	96.2	97.0
Public sector	56.0	70.0	64.8
NGO/trust	0.5	0.2	0.3
Private sector	41.8	26.0	31.9
At home	1.5	3.4	2.7
Own home	0.5	1.3	1.0
Parent's home	1.0	2.1	1.7
Other home	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ¹	0.1	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	86.6	73.0	78.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	9.4	19.1	15.5
Other health personnel	0.2	0.4	0.3
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	0.3	0.5	0.4
Friends/relatives	2.8	4.5	3.9
Other	0.5	1.9	1.4
No one	0.2	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	96.2	92.5	93.8
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	1.0	2.0	1.6
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	35.2	29.4	31.5
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	15.6	12.5	13.7
Number of births	3,035	5,124	8,159
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	(63.0)	42.9	47.5
Clean blade used to cut the cord	(90.5)	75.0	78.6
Either of the above	(93.7)	77.2	81.1
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	(83.2)	79.8	80.6
Number of births delivered at home	30	99	129
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than four hours	79.6	79.0	79.2
4-23 hours	3.3	4.3	3.9
1-2 days	4.3	5.0	4.8
3-41 days	2.6	2.5	2.6
No postnatal check	10.1	9.2	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 51 Delivery and postnatal care—Continued

Percent distribution of live births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider, and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Karnataka, 2019-20

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	77.0	69.2	72.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	11.4	19.5	16.4
Other health personnel	0.2	0.0	0.1
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	1.1	1.9	1.6
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3
No postnatal check	10.1	9.2	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	2,404	3,842	6,246

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes missing

² If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table

³ Skilled health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

⁴ A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

⁵ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁶ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	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 ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
									Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	72.4	23.9	96.2	92.9	972	92.1	90.4	575	94.0	176
20-34	64.5	32.6	97.1	94.0	6,983	90.3	87.6	5,477	93.4	1,488
35-49	38.4	57.1	95.5	94.0	204	91.2	89.5	194	(95.0)	50
Residence										
Urban	56.0	42.4	98.3	96.2	3,035	89.9	87.3	2,404	95.6	600
Rural	70.0	26.2	96.2	92.5	5,124	90.8	88.3	3,842	92.4	1,115
Birth order										
1	59.6	38.5	98.1	94.7	3,584	91.6	88.7	2,344	95.2	737
2-3	68.3	28.2	96.5	93.4	4,149	89.9	87.6	3,522	92.1	883
4 or more	74.1	17.7	91.8	91.5	427	89.0	85.4	380	93.4	95
Antenatal care visits²										
None	60.6	27.1	87.6	86.2	92	76.6	72.1	92	(92.4)	24
1-3	67.8	28.5	96.2	93.0	1,710	85.4	82.9	1,710	91.3	426
4 or more	62.6	35.8	98.3	95.0	4,425	92.7	90.1	4,425	94.2	1,228
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	78.8	10.4	89.1	90.0	915	84.7	81.6	653	92.2	152
<5 years complete	76.6	16.0	92.6	90.0	303	90.8	89.1	220	(89.5)	56
5-9 years complete	75.1	21.4	96.5	93.2	2,069	89.7	87.6	1,516	91.2	421
10-11 years complete	68.5	30.1	98.5	96.5	2,060	91.8	89.1	1,586	95.6	425
12 or more years complete	48.6	50.6	99.2	94.0	2,813	91.7	89.0	2,270	94.3	662

Continued...

Table 52 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of live births in the 5 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 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within 2 days of birth for their most recent birth, and among births in the year preceding the survey, percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	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 ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women	Among births in the year preceding the survey:	
									Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births
Religion										
Hindu	65.1	31.8	96.9	93.4	6,764	90.2	87.6	5,220	93.0	1,418
Muslim	64.5	32.3	96.8	96.1	1,235	91.3	88.7	899	95.9	279
Christian	61.8	38.2	100.0	94.9	94	96.6	95.8	76	*	15
Other	(38.0)	(62.0)	(100.0)	(98.5)	67	(96.0)	(94.5)	50	*	4
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	71.5	24.1	95.6	93.5	1,719	91.0	89.0	1,281	94.0	364
Scheduled tribe	69.9	25.8	95.7	90.5	952	90.3	86.7	742	91.2	218
Other backward class	62.3	35.5	97.8	93.9	4,397	90.6	88.1	3,393	93.2	915
Other	58.0	38.8	96.8	96.6	1,024	90.0	87.0	778	96.1	205
Don't know	82.9	15.7	98.6	99.1	68	(79.5)	(79.5)	51	*	13
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	5,283	91.3	88.9	3,992	94.7	1,095
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	94.2	2,628	91.2	88.7	2,103	93.3	587
Home	na	na	na	60.1	220	58.2	48.6	129	(58.6)	25
Other ⁵	na	na	na	(72.5)	28	*	*	21	*	8
Total	64.8	32.2	97.0	93.8	8,159	90.5	87.9	6,246	93.5	1,715

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes information on birth of women who don't know the number of antenatal care visits, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² For the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

⁵ Includes missing

Table 53 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Karnataka, 2019-20

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Bagalkot	57.0	38.2	95.2	91.4	31.0	256	88.3	187
Bangalore	54.7	44.6	99.3	94.4	30.6	955	86.6	797
Bangalore Rural	72.0	28.0	100.0	97.9	43.6	108	89.9	94
Belgaum	60.6	36.9	97.5	96.4	24.2	776	88.4	552
Bellary	76.8	18.9	95.7	95.9	29.0	309	86.7	230
Bidar	73.4	25.6	99.0	91.7	21.8	294	90.7	212
Bijapur	59.6	32.2	91.8	90.0	20.9	353	75.7	257
Chamarajanagar	82.7	17.3	100.0	96.7	31.4	120	94.2	102
Chikkaballapura	83.0	16.0	99.0	97.5	38.2	128	92.0	106
Chikmagalur	77.8	20.5	98.4	98.7	38.1	123	90.9	99
Chitradurga	68.8	29.5	98.3	95.1	42.8	186	94.1	145
Dakshina Kannada	41.8	58.2	100.0	91.9	30.4	245	83.9	216
Davanagere	68.9	29.4	98.3	88.1	39.8	277	76.7	204
Dharwad	69.2	30.5	99.7	99.0	29.9	255	98.4	189
Gadag	67.5	28.7	96.2	98.2	33.5	180	84.6	131
Gulbarga	60.5	28.1	88.7	87.1	22.7	444	82.6	303
Hassan	71.7	28.3	100.0	97.1	41.8	193	93.2	164
Haveri	82.6	14.6	97.2	95.8	23.9	280	93.2	202
Kodagu	73.3	25.1	98.4	94.1	33.2	68	91.6	56
Kolar	76.1	23.5	99.6	99.3	42.1	188	96.6	152
Koppal	68.2	22.6	90.7	89.2	19.1	225	83.3	164
Mandya	60.2	39.3	99.5	97.3	39.5	149	95.5	120
Mysore	56.2	43.8	100.0	97.8	43.6	418	94.5	325
Raichur	64.4	24.5	88.9	83.3	20.0	401	80.4	275
Ramanagara	68.8	31.2	100.0	100.0	39.9	98	87.8	76
Shimoga	74.1	25.6	99.7	96.5	43.7	214	90.9	170
Tumkur	66.9	33.1	100.0	93.1	52.1	345	94.9	275
Udupi	37.6	61.3	98.9	90.2	51.9	149	89.8	129
Uttara Kannada	69.5	29.8	99.3	99.2	36.3	181	87.4	142
Yadgir	73.4	20.0	93.3	93.0	14.3	240	75.9	172
Karnataka	64.8	32.2	97.0	93.8	31.5	8,159	87.9	6,246

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of birth

Table 54 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	4,394	24,269	9,272	12.9	852
20-34	5,058	24,694	12,165	10.3	5,073
35-49	5,189	26,589	18,181	9.6	170
Birth order					
1	4,937	25,547	12,914	11.2	3,482
2-3	4,667	23,791	10,708	10.0	2,391
4 or more	7,878	17,025	9,824	8.3	223
Residence					
Urban	5,042	25,707	14,462	6.8	2,371
Rural	4,911	23,765	10,318	13.1	3,725
Schooling					
No schooling	3,652	21,100	5,730	11.5	592
<5 years complete	4,304	26,009	8,352	11.2	204
5-9 years complete	5,210	20,204	8,636	12.8	1,476
10-11 years complete	5,070	22,794	10,681	12.0	1,566
12 or more years complete	5,296	26,958	16,816	8.0	2,257
Religion					
Hindu	4,787	24,688	11,705	11.1	5,090
Muslim	5,847	23,979	12,581	8.6	879
Christian	2,840	29,160	10,288	3.3	76
Other	(14,866)	(32,172)	(26,230)	(6.0)	50
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	4,060	21,944	8,951	13.2	1,233
Scheduled tribe	4,103	20,363	8,697	12.1	714
Other backward class	4,531	25,327	12,486	9.9	3,342
Other	9,714	28,006	17,522	7.7	758
Don't know	(4,879)	(24,560)	(7,887)	(16.3)	50
Total	4,954	24,746	11,938	10.6	6,096

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 55 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the 3 years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and among women who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)* by district, Karnataka, 2019-20

District	Percentage of births of order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Bagalkot	28.6	153	88.0	47.7	187	16.7	178
Bangalore	13.3	519	92.3	21.6	797	2.4	791
Bangalore Rural	4.4	73	89.7	57.2	94	16.6	94
Belgaum	28.8	438	76.8	39.2	552	8.2	538
Bellary	24.0	176	75.3	58.8	230	12.9	223
Bidar	27.9	170	78.2	51.7	212	8.1	209
Bijapur	30.8	183	79.1	28.8	257	3.5	237
Chamarajanagar	10.7	69	83.0	52.8	102	20.9	102
Chikkaballapura	7.2	69	88.2	60.1	106	15.4	106
Chikmagalur	6.8	75	89.4	55.5	99	16.4	98
Chitradurga	18.9	104	74.9	47.5	145	14.9	144
Dakshina Kannada	17.0	146	98.2	33.2	216	4.2	216
Davanagere	13.8	157	88.1	27.0	204	20.0	201
Dharwad	15.0	155	88.1	49.2	189	11.7	188
Gadag	19.4	102	79.9	57.0	131	15.2	128
Gulbarga	37.0	258	76.1	29.3	303	6.1	277
Hassan	11.4	115	77.5	53.3	164	12.3	164
Haveri	27.2	162	84.2	52.5	202	22.9	197
Kodagu	10.8	39	82.4	52.2	56	13.4	56
Kolar	7.7	117	85.2	48.7	152	13.4	151
Koppal	26.6	133	77.7	30.4	164	11.6	149
Mandya	5.7	89	93.6	38.3	120	8.5	120
Mysore	10.4	241	87.3	54.7	325	10.6	325
Raichur	29.8	246	84.1	38.0	275	16.1	253
Ramanagara	7.8	59	91.1	30.5	76	14.0	76
Shimoga	11.4	124	85.4	40.8	170	17.6	169
Tumkur	11.7	199	83.4	43.7	275	6.8	275
Udupi	6.4	91	82.0	42.0	129	4.5	128
Uttara Kannada	13.0	112	90.2	34.2	142	14.1	141
Yadgir	32.1	147	77.8	55.4	172	13.5	160
Karnataka	19.7	4,720	84.2	41.0	6,246	10.6	6,096

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 56 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the 5 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Time between delivery and newborn's first postnatal health check						Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	No postnatal health check ¹			
Mother's age at birth									
<20	10.6	64.8	5.4	6.6	1.1	11.4	100.0	87.4	879
20-34	9.5	66.9	4.4	5.2	1.2	12.1	100.0	86.1	5,190
35-49	8.5	64.6	8.9	5.5	0.9	11.6	100.0	87.5	176
Birth order									
1	9.5	67.2	4.9	5.9	1.3	10.7	100.0	87.5	2,344
2-3	9.9	66.6	4.3	5.1	1.1	12.4	100.0	85.9	3,522
4-5	8.6	62.3	6.7	5.6	1.3	15.3	100.0	83.1	347
6 or more	(6.2)	(52.9)	(2.0)	(6.6)	(3.0)	(29.2)	100.0	(67.8)	33
Place of delivery									
Public health facility	10.0	67.4	5.1	5.4	1.0	10.6	100.0	87.9	3,992
Private health facility ²	9.7	68.2	4.1	5.2	1.3	11.0	100.0	87.1	2,103
Home	0.6	21.1	1.3	10.2	4.3	62.6	100.0	33.2	129
Residence									
Urban	8.4	69.4	3.8	4.9	1.1	11.8	100.0	86.5	2,404
Rural	10.4	64.7	5.2	5.8	1.2	12.2	100.0	86.1	3,842
Religion									
Hindu	9.9	65.7	4.9	5.5	1.1	12.4	100.0	85.9	5,220
Muslim	8.6	70.5	3.8	5.3	1.5	10.2	100.0	88.2	899
Christian	12.8	73.9	1.1	5.6	0.0	6.6	100.0	93.4	76
Other	(4.6)	(68.9)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(7.9)	(13.8)	100.0	(78.3)	50
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	8.8	66.5	5.2	6.7	1.8	10.8	100.0	87.1	1,281
Scheduled tribe	10.4	66.2	4.7	3.8	0.8	13.9	100.0	85.1	742
Other backward class	10.2	66.0	4.8	5.4	1.1	11.8	100.0	86.4	3,393
Other	7.8	69.2	2.7	5.3	1.2	13.5	100.0	85.2	778
Don't know	(14.9)	(61.4)	(7.5)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(7.8)	100.0	(88.3)	51
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	9.1	57.8	4.5	6.5	1.7	20.1	100.0	78.0	653
<5 years complete	10.0	64.9	3.2	5.0	0.7	15.9	100.0	83.0	220
5-9 years complete	10.5	65.8	5.5	4.8	1.3	11.4	100.0	86.5	1,516
10-11 years complete	10.0	66.1	4.6	6.4	1.3	11.3	100.0	87.0	1,586
12 or more years complete	9.0	70.0	4.3	5.0	1.0	10.2	100.0	88.3	2,270
Total	9.7	66.5	4.7	5.4	1.2	12.0	100.0	86.3	6,246

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes information on births delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

² Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

Table 57 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the 5 years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-5 and NFHS-4, Karnataka

Indicator	NFHS-5 (2019-20)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	98.5	87.3
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	71.3	69.5
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	73.8	64.2
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	98.3	95.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	96.2	92.8
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	98.1	90.2
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	70.6	70.9
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	69.3	67.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	96.2	93.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	92.4	94.6
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	98.3	89.0
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	70.9	70.3
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	71.0	66.0
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	97.0	94.3
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2,3}	93.8	93.9

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding the survey

² Based on all births in the 5 years preceding the survey

³ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 58 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 mother of the child received antenatal care (ANC), percentage who were present for at least one antenatal check-up, 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, Karnataka, 2019-20

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the child's mother received antenatal care	99.1	98.1	98.4
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	93.7	89.1	90.6
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	47.8	41.5	43.6
Convulsions	55.6	54.0	54.5
Prolonged labour	58.3	53.5	55.1
Severe abdominal pain	65.7	60.0	61.9
High blood pressure	53.9	47.6	49.7
Percentage ever told what to do if the child's mother had any pregnancy complications	76.6	69.3	71.7
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	98.2	98.3	98.3
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering the baby in a health facility	85.0	85.6	85.4
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	88.0	88.4	88.2
Family planning or delaying his next child	77.3	82.3	80.7
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	200	404	604
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	4	7	10

Table 59 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, Karnataka, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹				DPT or Penta			Polio ²				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
	BCG	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2							3
Sex																		
Male	96.4	85.1	92.7	90.8	87.5	94.6	92.4	90.0	92.4	93.9	91.4	86.5	90.9	83.0	72.3	3.4	91.3	827
Female	97.9	83.7	93.3	92.6	90.3	97.4	96.5	94.4	95.0	97.3	94.9	88.7	91.9	85.4	71.8	1.4	90.2	739
Birth order																		
1	97.1	84.1	92.7	92.1	90.0	95.6	95.0	93.0	93.0	95.0	92.7	87.9	92.3	85.4	74.3	2.5	90.7	688
2-3	98.2	86.0	93.5	91.8	88.5	96.8	94.5	92.1	95.6	96.6	94.1	88.3	91.7	84.6	71.9	1.6	92.0	783
4-5	88.8	73.9	90.7	89.2	84.1	91.2	89.1	85.8	82.3	91.2	88.6	80.1	82.0	71.8	56.3	8.8	82.3	90
Residence																		
Urban	96.6	82.8	91.9	90.3	86.6	95.0	93.2	91.3	92.0	95.2	91.3	82.5	89.1	80.0	66.5	2.9	87.3	578
Rural	97.5	85.4	93.6	92.5	90.1	96.4	95.0	92.5	94.6	95.7	94.1	90.5	92.7	86.6	75.3	2.2	92.9	988
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	96.9	81.7	95.1	92.9	90.9	96.1	94.0	90.5	92.7	93.0	91.3	87.0	89.2	81.4	69.4	2.6	91.9	164
<5 years complete	98.2	91.1	100.0	98.4	92.9	100.0	98.4	92.9	95.9	100.0	100.0	94.7	93.6	85.4	78.3	0.0	94.4	50
5-7 years complete	94.3	86.3	89.2	89.0	85.6	92.4	91.3	88.1	92.7	93.1	90.7	85.3	87.8	81.5	75.9	5.3	87.4	240
8-9 years complete	97.2	83.7	95.8	91.6	90.3	98.0	93.2	91.9	92.2	98.0	93.2	86.3	91.9	83.3	70.0	2.0	90.1	168
10-11 years complete	97.7	85.2	93.8	93.3	91.4	96.5	95.6	93.9	94.0	96.3	93.7	90.7	94.6	87.7	74.6	2.1	94.1	388
12 or more years complete	98.0	83.6	91.9	90.8	87.0	95.9	94.9	92.9	94.3	95.5	93.4	86.3	91.0	83.7	69.4	1.8	89.5	555
Religion																		
Hindu	97.5	84.5	93.1	92.3	89.2	96.1	95.0	92.6	93.9	95.4	93.6	88.4	92.3	85.5	73.2	2.1	91.8	1,278
Muslim	96.6	84.3	93.7	90.0	88.0	96.3	92.3	90.3	93.4	96.9	90.9	82.8	88.3	77.5	65.3	2.6	85.3	237

Continued...

