DLHS-4

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

KARNATAKA

DISTRICT LEVEL HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SURVEY (2012-13)

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

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Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
New Delhi-110 011

District Level Household and Facility Survey
2012-13

Karnataka

(स्थापना / Established in 1956)
बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
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International Institute for Population Sciences
(*Deemed University*)
Mumbai-400 088

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For additional information, please contact:
Director/Project Coordinator (DLHS-4)
International Institute for Population Sciences
Govandi Station Road, Deonar
Mumbai - 400 088 (India)
Telephone: 022-2556 3254/5/6, 022-4237 2465, 42372411
Fax: 022-25563257, 25555895
Email: rchpro@iips.net, director@iips.net
Website: http://www.rchiips.org
                   http://www.iipsindia.org

Additional Director General (Stat.)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
Nirman Bhavan
New Delhi 110 011
Telephone: 011 - 23061334
Fax: 011 - 23061334
Email: adg-mohfw@nic.in

Chief Director (Stat.)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
Nirman Bhavan
New Delhi 110 011
Telephone: 011 - 23062699
Fax: 011 - 23062699
Email: cdstat@nic.in

Website: http: //www.mohfw.nic.in

CONTRIBUTORS

T. V. Sekher
P. K. Murthy
Gopal Singh Kshtrimayum
Mahadev Bhise

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ACRONYM

AFMC	Administrative and Financial Management Committee
AHS	Annual Health Survey
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
BP	Blood Pressure
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAB	Clinical Anthropometric Biochemical (Test)
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personnel Interviewing
CHC	Community Health Centre
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DBS	Dried Blood Spot
DH	District Hospital
DLHS	District Level Household and Facility Survey
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EAG	Empowered Action Group
ECG	Electrocardiogram
ECP	Emergency Contraceptive Pill
ELISA	Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FA	Field Agency
FBS	Fasting Blood Sugar
FHW	Female Health Worker
FRU	First Referral Unit
FOD	Field Operation Division
FP	Family Planning
FS	Female Sterilization
FSU	First Stage Unit
GPS	Global Positioning System
GoI	Government of Inida
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICTC	Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IIPS	International Institute for Population Sciences
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPHS	Indian Public Health Standards
IUD	Intra-uterine Device
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
LMO	Lady Medical Officer
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCEB	Mean Children Ever Born
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MO	Medical Officer
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MTP	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
NC	Natal Care
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIHFW	National Institute of Health and Family Welfare
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPP	National Population Policy
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
NSV	Non-scalpel Vasectomy
OBC	Other Backward Class
OPD	Out-Patient Department
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salt
ORT	Oral Re-hydration Therapy
OT	Operation Theatre
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PI	Partner Institute
PNC	Post Natal Care
PRC	Population Research Centre
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
RKS	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
SDH	Sub-Divisional Hospital
SDRD	Survey Design and Research Division
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHC	Sub-Health Centre
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBA	Trained Birth Attendant
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TOT	Training of Trainers
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
TV	Television
UFS	Urban Frame Survey
UFWC	Urban Family Welfare Centre
UHP	Urban Health Post
UIP	Universal Immunization Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
USU	Ultimate Stage Sampling Unit
UT	Union Territory
VCTC	Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centre
VHSNC	Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation

Preface and Acknowledgements

The District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) is a nationwide survey covering 640 districts from 36 States and Union Territories of India. This is the fourth round of the district level household survey which was conducted during 2012-13. The Survey was funded by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

At the outset we acknowledge our sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India for designating the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency for conducting District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) in India. We would also like to take this opportunity to acknowledge Shri Bhanu Pratap Sharma, Secretary-Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India for his advice, suggestions and support. Our special thanks are due to Shri Lov Verma and Shri Keshav Desiraju former Secretaries, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, for providing overall guidance and support extended to the project. We gratefully acknowledge the active involvement, assistance, help, co-operation and suggestions received time to time from Shri C.R.K. Nair, the Additional Director General, Dr. Rattan Chand, the Chief Director and Shri Biswajit Das, the Director-Statistics Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. We also extend our thanks to Smt. Madhu Bala, former Additional Director General and Shri Rajesh Bhatia, former Director-Statistics Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for their support from time to time.

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DLHS-4 Coordinators
International Institute for Population Sciences

1. INTRODUCTION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

This state report for Karnataka pertains to the fourth round of District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-4) 2012-13 following the preceding three rounds undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI) in the past (Round-I in 1998-99, Round-II in 2002-04, and Round-III in 2007-08) with the main objective to provide reproductive and child health related database at district level in India. The data from these surveys have been useful in setting the benchmarks and examining the progress the country has made after the implementation of RCH programme. In addition, the evidences generated by these surveys have been useful for monitoring and evaluation of ongoing programmes and planning of suitable strategies by the central and state governments. In view of the completion of eight years of National Rural Health Mission (2005-12), there was a felt need to focus on the achievements and improvements so far. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, therefore initiated the process of conducting DLHS-4 and designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) as the nodal agency to carry out the survey. MoHFW provided funds for implementation of DLHS-4, guided by a duly constituted Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

The main objective of District Level Household and Facility Survey-4 (DLHS-4) is to provide maternal and child care (MCH) indicators and prevalence of morbidity for a wide range of common, communicable, non-communicable and lifestyle diseases for the year 2012-13 covering the following aspects:

- Household basic amenities
- Prevalence of morbidity
- Coverage of ante-natal services and immunization services.
- Proportion of institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY Beneficiaries
- Economic burden of delivery
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTI / STI and HIV / AIDS
- Infrastructure, manpower, equipments, drugs, services of public health facilities
- Linkage between health facility and MCH indicators

Bilingual questionnaires in Kannada and English pertaining to Household, Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-Chemical tests (CAB) and Ever Married Women (age 15-49) were used and canvassed using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). First time in the country for large scale demographic and health survey at the district level Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) has been used in DLHS-4. The CAPI software was developed by using MMIC (Multi-Mode Interviewing Capability) tool. Mini laptops were loaded with CAPI software and bilingual questionnaires and provided to the Field Agencies authorized to carry out the survey with the designated states. Each team was provided four CAPIs/Mini laptops, one for each investigator. Supervisors were responsible for directly uploading the

completed PSU's data to the IIPS, FTP server located in Mumbai on day-to-day basis. Use of CAPI optimized resources required for transferring the filled questionnaires from field to state office, data entry and receiving at IIPS. Secondly biomarkers were also used for the first time in DLHS-4. The village and health facility questionnaires were canvassed by using paper & pen method in DLHS-4. In the household questionnaire, information on all members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, possessed assets, number of marriages, morbidities and deaths in the household since January 2008, and also drinking water, toilet, drainage and kitchen facilities were collected. The ever-married women questionnaire contained information on women's characteristics, maternal care, immunization and childcare, contraception and fertility preferences, reproductive health including knowledge about HIV/AIDS. The village questionnaire contained information on availability of health, education and other facilities in the village, and whether the facilities are accessible throughout the year. The health facility questionnaire contained information on human resources, infrastructure, equipments, drugs and services. For the first time, a population-linked facility survey has been conducted in DLHS-4. At the district level, all Community Health Centres, Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals were covered. Further, all Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres which cater to the needs of the population of the selected PSUs were also covered. Fieldwork in Karnataka for all the 30 districts was conducted during December 2012 to October 2013, gathering information from 47,200 households and 44,028 ever married women (15 to 49 years). Table 1.2 provides breakup of PSUs and households by district and rural urban residence.

2. SURVEY DESIGN

DLHS-4 is a district level survey and a multi-stage stratified designed is adopted for selection of representative sample of each district in Karnataka. Rural and urban areas of a district are considered as natural strata. Wherever applicable, urban in a district is further stratified into million class cities and non-million class cities. For sampling of urban samples, two-stage sampling is used where the primary sampling unit (PSU) is the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks and second stage sampling unit (SSU) is the household. Urban PSUs are selected by equal probability without replacement and USU selected by circular systematic sampling. Allocation of PSUs to million and non-million class cities is proportional to relative sizes. Distribution of PSUs of a district is proportional to projected urban population of the district. For districts with less than projected 30 % urban population urban, PSUs are oversampled. The sampling frame used for urban sampling is the town and city wise list of NSSO UFS blocks for 2007-08 provided by the SRD Unit of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Kolkata.

In rural area of each district, sampling design is two-stage sampling with census villages as PSU and household as the second stage sampling unit (SSU). The PSUs are selected by PPS with replacement and SSU are selected by circular systematic sampling. Large selected PSU with more than 300 households are divided into at least three segments in such a way that each segment has by and large the same number of households and two segments are then selected by SRS. List of villages in a district in Census 2001 are updated by removing

villages of 2001 which have been designated as urban in 2007-08 NSSO UFS block list and this serves as the sampling frame for sampling of rural PSUs from a district.

Selection of rural health facilities in DLHS-4 is linked with the sampled rural PSUs. Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Sub-Health Centres (SHC) catered to the health care needs of the sampled rural PSUs were included in the Facility Survey (FS) of DLHS-4. All Community Health Centres (CHC), Sub-Divisional Hospitals and District Hospitals are covered under the Facility Survey of DLHS-4.

2.1. Sampling Weight

In generating district level demographic indicators, sample weight for household, women and children will be used. The weights for a particular district are based on three selection probabilities

f_1^i, f_2^i and f_3^i pertaining to i^{th} PSU of the district. These probabilities are defined as

f_1^i = Probability of selection of ith PSU in a district

   = $(n_r * H_i)/H$,

Where n_r is the number of rural PSU to be selected in a district, H_i refers to the number of household in the ith PSU and $H = \Sigma H_i$, total number of household in a district.

f_2^i = Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU (in case the ith selected PSU is segmented) = (Number of segments selected after segmentation of PSU)/(number of segment created a PSU)

The value of f_2^i is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSUs.

f_3^i = probability of selecting a household from the total listed households of a PSU or in segment(s) of a PSU

   = $(25 * HR_i)/ HL_i$

Where HR_i is the household response rate of the ith sampled PSU and HL_i is the number of households listed in i^{th} PSU in a district.

For urban PSU, f_1^i is computed either as the ratio of number of UFS blocks included in the sample to the total number of UFS blocks of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out to be

   $f^i = f_1^i * f_2^i * f_3^i$

The non-normalized weight for the ith PSU of the district is, $w^i = 1/f^i$ while the normalized weight used in the generation of district indicators for the ith district would be

$$= \frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w^i} * w^i$$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the ith PSU. The weight for women and children are computed in the similar manner considering corresponding response rate.

3. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-4 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, and village questionnaires as components of household survey. In the facility, separate questionnaires are used for Sub-Health Centre (SHC), Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC), Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and District Hospital (DH). Household and ever married women questionnaires are bilingual, with questions in both Kannada and English languages.

3.1 Household Questionnaire:- The household questionnaire starts with listing of all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed the night before the interview. The listing of usual resident members is used for identification of eligible respondents for ever married women and CAB (Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical) tests. For individual household member information on age, sex and marital status, relationship to the head of the household and education were collected. Marriages and deaths to members of household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information were also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, religion and caste of household head and ownership of durable goods in the household.

An added feature of household questionnaire of DLHS-4 is the collection of data on disability status, injury, acute and chronic illness for all members of the household.

Clinical, Anthropometric and Biochemical (CAB) tests: An important component of household questionnaire is the collection of biomarkers of eligible household members for the first time on a large scale demographic and health survey in the country at district level. This includes weight and height for all household members of age one month and above, Haemoglobin level for all household members aged 6 months and older, random blood sugar test and blood pressure measurements for all household members aged 18 years and above.