Table 59 Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

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, Karnataka, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹				DPT or Penta			Polio ²				MCV/Measles/MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
	BCG	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2							3
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	98.2	87.1	94.0	93.2	91.4	97.9	97.2	94.9	96.1	97.0	96.1	91.1	93.1	87.9	76.6	1.5	92.8	307
Scheduled tribe	94.9	84.4	91.7	90.4	87.1	94.2	92.9	90.6	93.9	94.2	89.9	85.0	87.3	82.0	72.3	4.6	88.4	172
Other backward class	97.1	84.2	93.2	92.4	89.0	96.0	95.1	92.8	93.4	95.5	94.1	89.2	92.6	86.0	73.0	2.6	92.5	828
Other	97.6	82.7	93.2	89.7	88.2	94.4	91.1	89.3	91.7	94.5	88.0	79.2	88.5	76.5	64.9	1.6	86.4	243
Total	97.1	84.5	93.0	91.7	88.8	95.9	94.4	92.1	93.6	95.5	93.0	87.5	91.4	84.1	72.0	2.5	90.8	1,566
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	92.5	80.9	81.5	74.1	58.9	90.3	86.0	77.9	87.9	91.8	88.0	74.6	82.4	62.6	na	6.2	63.2	1,601

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Total includes children of birth order 6 or more, Christian children or children belonging to other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

³ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Table 60 Vaccinations by district

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 district, Karnataka, 2019-20

District	Hepatitis B or Penta ¹				DPT or Penta			Polio ²				MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	All basic vaccinations ³	All age appropriate vaccinations ⁴	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
	BCG	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2							3
Bagalkot	95.5	73.9	89.8	88.4	84.7	97.1	95.7	92.0	90.7	97.1	97.1	84.0	93.1	78.6	58.0	2.9	88.5	56
Bangalore	(95.3)	(84.8)	(89.5)	(86.9)	(81.3)	(92.6)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(92.6)	(92.6)	(85.3)	(78.2)	(85.4)	(78.2)	(66.9)	(4.7)	(86.7)	206
Bangalore Rural	100.0	86.8	96.1	96.1	94.6	100.0	100.0	98.4	98.2	97.9	97.9	94.2	100.0	92.7	79.2	0.0	95.9	24
Belgaum	97.2	81.3	91.2	91.2	90.0	94.3	92.8	91.6	91.2	92.7	91.3	87.0	91.8	81.4	71.1	2.8	89.0	149
Bellary	(97.6)	(78.2)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(93.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(93.1)	(98.3)	(97.3)	(93.4)	(77.8)	(89.4)	(71.5)	(60.7)	(0.0)	(87.7)	49
Bidar	97.7	82.1	93.9	91.8	85.6	93.9	92.8	86.6	88.4	95.4	94.2	87.2	81.8	74.7	63.0	2.3	88.1	63
Bijapur	95.5	76.0	91.3	89.0	84.7	92.9	87.6	84.7	91.5	92.9	89.2	81.4	81.8	71.1	57.3	4.5	84.4	62
Chamarajanagar	(97.9)	(90.9)	(95.6)	(95.6)	(95.6)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(95.8)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(97.9)	(95.5)	(97.9)	(93.3)	(84.0)	(2.1)	(96.5)	23
Chikkaballapura	(87.9)	(85.1)	(96.4)	(92.4)	(83.8)	(96.4)	(92.4)	(83.8)	(87.9)	(96.4)	(92.4)	(81.2)	(92.4)	(76.6)	(69.8)	(3.6)	(96.4)	18
Chikmagalur	(100.0)	(95.1)	(91.0)	(91.0)	(91.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.2)	(93.6)	(91.0)	(100.0)	(91.0)	(81.9)	(0.0)	(97.4)	25
Chitradurga	(97.3)	(93.5)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(94.6)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(94.6)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(94.6)	(90.8)	(2.7)	(97.3)	30
Dakshina Kannada	(100.0)	(95.9)	(96.9)	(92.7)	(88.7)	(98.3)	(96.7)	(90.0)	(100.0)	(97.4)	(95.7)	(89.0)	(98.4)	(86.8)	(83.0)	(0.0)	(92.5)	48
Davanagere	(96.0)	(81.1)	(94.4)	(94.4)	(92.1)	(96.0)	(96.0)	(93.7)	(93.9)	(91.9)	(89.8)	(81.2)	(89.2)	(79.4)	(64.2)	(4.0)	(89.3)	47
Dharwad	(100.0)	(91.0)	(84.6)	(80.3)	(80.3)	(100.0)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(100.0)	(97.6)	(89.1)	(89.1)	(96.1)	(87.6)	(67.7)	(0.0)	(93.5)	46
Gadag	93.0	74.6	87.8	86.6	79.7	91.5	88.9	82.1	91.2	93.2	90.7	86.2	85.5	74.3	59.6	4.7	84.8	33
Gulbarga	95.0	77.4	89.5	88.4	84.5	94.2	90.8	87.4	90.5	94.3	90.0	81.9	85.0	76.3	61.6	4.0	82.8	97
Hassan	(100.0)	(94.4)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.8)	(100.0)	(96.8)	(88.5)	(0.0)	(96.8)	34
Haveri	98.6	78.8	94.1	94.1	94.1	98.6	98.6	97.2	92.6	98.6	97.2	95.7	97.2	95.7	76.0	1.4	92.4	52
Kodagu	(93.7)	(89.6)	(93.7)	(93.7)	(93.7)	(93.7)	(93.7)	(93.7)	(92.7)	(93.7)	(93.7)	(90.6)	(93.7)	(90.6)	(86.4)	(6.3)	(90.6)	9
Kolar	(100.0)	(87.3)	(88.5)	(88.5)	(86.9)	(89.0)	(89.0)	(89.0)	(100.0)	(90.6)	(90.6)	(90.6)	(87.9)	(86.3)	(80.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	35
Koppal	97.2	81.7	97.2	95.8	94.2	97.2	95.8	94.2	94.8	94.7	93.3	84.8	90.3	84.8	71.9	2.8	89.5	42
Mandya	(100.0)	(94.1)	(98.3)	(95.2)	(92.2)	(100.0)	(96.9)	(93.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.9)	(96.9)	(100.0)	(93.9)	(86.3)	(0.0)	(96.9)	29
Mysore	(100.0)	(93.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.2)	(90.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.2)	(83.4)	(0.0)	(94.6)	74
Raichur	92.0	75.4	89.8	86.3	85.2	89.8	86.3	83.8	85.2	89.8	86.3	81.2	85.0	80.2	65.7	6.8	89.6	71
Ramanagara	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	15
Shimoga	(100.0)	(89.4)	(89.1)	(89.1)	(87.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.1)	(98.0)	(96.1)	(74.6)	(0.0)	(93.7)	39
Tumkur	(100.0)	(95.3)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.7)	(97.7)	(90.4)	(0.0)	(98.5)	63
Udupi	100.0	90.8	98.0	98.0	94.0	98.0	98.0	94.0	97.6	100.0	97.9	94.2	96.2	89.9	82.9	0.0	97.9	28
Uttara Kannada	98.2	86.6	98.2	98.2	96.7	98.2	98.2	96.7	98.2	98.2	98.2	93.6	96.7	93.6	83.6	1.8	95.1	45
Yadgir	97.2	79.9	94.1	92.0	90.1	94.9	92.9	91.0	86.4	93.7	90.8	85.2	89.3	82.6	68.0	2.8	91.0	50
Karnataka	97.1	84.5	93.0	91.7	88.8	95.9	94.4	92.1	93.6	95.5	93.0	87.5	91.4	84.1	72.0	2.5	90.8	1,566

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth. There is no Penta 0 vaccine.

² Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth

³ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

⁴ BCG, MCV/Measles/MMR/MR, four doses of hepatitis B, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Table 61 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age 5 years, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI and fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

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	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	1.5	7.8	720	*	*	11	61.2	56
6-11	1.8	13.4	812	*	*	15	73.3	109
12-23	1.6	12.3	1,566	(61.1)	(23.6)	25	69.6	192
24-35	1.2	10.3	1,508	*	*	18	69.6	155
36-47	1.7	9.8	1,554	(49.6)	(11.9)	27	67.0	152
48-59	1.4	8.3	1,777	(63.4)	(22.7)	25	67.7	147
Sex								
Male	1.7	10.8	4,012	54.6	16.5	68	69.9	433
Female	1.3	9.6	3,925	58.9	23.9	52	67.3	378
Residence								
Urban	1.2	8.4	2,966	(38.0)	(14.0)	34	63.5	250
Rural	1.7	11.3	4,971	63.8	22.0	86	71.0	561
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	1.7	10.0	847	*	*	15	64.2	85
<5 years complete	1.4	10.6	314	*	*	4	(68.9)	33
5-7 years complete	1.7	12.0	1,135	(53.3)	(6.5)	19	68.7	136
8-9 years complete	2.2	10.8	832	*	*	19	69.8	90
10-11 years complete	1.5	11.1	2,003	(57.5)	(16.1)	30	70.8	222
12 or more years complete	1.2	8.7	2,806	(55.5)	(29.8)	35	67.9	245
Religion								
Hindu	1.5	10.3	6,568	60.8	21.5	98	68.2	677
Muslim	1.5	9.9	1,210	*	*	19	72.4	120
Christian	3.5	10.6	94	*	*	3	*	10
Other	(1.4)	(6.4)	65	*	*	1	*	4
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	1.9	11.4	1,663	(46.3)	(19.3)	31	68.4	189
Scheduled tribe	1.5	9.6	921	*	*	14	67.9	89
Other backward class	1.4	10.2	4,278	59.1	23.3	59	68.5	438
Other	1.3	8.6	1,010	*	*	13	72.7	87
Don't know	4.9	12.8	66	*	*	3	*	8
Total	1.5	10.2	7,937	56.5	19.7	121	68.7	811

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI are cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which is chest related and/or difficult breathing which is chest related

² Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	Percentage of children who were given:			Percentage who were given other treatments										Number of children with diarrhoea			
				A fluid made from an ORS packet	Either ORS or Gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or increased fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Antibiotic drug	Antimotility drug	Other drug ³	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other		No treatment		
Age in months																				
<6	6.1	720	(72.3)	(72.6)	(28.9)	(73.5)	(0.0)	(73.5)	(50.3)	(38.6)	(72.6)	(37.8)	(11.8)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(13.8)	44	
6-11	8.2	812	77.0	65.4	31.0	67.6	5.5	69.6	37.3	31.4	67.4	46.1	10.4	5.0	11.9	0.0	5.8	15.9	66	
12-23	7.7	1,566	81.6	73.2	45.3	77.2	7.3	78.4	48.9	38.4	74.5	55.9	8.5	1.7	10.1	0.0	3.8	6.3	121	
24-35	4.5	1,508	72.2	74.7	52.5	78.3	5.8	78.3	42.8	38.2	74.7	55.0	13.3	2.8	12.2	2.6	2.8	12.4	69	
36-47	3.5	1,554	70.0	72.5	42.2	81.4	1.5	81.4	52.9	47.0	72.5	50.3	7.6	8.3	5.8	0.0	7.7	12.0	54	
48-59	3.5	1,777	58.6	68.0	45.7	73.3	3.9	73.3	40.6	35.9	68.0	59.6	9.9	5.9	6.3	0.0	2.0	23.8	63	
Sex																				
Male	5.8	4,012	74.5	71.4	40.2	74.0	4.0	74.9	42.9	35.2	72.3	49.6	9.0	3.8	8.0	0.8	5.3	13.5	232	
Female	4.7	3,925	72.0	71.2	44.5	77.1	5.7	77.6	48.8	41.6	71.6	55.3	11.4	4.4	9.2	0.0	3.9	12.3	184	
Residence																				
Urban	4.6	2,966	74.4	79.0	42.1	82.1	8.1	83.9	47.2	39.5	80.8	61.7	11.6	4.2	9.8	0.0	6.4	9.1	136	
Rural	5.6	4,971	72.9	67.5	42.1	72.1	3.1	72.3	44.7	37.3	67.7	47.4	9.3	4.0	7.9	0.6	3.9	14.8	280	
Mother's schooling																				
No schooling	6.4	847	74.6	71.3	37.7	78.0	5.7	78.0	49.2	42.7	71.3	45.1	7.0	1.3	3.6	0.0	11.5	13.8	55	
<5 years complete	5.9	314	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
5-7 years complete	6.0	1,135	62.6	66.7	50.3	70.9	7.4	72.1	48.4	36.7	67.9	46.8	10.8	3.4	6.4	1.2	1.7	15.5	68	
8-9 years complete	6.0	832	74.3	79.5	37.7	82.8	6.6	83.9	33.6	30.2	80.5	60.2	12.0	4.7	8.2	0.0	8.8	8.6	50	
10-11 years complete	4.8	2,003	75.1	61.7	32.3	66.9	5.3	67.4	45.0	34.6	62.2	44.0	8.7	1.4	12.0	1.0	3.3	14.7	97	
12 or more years complete	4.6	2,806	76.9	77.9	47.1	79.8	1.6	79.8	48.5	43.8	77.9	58.3	11.8	8.0	9.2	0.0	2.9	12.5	128	
Religion																				
Hindu	5.1	6,568	74.0	69.2	42.8	74.2	4.6	74.5	45.4	38.3	69.5	52.0	8.9	4.3	9.2	0.5	5.7	13.9	338	
Muslim	5.8	1,210	74.3	81.8	42.1	81.8	3.6	83.4	44.1	36.9	83.4	51.8	15.1	3.2	5.3	0.0	0.4	9.9	70	
Christian	7.5	94	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Other	(1.4)	65	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1

Continued...

Table 62 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, percentage who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), percentage who were given other treatments, and percentage who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ¹	Percentage of children who were given:			Percentage who were given other treatments											Number of children with diarrhoea	
				A fluid made from an ORS packet	Either ORS or Gruel	Increased fluids	ORT (ORS, gruel, or fluids)	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	Continued feeding and ORT ²	Antibiotic drug	Antimotility drug	Other drug ³	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/herbal/other	No treatment		
Caste/tribe																			
Scheduled caste	6.8	1,663	70.4	70.9	43.7	74.3	6.9	74.7	48.5	44.4	71.3	56.1	6.7	1.8	8.6	1.6	11.3	13.1	113
Scheduled tribe	4.2	921	(73.2)	(68.8)	(40.2)	(74.0)	(1.4)	(74.0)	(44.5)	(37.1)	(68.8)	(48.0)	(3.5)	(5.6)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(13.3)	38
Other backward class	4.7	4,278	74.5	65.9	41.1	71.2	3.1	72.0	46.2	35.3	66.7	46.8	10.1	4.6	10.2	0.0	2.3	15.8	201
Other	6.1	1,010	75.4	92.0	45.3	92.9	8.4	94.3	38.5	35.6	93.3	65.0	19.0	5.8	6.6	0.0	1.2	2.8	62
Don't know	3.7	66	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Source of drinking water⁴																			
Improved	5.1	7,577	72.5	71.4	42.0	75.7	4.6	76.1	44.6	37.5	71.9	52.3	10.2	3.7	8.4	0.5	4.5	13.1	389
Unimproved	8.0	272	(86.1)	(68.3)	(35.2)	(70.9)	(8.7)	(75.9)	(55.9)	(42.2)	(73.3)	(47.8)	(10.1)	(11.3)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(10.5)	22
Other	6.3	88	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Toilet facility⁴																			
Improved	4.7	5,648	72.2	71.3	45.1	74.9	4.1	75.4	47.3	40.2	71.8	52.8	11.3	4.9	7.5	0.0	3.6	14.5	265
Shared ⁵	11.8	278	(73.3)	(80.0)	(38.4)	(80.0)	(4.9)	(85.0)	(32.1)	(26.1)	(85.0)	(71.2)	(1.7)	(2.1)	(11.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(10.1)	33
Unimproved	5.6	336	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
No facility/open defecation	5.9	1,676	74.8	65.2	36.7	72.1	5.6	72.1	44.1	34.7	65.2	43.3	11.3	2.9	12.1	1.8	6.9	10.8	100
Total	5.2	7,937	73.4	71.3	42.1	75.4	4.7	76.1	45.5	38.0	72.0	52.1	10.0	4.1	8.6	0.4	4.7	13.0	416

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the public health sector, the private health sector, or shop. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional healer or friend/relative

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

³ Includes injection and unknown pill or syrup

⁴ See Table 4 for definition of categories

⁵ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given							Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know		Total
Age in months																
<6	(0.0)	(28.7)	(38.4)	(15.5)	(11.2)	(6.2)	100.0	(0.0)	(23.8)	(25.0)	(11.3)	(4.5)	(28.7)	(6.6)	100.0	44
6-11	5.5	35.2	33.5	19.8	6.1	0.0	100.0	5.7	31.5	32.7	22.5	0.9	5.6	1.3	100.0	66
12-23	7.3	25.6	44.1	20.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	2.3	29.6	38.1	22.3	2.9	4.8	0.0	100.0	121
24-35	5.8	21.5	40.8	23.8	8.1	0.0	100.0	1.5	29.7	36.7	28.9	1.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	69
36-47	1.5	22.1	35.3	26.2	13.2	1.8	100.0	0.0	25.6	34.8	30.2	0.0	5.8	3.6	100.0	54
48-59	3.9	15.7	56.2	18.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	1.4	29.6	45.0	22.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	63
Sex																
Male	4.0	22.1	42.2	22.6	8.3	0.8	100.0	2.4	27.0	34.6	25.8	1.4	7.1	1.6	100.0	232
Female	5.7	28.3	41.6	18.8	4.7	1.0	100.0	1.5	31.0	38.3	20.0	2.2	5.9	1.0	100.0	184
Residence																
Urban	8.1	22.7	43.1	20.1	6.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	31.4	37.3	21.1	1.9	5.3	0.8	100.0	136
Rural	3.1	25.9	41.3	21.3	7.1	1.3	100.0	1.9	27.5	35.7	24.3	1.7	7.2	1.6	100.0	280
Mother's schooling																
No schooling	5.7	20.7	39.3	15.1	14.1	5.2	100.0	0.6	23.1	38.7	18.2	3.5	12.5	3.5	100.0	55
5-7 years complete	7.4	30.6	35.5	24.0	1.2	1.3	100.0	2.4	24.3	34.6	32.9	1.2	3.2	1.3	100.0	68
8-9 years complete	6.6	25.2	44.5	18.3	5.4	0.0	100.0	5.0	40.2	27.7	18.5	1.8	6.7	0.0	100.0	50
10-11 years complete	5.3	19.4	47.1	20.8	7.4	0.0	100.0	2.5	23.1	43.2	24.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	100.0	97
12 or more years complete	1.6	28.7	40.1	22.6	7.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	32.2	33.7	22.7	2.0	5.8	2.3	100.0	128
Religion																
Hindu	4.6	25.8	42.6	19.5	6.7	0.8	100.0	1.8	29.9	36.3	22.4	1.5	7.2	0.8	100.0	338
Muslim	3.6	23.0	38.2	26.2	7.8	1.2	100.0	3.3	23.8	33.6	27.9	3.2	4.1	4.2	100.0	70

Continued...

Table 63 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

Percent distribution of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given						Total	Amount of food given						Number of children with diarrhoea		
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know		More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food		Don't know	Total
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	6.9	20.1	46.1	20.3	6.6	0.0	100.0	1.3	30.5	40.8	21.7	1.4	4.2	0.0	100.0	113
Scheduled tribe	(1.4)	(24.9)	(50.4)	(11.1)	(7.3)	(5.0)	100.0	(4.9)	(23.6)	(34.7)	(23.1)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(5.0)	100.0	38
Other backward class	3.1	29.1	37.7	22.2	7.5	0.4	100.0	1.9	30.3	31.4	24.2	2.1	8.7	1.5	100.0	201
Other	8.4	19.2	41.6	24.9	4.5	1.5	100.0	2.2	25.2	42.0	23.8	2.5	3.0	1.4	100.0	62
Total	4.7	24.8	41.9	20.9	6.7	0.9	100.0	2.0	28.8	36.2	23.2	1.8	6.6	1.4	100.0	416

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children whose mother has less than 5 years of schooling, Christian children or children belonging to other religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

Table 64 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age		
15-19	85.3	156
20-24	93.3	1,758
25-34	91.8	3,810
35-49	93.8	522
Residence		
Urban	93.4	2,404
Rural	91.5	3,842
Schooling		
No schooling	88.7	653
<5 years complete	90.1	220
5-9 years complete	91.3	1,516
10-11 years complete	91.6	1,586
12 or more years complete	94.5	2,270
Religion		
Hindu	91.7	5,220
Muslim	94.9	899
Christian	92.0	76
Other	(96.7)	50
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	90.8	1,281
Scheduled tribe	91.9	742
Other backward class	93.0	3,393
Other	92.3	778
Don't know	(83.9)	51
Total	92.2	6,246

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supple- mentary food ¹	Any immuni- zations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre- school ²	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	80.3	74.9	70.8	71.7	1,532	na	na	70.5	1,532	81.8	1,081
12-23	86.1	83.0	78.4	79.9	1,566	na	na	80.7	1,566	81.7	1,263
24-35	85.1	81.9	75.0	79.2	1,508	na	na	81.3	1,508	79.0	1,226
36-47	81.3	79.2	73.1	76.5	1,554	70.0	1,554	77.0	1,554	81.3	1,197
48-59	77.3	75.4	69.1	73.1	1,777	69.8	1,777	73.2	1,777	82.4	1,301
60-71	73.7	70.7	65.1	69.3	1,759	67.3	1,759	na	na	na	na
0-35	83.8	80.0	74.8	76.9	4,606	na	na	77.5	4,606	80.8	3,569
36-71	77.3	74.9	68.9	72.8	5,090	69.0	5,090	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	80.0	77.3	71.3	74.4	4,926	67.5	2,604	76.6	4,012	80.9	3,073
Female	80.7	77.4	72.1	75.1	4,769	70.6	2,486	76.3	3,925	81.6	2,995
Residence											
Urban	74.9	72.2	66.6	70.0	3,637	65.7	1,930	71.1	2,966	83.4	2,109
Rural	83.7	80.4	74.8	77.7	6,059	71.0	3,159	79.7	4,971	80.1	3,959
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	80.4	77.8	72.8	75.8	1,057	69.4	574	77.1	847	76.9	653
<5 years complete	83.3	81.3	73.7	78.4	383	67.8	211	77.0	314	78.5	242
5-7 years complete	80.6	77.7	72.7	74.5	1,354	70.1	660	76.7	1,135	79.6	871
8-9 years complete	83.5	79.3	73.3	77.0	1,021	72.1	524	78.5	832	82.3	653
10-11 years complete	82.9	80.0	74.1	77.1	2,430	69.5	1,297	79.9	2,003	81.2	1,601
12 or more years complete	77.3	74.1	68.6	71.9	3,451	67.4	1,825	73.0	2,806	83.4	2,048

Continued...

Table 65 Indicators of utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Percentage of children under age 6 years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Number of children	Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any services	Supple- mentary food ¹	Any immuni- zations	Health check-ups		Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre- school ²	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Religion											
Hindu	81.1	78.0	72.5	75.6	8,027	70.0	4,209	77.5	6,568	81.2	5,089
Muslim	77.4	74.4	67.8	71.0	1,482	63.3	786	71.6	1,210	81.2	867
Christian	84.5	81.3	79.5	79.6	113	80.5	63	82.8	94	87.8	78
Other	(59.1)	(59.1)	(47.4)	(52.1)	74	*	32	(53.2)	65	*	34
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	83.6	80.7	75.2	78.8	2,013	74.7	1,038	80.2	1,663	84.2	1,333
Scheduled tribe	80.1	76.2	72.0	73.7	1,126	73.5	576	73.8	921	81.0	680
Other backward class	80.3	77.1	71.3	74.2	5,220	66.8	2,770	76.1	4,278	80.2	3,256
Other	76.0	73.9	67.2	71.6	1,265	65.1	666	73.8	1,010	80.5	745
Don't know	79.9	78.5	73.2	73.7	70	(73.3)	40	81.1	66	(86.4)	53
Total	80.4	77.3	71.7	74.8	9,696	69.0	5,090	76.5	7,937	81.3	6,068

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

na = not applicable

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

² Children age 36-71 months

Table 66 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Among children under age 6 years, percentage whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	76.3	74.8	73.1	72.3	3,637	75.0	74.1	72.3	71.5	3,636
Rural	87.5	86.3	83.9	81.7	6,059	84.4	83.3	80.8	78.6	6,054
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	83.3	81.8	80.6	77.6	1,057	79.0	78.5	75.9	73.3	1,057
<5 years complete	84.3	82.5	80.1	78.5	383	78.9	78.4	76.6	74.8	383
5-7 years complete	84.2	83.2	79.8	77.7	1,354	80.6	79.7	76.1	74.3	1,353
8-9 years complete	87.0	86.1	81.7	81.4	1,021	84.5	83.7	80.7	79.9	1,020
10-11 years complete	85.9	84.4	83.0	80.8	2,430	84.0	83.3	81.0	79.3	2,428
12 or more years complete	80.0	78.5	76.9	75.7	3,451	78.5	77.1	75.4	73.9	3,449
Religion										
Hindu	84.2	82.8	80.8	79.2	8,027	81.8	80.8	78.6	76.9	8,024
Muslim	79.6	78.2	75.3	73.2	1,482	76.3	75.5	72.2	70.8	1,480
Christian	88.4	88.4	87.6	88.4	113	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	113
Other	(56.1)	(55.1)	(56.1)	(52.9)	74	(52.9)	(50.6)	(50.8)	(47.3)	73
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	86.6	85.7	83.3	81.4	2,013	84.6	83.7	81.1	79.4	2,011
Scheduled tribe	79.3	76.8	75.5	74.1	1,126	77.3	76.1	74.0	72.6	1,125
Other backward class	84.1	82.7	80.5	78.5	5,220	81.5	80.5	78.2	76.3	5,219
Other	78.8	77.6	75.7	75.2	1,265	75.3	74.9	72.2	71.5	1,264
Don't know	83.0	81.5	82.0	82.0	70	80.4	77.3	79.4	78.7	70
Total	83.3	82.0	79.9	78.2	9,696	80.8	79.9	77.6	75.9	9,690

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

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

² Excludes children who were not breastfed. Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first 6 months of breastfeeding

Table 67 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 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, Karnataka, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	10.8	19.8	-0.3	558	12.7	26.8	5.5	-1.0	504	10.6	24.8	2.1	-1.2	600
6-8	13.0	21.3	-0.5	335	7.3	18.3	6.8	-0.5	334	7.3	20.9	1.5	-0.9	346
9-11	10.6	25.3	-0.7	358	16.0	27.5	4.3	-1.0	354	12.5	31.1	1.6	-1.4	380
12-17	18.6	41.1	-1.4	651	10.1	22.6	4.8	-0.8	655	9.9	31.6	2.5	-1.3	684
18-23	22.0	42.2	-1.4	724	7.7	19.2	2.9	-0.9	709	10.3	33.6	1.4	-1.4	754
24-35	15.9	39.8	-1.4	1,295	7.1	15.7	1.8	-0.9	1,247	9.8	33.8	1.7	-1.5	1,331
36-47	13.2	37.0	-1.4	1,363	8.6	19.2	1.9	-1.0	1,313	12.1	36.7	0.5	-1.7	1,378
48-59	13.4	35.9	-1.4	1,500	5.8	17.7	3.0	-0.9	1,447	10.6	35.5	0.4	-1.6	1,518
Sex														
Male	15.9	36.5	-1.3	3,451	8.2	19.7	3.3	-0.9	3,348	11.5	34.5	1.2	-1.5	3,559
Female	13.8	34.3	-1.2	3,334	8.6	19.4	3.1	-0.9	3,215	9.6	31.3	1.3	-1.4	3,433
Birth interval in months³														
First birth ⁴	14.2	32.9	-1.1	2,912	8.9	20.7	3.5	-0.9	2,799	10.1	30.8	1.1	-1.4	2,997
<24	18.1	42.5	-1.5	1,032	7.3	19.0	2.5	-0.9	997	13.1	37.2	0.8	-1.7	1,056
24-35	17.4	39.4	-1.4	1,188	7.8	18.9	3.2	-0.9	1,141	11.5	36.6	1.4	-1.6	1,221
36 or more	12.0	32.3	-1.1	1,639	8.6	18.2	3.0	-0.9	1,612	9.0	31.3	1.6	-1.4	1,702
Birth order³														
1	14.3	32.8	-1.1	2,882	8.6	20.4	3.5	-0.9	2,773	9.8	30.4	1.2	-1.4	2,966
2-3	15.2	37.1	-1.3	3,534	8.2	18.8	3.0	-0.9	3,436	10.9	34.5	1.3	-1.5	3,639
4-5	15.8	38.3	-1.4	323	7.7	18.8	2.3	-1.0	311	12.6	36.1	1.1	-1.7	340
6 or more	(20.6)	(46.6)	(-1.0)	31	(14.7)	(19.2)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	29	(19.2)	(49.2)	(0.0)	(-1.8)	31
Residence														
Urban	12.3	32.2	-1.1	2,391	8.6	18.5	3.8	-0.8	2,312	10.2	29.4	2.1	-1.3	2,458
Rural	16.3	37.2	-1.3	4,394	8.3	20.1	2.9	-0.9	4,250	10.7	34.8	0.8	-1.6	4,534

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 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, Karnataka, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Size at birth³														
Very small	30.5	53.6	-2.2	88	8.4	21.7	6.5	-0.9	92	19.2	56.8	0.0	-2.0	94
Small	17.5	44.1	-1.5	290	7.2	20.0	1.6	-1.0	278	13.2	41.7	2.3	-1.7	291
Average or larger	14.5	34.7	-1.2	6,381	8.4	19.4	3.2	-0.9	6,166	10.3	32.2	1.2	-1.5	6,579
Mother's schooling⁵														
No schooling	27.3	50.4	-1.7	761	9.5	23.0	1.4	-1.1	737	16.7	47.4	0.6	-1.9	784
<5 years complete	22.5	53.9	-1.8	242	10.7	24.5	2.2	-1.1	236	18.2	47.8	0.5	-2.0	248
5-7 years complete	16.8	39.0	-1.5	1,009	9.6	21.4	4.1	-1.0	981	12.0	38.3	1.5	-1.7	1,039
8-9 years complete	14.1	36.3	-1.1	739	9.1	21.0	3.3	-1.0	702	12.7	39.4	0.7	-1.6	764
10-11 years complete	13.2	33.0	-1.2	1,739	8.0	18.7	3.0	-0.9	1,676	8.5	31.2	1.2	-1.5	1,777
12 or more years complete	10.5	28.5	-1.0	2,296	7.4	17.2	3.5	-0.7	2,230	8.0	23.5	1.6	-1.2	2,379
Religion														
Hindu	15.0	36.0	-1.3	5,571	8.6	19.5	3.2	-0.9	5,384	10.8	33.0	1.2	-1.5	5,754
Muslim	13.6	33.7	-1.2	1,028	7.5	19.4	3.6	-0.9	1,000	9.7	34.1	1.2	-1.4	1,050
Christian	11.6	19.3	-0.6	88	9.3	22.1	1.8	-0.9	86	4.7	25.2	0.9	-1.0	88
Other	20.7	36.1	-1.3	98	6.6	19.0	0.8	-0.8	93	12.4	27.0	0.0	-1.7	99
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	17.3	39.4	-1.3	1,457	10.7	22.6	2.6	-1.1	1,405	12.1	37.0	1.0	-1.6	1,507
Scheduled tribe	16.6	39.5	-1.3	757	9.7	21.5	4.0	-0.9	725	12.0	35.8	1.3	-1.6	786
Other backward class	13.6	33.6	-1.2	3,633	7.3	18.4	3.3	-0.8	3,519	9.8	31.0	1.4	-1.4	3,745
Other	14.9	32.7	-1.2	845	7.7	16.3	3.1	-0.8	828	9.4	31.8	1.1	-1.4	861
Don't know	(8.1)	(46.2)	(-1.7)	42	(9.7)	(23.3)	(3.4)	(-0.9)	39	(13.1)	(27.9)	(0.0)	(-1.7)	42
No caste/tribe or missing	12.9	26.8	-0.7	51	10.4	30.2	0.0	-1.3	46	20.2	39.0	0.0	-2.1	52

Continued...

Table 67 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 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, Karnataka, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's nutritional status⁶														
Underweight (BMI<18.5)	19.0	41.7	-1.5	1,288	8.9	22.6	2.3	-1.1	1,249	12.0	41.6	0.6	-1.8	1,329
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	14.5	34.9	-1.2	3,685	8.2	20.2	3.0	-0.9	3,557	10.9	33.2	1.3	-1.5	3,803
Overweight (BMI≥25.0)	12.0	31.2	-1.1	1,760	8.2	15.7	4.2	-0.7	1,705	8.2	25.8	1.5	-1.2	1,801
Missing	(34.6)	(60.0)	(-1.9)	53	(12.1)	(28.3)	(4.2)	(-0.8)	51	(25.5)	(41.0)	(1.6)	(-1.9)	57
Child's living arrangements														
Living with both parents	14.9	36.0	-1.3	5,835	8.4	19.6	3.1	-0.9	5,654	10.8	33.6	1.3	-1.5	6,007
Living with one or neither parent	14.7	31.7	-1.0	944	8.5	18.9	3.9	-0.8	903	8.9	28.8	0.9	-1.3	978
Total	14.9	35.4	-1.2	6,785	8.4	19.5	3.2	-0.9	6,563	10.6	32.9	1.2	-1.5	6,991
NFHS-4	16.6	36.2	-1.3	6,490	10.5	26.1	2.6	-1.1	6,490	11.6	35.2	0.6	-1.5	6,490

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 (SD) units from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children whose size at birth is not known, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁶ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 78.

Table 68 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed, and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed in the first 3 days after birth, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:			Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:		
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth ¹	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ²	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	95.1	50.4	89.4	1,095	12.2	1,041
Rural	94.4	47.5	88.4	1,970	13.5	1,859
Sex						
Male	94.6	48.2	88.8	1,583	14.6	1,496
Female	94.7	48.9	88.7	1,482	11.4	1,404
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	89.0	45.9	81.2	324	13.7	288
<5 years complete	96.0	48.4	92.0	121	10.7	116
5-7 years complete	94.6	45.4	87.7	473	12.8	447
8-9 years complete	95.0	54.1	90.8	330	13.8	314
10-11 years complete	95.0	47.7	89.8	734	13.8	698
12 or more years complete	95.8	49.6	89.8	1,082	12.5	1,037
Religion						
Hindu	94.7	47.2	88.5	2,530	13.9	2,396
Muslim	94.3	55.1	89.8	471	9.0	445
Christian	(93.0)	(39.5)	(88.6)	34	(5.4)	32
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	95.2	46.4	89.4	635	16.6	604
Scheduled tribe	95.1	43.5	88.2	360	10.7	343
Other backward class	94.5	48.6	88.3	1,632	12.3	1,542
Other	94.5	57.3	91.4	413	12.7	390
Don't know	(85.5)	(31.1)	(67.7)	25	*	21
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel ³	94.7	50.3	89.0	2,883	13.2	2,730
Other/no one ⁴	93.3	17.6	84.2	174	10.2	162
Place of delivery						
Health facility	94.7	48.5	88.9	3,003	13.1	2,845
At home	93.5	51.4	88.9	48	11.8	45
Total	94.6	48.5	88.8	3,065	13.0	2,900

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women belonging to other religions, delivery assisted by *dai* (TBA), women who delivered in an other place of delivery, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

² Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

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

⁴ does not include *dai* (TBA)

Table 69 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under age 2 years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Karnataka, 2019-20

Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2 years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids ¹	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	7.4	65.6	3.2	1.3	7.3	15.2	100.0	92.6	202	4.7	207
2-3	9.3	69.4	5.7	2.1	2.1	11.4	100.0	90.7	237	7.9	241
4-5	8.3	50.2	15.2	3.2	8.4	14.7	100.0	91.7	272	9.4	272
6-8	12.2	16.9	14.3	1.0	10.5	45.0	100.0	87.8	369	20.0	375
9-11	8.5	8.2	8.5	2.0	8.4	64.4	100.0	91.5	424	24.6	437
12-17	18.1	3.3	5.8	0.7	7.8	64.3	100.0	81.9	735	22.5	746
18-23	37.3	2.5	2.9	1.2	3.8	52.4	100.0	62.7	765	29.5	820
0-3	8.4	67.6	4.5	1.7	4.5	13.2	100.0	91.6	439	6.4	448
0-5	8.4	61.0	8.6	2.3	6.0	13.8	100.0	91.6	711	7.5	720
6-9	10.2	15.3	13.9	1.3	11.6	47.6	100.0	89.8	510	20.0	519
12-15	15.8	3.9	6.4	0.6	7.9	65.5	100.0	84.2	503	22.0	509
12-23	27.9	2.9	4.3	0.9	5.8	58.2	100.0	72.1	1,501	26.2	1,566
20-23	39.3	2.7	3.7	1.2	2.6	50.5	100.0	60.7	495	24.7	534

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at 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, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

¹ Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, and other liquids.

Table 70 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among last-born children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years ¹			Number of children
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding ²	
Sex				
Male	25.3	3.9	6.0	2,173
Female	24.7	4.8	6.3	2,046
Residence				
Urban	25.6	4.1	5.7	1,572
Rural	24.6	4.5	6.4	2,647
Mother's schooling				
No schooling	30.4	a	5.4	432
<5 years complete	(20.1)	a	a	152
5-7 years complete	26.6	4.7	6.5	627
8-9 years complete	21.3	4.3	5.1	448
10-11 years complete	23.6	a	a	1,037
12 or more years complete	24.5	4.8	6.3	1,524
Religion				
Hindu	25.3	4.4	6.1	3,521
Muslim	23.5	4.2	6.4	613
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	25.6	4.5	6.3	889
Scheduled tribe	29.8	a	a	499
Other backward class	24.8	4.3	6.1	2,261
Other	21.6	4.5	6.3	543
Total	25.0	4.4	6.2	4,219

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes Christian women or women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50 percent in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated

¹ For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

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

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Age in months														
6-11	29.4	25.9	7.7	712	30.4	10.8	28.1	7.2	81	92.9	18.1	26.2	7.6	793
6-8	21.1	33.3	8.2	324	(33.0)	(12.6)	(32.9)	(7.2)	45	91.8	14.1	33.2	8.1	369
9-11	36.3	19.8	7.2	388	(27.1)	(8.6)	(22.1)	(7.3)	36	93.8	21.6	20.0	7.2	424
12-17	49.3	24.0	12.8	602	59.9	20.0	50.1	16.7	133	92.7	33.9	28.7	13.5	735
18-23	60.2	25.9	13.2	479	66.6	31.6	59.0	23.4	286	87.5	40.7	38.2	17.0	765
Sex														
Male	45.6	26.0	10.6	956	55.2	23.9	47.4	17.4	248	90.8	30.8	30.4	12.0	1,205
Female	42.8	24.4	11.1	837	62.6	26.3	55.8	20.6	252	91.4	30.7	31.6	13.3	1,089
Residence														
Urban	43.2	21.4	8.9	653	58.9	21.6	49.2	19.4	197	90.5	26.5	27.8	11.3	849
Rural	45.0	27.5	12.0	1,141	58.9	27.4	53.2	18.7	303	91.4	33.2	32.9	13.4	1,444
Mother's schooling														
No schooling	43.5	25.3	10.8	179	56.0	28.4	45.5	18.7	60	88.9	30.9	30.4	12.8	239
<5 years complete	29.5	13.4	5.9	67	*	*	*	*	19	93.1	22.8	25.7	9.5	87
5-7 years complete	49.8	23.5	10.6	288	56.6	14.0	51.3	8.6	73	91.2	31.8	29.1	10.2	362
8-9 years complete	47.1	30.9	14.3	189	56.7	29.4	49.9	15.9	52	90.6	35.4	35.0	14.6	241
10-11 years complete	47.3	27.0	10.0	435	62.1	25.7	52.8	20.5	121	91.7	31.6	32.7	12.3	557
12 or more years complete	40.8	24.4	11.1	635	58.2	27.4	51.6	23.0	173	91.0	29.1	30.3	13.6	808
Religion														
Hindu	43.8	25.7	10.9	1,478	60.5	24.8	51.8	18.8	422	91.2	30.6	31.5	12.6	1,900
Muslim	49.0	23.4	9.7	277	60.2	32.4	52.1	24.0	64	92.6	32.9	28.8	12.4	340
Christian	*	*	*	18	*	*	*	*	8	(71.5)	(15.3)	(18.9)	(11.2)	27

Continued...