3.2 Ever Married Woman's Questionnaire:- The respondents for the ever married woman's questionnaire are ever married women in 15-49 years of age living in the sampled households. Details on age, age at marriage, place of birth, educational attainment, number of biological children ever born and surviving by sex were collected. Accounts of ante-natal checks, experience of pregnancy related complications, place of delivery, delivery attendant and post-partum care, together with history of contraceptive use, sex preference of children and fertility intentions were recorded. For the recent births, immunizations status of children was collected either from the immunization card or asking the mother about the status of immunization of the child. The other information collected includes knowledge and awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS by source and treatment seeking behavior of RTI/STI.

3.3 Village Questionnaire:- This questionnaire was designed to collect information on availability and accessibility of education, health, transport and communication facilities at

village level. Functioning of village committees and utilization of fund were additionally collected from the sampled villages. Information relating to implementation and beneficiaries of various government programmes on girl child, maternal care, sanitation, food security, employment generation, and women's empowerment are also gathered as part of village information.

3.4 Facility Questionnaire:- In the facility survey, the information collected at the SHC level were availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipments and essential drugs and MCH service provided in one month preceding the survey. From the PHC, status of availability for 24x7 facility and services for delivery and new born care were collected. Additional information collected at PHC level were availability of Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theater, number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipments, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. Information that were collected for Community Health Centre (CHC) includes availability of 24X7 services for delivery and new born care, status of in-position clinical, supporting and Para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non-Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, MTP, new born care, treatment of RTI / STI, IMNCI, ECG etc. Physical infrastructure of CHC such as water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for medical doctors were also collected in the facility survey. From the Sub-Divisional and District Hospitals status of availability of essential laboratory and ambulance services, emergency obstetric care service, availability of specialists, nurses, paramedics and technicians either on regular or contractual basis were collected in addition to infrastructure, provision for bio-medical and waste disposal and availability of residential quarters for doctors, nurses and staff. The mode of collection of information for health facilities is directly asking to the concerned officials, physical inspection and recording from relevant registers.

3.5 Sample Implementation

The field implementation starts with the preparation of location and layout maps of sampled PSUs in rural areas and obtaining map of sampled NSSO UFS blocks in urban areas. This is followed by preparation of list of households which served as the sampling frame for selection of representative households and it involved mapping and listing of structures and households for each sampled primary sampling unit (PSU) following the preparation of location and layout maps. The mapping and listing was carried out for each PSU by a team comprising of a mapper, a lister and a supervisor. A PSU in rural area is a village or part of a village or a group of small villages and it is NSSO UFS block in an urban area.

From the sampling frame of households prepared by mapping and listing, a sample of 28 households were selected by circular systematic sampling. Household and ever married women's questionnaires were canvassed by a team of 3 female and one male investigators, one supervisor and two health investigators were assigned for collection of CAB information. For quality assurance, field teams were monitored constantly by Project Officers, Officials of PRC, MoHFW, and Partner Institutes who facilitates DBS testing. Time to time DLHS-4 Project Coordinators of IIPS also made field visits to check and provide support to field teams.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF KARNATAKA

Basic demographic indicators of Karnataka and its districts as of Census 2011 are shown in Table 1.1. The population of the state in Census 2011 is enumerated as 61 million and one tenth of state population is concentrated in the district of Banglore. The decadal growth rate of the state during 2001-2011 Census is 15.6 percent. Decadal growth rate is highest in Banglore (47.2%) and lowest in Kodagu district (1.09%) during this period. The sex ratio of the state is 973 females per 1000 males, it is lowest (945) in Banglore Rural and highest (1019) in Kodagu. The overall literacy rate is 75.4 percent and literacy rate is 82.5 percent for males and 68.1 percent for females.

4.1 Sample Coverage

DLHS-4 surveyed a total of 1850 primary sampling units (PSUs) covering 47,200 households with 90.8 percent response rate and 44,028 ever married women in reproductive age 15-49 years with 87.5 percent response rate. Table 1.2 shows the number of PSUs, households and ever married women interviewed and corresponding response rates by districts. Household response rate in the district varies from 87.3 to 94.3 percents while that for the ever married women it is from 81.2 to 93.6 percents.

4.2 Village Facilities

Total number of PSUs surveyed in Karnataka is 1850 out of this 1077 villages/rural PSUs are surveyed. Most villages (96.9%) have a primary school in the village (Table 1.3). In 57.8 percent of the villages, there is Sub-Health Centre (SHC) (Table 1.4a). Out of total 1077 villages 96.2 percent (1036 villages) have beneficiaries of ICDS, while 97 percent have JSY beneficiaries, but 77.3 percent (833 villages) have beneficiaries of JSSK (Table 1.4b). As can be seen from Table 1.15 almost all sampled villages (99.7%) have Anganwadi centre, 61 percent have access to any government health facility but just about 22.3 percent of the sampled villages have Primary Health Centre (PHC) and 81.8 percent of the villages have Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee (VHNSC).

4.3 Household Amenities and Characteristics

As regards housing condition as can be noted from Table 1.6 (a), 35 percent of the surveyed households live in pucca house, 12 percent in kachha house and 53 percent in semi-pucca house. As many as 96 percent of households have electricity connection, 57 percent of households use woods for cooking while 38 percent use LPG, 86 percent of households have mobile phone, 76 percent owned television, 36 percent owned bicycle while 35 percent owned motor cycle/ scooter and only 6 percent owned car/jeep.

The sources of drinking water are shown in figure 1 and it is noted that 73 percent of households are using piped water for drinking and 15.2 percent of households are using tube well or borehole water. As can be seen from figure 2, households which do not have access to improved clean toilet constitute 48.7 percent of the total surveyed households and 51.3 percent of the households have access to improved flush/septic/pit toilets.

Table 1.6 (b) provides household access to electricity, drinking water, toilet and cooking gas and type of house by districts. The mean household size of the state is 4.8, while it is 4.9 in rural and 4.7 in urban areas (Table 1.7). One member households constitute 3.7 percent of all surveyed households, 81.4 percent household heads are males, median age of the head of the households is 49.5 years. Hindu are majority among households (84.1%) and significant shares (19.9%) of the household heads are belong to scheduled castes (SC) and 53.2 percent of household heads are from the general castes.

Figure 1: Sources of drinking water

Figure 2: Toilet Facilities
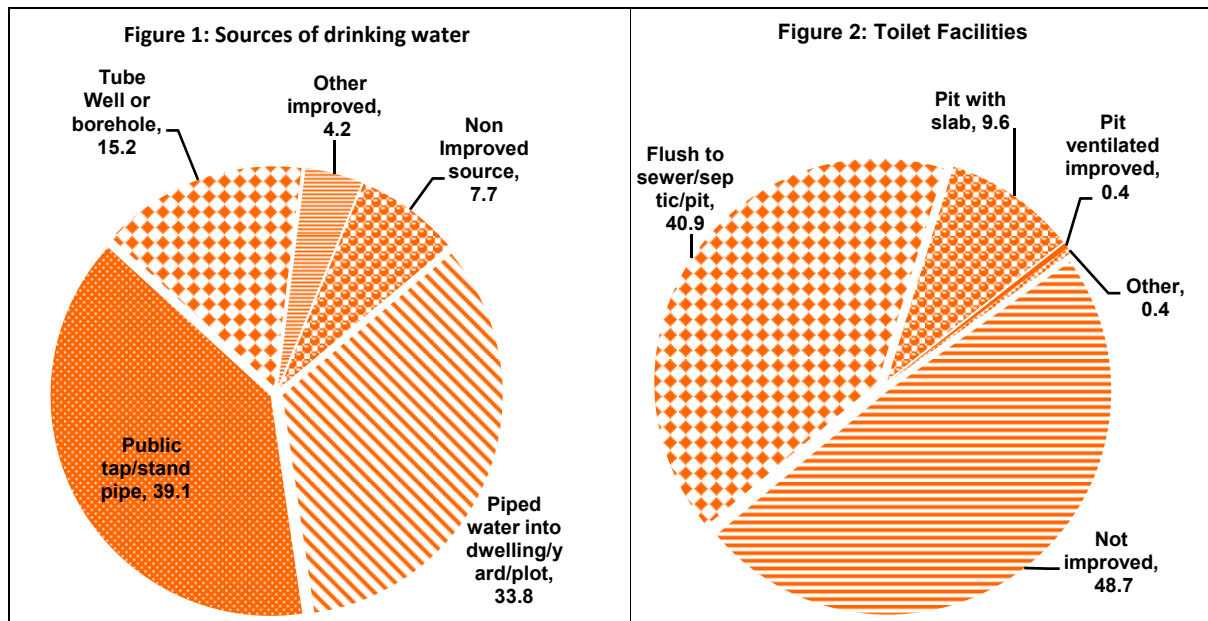
The age-sex composition of the population of Karnataka is depicted in the population pyramid shown in figure 3. The pyramid is characterized by a shrinking base indicating declining trend in fertility, more females than males in 15-49 years and at older ages.

Figure 3: Age- sex composition of Karnataka, 2012-13
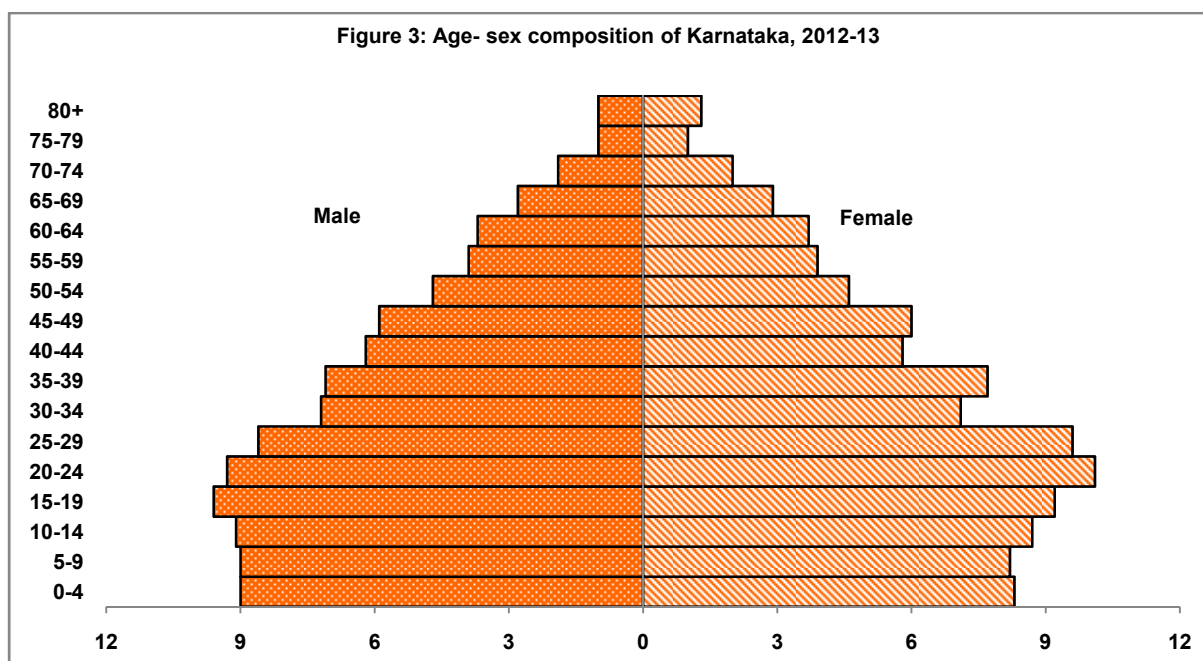
Table 1.8 provides differential in age-sex structures of rural and urban population of the state. As evident from Table 1.9 there is sizeable proportion of unmarried males and females in age

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group of 20-29 years and another distinct feature is that there are more widowed/divorced/separated among females than males. The mean age at marriage for girls is 20.6 years while it is 26.4 years among boys. Mean age at marriage for girls and boys by districts are shown in Table 1.10. Fourteen percent of the marriage among girls is below the legal age of 18 years and 7 percent of the boys got married below the legal age of 21 years. Tables 1.11 through 1.13 provide details about years of schooling of sampled household members by age, sex, caste and religion by rural-urban residence. Non-literate among males females 7 years and above is just 0.2 percent. More among females, 46.1 percent have 11 or more years of schooling as compared to 38.8 percent among males. Regardless of sex individuals about 27.7 percent of the literate population has less than five years of schooling. There is no difference among non-literate persons in rural urban residents. There is a marginal difference between rural and urban residents for 11 years or more schooling. Table 1.14 provides rate of current school attendance by age, residence, religion and castes.