Table 71 Minimum acceptable diet—Continued

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children	Breast milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	Minimum acceptable diet ⁹	Number of all children
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	46.9	31.1	14.5	390	67.5	28.9	64.2	23.4	76	94.7	34.3	36.5	15.9	466
Scheduled tribe	40.9	21.0	9.8	204	58.1	33.2	48.9	32.4	59	90.5	31.7	27.3	14.9	263
Other backward class	43.2	25.1	10.7	956	58.6	21.8	48.1	14.6	271	90.9	29.3	30.2	11.6	1,227
Other	48.0	18.4	6.3	229	52.9	26.8	52.8	19.6	90	86.7	30.9	28.1	10.0	320
Total	44.3	25.3	10.9	1,793	58.9	25.1	51.6	19.0	500	91.0	30.7	31.0	12.6	2,293

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes children belonging to other religions and whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Children received foods from four or more of the following food groups: a. breast milk b. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; c. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food made from grains; d. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; e. other fruits and vegetables; f. eggs; g. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; h. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

³ Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 2

⁴ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

⁵ For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid or semi-solid food.

⁶ Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5

⁹ Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breast milk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5

Table 72 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Karnataka, 2019-20

District	Among last born children in the past 2 years		Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹		Height-for-age ²		Weight-for-height		Weight-for-age	
	Percentage breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of children	6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children	Percentage below -2 SD ³	Number of children
	Bagalkot	28.5	107	(50.4)	21	48.3	238	16.9	235	42.3
Bangalore	51.4	339	*	60	31.3	607	19.2	611	28.1	636
Bangalore Rural	59.4	45	*	9	36.6	95	16.2	96	23.8	101
Belgaum	57.0	277	(60.6)	59	32.8	676	23.6	637	36.9	699
Bellary	47.2	118	(56.9)	27	36.1	267	22.9	263	36.5	272
Bidar	31.9	120	(58.5)	26	36.8	253	22.1	241	36.1	268
Bijapur	54.9	111	(63.5)	25	45.9	296	15.0	296	39.0	301
Chamarajanagar	40.7	44	*	11	32.2	104	18.0	98	28.7	107
Chikkaballapura	40.7	40	*	10	31.3	109	16.1	107	25.2	114
Chikmagalur	53.7	49	*	13	27.3	103	24.9	101	25.4	112
Chitradurga	50.5	67	(66.0)	19	36.0	164	17.9	157	32.4	165
Dakshina Kannada	56.3	105	(63.5)	33	25.1	193	30.5	178	26.4	195
Davanagere	36.7	102	(80.8)	31	38.4	208	18.8	206	32.8	211
Dharwad	68.1	93	*	22	45.2	228	16.5	219	40.4	234
Gadag	41.0	60	*	12	45.1	165	18.2	163	39.8	166
Gulbarga	37.6	178	(45.1)	38	34.5	367	25.0	354	36.2	391
Hassan	44.7	75	*	18	27.1	165	15.2	150	23.8	168
Haveri	48.7	100	(80.0)	23	29.9	212	17.7	208	35.0	216
Kodagu	43.7	25	*	6	30.4	61	21.6	60	22.6	63
Kolar	50.6	73	*	17	31.1	169	15.5	161	15.7	173
Koppal	51.0	85	(77.3)	18	49.1	189	23.1	187	45.8	190
Mandya	58.1	58	*	13	24.3	125	11.8	127	16.6	132
Mysore	53.9	159	*	41	27.5	374	15.6	337	28.2	382
Raichur	64.8	164	51.7	50	39.8	333	23.2	314	40.7	344
Ramanagara	48.0	41	*	14	15.6	81	20.0	81	19.8	83
Shimoga	31.8	77	(46.3)	21	29.0	197	23.2	179	34.4	201
Tumkur	29.7	129	*	27	40.3	308	10.8	308	26.7	315
Udupi	44.5	59	(74.5)	15	23.1	133	17.6	133	21.0	136
Uttara Kannada	58.2	75	*	11	29.6	149	21.9	148	33.3	155
Yadgir	51.7	92	(54.7)	21	57.6	215	17.7	209	45.2	219
Karnataka	48.5	3,065	61.0	711	35.4	6,785	19.5	6,563	32.9	6,991

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20 and total for NFHS-4

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					
6-8	27.0	40.2	1.9	69.0	299
9-11	30.2	41.8	4.5	76.5	347
12-17	26.0	52.2	3.4	81.5	617
18-23	27.7	46.6	6.5	80.7	693
24-35	27.1	39.6	3.7	70.3	1,242
36-47	29.2	28.0	1.3	58.5	1,282
48-59	27.0	21.8	0.8	49.6	1,399
Sex					
Male	26.5	36.8	3.2	66.5	3,014
Female	28.8	33.4	2.3	64.5	2,865
Birth order¹					
1	28.6	32.5	2.6	63.7	2,546
2-3	26.8	36.8	2.9	66.5	3,039
4-5	30.5	39.1	2.7	72.4	264
Residence					
Urban	29.0	31.4	2.4	62.8	2,174
Rural	26.8	37.3	2.9	67.1	3,704
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	25.9	38.8	3.4	68.2	565
<5 years complete	31.7	39.4	3.3	74.4	196
5-7 years complete	25.2	36.6	3.5	65.3	860
8-9 years complete	25.3	37.1	3.1	65.4	624
10-11 years complete	28.3	34.0	2.7	64.9	1,552
12 or more years complete	29.0	33.4	2.1	64.5	2,082
Religion					
Hindu	27.9	35.4	2.5	65.9	4,826
Muslim	25.2	35.4	3.1	63.6	892
Christian	35.4	24.8	1.0	61.3	79
Other	33.0	25.5	11.6	70.2	82
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	28.0	39.5	3.2	70.7	1,246
Scheduled tribe	29.7	36.7	3.2	69.6	626
Other backward class	28.1	32.8	2.5	63.3	3,192
Other	23.7	36.7	2.4	62.9	739
Don't know	(21.6)	(41.6)	(0.0)	(63.2)	37
No caste/tribe or missing	(28.6)	(29.3)	(6.2)	(64.1)	38
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	27.6	34.9	2.8	65.3	5,236
Living with one or neither parent	28.2	36.8	1.9	66.9	642

Continued...

Table 73 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20 and total for NFHS-4

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)		
Mother's anaemia status³					
Not anaemic	26.7	31.8	2.0	60.5	2,971
Mildly anaemic	29.2	36.5	2.6	68.3	1,357
Moderately/severely anaemic	28.1	40.2	4.4	72.8	1,494
Total	27.6	35.1	2.7	65.5	5,879
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	30.3	29.8	0.8	60.8	6,435

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. 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). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes children with birth order 6 or more, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

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

³ Mildly anaemic is 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 7 days and, who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	23.6	12.5	369	10.7	54.1	50.2	375	na	na	92.4	369
9-11	38.9	19.7	424	17.3	62.6	55.3	437	85.3	437	89.6	418
12-17	53.6	32.8	735	15.5	60.6	55.0	746	81.7	746	91.1	740
18-23	59.9	39.0	765	22.1	63.1	61.4	820	88.0	820	90.4	799
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	87.8	1,508	91.7	1,458
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	92.0	1,495
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.9	1,682
Sex											
Male	48.7	30.2	1,205	17.7	61.8	58.0	1,236	86.1	1,778	91.0	3,562
Female	47.6	28.0	1,089	17.0	59.7	55.0	1,142	86.4	1,733	92.1	3,400
Birth order											
1	44.3	27.2	985	17.1	61.0	55.2	1,047	86.8	1,512	92.5	3,000
2-3	51.9	30.6	1,172	18.8	60.9	57.7	1,192	86.2	1,803	91.4	3,579
4-5	44.4	30.7	131	7.5	58.8	56.3	134	82.9	186	85.6	339
6 or more	*	*	5	10.0	*	*	5	*	10	(93.9)	24
Breastfeeding status⁷											
Breastfeeding	47.3	27.3	1,793	16.9	59.2	55.2	1,796	85.2	1,875	90.2	2,392
Not breastfeeding	51.3	35.9	500	18.9	65.6	60.6	582	87.4	1,637	92.3	4,551
Residence											
Urban	45.5	26.0	849	19.4	64.1	58.3	881	86.6	1,352	98.1	2,629
Rural	49.7	31.1	1,444	16.2	58.9	55.5	1,497	86.0	2,160	87.5	4,332

Continued...

Table 74 Micronutrient intake among children—*Continued*

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 6-23 months who were given multiple micronutrient powder in the last 7 days, who were given iron supplements in the last 7 days, and who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months; percentage of children age 9-35 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 7 days and, who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey; and percentage of children age 6-59 months who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among children age 6-23 months:				Among children age 9-35 months:		Among children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested:	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powder in last 7 days ³	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days ³	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{3,4}	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months ⁵	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁶	Number of children
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	47.9	29.8	239	17.3	57.7	54.1	248	83.4	368	78.8	782
<5 years complete	37.0	21.3	87	10.5	64.6	58.2	94	87.7	125	80.4	252
5-7 years complete	54.1	31.5	362	15.1	57.9	53.5	379	81.9	530	88.5	1,036
8-9 years complete	53.6	30.9	241	18.2	60.4	61.2	253	85.5	372	92.9	720
10-11 years complete	50.4	32.0	557	17.8	59.2	56.3	580	88.2	873	93.4	1,768
12 or more years complete	43.7	26.3	808	18.7	63.8	57.2	825	87.6	1,243	96.3	2,404
Religion											
Hindu	48.1	28.2	1,900	17.3	61.0	56.7	1,964	86.5	2,920	90.8	5,715
Muslim	52.4	38.0	340	18.3	62.5	58.1	355	85.2	513	95.3	1,043
Christian	(17.1)	(14.9)	27	21.9	(49.1)	(43.0)	27	(84.2)	39	96.8	87
Other	*	*	27	8.1	*	*	32	*	39	90.0	117
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	49.8	37.7	466	19.4	61.1	57.1	490	84.6	752	89.5	1,464
Scheduled tribe	46.6	30.5	263	14.8	61.0	58.9	272	86.7	414	88.7	793
Other backward class	47.2	25.6	1,227	15.3	59.0	54.1	1,270	87.7	1,855	92.4	3,728
Other	51.1	29.8	320	25.3	66.0	63.2	326	82.8	470	94.5	863
Don't know	*	*	18	1.6	*	*	19	*	21	(87.2)	53
No caste/tribe or missing	nc	nc	0	nc	nc	nc	0	nc	0	85.2	60
Total	48.2	29.2	2,293	17.4	60.8	56.5	2,378	86.2	3,511	91.5	6,962

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, 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, and eggs

³ Based on mother's recall

⁴ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis

⁵ Based on mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

⁶ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested

⁷ Excludes children whose breastfeeding status is unknown

Table 75 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Percentage of households:				Among households with tested salt:		
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence							
Urban	99.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	10,981	97.7	10,933
Rural	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	15,593	89.4	15,549
Religion							
Hindu	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	22,597	92.5	22,526
Muslim	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,729	94.9	2,724
Christian	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	390	98.0	390
Other	98.1	1.4	0.5	100.0	857	92.3	841
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	5,218	91.8	5,199
Scheduled tribe	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,688	90.0	2,682
Other backward class	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	14,965	93.7	14,920
Other	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,880	93.4	2,872
Don't know	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	147	85.6	147
No caste/tribe or missing	97.9	1.8	0.3	100.0	675	91.5	661
Total	99.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	26,574	92.8	26,481
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	23,842	86.8	23,665

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including non-availability of test kits

Table 76 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percent distribution of households by salt testing, and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodized salt, by district, Karnataka, 2019-20

District	Percentage of households:				Among households with tested salt:		
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household	Total	Number of households	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Bagalkot	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	704	81.3	702
Bangalore	99.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	4,237	99.4	4,203
Bangalore Rural	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	434	95.6	432
Belgaum	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,977	95.2	1,973
Bellary	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	998	84.7	996
Bidar	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	690	97.7	690
Bijapur	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	798	92.3	796
Chamarajanagar	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	522	98.0	520
Chikkaballapura	99.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	527	95.0	524
Chikmagalur	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	518	96.8	517
Chitradurga	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	672	96.4	672
Dakshina Kannada	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	925	96.9	925
Davanagere	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	793	94.9	791
Dharwad	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	853	92.3	851
Gadag	99.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	482	77.1	479
Gulbarga	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	988	92.2	987
Hassan	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	846	98.5	846
Haveri	99.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	663	87.9	661
Kodagu	99.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	248	98.4	247
Kolar	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	629	94.7	627
Koppal	99.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	533	47.9	529
Mandya	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	823	97.7	821
Mysore	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,649	98.0	1,645
Raichur	99.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	786	73.3	782
Ramanagara	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	488	95.7	487
Shimoga	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	759	91.0	756
Tumkur	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,323	94.7	1,315
Udupi	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	503	95.5	503
Uttara Kannada	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	735	94.3	734
Yadgir	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	472	76.3	471
Karnataka	99.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	26,574	92.8	26,481

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including non-availability of test kits

Table 77 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Karnataka, 2019-20

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	77.9	16.1	4.2	1.8	100.0	30,455
Pulses or beans	75.4	21.7	2.8	0.1	100.0	30,455
Dark green leafy vegetables	70.7	26.8	2.4	0.2	100.0	30,455
Fruits	26.9	51.7	20.9	0.6	100.0	30,455
Eggs	8.5	54.9	18.8	17.8	100.0	30,455
Fish	3.7	31.8	33.3	31.2	100.0	30,455
Chicken or meat	2.8	50.0	23.5	23.6	100.0	30,455
Fish or chicken/meat	5.5	52.2	19.9	22.4	100.0	30,455
Fried foods	4.6	38.0	51.2	6.1	100.0	30,455
Aerated drinks	3.5	22.4	60.2	13.9	100.0	30,455
MEN						
Milk or curd	76.2	18.7	4.1	1.0	100.0	4,120
Pulses or beans	70.5	27.0	2.3	0.2	100.0	4,120
Dark green leafy vegetables	70.1	24.4	5.5	0.1	100.0	4,120
Fruits	21.4	56.4	21.6	0.5	100.0	4,120
Eggs	9.7	56.6	23.3	10.4	100.0	4,120
Fish	5.2	36.4	37.0	21.5	100.0	4,120
Chicken or meat	4.0	49.7	29.4	16.8	100.0	4,120
Fish or chicken/meat	7.3	52.8	25.3	14.6	100.0	4,120
Fried foods	9.0	31.0	47.9	12.1	100.0	4,120
Aerated drinks	6.7	25.0	52.6	15.6	100.0	4,120

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹							Body Mass Index: Men						
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age														
15-19	42.4	21.3	21.1	8.3	6.3	2.1	3,993	47.1	23.7	23.3	10.5	9.5	1.1	576
20-29	20.8	11.6	9.2	21.5	15.8	5.7	8,163	11.6	7.8	3.8	21.7	17.2	4.5	1,040
30-39	9.9	6.0	3.9	37.7	27.3	10.4	8,479	7.4	4.8	2.5	40.5	33.0	7.5	1,163
40-49	7.7	4.7	2.9	42.9	30.0	12.9	7,306	6.1	4.1	2.0	41.2	33.1	8.1	968
Marital status														
Never married	35.9	17.6	18.3	11.3	8.1	3.2	6,132	25.5	14.0	11.5	19.2	15.8	3.4	1,558
Currently married	12.0	7.3	4.7	35.8	25.7	10.1	19,979	6.1	4.3	1.8	39.3	31.7	7.6	2,157
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	10.6	6.4	4.2	31.7	22.4	9.3	1,830	(24.0)	(6.1)	(17.9)	(31.3)	(25.1)	(6.3)	32
Residence														
Urban	12.9	7.0	5.9	37.1	25.2	11.8	11,092	11.5	6.4	5.1	39.4	31.5	8.0	1,513
Rural	19.9	11.1	8.8	25.6	19.3	6.3	16,849	16.2	9.7	6.6	25.0	20.7	4.4	2,233
Schooling														
No schooling	15.1	9.2	5.9	28.2	21.7	6.5	5,598	12.7	8.5	4.1	26.3	19.9	6.5	411
<5 years complete	12.1	7.1	5.0	35.8	26.0	9.8	1,525	8.6	7.1	1.5	31.8	25.8	6.0	216
5-9 years complete	18.0	10.0	8.0	31.9	22.2	9.7	7,104	19.0	9.9	9.1	26.4	20.7	5.7	1,019
10-11 years complete	19.4	9.8	9.6	29.8	20.4	9.4	6,323	18.6	9.5	9.2	33.8	26.7	7.1	857
12 or more years complete	17.0	9.5	7.6	29.0	21.3	7.8	7,390	9.0	6.4	2.6	33.8	29.0	4.8	1,243
Religion														
Hindu	17.5	9.7	7.8	29.0	21.3	7.8	24,148	14.4	8.4	6.1	30.9	25.0	5.9	3,295
Muslim	14.8	8.5	6.3	37.6	24.2	13.4	3,176	12.3	7.2	5.1	30.3	26.2	4.1	379
Christian	11.0	5.9	5.1	41.1	27.4	13.6	434	(17.7)	(14.5)	(3.2)	(34.9)	(17.4)	(17.5)	46
Other	24.0	8.1	15.9	18.0	12.4	5.6	184	*	*	*	*	*	*	27

Continued...