Figure 4 shows the school attendance by age, 6-11 years and 12-17 years, the stage of primary and secondary education respectively and sex. The state achieved 98.1 percent school attendance among 6-11 years children and 84.1 percent among 12-17 years suggesting the existence of dropout at the secondary level. There is no evidence of sex differential in school attendance among 6-11 but for 12-17 years school attendance among females is 82.5 percent as compared 85.6 percent among males.

Figure 4: School attendance by age and sex
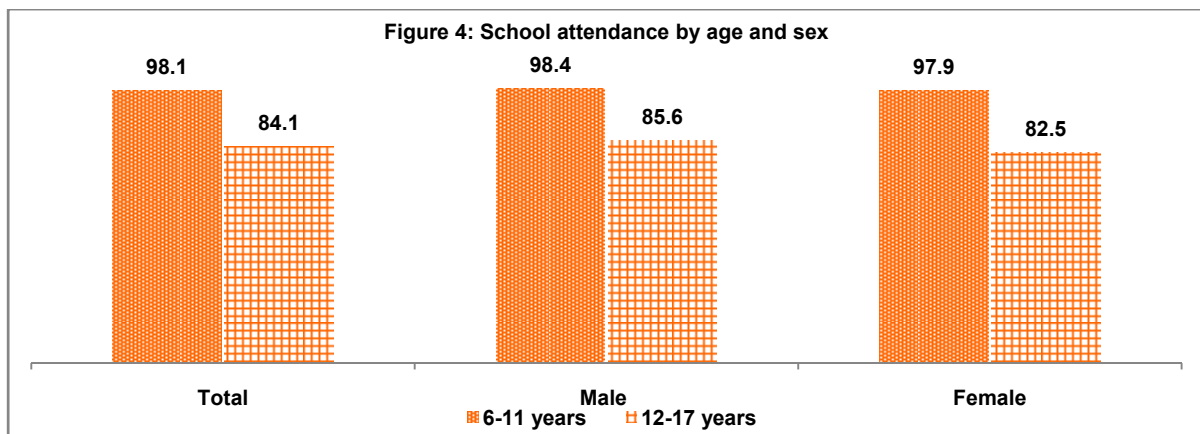
5. CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

The distribution by age of women surveyed remains almost constant above age 25 years and above in both rural and urban settings. Age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years is found to be 38.2 percent of ever-married sampled women between 15-49 years irrespective of residence background. In rural, 44 percent of surveyed women reported their age at consummation of marriage below 18 years. In urban area about 30 percent of surveyed women reported that they had started living with husband before reaching at the age 18 years (Table 2.1). There are more non-literate women in rural (43.2%) than in urban areas (21.5%). Non-literate husbands are less by 6.7 percentage points compared to non-literate wives/women in rural areas. Around thirty four percent of women are non-literate whereas 32.3 percent of women are educated at least for 10 years. The proportion of husbands with 10 years or more schooling is about 29.8 percent in rural, 52.1 percent in urban and 38.9 percent

as combined. Nearly half of the ever-married women (47%) were married for 15 years or more with a marginal difference between rural and urban settings. In case of less than 15 years of marital duration, the distribution of ever-married women in the categories of less than 5 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years marital duration are almost uniform, with around 18 percent in each category. The proportion of women belonging to Hindu has been highest and found to be 83.3 percent followed by 14.7 percent Muslim. The proportion of Hindu women is higher in rural area (90.9 %) as compared to urban (72.2%). The percent distribution of women by castes/tribes is skewed towards 'Other Backward Caste' (50.8%) followed by women belonging to Others (20.1%) and Scheduled castes (19.3%). The percent of women who belong to Others Backward Caste group is higher (55.4%) in urban than in the rural (47.7%).

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of years of schooling among surveyed women by background characteristics. The percentage of non-literate women (18.9%) is found to be lowest in the age group 20-24. More than two-fifth rural women and one-fifth urban women reported as non-literate in the survey. Relatively higher proportion of Others religion (40.9%) and scheduled tribes women (53%) are found to be non-literate than other religion or cast/tribe groups respectively. About 15 percent of surveyed women had 11 or more years of schooling in Karnataka comprising 8 percent in rural and 25 percent in urban. In contrast, only 11.5 percent of Muslim and 7.4 percent of scheduled tribes women have 11 or more years of schooling. It is to be noted that at least 14.7 percent of women with 0-5 years of schooling and 6 percent of 6-8 years of schooling reported that their husband is non-literate. Other than scheduled Tribes and Muslim women, the distribution is skewed towards 11 and above years of schooling in Karnataka. The percentage is as high as 20.6 percent of women from 'other' casts had 11 or more years of schooling.

5.1 Birth Order

Out of the total births since Jan 1, 2008 to ever-married women, around 62 percent births comes from rural area and the rest 38 percent from urban area. Almost 43 percent of them belong to women in the age group 20-24 followed by 36 percent from women in the age group 25-29 (Table 2.3). The distribution of these births by religion shows that 80 percent births belong to Hindu and 18.5 percent to Muslim and rest belong to other than these two religions. The distribution of births by castes/tribes indicates that births from the Other Backward Classes contribute maximum 50.8 percent followed by scheduled castes (20.5%) and Other Caste (17.9 percent). Out of the total births since Jan 1, 2008 to ever-married women, 56.6 percent were of second or higher order births and the corresponding figures are 71.7 percent and 67 percent respectively for non-literate and women with less than 5 years of schooling (Table 2.3).

The births of second and higher order are more in proportion among ever-married women aged 15-49 who are from rural area (57.5%), belonging to Other religion (64.1%), belonging to scheduled castes (59.3%), and among women 40-45 years (86.6%), compared to ever-married women educated at least up to 10 years (45.2%), and those belonging (54%) to other castes (Table 2.3). Table 2.4 shows that the proportion of second and higher order births is the highest in Bijapur district (65.2%) and the lowest in Tumkur district (44.9%). The

proportion of first order birth has crossed the mark of 55 percent in Tumkur. The proportion of birth order decreases in each of the districts with increases in birth order.

5.2 Mean Children Ever Born

Mean children ever born (CEB) to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is 2.3 with marginal differential by residence, while it is 2.9 for non-literate and 1.6 to women with at least 10 years of education. The completed fertility measured in terms of average children ever born to ever-married women aged 40-49 years is nearly 3. The differentials by castes/tribes are marginal and ranges between 2.1 children for 'other' cast and 2.5 children for scheduled castes. Similarly, differential by religion are not wide and ranges between 1.9 children for Jain to 2.6 for Muslim. The state level estimates for mean children ever born by sex of children are also shown. It indicates that on an average an excess of 0.1 male children to per female children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years in the state as a whole. The sex differentials in mean children ever born to ever-married women aged 15-49 years is found to be higher than state average in the above age 40 years and above, non literate and scheduled castes' women. In case of women 40-49 years, the sex differential in mean children ever born is found to be in the range of state level for almost across all socioeconomic background characteristics (Table 2.5).

Figure 5
Mean children ever born by districts

District	CEB
Bidar	2.9
Gulbarga	2.9
Yadgir	2.8
Koppal	2.7
Bijapur	2.6
Raichur	2.5
Bellary	2.4
Haveri	2.4
Gadag	2.4
Bagalkot	2.4
Belgaum	2.4
KARNATAKA	2.3
Chitradurga	2.3
Dharwad	2.3
Chikkaballarpura	2.2
Ramanagara	2.2
Davangere	2.2
Chamarajanagar	2.1
Kolar	2.1
Shimoga	2.1
Mysore	2
Kodagu	2
Dakshina Kannada	2
Hassan	2
Bangalore Rural	2
Bangalore	2
Tumkur	2
Chikmagalur	2
Uttara Kannada	2
Mandya	1.9
Udupi	1.8

The mean children ever born to ever-married women by districts of Karnataka is shown in Figure 5, it varies from 2.9 children in Gulbarga district to 1.8 children in Udupi district, while the state average is 2.3 children.

In Karnataka, most of the outcomes (94.2%) of pregnancies which occurred since Jan 1, 2008 to currently married women aged 15-49 years turned to be live birth. Only 3.4 percent of the pregnancies outcomes are reported as spontaneous abortion. Percentage of pregnancies that resulted in induced abortion is 1.2 percent for the state as a whole. Interestingly, age of women and sex composition of children depict a large variation in the percentage of

pregnancies resulted as spontaneous abortion. For example, women in the age group 40-45 years show large percentage of spontaneous abortion (9.8%). The highest rate of spontaneous abortion is estimated for women educated 10 or more years across all educational background of women. Women belong to Christians (11.2%), Hindu (3.4%), and Scheduled Tribes (3.2%) and Scheduled Castes (3.6%) tend to have higher rate of spontaneous abortion than the state average. Similarly, percentage of induce abortions among the outcomes of pregnancies in the survey reference period is found to be high in the age groups 30-34 years (2.2%) and 40-44 years (1.7%), sex composition of children for three daughters only (1.8%), less than 5 years or 10 or more years of schooling (1.7%), and in the 'other' castes (1.6%) (Table 2.6). Percentage of pregnancies resulted into spontaneous abortions varies from 1.3 percent in Udupi district to 8 percent in Tumkur district. The other districts also show a high rate of spontaneous abortion Bellary (6.8%), Hassan (6.3%), Davangere (6%), Bangalore rural (5.5%) and 5.2 percent in Uttara Kannada. The induced abortion rate (3.2%) in district Bangalore rural and still birth rate in Koppal district (2.6%) are found to be the highest in Karnataka. Tumkur district tends to have the lowest level of outcomes (87.4%) as live birth from pregnancies since January 1, 2008 which should draw attention of reproductive and child health programme managers (Table 2.7).

5.3 Fertility Intention and Sex Preferences for Additional Child

Fertility preferences of currently married women in terms of desire for an additional child, timing to have and preferred sex of desired additional child by number of living children are given in Table 2.8. Among those with no living children, about two-fifths of women (43.1%) wanted a child soon (within the next two years) and 11.5 percent wanted a child two or more years later. Among the currently married women aged 15-49 with one living child, 16.6 percent of wanted an additional child soon i.e. within two years. Most of the currently married women with two living children are either sterilized (75%) or want no more children (12%). In addition, not more than 2.6 percent of women desired another child once they attain two or more surviving children.

Figure 6: Desire for the additional child/Next child

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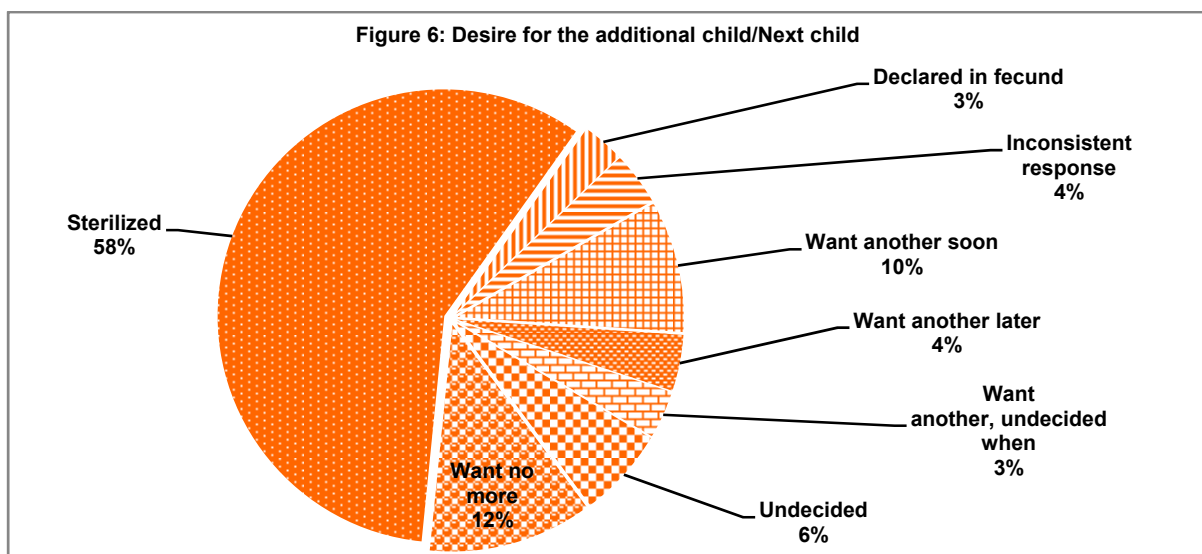
Figure 6 depicts the fertility preference of all currently married women regardless of number of living children. Twelve percent of currently married women want no more children, Ten percent want additional child soon, six percent are undecided about having and additional child and 58 percent have undergone sterilization. Among the currently married women with no living children but want to have an additional child, 39.7 percent reported that sex of the child does not matter, 44.7 percent say it is up to God while 10.1 and 5.5 percent want to have an additional child as a boy and a girl respectively. Among those who had at least one living child and wanted to have another child, the percentage of women who were able to tell about preferred sex of additional child is high (26.4% with preference of a male and 20.7% preferring female). With increasing number of living children, longing for an additional male child becomes more and more magnified from 26.4 percent among currently married women with one child to 78.1 percent among currently married women with three living children (Table 2.8).

6. MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Maternal Health Care package of RCH components focused more on ANC under the NRHM/NHM programme. The Maternal health care activities are implemented to strengthen and fulfill the RCH goals. ANC services provided by medical and paramedical professionals are comprises of the regular physical checks with weight, height and blood pressure measure, Haemoglobin level test, consumption of IFA, Tetanus (TT) injection and the growth status and position of foetus. These primary services are made compulsory to be provided during the ANC check up from health facility. At least four checkups are made compulsory to complete the full ANC course in order to prevent and protect women from pregnancy related complication faced during the pregnancy and till the delivery. Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY) is a scheme which is implemented in health facilities under the aegis of NRHM/NHM to promote Institutional Delivery and post natal care to prevent from maternal deaths.

6.1 ANC by Selected Background Characteristics

In Karnataka 94.5 percent of the women had received at least one antenatal care (ANC) service during the pregnancy of their last birth in the three years period preceding the survey. Utilisation of government health facility for ANC care is more than 64 percent compare to 59 percent of private health facility (Table 3.1).

Any ANC coverage by selected background characteristics are illustrated in Figure 7. Any ANC received among the non-literate are 84.9 percent as against 98.4 percent among the women educated for 10 or more years. There is only a marginal rural-urban gap of 3.6 percentage point in availing any ANC, with 96.7 percent among urban residents and 93.1 percent among rural residents. Women who had received ANC with one living children is 97.6 percent whereas women with 4 and above living children is 85.2 percent.

The coverage of any ANC is highest in Mandya and Hassan districts (100%) and lowest in Haveri district (81.2%). Majority (77.1%) of women from Chamarajanagar district are availed ANC care from government health facilities, which is the highest in the state. The lowest ANC coverage in government health facilities was in Bijapur District (45.9%). The DLHS-4 data reveals that more women availed from government health facilities for ANC as compared to private health facilities.

The specific components of ANC checkup which are supposed to be received by the women during the pregnancy were asked to response. The proportion of women who received weight, height and blood pressure measurement, blood and urine tested, abdomen examined and sonography/ ultrasound test done are 86.4, 41.2, 85.1, 78.4, 87.1, 71.6 & 81.1 percent respectively, (Table no. 3.3). One important features of ANC check up in Karnataka in case of ultrasound test done is high among women who are having no

Figure 7
Any anc by backgraound characteristics

Background characteristic	Value
Age group	
15-19	95.9
20-24	96.2
25-29	93.9
30-34	93.8
35+	89.7
No. of Living Children	
0	92.3
1	97.6
2	96
3	89.8
4+	85.2
Residence	
Rural	93.1
Urban	96.7
Education	
Non literatea	84.9
Less than 5 years	94.8
9-10 years	96
10 or more years	98.4
Religion	
Hindu	94.1
Muslim	96.1
Christian	98.4
Jain	100
Others	92.2
Castes/Tribes	
Scheduled Castes	92.9
Scheduled Tribes	89.1
Other Backward Classes	95.4
Others	96.8

children than four or more living children (71% and 62.5% respectively), having ten or more years of education (89.7%), rural-urban residence (78.3% and 85.4% respectively), and Jain and Christian religion (92.8% and 91.5%). The women from other caste are the highest (86.4%) as compared to all others castes. The detail is shown in Table.3.3.

The proportion of women who had received at least three ANC (86.3%) and the women who had received first ANC in the first trimester of the pregnancy (82.2%) (Table 3.5 A). The proportion of women who had three ANC are highest among women who have two living children (91.5%), having 10 years and above education (92.9%), urban residence (90.8%), Jain religion (97.6%) and other caste (89.8%). There is no much difference by age group between 15 - 35 years. The women who had full ANC (i.e. at least 3 ANC visits with 100+ IFA tablets/ Syrups consumed at least 1 TT) in Karnataka is 46 percent. But 83.9 percent of women had 2 TT+ injections against 47.3 percent who had consumed 100+ IFA tablets/Syrups. The proportion of women who had received full ANC is highest in Banglore district (74.5%) and lowest is 18.6 percent in Dharwad district (Table 3.6). District wise variation in coverage of full ANC is shown in the Map 1. The proportions of women who consumed 100 IFA tablets/syrups and received at least one TT injections are 47.3 percent and 91.5 percent respectively in Karnataka during DLHS-4 (Table 3.6).

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MAP 1
FULL ANTE-NATAL CHECK UP BY DISTRICTS

N

Percent
- 30 and less
- 30.1 - 40.0
- 40.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 60.0
- More than 60

Map not to Scale
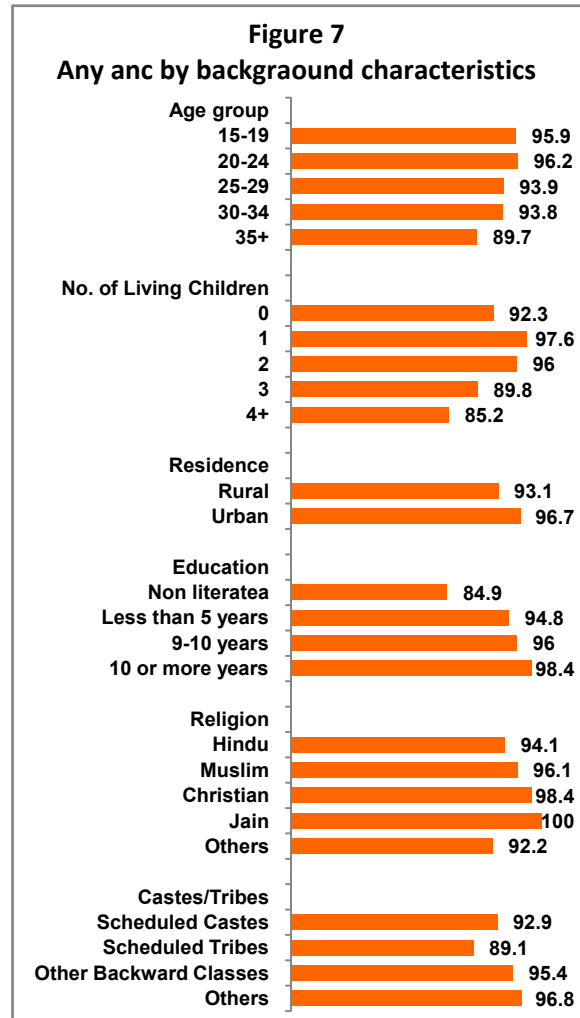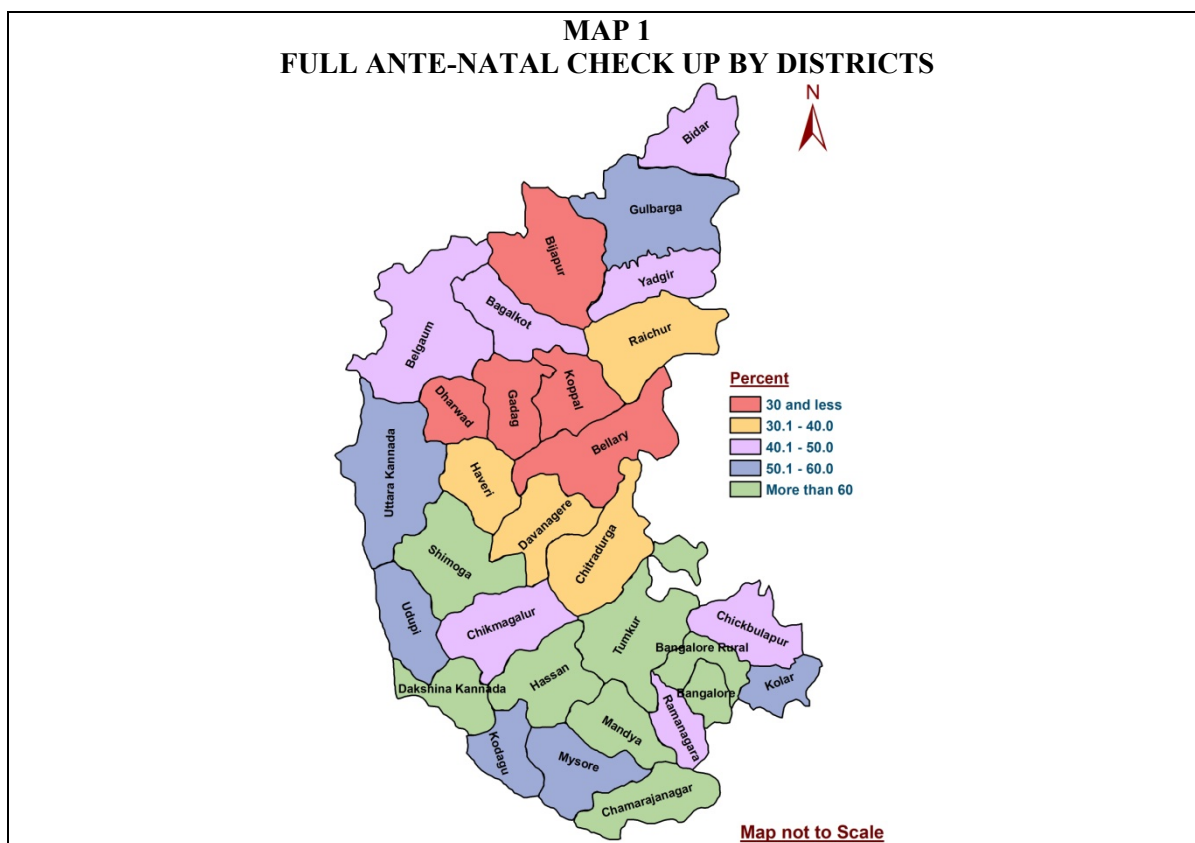
6.2 Institutional Delivery