Table 78 Nutritional status of adults—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹						Body Mass Index: Men							
	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (overweight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	18.6	10.3	8.2	26.8	20.2	6.6	5,916	14.8	7.9	6.8	33.3	25.9	7.4	730
Scheduled tribe	21.4	11.7	9.7	25.1	19.9	5.2	2,963	20.1	13.0	7.2	20.1	15.5	4.6	344
Other backward class	16.2	9.0	7.2	31.5	22.4	9.2	15,777	13.8	7.8	6.1	31.2	25.9	5.3	2,123
Other	15.1	8.3	6.8	34.2	22.5	11.7	3,121	12.0	8.3	3.7	32.8	26.3	6.5	542
Don't know	17.7	8.9	8.8	31.1	19.6	11.5	165	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
Total age 15-49	17.2	9.5	7.7	30.1	21.6	8.5	27,941	14.3	8.4	6.0	30.9	25.0	5.8	3,746
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.2	5.9	2.3	36.2	29.6	6.6	359
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.8	8.1	5.6	31.3	25.4	5.9	4,106
Age 15-49														
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	20.7	11.5	9.2	23.2	16.7	6.5	24,661	16.5	10.0	6.6	22.1	17.5	4.6	3,519

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na=Not applicable

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

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Waist circumference-Women			Waist-to-hip ratio-Women			Waist circumference-Men			Waist-to-hip ratio-Men		
	Normal	Substantially Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Substantially Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Age												
15-19	87.6	12.4	3.8	65.3	34.7	3,992	97.7	2.3	0.3	84.1	15.9	576
20-29	68.3	31.7	12.6	57.8	42.2	8,157	93.5	6.5	2.0	67.8	32.2	1,038
30-39	52.1	47.9	21.2	52.5	47.5	8,470	83.8	16.2	5.8	52.1	47.9	1,162
40-49	44.8	55.2	27.4	49.2	50.8	7,300	79.5	20.5	5.9	51.0	49.0	968
Marital status												
Never married	83.1	16.9	5.9	64.0	36.0	6,129	94.7	5.3	1.8	75.7	24.3	1,557
Currently married	53.7	46.3	21.3	52.7	47.3	19,960	82.4	17.6	5.4	50.4	49.6	2,155
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	51.1	48.9	20.2	50.7	49.3	1,830	(81.3)	(18.7)	(8.1)	(67.2)	(32.8)	32
Residence												
Urban	54.2	45.8	22.5	53.3	46.7	11,085	84.9	15.1	5.5	58.8	41.2	1,512
Rural	63.8	36.2	14.8	56.2	43.8	16,834	89.3	10.7	2.9	62.6	37.4	2,231
Schooling												
No schooling	58.5	41.5	16.8	54.8	45.2	5,596	88.2	11.8	6.5	57.0	43.0	411
<5 years complete	52.2	47.8	23.6	50.9	49.1	1,524	85.0	15.0	5.2	49.5	50.5	216
5-9 years complete	59.0	41.0	19.3	53.4	46.6	7,099	89.4	10.6	3.1	62.5	37.5	1,019
10-11 years complete	61.1	38.9	17.1	55.8	44.2	6,318	86.7	13.3	3.9	62.9	37.1	853
12 or more years complete	62.7	37.3	16.7	57.0	43.0	7,382	86.8	13.2	3.6	62.0	38.0	1,245
Religion												
Hindu	60.8	39.2	17.0	55.4	44.6	24,129	87.4	12.6	4.2	60.5	39.5	3,292
Muslim	54.7	45.3	23.4	53.5	46.5	3,173	89.4	10.6	2.0	66.2	33.8	379
Christian	50.9	49.1	27.1	45.0	55.0	434	(73.9)	(26.1)	(4.7)	(46.2)	(53.8)	46
Other	68.1	31.9	12.2	58.8	41.2	184	*	*	*	*	*	27

Continued...

Table 79 Waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49, percentage with specific waist circumferences and waist-to-hip ratios, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Waist circumference-Women			Waist-to-hip ratio-Women			Waist circumference-Men			Waist-to-hip ratio-Men		
	Normal	Substantially Increased risk of metabolic complications (>80 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>88 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.85)	Number of women	Normal	Substantially Increased risk of metabolic complications (>94 cm)	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (>102 cm)	Normal	Substantially increased risk of metabolic complications (≥0.90)	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	61.3	38.7	16.8	54.8	45.2	5,913	86.8	13.2	3.7	56.9	43.1	727
Scheduled tribe	71.1	28.9	10.4	60.7	39.3	2,960	93.2	6.8	2.8	63.6	36.4	344
Other backward class	59.0	41.0	18.5	54.8	45.2	15,763	87.4	12.6	3.9	61.7	38.3	2,122
Other	52.3	47.7	23.2	51.5	48.5	3,119	85.5	14.5	5.1	63.1	36.9	543
Don't know	56.4	43.6	20.9	52.5	47.5	165	*	*	*	*	*	7
Total	60.0	40.0	17.8	55.0	45.0	27,919	87.5	12.5	3.9	61.1	38.9	3,744

Note: Table excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴		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	23.4	23.6	2.4	49.4	4,077	13.1	12.4	1.0	26.5	565
20-29	22.0	23.3	2.3	47.6	8,923	8.6	6.9	0.4	15.9	1,027
30-39	22.3	21.2	3.5	47.0	8,576	9.6	7.5	0.7	17.9	1,139
40-49	21.4	23.2	3.4	48.0	7,148	9.1	11.0	1.5	21.7	943
Marital status										
Never married	22.7	22.5	2.8	48.0	6,088	10.9	8.6	0.8	20.3	1,538
Currently married	21.9	22.6	2.9	47.4	20,850	8.9	9.3	0.9	19.1	2,107
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	22.5	24.3	4.2	51.1	1,786	(8.2)	(12.5)	(2.4)	(23.1)	29
Maternity status										
Pregnant	23.2	21.7	0.9	45.7	930	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	22.4	21.0	1.6	45.0	2,875	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	22.1	22.9	3.2	48.2	24,920	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	21.3	20.4	2.2	43.9	11,321	9.5	7.5	0.3	17.3	1,480
Rural	22.7	24.2	3.4	50.3	17,404	9.9	10.0	1.3	21.2	2,195
Schooling										
No schooling	22.9	25.1	4.1	52.1	5,608	12.4	10.5	1.0	23.8	407
<5 years complete	24.8	22.6	4.2	51.6	1,522	10.0	7.3	0.7	18.0	215
5-9 years complete	22.0	23.8	3.1	48.9	7,268	11.1	10.8	0.9	22.8	998
10-11 years complete	22.1	22.7	3.0	47.7	6,567	7.6	9.8	1.2	18.5	841
12 or more years complete	21.2	19.9	1.7	42.8	7,760	9.2	6.8	0.7	16.6	1,214
Religion										
Hindu	22.3	22.8	3.1	48.2	24,810	10.0	9.0	0.9	19.9	3,226
Muslim	21.5	21.5	2.3	45.3	3,286	8.4	10.6	0.8	19.8	376
Christian	19.1	25.8	2.2	47.1	439	(2.3)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	46
Other	19.8	19.5	0.3	39.7	190	*	*	*	*	27

Continued...

Table 80 Prevalence of anaemia in adults—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20, and total for NFHS-4

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (11.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (8.0-10.9 g/dl) ²	Severe (<8.0 g/dl) ³	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ⁴	Number of women	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)	Number of men
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	22.2	24.8	3.8	50.8	6,088	10.2	9.5	0.6	20.3	722
Scheduled tribe	21.0	21.6	3.6	46.2	3,068	9.7	8.7	1.5	19.9	340
Other backward class	22.6	22.5	2.7	47.7	16,219	10.0	8.4	0.9	19.2	2,070
Other	20.9	20.8	1.8	43.6	3,179	8.1	10.4	1.0	19.5	536
Don't know	25.2	17.5	3.1	45.9	169	*	*	*	*	7
Smoking status										
Smokes cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	*	*	*	*	24	9.2	7.5	1.6	18.2	535
Does not smoke cigarettes/ <i>bidis</i>	22.2	22.7	2.9	47.8	28,700	10.0	9.7	0.8	20.6	3,490
Total age 15-49	22.1	22.7	2.9	47.8	28,725	9.7	9.0	0.9	19.6	3,675
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	12.0	13.5	1.4	26.9	350
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	9.9	9.4	0.9	20.3	4,025
Age 15-49										
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	21.0	21.4	2.4	44.8	25,556	8.5	8.3	1.4	18.2	3,506

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulae (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 are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

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

² For pregnant women, the value is 7.0-9.9 g/dl

³ For pregnant women, the value is <7.0 g/dl

⁴ For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

Table 81 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 years with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Karnataka, 2019-20

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Percentage of women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Bagalkot	63.8	197	48.0	886	17.1	28.6	852
Bangalore	58.9	600	35.5	3,814	10.0	40.1	3,743
Bangalore Rural	60.8	90	44.2	458	14.1	33.2	440
Belgaum	72.7	621	52.9	2,393	22.2	23.8	2,328
Bellary	67.5	222	58.1	1,211	22.2	27.3	1,179
Bidar	69.3	234	55.9	874	24.9	20.8	831
Bijapur	65.2	236	52.9	928	18.1	27.4	898
Chamarajanagar	68.7	95	46.3	544	17.9	30.5	534
Chikkaballapura	59.0	101	45.5	511	22.6	26.6	498
Chikmagalur	53.2	96	40.8	526	14.2	33.2	518
Chitradurga	61.1	146	44.6	677	14.5	37.4	658
Dakshina Kannada	51.1	167	38.8	970	12.6	22.2	949
Davanagere	70.2	166	51.7	853	15.9	38.1	837
Dharwad	67.2	207	52.1	1,000	17.3	33.8	959
Gadag	70.3	148	50.5	580	18.9	30.6	565
Gulbarga	75.1	290	56.0	1,185	20.8	21.8	1,149
Hassan	63.6	143	42.2	910	11.1	36.1	879
Haveri	66.9	184	50.8	736	19.9	29.1	717
Kodagu	54.4	52	39.8	235	12.0	34.7	229
Kolar	57.9	152	43.6	689	17.8	27.9	673
Koppal	70.7	168	54.8	589	24.9	21.9	574
Mandya	58.2	120	47.0	749	13.7	38.7	738
Mysore	57.2	328	48.0	1,769	14.7	36.4	1,728
Raichur	73.6	210	60.4	1,018	23.3	19.9	964
Ramanagara	60.2	71	45.5	452	13.2	36.5	446
Shimoga	68.9	171	41.9	849	15.0	30.3	827
Tumkur	67.6	287	49.3	1,304	15.2	30.4	1,286
Udupi	58.3	119	47.3	582	23.8	22.9	570
Uttara Kannada	69.0	133	44.6	794	18.4	22.6	767
Yadgir	76.0	129	57.3	640	26.0	18.8	602
Karnataka	65.5	5,879	47.8	28,725	17.2	30.1	27,941

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). The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²).

¹ For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl

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

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or 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 getting 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, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		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	97.8	97.5	81.8	86.1	82.1	81.8	26.8	24.4	93.2	90.2	1,326	1,207
15-19	97.5	96.8	81.0	85.3	82.1	81.1	26.5	24.7	92.4	89.8	632	625
20-24	98.1	98.3	82.5	87.0	82.2	82.7	27.0	24.0	94.0	90.8	694	582
25-29	97.0	98.4	80.9	86.4	81.6	80.6	25.8	29.9	93.5	92.3	684	581
30-39	96.9	98.8	80.0	88.2	82.8	84.1	25.6	28.3	92.8	93.9	1,301	1,256
40-49	97.2	98.7	74.9	90.2	79.2	84.6	19.7	25.1	91.1	94.1	1,143	1,076
Residence												
Urban	99.3	99.0	84.2	88.7	85.6	87.5	30.0	28.0	96.3	95.7	1,794	1,718
Rural	95.9	97.8	76.1	87.2	78.7	79.9	20.7	25.5	90.1	90.5	2,660	2,402
Schooling												
No schooling	94.2	96.2	68.5	78.9	72.6	72.4	17.6	20.4	87.9	90.5	900	443
<5 years complete	94.5	96.3	71.9	85.5	68.9	79.0	12.7	18.6	86.9	89.6	250	234
5-7 years complete	96.3	97.9	80.2	82.8	79.6	80.5	22.7	21.3	92.3	88.9	617	509
8-9 years complete	97.3	97.0	77.2	85.9	81.4	80.3	18.6	22.8	92.1	88.6	463	605
10-11 years complete	98.6	99.2	83.9	91.2	85.2	86.5	27.7	26.2	94.4	94.5	994	943
12 or more years complete	99.4	99.5	85.5	91.5	88.5	87.0	32.3	33.6	96.0	95.8	1,231	1,386
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	98.1	98.9	81.3	88.7	83.6	84.0	24.9	27.6	93.8	93.8	3,526	3,581
No	94.1	94.3	72.1	82.3	73.6	77.2	22.8	19.5	87.9	85.3	929	539
Marital status												
Never married	97.9	98.0	83.2	87.0	82.6	82.6	28.1	26.5	93.4	91.6	999	1,728
Currently married	97.1	98.6	78.8	88.4	81.2	83.4	23.2	26.8	92.6	93.4	3,180	2,358
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	97.1	(98.0)	71.9	(93.4)	80.8	(86.1)	25.4	(12.1)	89.6	(94.9)	276	34

Continued...

Table 82 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or 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 getting 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, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who say that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of getting HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected sex partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		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
Whether been away from home for 1 month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	98.9	98.7	78.9	78.0	90.4	84.4	24.2	22.4	98.3	95.2	372	687
Not been away	97.1	98.3	79.4	89.8	80.7	82.8	24.5	27.4	92.1	92.2	4,083	3,433
Whether been away from home for 6 months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	96.8	99.1	79.0	74.9	86.1	84.8	20.5	24.0	94.0	97.5	335	377
Not been away	97.3	98.2	79.4	89.2	81.1	82.9	24.8	26.8	92.5	92.2	4,120	3,743
Religion												
Hindu	97.5	98.6	79.5	87.7	82.1	83.6	24.9	26.5	92.7	92.7	3,881	3,624
Muslim	94.6	95.4	77.2	87.1	74.8	76.8	20.2	24.8	89.9	91.0	460	422
Christian	100.0	(100.0)	81.8	(97.3)	90.4	(91.1)	32.1	(22.1)	98.0	(98.5)	78	46
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	96.7	99.1	78.9	89.0	79.9	82.3	23.3	24.9	91.6	95.4	937	796
Scheduled tribe	96.9	96.9	79.4	75.8	78.6	77.0	32.8	14.5	92.7	89.8	426	370
Other backward class	97.5	98.4	80.0	89.3	82.7	83.7	24.9	27.1	92.8	92.0	2,686	2,351
Other	97.3	97.9	75.7	88.2	80.6	85.2	14.9	34.2	93.0	93.1	373	595
Total	97.3	98.3	79.4	87.8	81.5	83.1	24.5	26.6	92.6	92.7	4,454	4,120

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes mothers belonging to other religions and who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Partner who has no other partners

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of a condom every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:							Express attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor 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	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative		
Age									
15-24	73.3	70.0	80.0	36.9	77.0	75.0	78.8	12.9	1,297
15-19	72.2	65.8	81.2	36.8	76.7	73.9	78.5	11.6	616
20-24	74.3	73.9	78.9	37.0	77.2	76.0	79.1	14.2	681
25-29	74.5	72.9	82.3	38.1	80.2	75.5	82.4	14.8	663
30-39	76.0	67.8	80.7	39.0	75.1	71.6	77.9	13.1	1,261
40-49	71.2	68.7	76.4	33.3	73.3	71.9	73.8	9.2	1,111
Residence									
Urban	75.2	75.4	84.0	34.5	79.1	76.7	84.0	12.1	1,782
Rural	72.6	65.3	76.6	38.4	73.8	70.9	73.5	12.5	2,550
Schooling									
No schooling	67.3	60.9	71.7	35.9	65.5	65.2	67.5	8.0	848
<5 years complete	69.8	59.8	76.1	40.0	72.1	68.4	74.2	8.9	236
5-7 years complete	72.8	66.2	79.7	36.1	76.1	72.9	79.1	12.0	594
8-9 years complete	71.7	67.3	75.2	38.8	73.9	72.1	74.8	14.3	450
10-11 years complete	75.5	72.7	82.6	34.4	80.5	74.3	80.2	12.1	980
12 or more years complete	78.7	77.1	85.2	38.2	81.0	79.6	84.2	15.5	1,224
Regular media exposure¹									
Yes	75.2	71.7	81.7	36.3	79.0	75.9	79.8	13.7	3,459
No	67.8	60.7	71.5	38.5	64.1	62.8	69.8	6.9	874

Continued...

Table 83.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women—Continued

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:								
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor 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	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative	Express accepting attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Marital status									
Never married	75.1	72.5	83.0	37.7	80.1	77.0	80.9	14.3	978
Currently married	73.8	69.4	79.3	36.5	75.2	72.3	77.2	11.9	3,087
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	67.7	60.0	71.8	36.4	70.5	71.4	73.3	10.2	268
Religion									
Hindu	73.7	70.1	79.2	38.2	75.4	72.8	77.3	12.9	3,784
Muslim	69.8	62.9	80.9	27.6	77.5	74.0	78.8	7.8	435
Christian	88.6	83.4	90.4	19.1	89.2	88.4	90.0	11.8	78
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	77.4	70.1	81.4	35.5	76.4	76.9	78.9	15.4	906
Scheduled tribe	74.3	66.7	77.3	37.5	72.1	71.8	74.6	15.1	413
Other backward class	72.8	69.0	79.4	38.9	76.1	72.3	77.7	11.9	2,620
Other	69.0	73.4	79.6	26.0	77.4	72.0	79.0	5.5	363
Total	73.7	69.5	79.7	36.8	76.0	73.3	77.8	12.3	4,332

Note: Total includes women belonging to other religions and who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:							Express attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor 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	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative		
Age									
15-24	79.7	74.5	85.2	34.9	83.9	71.0	84.9	14.6	1,177
15-19	76.6	68.8	84.0	32.6	78.9	71.1	84.9	13.9	605
20-24	82.9	80.6	86.5	37.4	89.3	70.9	84.9	15.3	572
25-29	75.3	74.4	86.6	39.2	85.6	74.1	81.7	21.3	571
30-39	78.8	76.5	84.6	32.6	85.4	74.8	82.9	14.4	1,241
40-49	79.6	73.6	87.7	28.0	84.7	74.1	83.5	10.5	1,062
Residence									
Urban	78.6	77.3	86.9	32.9	85.5	71.1	84.7	13.9	1,701
Rural	78.9	73.0	85.1	33.1	84.3	75.1	82.6	14.7	2,350
Schooling									
No schooling	71.5	69.6	83.6	32.4	82.3	79.4	80.8	16.6	426
<5 years complete	80.3	68.4	87.3	34.9	89.0	72.6	82.3	11.8	225
5-7 years complete	76.0	66.8	81.3	31.7	78.7	67.8	80.1	7.9	498
8-9 years complete	74.0	69.5	82.9	35.6	79.1	73.6	81.7	13.8	586
10-11 years complete	80.3	78.3	87.8	29.6	85.4	69.9	84.5	11.1	935
12 or more years complete	82.7	80.4	88.0	34.5	89.3	76.1	85.8	18.9	1,379
Regular media exposure¹									
Yes	79.5	75.6	86.7	33.5	85.3	73.5	84.2	14.7	3,542
No	73.3	69.6	80.0	29.2	81.6	73.1	78.1	12.2	508

Continued...