In Karnataka, the institutional delivery increased from 50 percent in DLHS-1 (1997-98) to 58 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04) to 65 percent in DLHS-3 (2007-08) and further substantially increased to 89 percent in DLHS-4 (2012-13). The institutional delivery in Karnataka is presented in the Figure 8.
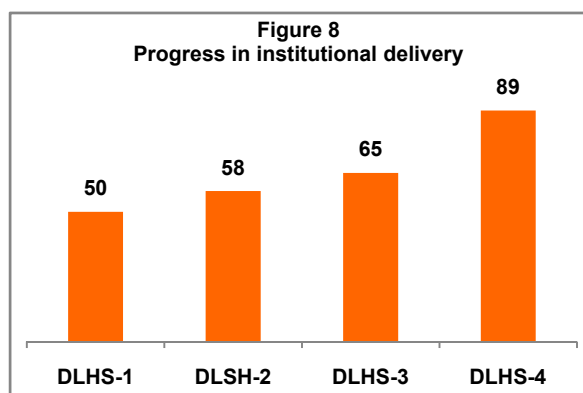
More than Eighty Nine percent of deliveries in the three years period preceding the survey

Figure 8
Progress in institutional delivery

			89
50	58	65	
DLHS-1	DLSH-2	DLHS-3	DLHS-4

which results either in still or live births were in both government and private health facilities (Table 3.7). The proportion of women having background of ten or more years of education (96.8 %) and having one living child (96%) are going for institutional delivery. The percentage of institutional delivery ranges from 98.9 percent in Udupi to 70.8 percent in Koppal districts (Table 3.9). Around 92.2 percent of Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) delivery shows that safe delivery is practiced in Karnataka. The home delivery cases (10.3%) who are assisted by skilled persons is only 3.2 percent. The mean delivery cost in Karnataka ranges with a maximum of Rs. 18,269 in Bangalore district and minimum is Rs. 7,353 in Chamarajanagar. In Karnataka, out of the 30 districts, 21 districts are having the institutional delivery 90 percent and above and in remaining 9 districts the percentage is varies from 70.8-89.5 percent of Institutional delivery.

MAP 2
INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY BY DISTRICTS
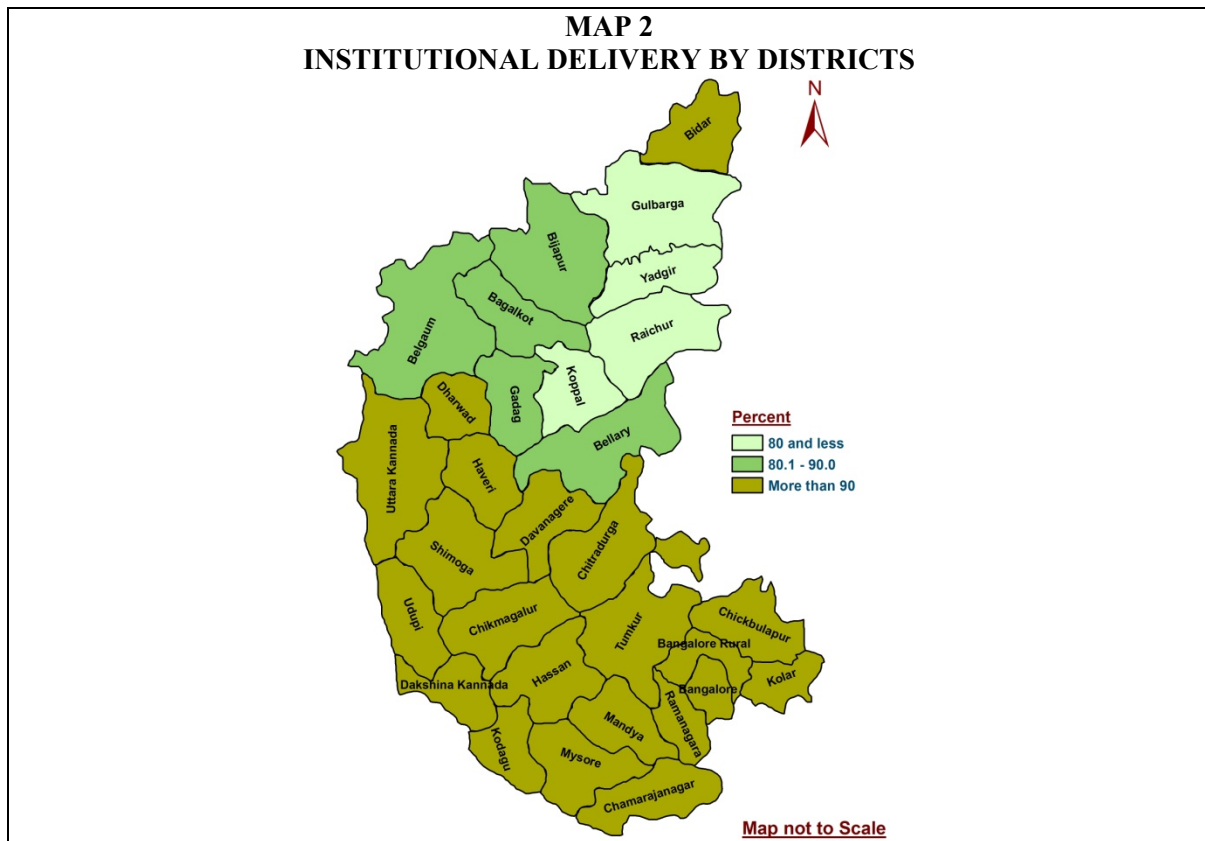
The two districts having the lowest institutional delivery are Koppal (70.8%) and Raichur (73.2%). District wise variation in institutional delivery is presented in the Map 2.

In Karnataka, 15 percent of institutional delivery used ambulance and 17.5 percent jeep or car for transportation of delivery with an average cost of Rs.991. The used of ambulance and jeep or car for transportation for institutional delivery was low among women with background of having 4 and above children (12.0% and 8.2%), non literate (5.4%) for Jeep or car but in case of ambulance is lowest among 10+ year of education (10.6%), Muslim (8.7 and 17.8 %) and Scheduled tribes (8.6 %) for Jeep or car but in case of ambulance is lowest among other caste (11.6%) women. The mean delivery cost is Rs.4,259 in government health facilities and Rs.15,293 in private health facilities. There is a large variation of Institutional Delivery cost compared to government and private health facilities.

The JSY financial assistance for institutional delivery had benefitted to 30.2 percent and Home delivery 11.6 percent (Table 3.8). The highest benefitted women for institutional delivery are those in the age group of 15-19 years (40.1%), rural residence (36.9%), having 2 living children (36.4%), Hindu (32.7%) and Schedule Tribe (41.0%).

6.3 Complications during Pregnancy, Delivery and Post-delivery Period

The women who either do not take ANC or take an incomplete course of ANC are exposed to the risk of maternal death. In Karnataka as much as 37.6 percent women who had still/live births in the three years preceding the survey had some complications during pregnancy (Table 3.6). Out of 30 districts, in 14 districts women faced pregnancy complication percentage ranges from 42.2 percent in Haveri to 61.9 percent in Hasan. The remaining 16

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districts women faced pregnancy complication ranges from 15.5 percent in Bidar to 39.8 percent in Mysore. Around Eighty five percent of women who had reported complication during pregnancy had sought treatment for the problem in Karnataka (Table 3.15).

Around 26.7 percent of women in Karnataka had faced at least one delivery complication. The main type of delivery complications experienced by women who had still or live births in the three years period preceding the survey are mainly obstructed labour (60.9%), premature labour (42.3%), prolonged labour (40.2%), excessive bleeding (22.6%) and convulsion or high Blood pressure (12.4%). Delivery complication is higher among who undergone by caesarean (45.5 %) compared to normal delivery (24.8%) (Table 3.11). In all the districts of Karnataka, Kodagu district is highest proportion of women had a delivery complication (47.5%) and is lowest in Bellary (5.9%) (Table 3.15).

Women in Karnataka have low post-delivery complications (12.8%). The major problem during post delivery period is high fever (41.3%), lower abdominal pain (43.4 %) and followed by excessive bleeding 29.7 percent (Table 3.12). Among the women who had post-delivery complications 84.7 percent had sought treatment (Table 3.15). In all the districts, women sought treatment for post delivery complication with highest in Davangere and Tumkur (100%) and lowest in Dakshina Kannada (57.5%).

7. CHILD HEALTH AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, NHM/NRHM envisages new born care, breastfeeding initiation, infant food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of routine immunization for children. Eighty five percent of newborns were examined within 24 hours of birth (Table 4.1). In Karnataka, women who availed newborn care from government health facility constitute 57.4 percent as compared to 41.8 percent from private, at home (0.5%) and others (0.2%). There was a substantial increased from DLHS-3 (42.4%). There was variation in urban areas in utilization of private health facilities (56%) and government health facilities (44%). Majority of women from Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled castes communities check-up in government health facilities (73.9 & 72.0 percent) than in the private health facilities (24.7 & 27.7 percent).

More than 87 percent of children under 3 years of age (born after January 1, 2008) were fed with colostrums and there is not much variation across selected background characteristics of women (Table 4.2). Highest proportion of children being fed with colostrums (96.2%) in Udupi district and the lowest in Yadgir district (80%) (Table 4.5).

In Karnataka, about 62.3 percent of women had initiated breastfeeding within one hour of the birth of the child. However, 85.9 percent of women in Karnataka initiated breastfeeding within 24 hours of birth of their child, ranging from 76.9 percent in Bijapur district to 92.3 percent in Chamaranjangar (Table 4.5). The proportion of women who initiated breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours and after 24 hours of birth are 62.3, 85.9 and 8.3 percent respectively.

Duration of exclusive breast feeding practiced is high (among infant under 2 to 5 months old) and is ranged from 70 to 60 percent. The introduction of food supplementation with semi-

solid and solid food started under age 2 months along with breastfeeding. As the age increases the percentage of the breast feeding declines and 8.3 percent of children under 24 to 35 months were breast fed along with other fluids, semi solid and solid foods (Table 4.3).

7.1 Immunization Coverage of Children (aged 12-23 Months)

The immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) has been recorded either from vaccination card or by asking the mother in case the card was not available. Forty nine percent of children's immunization was recorded from the cards (Table 4.7). The full immunization coverage was 77.6 percent among children (aged 12-23 months). The full immunization comprises of BCG, three doses of DPT & Polio and measles (Table 4.6). In Karnataka, the coverage of BCG and measles are 97.1 percent and 89.6 percent respectively. Only 1.5 percent of children have not received any immunization.

In the districts of Karnataka, the highest coverage of full immunization was in Tumkur with 93 percent and lowest in Yadgir with 56 percent. Out of 30 districts of Karnataka, 17 districts recorded full immunization coverage more than 80 percent whereas the remaining 13 districts had less than 80 percent coverage (Table 4.7). The coverage of BCG is high in all the districts similarly for DPT-3, Polio-3 and Measles. In case of measles the coverage fluctuates from 81 to 97 percent in the districts. The key to improvement in full immunization coverage is to monitor drop out at any stage of vaccination before completion of full course of immunization. Higher proportion of children (83.3%) of women educated up to 10 years and above received full immunization. Non-literate women's children received full immunization 67 percent (Table 4.6). In Karnataka full immunization coverage of children (aged 12-23 months) in urban areas (80%) is higher than in rural areas (76%).

The coverage of full immunization was dropped by one percentage point from 72 percent in DLHS-1 to 71 percent in DLHS-2, increased in DLHS-3 (77%) and further marginally increased in DLHS-4 (78%) (Figure 9). The coverage of full immunization of children is below 78 percent in Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Gadag, Dharwad, Haveri, Bellary, Udupi, Ramanagara, Chikkaballarpura and Ydgir, while it is more than 78 percent in Belgaum, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Uttara Kannada, Chitradurga, Devangere, Shimoga, Chickmanglur, Tumkur, Kolar, Banglore, Banglore Rural, Mandya, Hassan, Dakshin Kannada, Kodagu, Mysore and Chamaranjangar (Table 4.7).