Table 83.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristic, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who:							Express attitudes on all seven indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor 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	Would allow an HIV positive student to attend school with students who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV/AIDS should be treated in the same public hospital as persons who are HIV negative	Think that people living with HIV should be allowed to work in the same office with people who are HIV negative		
Marital status									
Never married	79.5	76.3	85.6	36.1	85.3	72.2	84.2	16.9	1,694
Currently married	78.3	74.1	86.2	30.8	84.7	74.3	83.2	12.7	2,324
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	(72.8)	(57.6)	(76.9)	(26.4)	(72.9)	(72.9)	(62.4)	(8.0)	33
Religion									
Hindu	78.4	74.1	85.7	33.3	84.6	73.1	83.3	14.4	3,574
Muslim	79.8	77.9	86.3	24.9	86.7	76.4	83.6	9.6	403
Christian	(92.6)	(87.8)	(85.0)	(72.4)	(81.6)	(59.3)	(87.6)	(37.1)	46
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	75.7	70.1	82.4	33.7	83.0	66.5	77.5	12.7	789
Scheduled tribe	78.2	70.3	85.1	42.2	84.8	77.7	82.8	21.3	358
Other backward class	78.0	74.7	86.7	32.3	84.5	73.5	85.0	13.4	2,313
Other	86.1	84.7	87.7	29.5	88.8	80.0	85.8	16.5	582
Total	78.8	74.8	85.9	33.0	84.8	73.4	83.5	14.4	4,051

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions and who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 84 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Karnataka, 2019-20

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	10.5	1.0	5.2	8.0	0.6	3.7	9.0	0.7	4.3
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.8
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	829	1,063	1,892	1,255	1,672	2,927	2,084	2,735	4,819
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	49.2	*	51.5	49.5	*	52.0	49.4	*	51.8
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	87	11	98	100	9	109	187	20	207
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	2.1	1.1	1.6	3.0	1.2	2.0	2.7	1.2	1.8
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	965	1,240	2,205	1,466	2,060	3,527	2,431	3,300	5,731
Among all men:									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	4.3	na	na	3.6	na	na	3.9	na	na
Number of men	1,718	na	na	2,402	na	na	4,120	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse									
Percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	55.1	na	na	51.7	na	na	53.2	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse the past 12 months	74	na	na	86	na	na	160	na	na
Among women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC									
Percentage tested for HIV during ANC	na	40.2	na	na	47.0	na	na	44.6	na
Number of women with a birth in the last 5 years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	321	na	na	581	na	na	902	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	13.8	36.9	25.6	14.1	35.5	25.3	14.0	36.1	25.5
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	17.6	9.2	13.3	15.0	8.7	11.7	16.1	8.9	12.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	68.8	78.7	73.9	76.3	78.1	77.3	73.2	78.4	75.9
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8
Number of respondents	1,718	1,794	3,512	2,402	2,660	5,062	4,120	4,454	8,574
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used									
Percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	93.4	90.8	92.0	93.4	91.2	92.2	93.4	91.0	92.1
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	1,182	1,412	2,594	1,832	2,079	3,911	3,014	3,490	6,505

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

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

Table 85 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Karnataka, 2019-20

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	25.7	33.6	29.8	23.3	22.1	22.7	24.4	26.8	25.6
Percentage who know a condom source	95.5	80.8	88.0	91.2	65.8	77.7	93.0	71.9	81.9
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	8.4	25.2	17.0	10.8	42.3	27.6	9.8	35.4	23.2
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	2.6	1.5	0.2	2.0	1.1
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-5	6.5	19.4	13.1	8.7	29.6	19.8	7.8	25.5	17.0
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	10.4	6.3	8.3	9.0	7.3	8.1	9.6	6.9	8.2
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	71.9	79.4	75.7	78.5	75.0	76.6	75.7	76.8	76.2
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Number age 15-24	515	537	1,052	692	789	1,481	1,207	1,326	2,532
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	93.7	90.7	92.1	92.9	91.8	92.3	93.2	91.4	92.2
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	370	426	796	543	592	1,135	913	1,018	1,931
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	(16.3)	30.4	27.2	56.5	17.6	24.6	41.6	21.5	25.4
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	44	152	196	75	342	416	119	493	612
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	*	0.8	18.6	(55.5)	0.0	7.0	68.6	0.2	10.8
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	34	127	162	42	288	330	76	415	491
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	*	*	*	(74.9)	nc	(74.9)	(51.1)	*	(52.0)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	29	1	30	23	0	23	52	1	53
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	92.5	98.1	94.9	92.2	98.7	94.8	92.3	98.4	94.9
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	5.6	0.2	3.3	3.7	0.1	2.3	4.5	0.2	2.7
Number never married	509	393	902	668	453	1,121	1,177	846	2,023

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

nc = No cases

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

Table 86 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, Karnataka, 2019-20

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	219	212	22,571
Male	131	129	22,056
Age			
<15	265	265	9,924
15-59	127	120	29,362
60 or more	277	277	5,342
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	390	354	2,336
Other fuel	164	161	42,292
Total ⁴	176	171	44,628
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	221	207	34,450
Male	182	179	33,798
Age			
<15	288	279	15,759
15-59	171	164	42,875
60 or more	198	185	9,617
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	272	262	21,635
Other fuel	169	161	46,617
Total ⁴	202	193	68,252
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	220	209	57,021
Male	162	159	55,854
Age			
<15	279	274	25,683
15-59	153	146	72,237
60 or more	226	218	14,960
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	283	271	23,971
Other fuel	167	161	88,909
Total ⁴	191	184	112,880

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

⁴ Total includes transgender respondents, who are not shown separately.

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:							Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	89.6	4,374	83.3	58.6	88.9	44.4	3,919	91.6	625	70.3	52.3	89.0	55.2	572
20-34	89.4	13,904	81.9	61.0	90.7	46.0	12,431	91.1	1,771	70.9	59.2	91.2	56.2	1,613
35-49	88.6	12,177	79.7	61.2	89.3	46.3	10,792	93.0	1,724	71.1	60.3	91.4	60.2	1,604
Residence														
Urban	92.8	12,361	84.2	63.1	92.4	44.9	11,471	92.8	1,718	70.2	63.2	94.4	61.3	1,594
Rural	86.6	18,094	79.0	59.0	88.1	46.6	15,671	91.4	2,402	71.4	55.3	88.5	55.2	2,196
Schooling														
No schooling	82.0	5,926	72.2	58.4	85.6	52.3	4,862	87.2	443	68.0	55.9	81.9	57.8	386
<5 years complete	84.7	1,593	75.0	57.0	83.6	44.4	1,349	87.8	234	57.4	57.4	85.6	58.1	206
5-7 years complete	87.0	4,297	79.6	58.2	88.2	47.9	3,740	91.3	509	65.0	54.7	89.6	53.9	465
8-9 years complete	89.4	3,345	81.4	57.5	89.2	46.8	2,990	89.7	605	65.4	49.3	88.2	58.9	542
10-11 years complete	91.3	6,927	84.1	62.0	91.3	46.1	6,323	93.5	943	77.9	58.3	92.4	63.3	882
12 or more years complete	94.2	8,367	86.3	64.1	93.5	40.8	7,878	94.4	1,386	73.5	65.1	95.2	54.8	1,309
Religion														
Hindu	89.1	26,192	81.3	61.6	89.9	45.9	23,334	92.7	3,624	71.2	59.0	91.2	57.3	3,359
Muslim	88.2	3,575	80.9	55.4	89.4	44.9	3,152	84.7	422	68.4	54.7	88.0	66.8	357
Christian	97.3	480	80.3	63.0	90.4	55.0	467	(100.0)	46	(60.2)	(77.5)	(94.0)	(30.6)	46
Other	91.1	208	84.3	37.1	88.8	38.9	189	*	28	*	*	*	*	28

Continued...

Table 87 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:								Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:					
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	87.9	6,434	79.9	64.4	89.3	47.0	5,658	93.6	796	71.7	60.7	90.3	55.0	745
Scheduled tribe	88.9	3,184	81.1	65.5	90.8	47.2	2,831	86.9	370	65.8	58.3	88.4	48.6	321
Other backward class	89.6	17,155	81.1	61.0	90.2	44.6	15,369	92.9	2,351	72.6	57.4	91.7	57.5	2,184
Other	89.6	3,484	84.8	48.6	89.3	47.8	3,123	89.7	595	66.3	61.2	90.3	67.4	534
Don't know	81.6	197	75.8	59.6	75.7	69.0	161	*	7	*	*	*	*	6
Total	89.1	30,455	81.2	60.7	89.9	45.9	27,142	92.0	4,120	70.9	58.6	91.0	57.7	3,790

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

Table 88 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health insurance/financing scheme	Number of men
Age				
15-19	16.7	4,374	23.3	625
20-24	18.9	4,365	24.3	582
25-34	20.2	9,539	27.0	1,189
35-49	25.4	12,177	26.5	1,724
Residence				
Urban	22.6	12,361	22.3	1,718
Rural	20.9	18,094	28.4	2,402
Schooling				
No schooling	18.4	5,926	24.2	443
<5 years complete	21.9	1,593	23.7	234
5-7 years complete	22.4	4,297	24.5	509
8-9 years complete	20.2	3,345	24.6	605
10-11 years complete	22.7	6,927	26.0	943
12 or more years complete	23.0	8,367	27.7	1,386
Religion				
Hindu	22.4	26,192	27.4	3,624
Muslim	15.3	3,575	15.3	422
Christian	24.5	480	(11.9)	46
Other	17.9	208	*	28
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	22.0	6,434	25.5	796
Scheduled tribe	19.4	3,184	27.2	370
Other backward class	22.3	17,155	27.1	2,351
Other	18.8	3,484	20.8	595
Don't know	27.8	197	*	7
Total age 15-49	21.6	30,455	25.8	4,120
Age 50-54	na	na	31.5	396
Total age 15-54	na	na	26.3	4,516

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

Table 89 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

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 a health insurance/financing scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by a health insurance/financing scheme, type of health insurance/financing scheme coverage, according to residence, Karnataka, 2019-20

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	45.0	61.5	54.7
Government/municipal hospital	21.5	19.5	20.3
Government dispensary	3.8	3.0	3.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	6.6	2.7	4.3
CHC/rural hospital/block PHC	5.9	13.0	10.0
PHC/additional PHC	6.7	21.4	15.3
Sub-centre	0.3	1.9	1.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Anganwadi/ICDS centre	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASHA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	0.0	0.0
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.7	0.3	0.5
Private health sector	53.1	37.0	43.6
Private hospital	40.4	26.8	32.4
Private doctor/clinic	12.5	10.0	11.0
Private paramedic	0.1	0.2	0.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private health sector	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other source	0.3	0.2	0.3
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.0
Home treatment	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme	28.2	28.0	28.1
Number of households	10,981	15,593	26,574
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health insurance/financing scheme			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	13.0	5.0	8.3
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	8.4	11.1	10.0
State health insurance scheme	13.7	8.3	10.6
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	11.6	20.5	16.8
Community health insurance programme	0.4	1.0	0.7
Other health insurance through employer	3.0	0.6	1.6
Medical reimbursement from employer	1.2	0.1	0.6
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	1.4	1.2	1.3
Other	50.7	56.4	54.0
Number of households	3,100	4,369	7,470

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homeopathy; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

Table 90 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of women	Number of men per 100,000					Number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	
Age												
15-19	347	557	849	262	80	4,374	1,379	812	1,237	599	304	625
20-34	812	653	1,774	350	84	13,904	1,014	1,181	847	875	235	1,771
35-49	3,916	1,539	2,594	793	206	12,177	2,594	1,008	477	1,402	352	1,724
Residence												
Urban	2,374	822	2,524	387	97	12,361	1,375	987	510	570	166	1,718
Rural	1,722	1,111	1,590	601	156	18,094	1,986	1,100	923	1,400	386	2,402
Schooling												
No schooling	2,845	1,336	1,347	779	129	5,926	2,470	2,004	1,374	2,098	531	443
<5 years complete	2,885	1,630	2,002	860	204	1,593	1,341	863	0	1,093	0	234
5-7 years complete	3,067	1,375	2,049	904	127	4,297	1,331	1,107	581	1,745	886	509
8-9 years complete	1,125	708	2,248	542	232	3,345	1,549	869	1,528	1,976	680	605
10-11 years complete	1,658	897	2,266	342	186	6,927	2,726	974	723	483	0	943
12 or more years complete	1,269	628	2,005	193	40	8,367	1,110	894	422	446	83	1,386
Marital status												
Never married	389	557	871	275	56	6,635	1,060	1,143	888	712	150	1,728
Currently married	2,308	1,074	2,333	534	147	21,891	2,163	1,002	662	1,320	405	2,358
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	3,833	1,583	1,622	1,120	227	1,929	(5,817)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	34
Religion												
Hindu	1,919	996	1,871	526	145	26,192	1,810	1,054	759	1,036	335	3,624
Muslim	2,645	940	2,692	509	69	3,575	1,281	1,227	819	1,388	0	422
Christian	1,649	971	2,809	167	0	480	(665)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	46
Other	0	1,679	0	0	0	208	*	*	*	*	*	28

Continued...

Table 90 Health problems—Continued

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000					Number of women	Number of men per 100,000					Number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	2,335	966	1,912	542	142	6,434	2,095	1,689	1,044	1,300	168	796
Scheduled tribe	1,239	936	1,272	523	271	3,184	3,468	1,451	1,380	2,755	752	370
Other backward class	2,005	987	1,998	468	121	17,155	1,202	688	620	799	321	2,351
Other	1,906	1,157	2,654	648	52	3,484	2,274	1,407	494	685	78	595
Don't know	2,538	485	459	1,171	0	197	*	*	*	*	*	7
Total age 15-49	1,986	994	1,969	514	132	30,455	1,731	1,053	751	1,054	294	4,120
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,184	3,183	1,676	2,396	0	396
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,946	1,240	832	1,171	269	4,516

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 91 Screening tests for cancer

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific screening tests for cancer, and percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever undergone an oral cavity screening test for oral cancer, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Type of screening test for women			Number of women	Oral cavity	Number of men
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity		screening test for men	
Age						
15-19	0.3	0.0	0.4	4,156	0.4	588
20-24	0.6	0.2	0.3	4,191	0.8	539
25-29	0.4	0.1	0.4	4,960	0.6	541
30-34	0.7	0.4	0.4	4,307	0.0	550
35-39	0.5	0.3	0.4	4,463	0.9	626
40-44	0.5	0.5	0.6	3,427	0.4	493
45-49	0.5	0.3	0.5	3,975	0.1	488
Residence						
Urban	0.5	0.4	0.5	11,797	0.3	1,570
Rural	0.5	0.2	0.4	17,683	0.5	2,255
Schooling						
No schooling	0.6	0.3	0.6	5,758	0.5	420
<5 years complete	0.9	0.2	0.4	1,565	1.2	223
5-7 years complete	0.6	0.5	0.4	4,188	0.2	469
8-9 years complete	0.2	0.0	0.3	3,226	0.4	564
10-11 years complete	0.4	0.1	0.5	6,750	0.7	875
12 or more years complete	0.5	0.3	0.3	7,993	0.3	1,274
Religion						
Hindu	0.5	0.2	0.4	25,409	0.4	3,351
Muslim	0.7	0.5	0.5	3,420	0.8	400
Christian	0.4	0.0	0.2	449	(0.0)	46
Other	1.1	0.0	0.9	202	*	28
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	0.4	0.2	0.3	6,224	0.1	735
Scheduled tribe	0.4	0.2	0.2	3,109	0.4	352
Other backward class	0.6	0.3	0.5	16,636	0.7	2,171
Other	0.4	0.2	0.7	3,333	0.2	559
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	178	*	7
Total	0.5	0.2	0.4	29,480	0.5	3,825

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP<120 mmHg and DBP<80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP≥180 mmHg or DBP≥110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	2.6	79.3	18.8	1.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.5	4,083
20-24	4.3	72.9	23.8	2.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	0.6	4,112
25-29	6.3	64.4	30.5	4.2	0.6	0.3	100.0	0.7	4,867
30-34	10.0	53.2	38.0	7.4	1.1	0.3	100.0	0.7	4,243
35-39	15.8	43.0	42.5	12.0	1.9	0.5	100.0	0.2	4,391
40-44	25.0	32.4	45.9	16.1	3.8	1.8	100.0	0.9	3,382
45-49	31.6	28.0	44.2	20.3	5.2	2.3	100.0	1.0	3,932
Residence									
Urban	14.8	51.1	36.2	10.1	1.7	0.9	100.0	0.6	11,463
Rural	12.0	56.2	33.3	8.1	1.8	0.6	100.0	0.7	17,547
Schooling									
No schooling	20.2	41.2	40.7	13.9	2.9	1.3	100.0	0.6	5,709
<5 years complete	20.8	43.4	38.7	12.6	3.5	1.7	100.0	0.9	1,554
5-7 years complete	15.8	49.3	36.8	10.6	2.6	0.7	100.0	0.7	4,126
8-9 years complete	9.8	61.7	29.9	6.4	1.4	0.6	100.0	0.7	3,199
10-11 years complete	10.6	59.6	31.6	7.2	1.0	0.6	100.0	0.9	6,615
12 or more years complete	8.5	60.6	32.1	5.9	0.9	0.4	100.0	0.5	7,808
Religion									
Hindu	12.9	54.1	34.6	8.8	1.7	0.7	100.0	0.6	25,046
Muslim	14.5	55.0	33.1	9.0	2.2	0.6	100.0	0.8	3,326
Christian	15.6	55.0	30.9	10.1	2.2	1.8	100.0	1.4	447
Other	10.5	48.7	44.5	6.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	191

Continued...

Table 92.1 Blood pressure status: Women—*Continued*

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP<120 mmHg and DBP<80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP≥180 mmHg or DBP≥110 mmHg			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.3	56.2	32.8	8.5	1.8	0.7	100.0	0.6	6,147
Scheduled tribe	13.2	50.4	37.7	9.9	1.4	0.5	100.0	0.4	3,095
Other backward class	13.1	53.9	34.8	8.8	1.8	0.8	100.0	0.6	16,377
Other	14.5	54.9	33.4	8.8	2.1	0.8	100.0	1.1	3,218
Don't know	11.2	62.7	26.1	11.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	173
Total	13.1	54.2	34.5	8.9	1.8	0.7	100.0	0.7	29,010

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP≥140 mmHg or DBP≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP<120 mmHg and DBP<80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP≥180 mmHg or DBP≥110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	5.5	59.5	35.5	3.9	0.6	0.4	100.0	0.5	576
20-24	9.7	45.5	45.0	8.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	0.1	510
25-29	11.5	32.8	55.8	8.8	2.1	0.4	100.0	0.1	527
30-34	19.8	28.2	52.6	15.7	2.5	1.1	100.0	0.0	538
35-39	31.9	22.0	48.0	23.2	5.0	1.7	100.0	0.2	623
40-44	32.0	23.8	44.5	24.2	5.7	1.7	100.0	0.0	478
45-49	34.1	16.8	51.9	22.3	6.4	2.5	100.0	0.5	488
Residence									
Urban	22.6	27.4	51.5	16.6	3.3	1.2	100.0	0.1	1,509
Rural	19.1	36.7	44.8	14.2	3.1	1.2	100.0	0.3	2,230
Schooling									
No schooling	19.6	26.9	54.0	13.0	5.5	0.6	100.0	0.1	408
<5 years complete	36.7	26.9	41.2	28.0	3.3	0.5	100.0	0.0	215
5-7 years complete	22.6	31.7	46.2	17.0	3.7	1.4	100.0	0.0	462
8-9 years complete	15.9	42.1	42.6	10.7	3.2	1.5	100.0	0.4	555
10-11 years complete	22.5	31.6	46.2	18.0	3.2	1.0	100.0	0.2	857
12 or more years complete	17.9	33.3	50.0	13.1	2.2	1.4	100.0	0.3	1,242
Religion									
Hindu	21.0	32.0	48.0	15.5	3.3	1.2	100.0	0.2	3,287
Muslim	18.1	37.5	45.4	14.0	2.0	1.1	100.0	0.2	380
Christian	(9.4)	(42.7)	(47.8)	(6.2)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	46

Continued...