Figure 9
Change in full immunization Coverage of children

DLHS-1 (1998-99)	DLHS-2 (2002-04)	DLHS-3 (2007-08)	DLHS-4 (2012-13)
72	71	77	78
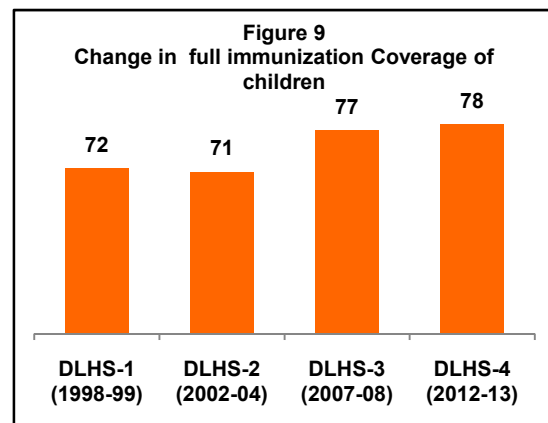
With regard to the location of vaccination of children, it was reported that Aganwadi Centre (52%) and other government health facility (49%) (Table 4.8). District-wise variation in the coverage of full Immunization is depicted spatially in Map 3.

It was fond that children aged 9-35 months who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A is 80.5 percent in the State (Table no. 4.9). In Kodagu district 97.3 percent of children received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, while in Yadgir districts only 68.5 percent children had

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received Vitamin-A (Table 4.7). Coverage of Vitamin-A in Bijapur districts is 72.1 percent. Remaining districts where coverage of Vitamin-A is above 75 percent.

MAP 3
FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN (AGED 12-23 MONTHS) BY DISTRICTS
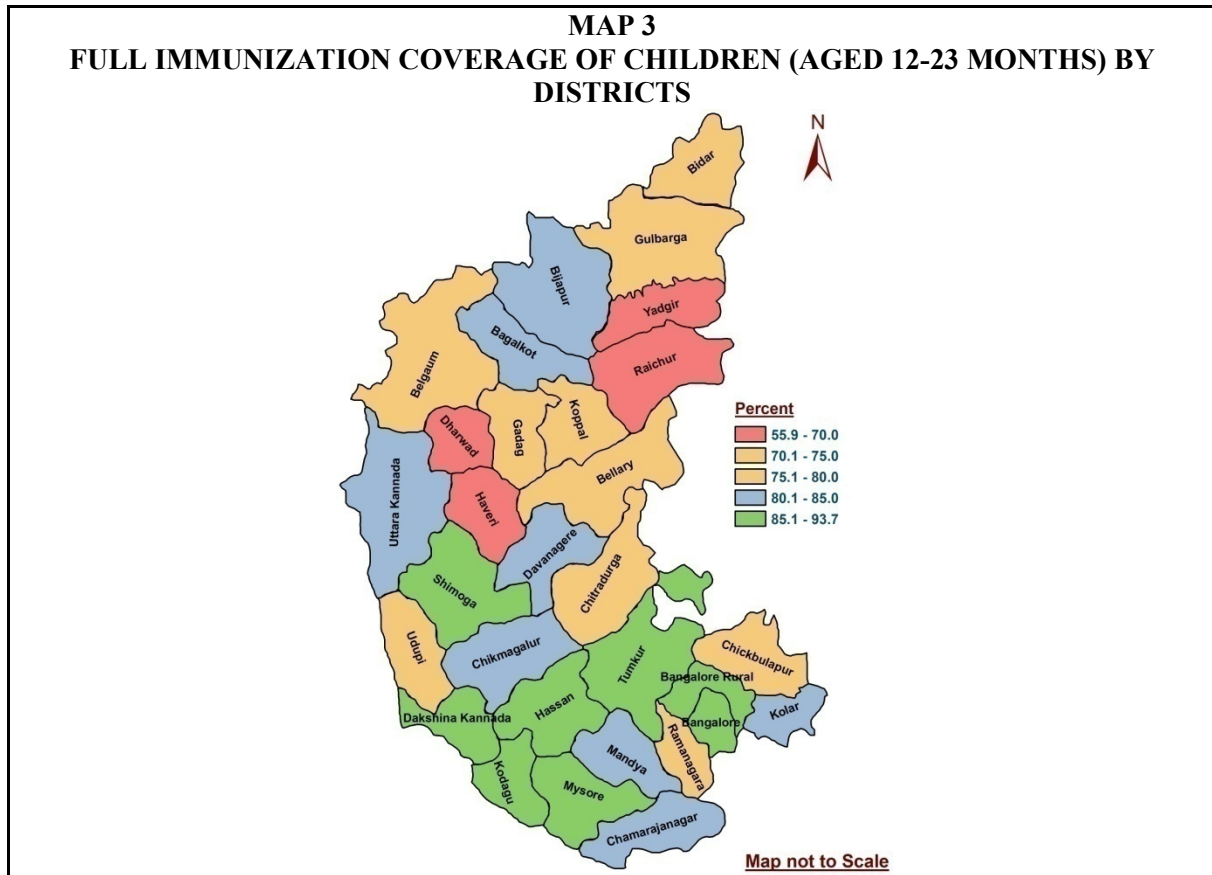
Majority (80%) of children in Karnataka had received Hepatitis-B vaccination. There is a marginal differential between children living in urban and rural areas, male and female and birth order.

7.2 Management of Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

The information on knowledge of diarrhoea and ARI management was collected from women respondents as part of assessment of child care knowledge. Majority (74.6%) of women have knowledge of diarrhoea management (Table 4.10) and more than 34.6 percent of the women were aware of danger signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

The common practice followed by women for treatment of children who had diarrhoea was to give ORS (42.9%), salt and sugar solution (36.2%), plenty of fluids (21.1%), continue normal food (16.3%) and continue breastfeeding (13.1%) (Table 4.10).

In Karnataka, 56 percent children who suffered from diarrhoea were treated by ORS, while 84 percent of them were given some treatment or the other (Table 4.11). Majority (62.9%) of children who had suffered from diarrhoea are treated in a private health facility and 40.3 percent in a government health facility (Table 4.11).

In Karnataka, 34.6 percent of women were aware of danger signs of ARI. Among them, 22.8 percent of women were aware of difficulty in breathing, 14.4 percent knew pain in chest and

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productive cough, 10 percent knew wheezing/whistling, 11 percent consider rapid breathing and 15.8 percent having knowledge of others signs of ARI (Table 4.12).

Six percent children had suffered from ARI in the last two weeks prior to the survey. Out of total children suffered from ARI, 87.8 percent had sought advice/treatment. Majority (70%) of children had treatment at private health facility and only 34.7 percent went to government health facility (Table 4.12).

The prevalence of ARI among children varied from 1.9 percent in Chitradurga district to 13.3 percent in Hassan district. The treatment seeking for ARI or fever was 100 percent in Udupi and Dakshin Kannada and remaining 28 districts percentage varies from 60.5 percent to 96.6 percent (Table 4.13).

8. FAMILY PLANNING AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Family planning program in India has undergone sea changes in terms of strategies, focus and objectives. Post ICPD 1996 program oriented has evolved itself in human right framework keeping in mind the central point to reduce unmet need for family planning. Strategies under NRHM were to create demand for family planning through enhancing child survival and improving maternal health.

Figure 10
Percent of currently married women using contraceptive methods

Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom
63.0	61.9	58.0	0.2	0.8	1.4	1.5
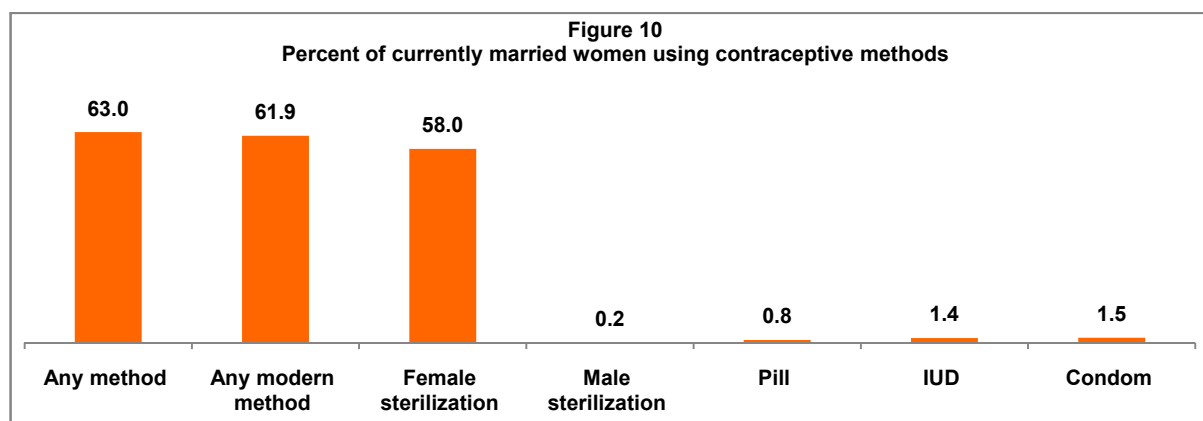
There was awareness to the extent of 98 percent about female sterilization but male sterilization and Condom/Nirodh was known to only 54 and 43 percent of women respectively (Table No. 5.2). More than 68 percent of the women were aware of IUD and knowledge of Pill was 66 percent. The knowledge of traditional method was only 40 percent among women in Karnataka. However new methods on menu of Indian program/or in market like female condom was known only 19 percent among women. The female sterilization is the predominant limiting method being used by 58 percent of currently married women in 15-49 years and popular male oriented spacing or temporary method is Condom/Nirodh having being used by 3 percent of husbands of currently married women. IUD and Oral pills are being ever used by 6 and 3 percents of women respectively (Table No. 5.4). Among the currently married women the proportion ever using any modern method is 64 percent, while 66 percent of women ever used either modern or traditional methods. There is marginal difference in rural-urban in the ever use of any modern contraceptive use. However, female sterilization among rural women is 62 percent which comparatively more than among the urban women with corresponding figures is 52 percent.

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The status of current contraceptive use among currently married women or their husband shows that 62 percent of them were using one or other modern method mostly female sterilization (58%) at the time of survey. Use of Condom/Nirodh was only 2 percent of currently married women's husbands increased marginally from 1 percent in DLHS-3. The female sterilizations are more among rural women (62%) and non-literate (72%) women compared to that among urban women (52%) and women educated for at least 10 years (41%).

Female sterilization regardless of family size was more among currently married women who have one or more living sons compared to those with no living son. Nearly 20 percent of women in 20-24 years, nearly 49 percent of women in 25-29 years and about 67 percent of women in 30-34 years have been found to have undergone female sterilization at the time of survey. The mean age at the time sterilization is 25 years. Among the currently married women, proportion continuing IUD use for less than 2, 2-3 and more than 3 years are respectively 31, 15 and 46 percents respectively. Oral pill users continuing for more than 6 months constitute 53 percent of the total pill users and 74 percent of condom users are continuing for longer than 6 months. It must be noted that the use of traditional methods has declined in Karnataka probably being replaced by more effective method of contraception.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method was more than 60 percent in more than half of the districts of Karnataka. Highest CRP for any modern method is 72 percent in Mysore District and lowest is 41 percent in Dakshin Kannada district. The prevalence of female sterilization in half of the total number of districts are above the state average of 58 percent. The contrast in the source of terminal and temporary methods of contraceptive is that 83 percent of sterilization has been done in government health facility and 22 percent have availed government health facility service for spacing methods. The high and low utilization rate of government health facility for limiting and spacing methods is true for all the districts of Karnataka. Nearly 57 percent of sterilized women and wives of sterilized men got monetary compensation for sterilization, with variation of 42 percent in Udupi, 68 percent in Koppal and Hassan districts. As many as in 92 percent of sterilization cases monetary compensation is given at the time of discharge.

Nearly 10 percent of sterilized women, 24 and 18 percent, users of IUD and Pills were informed about the side effects before the adoption and 6, 13 and 7 percents of women using the aforesaid methods have experienced side effect or health problem. Among the currently married women who have discontinued contraception the main reason cited is related to fertility (47%) while

Figure 11 Change in contraceptive prevalance rate

60.0	59.0	63.2	63.0
DLHS-1 (1998-99)	DLHS-2 (2002-04)	DLHS-3 (2007-08)	DLHS-4 (2012-13)

28 percent mentioned side effect and 25 percent other reasons. For the younger women in the age bracket between 15-29 years reasons for discontinuation of contraception was primarily fertility related and as also one of the reason for women with no or one living children.
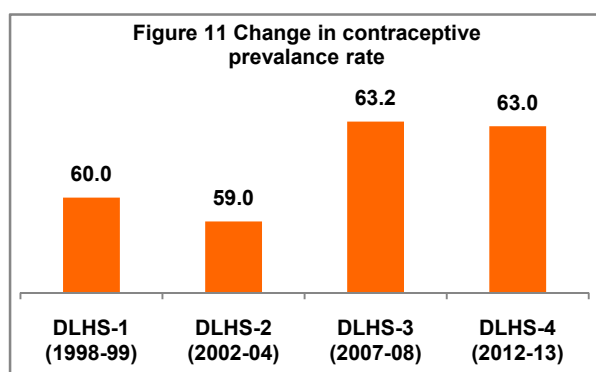
MAP 4
CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE FOR ANY METHOD BY DISTRICTS
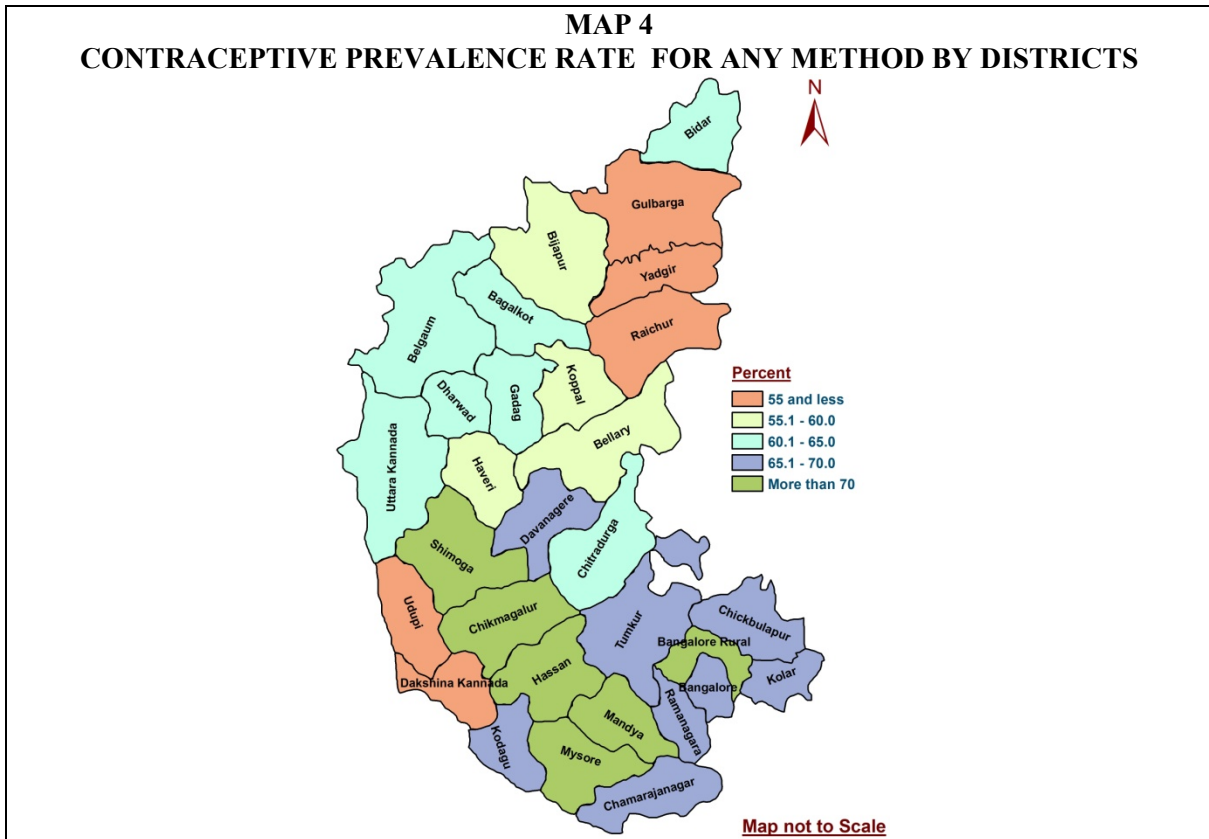
It was observed that around 15 percent of currently married women aged between 15-49 years, were not using any contraception intend to adopt limiting method and 2 percent spacing method in future. Those who intend to adopt either limiting or spacing methods in future within 12 months, after 12 months and still undecided about the timing constitute 26, 40 and 35 percents respectively.

The unmet need for spacing included the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child were also included in unmet need for spacing. In Karnataka 11 percent of currently married women have unmet need for spacing. Unmet need for spacing is 29 percent for women with one living child and 35, 27, 15 percents for women aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29. On the other hand, currently married women who are still have physiologically potential for conceiving and want no more children are categorized as having unmet need for limiting. The unmet need of contraceptive for limiting is about 6 percent in the state.

Currently married women with unmet need for spacing is highest in Bijapur district (19%) and lowest is in Bagalkot (6.6%). On the other hand unmet need for limiting is also highest in Dakshin Kannada (14%) and lowest in Bijapur (3%).

Figure 12
Change in unmet need for contraception

15.1 — DLHS-2 (2002-04)
14.8 — DLHS-3 (2007-08)
16.6 — DLHS-4 (2012-13)
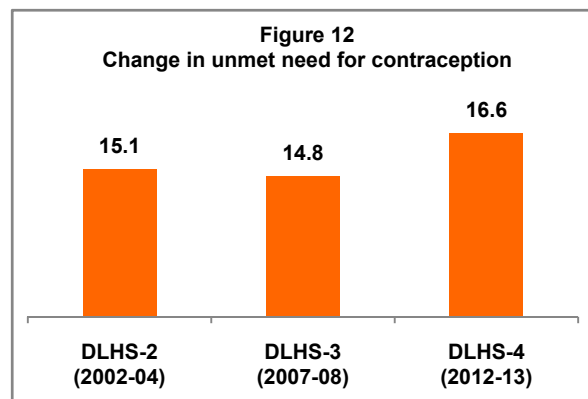
The total unmet need of contraceptive has been marginally declined from DLHS-2 to DLHS-3. It was 15.1 percent in 2002-04, 14.8 percent in 2007-08. In 2012-13 it seems unmet need has marginally increased to 16.6 percent. This is basically due to higher unmet need for spacing among the younger cohort, a sign of decline in the desire for large family size. District wise contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need are presented in figure 13.

Figure 13 Contraceptive prevelance rate and unmet need by districts

District	Unmet Need for limiting	Unmet Need for spacing	Contraceptive Prevelance Rate
Yadgir	6	8	48
Chikkaballarpura	6	10	68
Ramanagara	6	9	70
Chamarajanagar	6	11	69
Mysore	6	9	73
Kodagu	7	8	68
Dakshina Kannada	14	15	50
Hassan	4	7	73
Mandya	4	8	72
Bangalore Rural	4	7	72
Bangalore	6	12	66
Kolar	6	8	68
Tumkur	5	8	69
Chikmagalur	5	11	72
Udupi	8	17	53
KARNATAKA	6	11	63
Shimoga	5	13	71
Davangere	5	7	70
Chitradurga	4	10	65
Bellary	6	14	59
Haveri	5	13	59
Uttara Kannada	10	11	62
Dharwad	5	14	63
Gadag	4	13	60
Koppal	6	12	56
Raichur	4	16	52
Bidar	9	12	60
Gulbarga	5	11	55
Bijapur	3	19	59
Bagalkot	4	7	60
Belgaum	4	10	65

9. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Reproductive health addresses the issue reproductive processes, encompassing functions and system at all stages of life. The reproductive health, is the ability for the people to have a responsible, satisfying and safe sex life and have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. This means that the right of men and women alike

are to be informed of and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of fertility regulation of their choice, and the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. The burden of diseases among women is due to reproductive function and system. The five main causes of the disease burden among women in developing countries are maternal, sexually transmitted disease, tuberculosis, HIV infection, depressive disorders. DLHS-4 has obtained information on awareness and prevalence of RTI/STI, HIV/AIDS, information and ways to avoid AIDS.

9.1 Menstruation Related Problems

The women reported to have menstruation related problems and have specific symptoms during three months preceding the survey by background characteristics is given in Table 6.1. Menstrual problems are experienced by 12 percent of women in Karnataka. The problems range from painful periods (52%) and irregular period (42%) are the main menstrual problems experienced by women. The other problems reported are frequent or short periods (9%), prolonged bleeding (10%) and scanty bleeding (9%), absences of periods (7%) and blood clots/excessive bleeding (6%). The differentials in menstruation related problems are found by age, place of residences and education of both husband and the women. Women who had consummated their marriage below 18 years of age have had more menstruation related problems (13%). The menstrual related problems also increased with duration of marriage. More than 13 percent of women had reported to have menstrual problems whose marital duration was 10-14 years. The menstrual related problems did not differ by caste but more in Jain (15%) than others.

9.2 Awareness of RTI/STI

The awareness of RTI/STI was obtained from ever married women. The women who are aware about RTI/STI were further asked on the modes of transmission and symptoms of the disease. Table 6.2 shows the percentage of women who have heard of RTI/STI by background characteristics. Around one-fourth of women in Karnataka had heard of RTI/STI. The proportion of women who were aware of RTI/STI was comparatively higher in urban areas (29%) than in rural areas (21%). Awareness of RTI/STI was lower among women of low age at consummation of marriage, non-literate and women from Scheduled Tribes and Muslim. Awareness of RTI/STI increases with education of women. Forty percent of women who had completed ten or more years of schooling were aware about RTI/STI.

Television is an important source of knowledge about RTI/STI, around 76 percent women reported they had heard about RTI/STI from TV. Other major important source of information about RTI/STI are from Leader/community meeting (54%), print media (48%), cinema (39%), health personnel (27%), husband (24%) and school/adult educational programme (22%). The sources of knowledge about RTI/STI differ by education of women and husband.

9.3 Knowledge Regarding Mode of Transmission of RTI/STI

The knowledge regarding mode of transmission of RTI/STI was acquired women who had heard of RTI/STI (Table 6.3). About Forty seven percent of women reported Unsafe delivery and forty two percent women reported unsafe sex with persons who had multiple partners, and about thirty nine percent of women reported unsafe abortion, unsafe IUD Insertion, as a mode of transmission of RTI/STI. Around 35 percent of the women reported unsafe sex with sex workers and 32 percent unsafe sex with homosexuals as mode of the transmission of RTI/STI. The knowledge varies by residence, age at consummation, education of women and education of the husband.

Table 6.4 shows the common symptoms of reproductive tract infections/sexually transmitted infections among women. About 13 percent of ever married women have reported having symptoms related RTIs/STIs, 6 percent experienced abnormal vaginal discharge and pain in lowe abdomen not related to menses. The women reported itching or irritation over vulva (3%). Around 56 percent of women discussed the RTI/STI related problems with their husband or partner (Table 6.5). The women mostly sought treatment for RTI/STI (62%) from private health facility.