Table 92.2 Blood pressure status: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP<120 mmHg and DBP<80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP≥180 mmHg or DBP≥110 mmHg			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	22.1	30.7	48.2	15.2	5.3	0.7	100.0	0.5	727
Scheduled tribe	17.6	27.2	57.1	11.0	3.1	1.5	100.0	0.1	344
Other backward class	20.7	33.6	46.6	15.9	2.4	1.4	100.0	0.2	2,120
Other	19.5	36.4	44.2	15.0	3.4	0.9	100.0	0.0	541
Total age 15-49	20.5	32.9	47.5	15.2	3.2	1.2	100.0	0.2	3,740
Age 50-54	50.4	16.8	39.0	30.2	12.3	1.7	100.0	0.6	361
Total age 15-54	23.1	31.5	46.8	16.5	4.0	1.2	100.0	0.2	4,100

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions and who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure; DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP≥140 mmHg or DBP≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertensive medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 93.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with ≥ 140 mg/dl blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of women
	≤ 140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	> 160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	97.8	1.6	0.7	100.0	0.3	0.1	4,081
20-24	97.4	1.8	0.8	100.0	0.4	0.1	4,088
25-29	96.0	2.4	1.7	100.0	0.6	0.1	4,843
30-34	93.4	4.1	2.5	100.0	0.8	0.4	4,227
35-39	91.0	5.3	3.7	100.0	0.7	1.1	4,356
40-44	87.6	5.8	6.6	100.0	0.9	2.2	3,317
45-49	85.0	6.1	8.9	100.0	1.3	3.0	3,846
Residence							
Urban	92.3	3.9	3.7	100.0	0.8	1.3	11,330
Rural	93.2	3.7	3.1	100.0	0.6	0.7	17,428
Schooling							
No schooling	91.3	4.8	3.9	100.0	0.9	1.4	5,622
<5 years complete	89.1	5.5	5.4	100.0	0.9	1.3	1,522
5-7 years complete	91.6	3.8	4.6	100.0	1.0	1.5	4,094
8-9 years complete	94.3	2.7	3.0	100.0	0.3	0.8	3,179
10-11 years complete	93.1	3.5	3.4	100.0	0.7	0.8	6,579
12 or more years complete	94.6	3.3	2.0	100.0	0.5	0.4	7,764
Religion							
Hindu	93.1	3.7	3.1	100.0	0.7	0.8	24,843
Muslim	91.5	3.5	5.0	100.0	0.8	1.9	3,286
Christian	87.5	7.7	4.8	100.0	0.8	1.8	439
Other	92.5	6.3	1.2	100.0	0.3	0.3	190
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	94.1	3.3	2.5	100.0	0.7	0.8	6,102
Scheduled tribe	94.3	3.2	2.5	100.0	0.8	0.3	3,068
Other backward class	92.2	4.1	3.7	100.0	0.7	1.0	16,238
Other	92.3	3.4	4.3	100.0	0.8	1.5	3,180
Don't know	90.6	5.3	4.1	100.0	0.4	3.0	169
Total	92.9	3.8	3.4	100.0	0.7	0.9	28,758

Table 93.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Percentage with normal blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Percentage with ≥ 140 mg/dl blood glucose levels and taking medicine to lower their blood glucose level	Number of men
	≤ 140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	> 160 mg/dl (very high)				
Age							
15-19	97.9	1.3	0.7	100.0	0.5	0.0	573
20-24	94.2	3.7	2.1	100.0	0.2	0.0	509
25-29	96.1	2.9	1.0	100.0	0.1	0.0	523
30-34	92.2	5.8	2.0	100.0	0.7	0.0	530
35-39	89.5	3.4	7.1	100.0	2.4	0.3	615
40-44	87.2	6.3	6.5	100.0	2.3	1.2	472
45-49	77.8	7.9	14.4	100.0	3.3	4.2	474
Residence							
Urban	90.7	3.9	5.4	100.0	1.8	1.5	1,490
Rural	91.2	4.6	4.2	100.0	1.0	0.2	2,206
Schooling							
No schooling	91.3	5.3	3.4	100.0	1.2	0.1	406
<5 years complete	93.8	2.7	3.4	100.0	5.6	0.0	215
5-7 years complete	88.1	5.2	6.7	100.0	0.8	1.8	457
8-9 years complete	93.7	2.8	3.5	100.0	1.2	0.2	548
10-11 years complete	88.4	3.8	7.8	100.0	0.9	0.6	847
12 or more years complete	92.0	5.0	3.0	100.0	1.1	1.0	1,223
Religion							
Hindu	90.7	4.4	4.8	100.0	1.3	0.8	3,248
Muslim	91.8	4.3	3.9	100.0	1.7	0.2	376
Christian	(97.6)	(0.0)	(2.4)	100.0	(1.5)	(0.7)	46
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	90.3	4.0	5.7	100.0	1.1	0.8	725
Scheduled tribe	92.0	4.5	3.5	100.0	2.2	0.2	340
Other backward class	91.1	4.3	4.6	100.0	1.4	0.9	2,086
Other	90.6	4.8	4.6	100.0	0.9	0.3	538
Total age 15-49	91.0	4.3	4.7	100.0	1.3	0.7	3,697
Age 50-54	78.9	7.5	13.6	100.0	8.9	2.1	352
Total age 15-54	89.9	4.6	5.5	100.0	2.0	0.9	4,049

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes men belonging to other religions and whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

Table 94 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 percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Karnataka, 2019-20

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.3	10.7	12.2
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.5	3.6
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3
Chews <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.3	0.8	0.6	6.8	12.9	10.4
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.5
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.5	2.1	1.4	1.9	7.1	5.0
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.6
Uses snuff	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.7
Uses any type of tobacco	1.1	3.8	2.7	22.3	30.9	27.3
Drinks alcohol	0.5	1.1	0.9	4.3	10.1	7.7
Number of respondents	12,361	18,094	30,455	1,718	2,402	4,120
Among those who smoke cigarettes, number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	*	*	*	63.6	74.7	69.3
5-9	*	*	*	18.3	15.0	16.6
10-14	*	*	*	11.3	3.9	7.5
15-24	*	*	*	0.3	1.1	0.7
25 or more	*	*	*	0.0	0.6	0.3
Missing	*	*	*	6.6	4.6	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette smokers	17	4	21	246	256	502
Among those who smoke <i>bidis</i>, number of <i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
<5	nc	*	*	(11.7)	21.2	18.5
5-9	nc	*	*	(30.0)	29.1	29.4
10-14	nc	*	*	(24.6)	24.7	24.7
15-24	nc	*	*	(24.7)	18.2	20.0
25 or more	nc	*	*	(0.0)	2.1	1.5
Missing	nc	*	*	(9.0)	4.7	5.9
Total	nc	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of <i>bidi</i> smokers	0	4	4	41	107	148
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	(29.9)	39.5	36.6	17.2	21.2	19.3
About once a week	(22.6)	28.3	26.6	60.7	47.5	53.7
Less than once a week	(47.4)	32.3	36.9	22.1	31.3	27.0
Don't know	(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
Number who drink alcohol	32	72	104	449	504	953

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 95 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹							Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Other	Nothing		
Age									
15-19	42.2	22.7	70.2	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	85.9	4,374
20-24	45.8	20.9	67.5	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	82.5	4,365
Residence									
Urban	31.6	22.8	73.5	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	91.0	3,421
Rural	52.0	21.1	65.8	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	79.8	5,318
Schooling									
No schooling	71.3	13.4	39.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	52.0	333
<5 years complete	77.2	15.9	34.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	48.1	91
5-7 years complete	61.9	12.4	51.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	63.4	570
8-9 years complete	50.4	23.3	62.8	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	79.4	1,484
10-11 years complete	44.6	22.1	70.5	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	86.0	2,820
12 or more years complete	34.4	23.4	76.6	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	92.4	3,441
Religion									
Hindu	45.2	21.4	68.5	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	83.3	7,310
Muslim	39.5	25.7	68.0	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	88.3	1,234
Christian	22.5	13.1	88.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.8	144
Other	(47.0)	(4.6)	(84.4)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.7)	52
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	46.6	23.3	67.7	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	83.5	2,026
Scheduled tribe	52.4	21.0	61.2	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	78.5	918
Other backward class	42.1	21.2	71.7	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	85.4	4,715
Other	40.8	23.1	64.8	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	85.7	1,010
Don't know	36.0	12.9	67.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.2	71
Total	44.0	21.8	68.8	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	84.2	8,739

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

² Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cup are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

Table 96 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and type of employment, according to age, Karnataka, 2019-20

Age	Percentage employed in the past 12 months	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	Missing		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN												
15-19	14.1	632	78.7	5.8	1.9	13.6	0.0	100.0	5.3	94.7	100.0	89
20-24	24.3	694	84.9	8.4	0.5	6.2	0.0	100.0	7.9	92.1	100.0	168
25-29	40.3	684	80.0	10.8	3.5	5.6	0.0	100.0	9.7	90.3	100.0	276
30-34	46.7	617	84.2	7.1	0.5	8.2	0.0	100.0	11.1	88.9	100.0	288
35-39	57.3	684	81.6	7.6	1.6	9.1	0.0	100.0	8.6	91.4	100.0	392
40-44	54.5	504	82.5	8.8	1.8	6.9	0.0	100.0	12.5	87.5	100.0	275
45-49	52.5	639	81.1	8.5	1.3	9.2	0.0	100.0	14.7	85.3	100.0	335
Total	40.9	4,454	82.0	8.3	1.6	8.1	0.0	100.0	10.7	89.3	100.0	1,824
MEN												
15-19	33.2	625	78.5	5.2	2.0	14.3	0.0	100.0	44.2	55.8	100.0	207
20-24	69.4	582	90.5	3.6	1.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	32.1	67.9	100.0	404
25-29	87.1	581	86.7	7.5	1.6	4.2	0.0	100.0	34.4	65.6	100.0	506
30-34	95.6	608	89.6	5.1	0.7	4.6	0.0	100.0	36.7	63.3	100.0	581
35-39	94.7	648	86.7	8.6	0.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	44.8	55.2	100.0	614
40-44	93.4	531	83.0	11.8	0.5	4.7	0.0	100.0	48.1	51.9	100.0	496
45-49	94.6	545	86.5	7.7	0.8	5.0	0.0	100.0	50.8	49.2	100.0	515
Total	80.7	4,120	86.5	7.4	0.9	5.2	0.0	100.0	41.6	58.4	100.0	3,323
Age 50-54	93.3	396	85.1	8.9	1.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	53.7	46.3	100.0	370
Total age 15-54	81.8	4,516	86.4	7.5	0.9	5.2	0.0	100.0	42.8	57.2	100.0	3,693

Table 97 Control over and magnitude of women's and men's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide 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, Karnataka, 2019-20

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 own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's cash 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 and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's cash earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own cash earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
15-19	*	14	(49.9)	44	*	8	nc	0	nc	0	nc	0
20-29	70.3	302	66.2	690	36.9	212	(81.9)	27	57.9	237	(30.4)	24
30-39	74.5	533	70.1	916	37.2	420	87.9	180	50.5	958	37.5	177
40-49	76.4	454	68.9	547	34.9	256	82.0	198	53.9	926	29.3	187
Residence												
Urban	80.1	421	71.8	835	38.5	263	81.1	168	56.6	862	31.1	162
Rural	70.9	883	65.9	1,361	35.8	633	87.1	236	50.2	1,258	34.6	227
Schooling												
No schooling	73.9	428	63.1	479	26.8	285	84.8	75	53.6	315	26.7	71
<5 years complete	73.8	96	65.0	148	29.5	74	(90.7)	35	60.0	170	(36.8)	35
5-7 years complete	68.1	210	68.9	371	37.4	153	79.2	77	53.6	359	41.1	72
8-9 years complete	74.6	107	63.6	199	37.2	72	85.7	42	49.2	244	35.1	39
10-11 years complete	75.0	215	70.0	489	41.4	144	87.6	75	48.5	460	24.3	75
12 or more years complete	77.3	248	73.3	510	51.2	169	83.7	101	54.7	573	36.8	97
Religion												
Hindu	74.3	1,187	69.6	1,925	37.0	816	85.3	375	53.4	1,889	31.7	361
Muslim	69.2	87	56.6	224	35.4	60	(76.2)	22	45.4	202	(44.1)	22
Christian	(66.9)	27	(53.7)	31	*	19	*	5	*	20	*	3
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	71.6	302	64.4	466	43.4	219	86.4	87	57.6	433	43.9	80
Scheduled tribe	73.0	157	65.0	191	23.4	91	84.0	43	60.7	180	25.5	41
Other backward class	74.9	748	71.1	1,345	36.6	519	83.6	219	51.1	1,213	31.3	215
Other	74.4	95	58.8	190	32.6	67	87.0	52	48.1	290	30.5	50
Total	73.9	1,303	68.2	2,196	36.6	896	84.6	404	52.8	2,120	33.2	389

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes women and men belonging to other religions and who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

nc = No cases

Table 98 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Karnataka, 2019-20

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person who usually makes the decision					
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
URBAN												
Own health care	13.6	63.9	21.4	0.7	0.3	100.0	36.8	50.8	12.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
Major household purchases	13.6	65.8	18.5	1.4	0.8	100.0	36.9	55.7	6.5	0.9	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	12.6	65.8	19.8	1.1	0.8	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL												
Own health care	8.8	63.7	25.7	0.9	1.0	100.0	49.8	31.9	17.3	0.9	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	7.6	62.0	26.8	2.5	1.1	100.0	47.3	42.7	8.4	1.5	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	6.1	66.2	24.6	2.1	0.9	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL												
Own health care	10.6	63.8	24.1	0.8	0.7	100.0	44.5	39.5	15.3	0.6	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	9.9	63.5	23.6	2.0	1.0	100.0	43.1	48.0	7.6	1.2	0.1	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	8.6	66.1	22.8	1.7	0.9	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife				
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions		Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
Age											
15-19	69.8	52.7	64.8	47.9	25.2	62	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
20-24	70.5	66.9	66.2	55.3	21.4	412	(89.3)	(89.5)	(84.5)	(5.7)	29
25-29	70.9	70.1	73.0	62.0	20.0	580	82.8	94.5	80.0	2.7	235
30-39	76.3	75.9	77.3	67.6	15.8	1,165	84.0	91.2	78.8	3.5	1,057
40-49	76.2	76.4	76.8	67.5	15.2	960	84.2	90.2	78.4	4.0	1,037
Residence											
Urban	77.6	79.4	78.4	69.4	13.8	1,223	87.6	92.7	83.3	3.0	950
Rural	72.4	69.6	72.3	61.5	19.5	1,957	81.7	90.0	75.8	4.1	1,408
Schooling											
No schooling	72.4	70.4	71.1	60.9	19.6	740	81.1	87.6	74.0	5.3	349
<5 years complete	67.9	65.7	73.6	58.4	18.9	214	79.3	85.7	70.3	5.4	189
5-7 years complete	74.9	73.3	74.3	65.8	17.8	512	82.6	89.2	76.6	4.8	389
8-9 years complete	77.0	73.4	76.6	66.8	15.5	284	80.3	90.9	74.4	3.2	278
10-11 years complete	73.3	74.0	76.0	65.0	17.8	678	85.0	92.6	82.2	4.6	509
12 or more years complete	77.9	77.9	76.8	67.8	14.4	753	88.8	94.6	84.5	1.1	643
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	74.4	72.2	74.0	63.4	17.5	1,458	84.1	91.2	78.9	3.6	2,247
Employed, for cash	74.5	72.6	74.2	63.9	17.4	1,303	84.1	91.4	79.0	3.6	2,120
Employed, not for cash	74.0	68.8	72.2	59.3	18.6	155	83.9	89.0	77.4	4.6	126
Not employed	74.4	74.3	75.2	65.5	17.1	1,722	83.9	88.2	77.0	4.9	111

Continued...

Table 99 Decision making by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband					Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife					Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions		Own health care	Making major household purchases	Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision		
Number of living children												
0	68.7	65.5	69.4	57.1	23.0	311	86.2	91.9	81.4	3.3	440	
1-2	76.8	76.6	77.1	68.3	15.5	2,016	84.2	92.2	79.3	3.0	1,379	
3-4	71.1	68.8	70.7	58.7	19.6	790	81.9	87.6	75.4	5.9	498	
5 or more	68.3	65.6	70.8	53.5	19.2	63	83.1	89.3	76.3	3.9	40	
Household structure¹												
Nuclear	77.9	78.6	79.6	70.1	13.8	1,483	84.3	90.7	78.6	3.6	1,025	
Non-nuclear	71.4	68.8	70.3	59.7	20.4	1,697	83.8	91.3	78.9	3.8	1,287	
Religion												
Hindu	75.2	74.1	75.6	65.3	16.5	2,789	84.2	91.1	78.9	3.5	2,109	
Muslim	66.7	66.5	66.2	56.5	24.1	316	81.1	89.5	75.8	5.2	216	
Christian	73.9	68.5	70.2	66.1	23.7	53	*	*	*	*	23	
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	73.7	70.8	75.0	62.8	17.3	649	80.5	89.3	74.8	4.9	466	
Scheduled tribe	76.5	74.2	74.3	65.7	16.0	305	84.7	90.1	78.0	3.2	203	
Other backward class	75.3	74.6	75.4	65.6	16.6	1,932	83.9	91.2	78.6	3.5	1,343	
Other	66.9	69.1	68.3	59.1	24.2	280	89.5	93.3	85.9	3.2	341	
Total	74.4	73.4	74.7	64.5	17.3	3,180	84.1	91.1	78.8	3.7	2,358	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Table includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 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, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	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	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹				
Age									
15-19	46.7	83.8	49.5	5.8	23.1	632	45.7	294	
20-24	55.3	86.2	54.6	13.6	29.3	694	53.0	495	
25-29	57.8	86.7	58.8	16.2	26.6	684	44.7	459	
30-39	63.7	91.3	61.6	24.0	35.1	1,301	41.1	881	
40-49	61.8	91.2	55.9	19.1	36.9	1,143	35.1	623	
Residence									
Urban	65.5	90.2	57.4	16.1	37.1	1,794	52.9	1,331	
Rural	53.9	87.7	56.6	18.2	28.0	2,660	33.7	1,421	
Schooling									
No schooling	58.4	86.5	52.4	19.5	31.5	900	25.9	344	
<5 years complete	58.9	86.5	55.2	15.9	28.8	250	18.1	125	
5-7 years complete	56.8	87.4	56.5	21.1	29.2	617	23.5	365	
8-9 years complete	55.3	86.0	55.1	19.0	25.3	463	31.7	232	
10-11 years complete	57.5	88.3	58.3	16.0	28.9	994	39.5	641	
12 or more years complete	61.7	92.7	60.3	14.6	38.1	1,231	62.9	1,046	
Employment (past 12 months)									
Employed	62.2	89.3	59.0	24.2	36.3	1,824	42.2	1,064	
Employed, for cash	62.6	89.7	59.1	23.8	37.9	1,647	42.7	984	
Employed, not for cash	58.7	85.4	58.2	27.8	21.6	176	35.7	80	
Not employed	56.1	88.3	55.4	12.6	28.4	2,631	43.5	1,688	
Number of living children									
0	53.2	84.8	53.3	10.0	30.5	1,340	54.6	807	
1-2	63.7	91.4	60.0	20.7	33.2	2,188	40.0	1,496	
3-4	53.7	88.2	54.9	20.1	29.9	856	33.1	424	
5 or more	63.4	86.5	54.0	17.6	26.3	70	(13.0)	24	
Household structure²									
Nuclear	62.1	91.6	58.1	18.3	35.9	2,154	43.7	1,402	
Non-nuclear	55.3	86.0	55.8	16.5	27.7	2,301	42.2	1,350	

Continued...

Table 100 Women's access to money and credit—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 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, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes				Number of women	Percentage who use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who have a mobile phone
	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	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹				
Religion									
Hindu	59.4	88.6	57.4	17.7	33.7	3,881	42.9	2,415	
Muslim	52.6	89.0	51.1	14.2	15.3	460	37.6	255	
Christian	51.6	93.5	70.4	22.4	31.7	78	64.9	67	
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	59.6	89.1	52.1	17.2	31.3	937	37.7	506	
Scheduled tribe	66.9	87.7	57.7	19.1	36.1	426	53.4	217	
Other backward class	58.3	89.3	58.7	17.7	31.4	2,686	43.0	1,759	
Other	48.8	85.0	54.7	14.6	30.1	373	44.9	247	
Total	58.6	88.7	56.9	17.3	31.6	4,454	43.0	2,752	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately

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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 101 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Women			Number of women	Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use				Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	58.1	47.5	46.5	632	89.6	294	54.8	41.4	625
20-24	66.9	56.0	71.3	694	86.4	495	63.8	47.6	582
25-29	63.4	53.8	67.1	684	77.1	459	68.5	53.7	581
30-34	68.7	54.0	67.3	617	69.4	415	63.0	53.2	608
35-39	66.6	53.1	68.1	684	56.9	466	72.5	53.1	648
40-44	67.3	51.3	57.4	504	53.7	289	74.7	51.4	531
45-49	72.6	59.5	52.3	639	39.0	334	79.9	57.8	545
Residence									
Urban	62.8	48.0	74.2	1,794	72.8	1,331	64.8	40.4	1,718
Rural	68.5	57.6	53.4	2,660	64.4	1,421	70.1	58.7	2,402
Religion									
Hindu	67.0	55.1	62.2	3,881	68.2	2,415	67.8	51.4	3,624
Muslim	61.7	44.0	55.5	460	65.6	255	67.8	47.8	422
Christian	70.2	56.2	86.1	78	84.4	67	(89.4)	(60.3)	46
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	67.0	53.7	54.0	937	63.1	506	70.6	47.6	796
Scheduled tribe	72.0	63.3	51.0	426	65.7	217	73.9	65.8	370
Other backward class	64.4	52.3	65.5	2,686	70.6	1,759	65.6	48.6	2,351
Other	68.3	51.3	66.4	373	65.4	247	69.4	56.1	595
Schooling									
No schooling	65.3	55.4	38.2	900	5.8	344	79.1	67.6	443
<5 years complete	69.2	54.9	49.9	250	16.6	125	71.1	52.8	234
5-7 years complete	65.4	50.5	59.1	617	43.5	365	71.0	52.8	509
8-9 years complete	61.0	50.4	50.1	463	67.3	232	62.8	46.1	605
10-11 years complete	68.6	55.6	64.5	994	82.5	641	61.5	43.1	943
12 or more years complete	66.6	53.6	85.0	1,231	95.6	1,046	69.2	52.4	1,386
Household structure¹									
Nuclear	64.1	51.4	65.1	2,154	65.4	1,402	66.4	46.8	1,840
Non-nuclear	68.1	55.8	58.7	2,301	71.6	1,350	70.5	55.3	1,988
Total age 15-49	66.2	53.7	61.8	4,454	68.5	2,752	67.9	51.1	4,120
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	82.5	63.4	396
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	69.2	52.1	4,516

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately

na = Not applicable

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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 102 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 to have sex with him, according to marital status, Karnataka, 2019-20

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	35.7	34.7	32.0	32.8	34.9	33.9
She neglects the house or children	53.4	48.2	47.0	47.9	52.0	48.1
She argues with him	38.2	38.4	28.7	40.6	36.1	39.3
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	23.7	24.7	20.2	28.2	22.9	26.2
She doesn't cook properly	27.8	29.2	22.0	26.5	26.5	28.1
He suspects her of being unfaithful	45.6	49.7	41.4	49.4	44.7	49.6
She shows disrespect for in-laws	60.7	70.3	52.7	72.0	58.9	71.0
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	78.9	80.9	70.0	83.1	76.9	81.9
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	86.4	84.2	83.9	79.8	85.8	82.3
Knows her husband has sex with other women	85.2	72.9	80.5	67.8	84.2	70.8
Is tired or not in the mood	84.0	58.8	81.2	57.8	83.4	58.4
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	76.2	49.8	72.8	46.0	75.4	48.2
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	7.3	8.1	11.7	10.1	8.3	8.9
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	32.8	na	31.5	na	32.3
Refuse to give her financial support	na	28.5	na	25.2	na	27.1
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	30.6	na	30.7	na	30.7
Have sex with another woman	na	31.2	na	30.9	na	31.1
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	10.7	na	10.4	na	10.6
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	43.5	na	45.8	na	44.5
Number of respondents	3,456	2,392	999	1,728	4,454	4,120

na = Not applicable

Table 103 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, 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, Karnataka, 2019-20

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	68.6	85.9	70.3	42.2	46.3	632	625
20-24	73.8	83.0	78.2	50.1	41.3	694	582
25-29	77.9	81.3	79.5	45.9	42.0	684	581
30-39	78.3	79.5	77.4	51.4	38.9	1,301	1,256
40-49	81.0	82.0	71.9	48.0	46.4	1,143	1,076
Residence							
Urban	79.0	84.2	80.0	41.0	45.0	1,794	1,718
Rural	75.4	80.1	72.4	53.3	41.2	2,660	2,402
Schooling							
No schooling	80.9	77.1	69.7	44.6	40.5	900	443
<5 years complete	83.3	81.7	71.0	47.1	42.8	250	234
5-7 years complete	77.9	83.2	77.7	50.3	42.0	617	509
8-9 years complete	76.7	84.7	72.4	50.8	42.8	463	605
10-11 years complete	77.6	83.6	76.6	49.2	45.3	994	943
12 or more years complete	71.6	80.5	79.6	46.9	42.1	1,231	1,386
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	80.3	81.5	75.4	50.1	41.9	1,824	3,323
Employed, for cash	80.9	80.8	75.7	50.4	41.6	1,647	3,121
Employed, not for cash	74.8	93.6	72.2	46.4	46.0	176	202
Not employed	74.5	83.2	75.5	39.9	46.6	2,631	796
Marital status							
Never married	70.0	83.1	72.8	46.0	43.1	999	1,728
Currently married	79.0	80.8	76.3	50.0	42.8	3,180	2,358
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	77.0	(86.0)	74.9	(33.3)	(22.3)	276	34
Number of living children							
0	70.9	83.4	73.9	44.5	43.5	1,340	2,168
1-2	78.7	79.0	78.4	52.4	42.8	2,188	1,406
3-4	81.5	82.9	70.1	52.5	39.1	856	505
5 or more	77.0	84.3	75.8	43.3	49.3	70	41
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	77.5	82.0	76.8	47.2	42.7	2,154	1,987
Non-nuclear	76.3	81.7	74.1	49.1	42.9	2,301	2,133

Continued...

Table 103 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—Continued

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, 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, Karnataka, 2019-20

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
Religion							
Hindu	77.0	83.2	75.4	47.1	41.8	3,881	3,624
Muslim	73.9	72.4	72.8	59.0	45.6	460	422
Christian	82.7	(85.9)	85.7	(19.9)	(69.9)	78	46
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	83.2	84.8	74.8	46.4	42.3	937	796
Scheduled tribe	74.0	82.7	78.6	40.3	41.1	426	370
Other backward class	75.1	81.4	75.0	47.6	42.5	2,686	2,351
Other	76.8	79.0	76.7	57.5	45.9	373	595
Total	76.9	81.9	75.4	48.2	42.8	4,454	4,120

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women/men belonging to other religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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 properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.

² Specified reasons are: 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: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has 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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 104 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 18-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Karnataka, 2019-20

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	36.2	18.2	33.5
Sexual violence only	0.9	0.3	0.8
Physical and sexual violence	10.2	2.5	9.0
Physical or sexual violence	47.3	21.0	43.3
Number of women	2,582	453	3,035
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	93.7	na	86.9
Former husband	0.4	na	0.4
Father/step-father	14.8	58.3	18.0
Mother/step-mother	18.5	60.2	21.6
Sister/brother	5.0	14.7	5.7
Daughter/son	0.0	13.9	1.0
Other relative	1.6	1.4	1.6
Current boyfriend	0.4	0.9	0.4
Former boyfriend	0.2	0.9	0.2
Mother-in-law	1.1	na	1.3
Father-in-law	0.2	na	0.2
Other-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Teacher	1.4	7.3	1.8
Other	0.3	1.4	0.4
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	1,198	94	1,291
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	94.8	na	90.8
Former husband	1.0	na	1.4
Current/former boyfriend	1.6	*	2.2
Father/step-father	0.3	*	0.3
Brother/step-brother	0.9	*	0.9
Other relative	1.0	*	2.7
Family friend	0.2	*	1.0
Employer/someone at work	0.0	*	0.4
Police/soldier	0.3	*	0.3
Number who experienced sexual violence	285	12	297

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. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

Table 105 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 18-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
20-24	4.1	222
25-29	3.5	393
30-39	4.9	954
40-49	8.4	834
Residence		
Urban	4.9	916
Rural	6.4	1,498
Marital status		
Currently married	5.6	2,210
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	7.9	202
Number of living children		
0	7.2	60
1-2	5.5	1,579
3-4	5.6	709
5 or more	14.2	65
Schooling		
No schooling	7.0	652
<5 years complete	7.2	169
5-7 years complete	6.5	423
8-9 years complete	4.8	208
10-11 years complete	5.1	474
12 or more years complete	4.2	488
Religion		
Hindu	5.9	2,115
Muslim	6.0	249
Christian	(0.9)	34
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	6.7	527
Scheduled tribe	5.5	229
Other backward class	5.0	1,454
Other	10.1	197
Total	5.8	2,414

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women age 18-19, never married women, women belonging to other religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 106 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Karnataka, 2019-20

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	43.5	9.5	30.6	40.1
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	21.3	4.5	15.6	20.2
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	20.0	4.2	14.6	18.8
Slapped her	36.8	5.1	28.0	33.1
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	15.2	3.0	10.9	13.8
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	17.2	4.1	11.7	15.8
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	5.0	2.2	2.2	4.4
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	3.8	1.7	1.8	3.5
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	10.2	2.7	7.0	9.7
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	8.4	2.2	5.7	7.9
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	3.8	1.2	2.4	3.6
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	6.2	2.1	3.8	6.0
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	24.7	7.1	16.4	23.5
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	18.0	5.2	11.8	17.0
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	13.6	3.7	9.2	12.9
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	15.9	3.9	11.0	14.9
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	44.4	9.9	31.3	41.1
Any form of physical and sexual violence	9.2	2.3	6.3	8.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	48.3	12.3	32.8	45.1
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	7.0	1.9	4.6	6.5
Any violence by women against their husband ²	5.4	1.8	3.3	5.1
Number of ever-married women	2,582	2,582	2,582	2,582

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

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

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

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
18-19	(18.5)	(33.5)	(6.2)	(33.5)	(40.3)	39
20-24	20.9	33.1	7.2	34.6	39.0	255
25-29	24.1	43.4	10.1	44.4	49.3	424
30-39	23.8	45.0	10.8	46.0	49.5	998
40-49	27.5	45.4	10.5	46.1	49.5	866
Residence						
Urban	26.2	43.5	9.9	44.5	47.9	980
Rural	23.8	43.5	10.3	44.4	48.5	1,602
Schooling						
No schooling	29.8	54.1	15.1	54.6	57.9	694
<5 years complete	36.7	47.0	9.9	48.0	54.4	177
5-7 years complete	22.5	46.8	9.5	47.5	49.9	444
8-9 years complete	22.4	37.3	6.3	39.1	44.3	218
10-11 years complete	22.9	40.3	10.0	41.4	45.6	519
12 or more years complete	18.8	31.5	6.1	32.6	36.7	530
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	19.8	38.8	6.9	39.8	43.5	1,342
Employed for cash	31.3	49.7	14.1	50.6	54.6	1,117
Employed not for cash	18.8	38.2	9.8	39.2	43.5	124
Marital status						
Currently married	23.8	42.7	9.6	43.7	47.5	2,360
Widowed	30.2	49.2	12.5	50.5	56.1	164
Divorced/separated/deserted	45.7	58.7	25.7	58.7	59.8	59
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	24.6	43.4	10.0	44.3	48.2	2,563
0-4 years	18.9	31.6	5.3	32.7	38.0	316
5-9 years	26.3	41.7	10.8	43.0	47.7	435
10 or more years	25.1	45.9	10.6	46.7	50.0	1,812
Married more than once	(49.6)	(58.4)	(34.5)	(58.4)	(69.8)	19
Number of living children						
0	25.9	38.7	8.6	40.2	46.8	231
1-2	22.3	38.7	9.1	39.6	43.7	1,578
3-4	29.0	54.6	12.3	55.3	58.0	708
5 or more	34.2	56.4	17.3	59.7	60.7	65
Household structure²						
Nuclear	23.9	43.3	9.5	44.1	47.3	1,220
Non-nuclear	25.5	43.7	10.8	44.8	49.2	1,363
Religion						
Hindu	25.7	44.3	10.3	45.2	48.9	2,270
Muslim	19.6	39.7	9.4	40.8	46.0	262
Christian	(11.5)	(27.9)	(7.6)	(27.9)	(35.0)	35

Continued...

Table 107 Spousal violence by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	30.7	49.3	12.1	50.0	55.0	559
Scheduled tribe	23.6	46.3	7.3	47.5	50.0	248
Other backward class	22.5	39.9	9.9	41.0	44.3	1,557
Other	27.4	52.1	10.6	52.6	58.7	212
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	33.3	62.5	15.7	63.5	66.4	815
No	20.8	34.9	7.5	35.7	40.1	1,729
Don't know	(17.9)	(29.9)	(9.6)	(29.9)	(35.1)	38
Total	24.7	43.5	10.2	44.4	48.3	2,582

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women belonging to other religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

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. The remaining households are non-nuclear households.

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	31.8	55.8	14.5	56.1	60.8	585
<5 years complete	23.4	43.4	8.0	45.2	48.8	234
5-7 years complete	30.7	49.1	12.2	51.0	55.0	399
8-9 years complete	21.3	42.4	10.1	43.5	46.2	226
10-11 years complete	23.9	41.2	8.7	41.9	45.6	499
12 or more years complete	16.8	30.5	6.7	31.2	34.8	631
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	19.9	36.5	6.6	37.2	41.7	1,938
Gets drunk sometimes	29.7	61.0	14.4	62.9	65.3	417
Gets drunk often	57.7	72.5	33.3	72.9	74.6	225
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife is same age	(22.5)	(48.4)	(9.0)	(49.4)	(49.4)	46
Wife 1-4 years younger	23.4	43.4	10.6	44.2	47.7	538
Wife 5-9 years younger	24.5	45.7	9.5	46.7	50.7	1,112
Wife 10 or more years younger	23.3	37.5	8.7	38.3	42.2	634
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	22.8	42.2	10.1	43.1	46.4	1,014
Wife has more schooling	25.4	41.1	9.2	42.7	47.7	780
Both have equal schooling	21.9	36.7	6.9	37.3	40.9	400
Neither attended school	31.5	58.3	15.5	58.3	61.9	380
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	5.7	21.9	2.2	22.7	24.2	1,290
1-2	24.6	51.6	8.4	53.2	59.1	637
3-4	44.3	71.5	19.8	72.8	82.2	320
5-6	79.5	84.3	34.8	84.3	88.3	336
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	32.5	44.5	13.4	45.5	52.8	412
1-2	31.4	52.9	14.4	54.4	57.9	444
3	19.2	39.3	7.1	40.0	43.0	1,504
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	15.8	28.6	3.2	29.1	32.6	524
1-2	17.2	35.1	8.6	36.6	39.0	559
3-4	30.2	52.4	11.9	53.1	57.4	936
5-6	32.8	53.9	15.2	55.5	59.3	331
7	29.7	46.9	15.2	47.5	53.6	232

Continued...

Table 108 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—Continued

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Karnataka, 2019-20

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	29.4	43.2	14.1	43.2	49.6	195
1-2	33.3	41.8	13.5	43.0	49.6	441
3	22.3	43.9	9.0	44.9	47.9	1,946
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	50.4	67.5	28.9	69.1	72.2	352
Sometimes	22.4	44.6	8.4	45.6	49.2	1,818
Never	13.0	18.2	2.0	18.3	24.0	413
Total	24.7	43.5	10.2	44.4	48.3	2,582

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. Total includes women whose husband drinks alcohol but never gets drunk, and women who are older than their husband, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

² Behaviours include: 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, 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 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 her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood

Table 109 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have experienced 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, Karnataka, 2019-20

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 minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever ¹	22.2	7.3	8.3	10.3	26.1	1,124
In the past 12 months	23.1	8.0	8.6	10.6	27.1	1,035
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ¹	40.4	23.1	25.3	29.8	48.4	263
In the past 12 months	41.0	23.8	26.0	29.5	48.9	252
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ¹	21.9	7.3	8.2	10.1	25.8	1,148
In the past 12 months	22.8	7.8	8.5	10.4	26.8	1,062
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ¹	43.8	25.1	27.5	32.8	51.9	239
In the past 12 months	45.0	26.4	28.7	32.9	53.2	224

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

¹ Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 110 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 18-49 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, Karnataka, 2019-20

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	70.8	(86.7)	58.8	69.0	63.5	68.6
Never sought help but told someone	12.6	(4.3)	18.9	14.0	11.5	13.8
Sought help	16.6	(9.0)	22.2	17.0	25.0	17.6
Number of women who experienced violence	1,018	24	273	1,220	95	1,315
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	67.2	*	49.3	61.2	*	62.1
Husband's family	37.8	*	48.0	42.1	*	40.4
Current/former husband	1.3	*	4.8	1.8	*	2.2
Current/former boyfriend	0.2	*	1.7	0.7	*	0.6
Friend	36.6	*	26.8	32.2	*	33.9
Neighbour	3.8	*	5.1	4.8	*	4.3
Religious leader	2.7	*	5.2	3.7	*	3.3
Doctor/medical personnel	14.3	*	3.3	12.4	*	11.3
Police	14.3	*	7.6	13.7	*	12.4
Lawyer	14.3	*	6.3	13.3	*	12.1
Social service organization	14.1	*	5.6	12.9	*	11.7
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	168	2	61	208	24	231

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling 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 fifth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling 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-5 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-5 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-5 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-5 sample for Karnataka, there were 1260 clusters. Hence, 1260 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 1260 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1259 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 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-5 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Karnataka as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Tables A.2-A4 present the total, urban, and rural values of the statistic (R), their standard errors (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).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Karnataka, 2019-20

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	<i>De facto</i> household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	<i>De jure</i> children under age 5 years
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)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (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 received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received penta or DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received first dose of measles vaccine	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (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
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Non-pregnant women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.85	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	<i>De facto</i> household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Waist-to-hip ratio ≥ 0.90	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV or AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