The women who have heard about RTI/STI varies from 8 percent in Raichur, Koppal and Kolar districts to 59 percent in Hassan district. The districts were more than half of the women have heard about RTI/STI are Hassan, Uttara kannada and Dharwad. Nearby one-third of the women who have heard about RTIs/ STIs are from Dakshina Kannada, Baglore Rural, Kodagu, Udupi, Shimoga, Mandya, Mysore, Devangere. Women reported any abnormal vaginal discharge varied from 2 percent in Yadgir district to 12 percent in Hassan and Benglore districts. Out of total 30 districts more than half of the women in eighteen districts had Sought treatment for any RTI/STI including abnormal discharge.

9.4 Awareness of HIV/AIDS

The awareness on HIV/AIDS was enquired from ever-married women between the age 15-49 years. More than 60 percent of the women had heard about HIV/AIDS. The source of knowledge on HIV/AIDS was via Television reported by 76 percnet of women followed by Community's leaders meetings (55%), print media (44%), cinema (34%), health personal (23%), school adult education programs (18%), husband (20%) and radio (10%) (Table 6.7). More than 43 percent of the women reported unsafe sex with person having many partners, Sixty percent of the women stated that transfusion of infected blood and Fifty four percent womens reported that sharing of injection/needle as mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS (Table 6.8). The reported modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS differ by residence, education of the women and husband.

Table 6.9 shows knowledge of methods of preventing HIV. Sixty four percent of women were of the view that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by avoiding risks of getting infected through blood. About Twenty percent of women were of the opinion that by using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse and more than 25 percent of women reported having sex with one uninfected partner can prevent HIV/AIDS. The differences in the preventing HIV/AIDs were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women

and husband. Table 6.10 shows the misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug was reported by 31 percent of women. The other misconception was sharing food (15%), stepping on someone's urine/stool (15%), sharing clothes and hugging (12%), shaking hand (10%).

The women who had heard about HIV/AIDS were asked the place to test the HIV/AIDS (Table 6.11). Nearly three fourth of the women know the place where the HIV/AIDS could be tested. The differences in the place of test were found by residence, age at consummation of marriage, education of women and husband. Thirty one percent of women reported government hospital/dispensary and 40 percent reported private hospital/clinic as a place where people can go to test HIV/AIDS. The women who have heard about HIV/AIDS were asked if they had gone for the test. Fifty two percent of the women had undergone for of HIV/AIDS test. Among the women who had undergone a test, 28 percent had undergone test before a year (Table 6.12). Comparison with district figures, Chamaranjnagar district shows the lowest (36.5%) number of women tested for HIV/AIDS.

10. PERSONAL HABITS

Personal habits of adults (age 15 and above) such as consumption or abuse of tobacco and alcohol, and eating unhealthy foods are usually viewed from the lens of risk-taking behaviour due to their adverse health outcomes. The emerging morbidity pattern from the personal habits is a crucial predictor of current as well as future health status of a population. It has become increasingly important to understand and examine the impact, these habits have on overall health status in India in the context of the epidemiologic and demographic transitions. Besides, the treatment seeking behaviours for these illnesses reflects the availability, accessibility, as well as quality of health care services. Studies have shown evidences of correlation between the shift towards non-communicable diseases (NCD) and increasing risk-taking behaviours among adult individuals. For instance, excessive drinking is linked to acute and chronic physical health problems, particularly those related to the heart, blood circulation, respiratory, diabetes, mental health, cancer, crime and disorder, domestic violence, unprotected sex, unintended pregnancy, etc., (Room, Baboor, and Rehm, (2005). Alcohol consumption contributes to many diseases and is now the fifth leading risk-factor for the global disease (Lim, Vos, Flaxman, et al, 2012). Also, the economic burden of these NCD is equally serious - i.e., a 10 percent rise in NCDs is found associated with 1 percent lower rates of annual economic growth. However, programmes to combat NCDs were tremendously underfunded, and a low priority policy, as it is not part of the millennium development goals (MDG).

The WHO has recently stated that NCD such as cancer, diabetes, and hypertension are largest causes of death, and by 2020 cardiovascular diseases will be the largest cause of death and disability, including developing countries like India (WHO 2010). In 2012, the UN conference on sustainable development (Rio+20), referred to non-communicable diseases as "one of the major challenges for sustainable development in the 21st century", emphasising the fundamental link between health and development. In the same year, the World Health Assembly endorsed an important new health goal: to reduce avoidable mortality from non-

communicable diseases (NCDs) by 25% by 2025 (the 25 by 25 goal). The future threat to health is from NCDs, as the world also urbanizes faster than before.

Since 1990s India's overall health status has shown tremendous improvement, which signals a change and shift in pattern of morbidity and causes of death to non-communicable diseases (NCD), despite still substantial contribution of communicable diseases. The NCD accounted for 42 percent of all deaths in India (56% in urban areas and 40% in rural areas), as compared to communicable diseases with 38 percent (RGI, 2003). Estimated prevalence of diabetes, hypertension, ischemic heart diseases (IHD) and stroke is 62.5, 159.5, 37.0 and 1.54 per 1000 respectively. In the National Health Policy (NHP), the Government of India (GOI) has committed to eradicating infectious illnesses and reducing the mortality associated with such illness (MOHFW, 2002). One of the goals of the NHP 2002 is a 50 percent reduction of deaths from TB, malaria, and other vector and water borne diseases by the year 2010.

This chapter presents findings on the personal risk-taking habits, acute and chronic (infectious and non-communicable) diseases, and their treatment-seeking behaviours.

10.1 Tobacco and Alcohol Use in India

Tobacco and alcohol use have been associated with a wide range of major diseases, including several types of cancers and heart and lung diseases. Studies have shown that in addition to sharing the same health risks as men, women who use tobacco or alcohol also experience difficulty in becoming pregnant, are at an increased risk of infertility, pregnancy complications, premature births, low-birth-weight infants, stillbirths, and infant deaths (USDHHS, 2004).

In India, information about tobacco and alcohol use among adults has been collected by various household surveys such as the National Sample Survey (NSSO) (50th round, 1998), NFHS (1992-93, 1998-99, and 2005-06), DLHS (2007-08), the Global Adult Tobacco Survey-India (GATS-India, 2009-10), etc., each survey with specific objectives and methodology. According to GATS India, 35 percent of adults in India age 15 and over use tobacco in some form or the other, with higher use among adults in most North eastern region (39-67%), east (36-50%), and central (40-53%) (IIPS & MoH&FW, 2010).

In India, there are varieties of tobacco products and its use is also very diverse. The most common ways of tobacco use are the smoking and oral (smokeless) variety. Dominant among the smoking form include cigarettes and bidis, while in case of the oral use of smokeless tobacco, chewing or applying to the teeth or gums (scented/unscented, with paan) are the popular forms, which has also become very popular in most parts of the country. The DLHS-4 also collects information related to tobacco and alcohol usage directly from among the eligible adults (women age 15-49 and men age 15-54).

In case of alcohol consumption, household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than females. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its

consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (55,298 men and 69,792 women).

10.2 Tobacco Use in Karnataka

As shown in Table 7.1, overall 33 percent of adults in Karnataka use any kind of tobacco in one way or the other. However, tobacco use varies across the state by age, residence, education, region, etc. The survey clearly indicates that tobacco use is highest and more likely among men (43%), people with less than 5 years of education (45%), rural residents (37%), and among schedule tribes (40%), etc.

In Karnataka, among adults are using more of , oral form (smokeless variety) of tobacco (30%) as compared to the smoking of form (8%). Use of smoke tobacco is higher among men (16%) as compared with females (0.7%) and also more likely to be higher among the older adults age 40 and above (over 10%), and those with lesser education (8-11%), and also among the schedule castes and tribes (9%).

In general, it is observed that in Karnataka use of tobacco among adults increases with age, but in contrast, declines with increase in educational status. The pattern of using tobacco among adults also shows an interesting scenario across the districts in Karnataka. Of the 30 districts in the state, two districts, namely Mandya and Chamarajanagar stand out as lower use of tobacco in the state (Table 7.4). Reporting of use of oral or smokeless form is highest in Haveri (58%), followed by Gadag (53%). In most of the districts, the proportion of adults using oral form of tobacco is around 9% to 58%. In case of smoking form of tobacco the use among adults ranges from 3 percent in Bagalkot to 14 percent in Chikmagalur. Other districts in which around 8% to 11% of adults are likely to smoke are Bijapur, Raichur, Koppal, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Tumkur, Bangalore, Mandya, Hassan, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Mysore,Chamarajnagar, Ramanagara and Chikkaballarpura.

The use of tobacco (all forms) among men is substantially high in Karnataka – 36% for oral or smokeless and 16% for smoking. It is interesting to note that both forms of tobacco use is the lowest among teenagers (11% for smokeless and 2% smoking) but increases from age 20 onwards (among the youth) to older ages. Smokeless tobacco use is slightly higher among men in rural areas (40%) than urban males (30%). Interestingly, Smoking also, is found to be higher among men in rural areas (17%) than in urban areas (15%). Among men also, age and education emerge as important factors. The older males say age 40 and above (40-44%) are much more likely to use tobacco products than those aged less than 20 (11%). Similarly, as education level increases use of tobacco in any form is more likely to diminish among men. The more educated males are nearly three times less likely to use tobacco than their counterparts who are illiterate (Table 7.2).

In Karnataka, strictly speaking, both forms of tobacco are not widely used by men (36-16%). About 16 percent of adult men use tobacco with paan, and 6 percent with guthka/paan masala. Use of paan with tobaaco among men is slightly higher in rural areas, even use of guthka/paan masala with tobacco is higher in rural areas (Table 7.5). In the case of smokers, more of rural men use this form (17%), higher by about 2 percent, than those in rural areas

(15%). About 10 percent of men are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) in Karnataka. The proportion of usual smokers is 11 percent in rural areas as compared with 8 percent in urban areas (Table 7.6).

Generally, use of tobacco is found to be very less among women, more so when compared with men. However, in Karnataka (Table 7.1), a substantial proportion of adult women reported using any kind of tobacco (25%). Among the women tobacco users, while only about 0.7 percent smoke, a very substantial proportion of them (25%) use the oral form or chew tobacco (Table 7.3).

The pattern of tobacco use observed among women is similar to that found among men. For instance, majority of women tobacco users prefer the non-smoke form and they belong to rural areas (28%), as compared with urban women (about 19%). Only about 0.7 percent of women smoke in both rural and urban areas. Among those women who use non-smoke form/chew tobacco, about 9 percent use it with betel nut or paan (Table 7.5). Among women who smoke, just about 0.4 percent are usual smokers (smoke at least once a day) (Table 7.6).

10.3 Use of Alcohol in Karnataka

Household surveys in India show that alcohol use among adults, both men and women, is not uncommon, but the use is found much lesser than tobacco use. Alcohol consumption is higher among men than women. Study in India indicated the prevalence of current use of alcohol ranged from about 7 percent in Gujarat (state officially under prohibition) to a very high 75 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, and its consumption among women exceeded 5 percent only in the Northeastern region. DLHS-4 information on alcohol use by adult men and women comes from a substantial number of respondents (55,298 men and 69,792 women).

As presented in Table 7.1, in Karnataka 9 percent of adults consume alcohol. In the state, the level of consumption is found much higher among adults age above 30 (10-13%) rural residents (10%), non-literates and people with less than 5 years of education (10-13%) and highest among scheduled castes (12%). %). Unlike use of tobacco, education does not make much impact as an important factor. Undoubtedly, use of alcohol is higher among non literates and people with less than 5 years of education, as compared to the more educated persons but the proportions do not differ drastically. The level of alcohol consumption by religious affiliation shows that the least consumption is among Muslims (7%) and highest among Christians (11%).

In Karnataka, alcohol consumption across the districts shows that of the 30 districts, in 17 districts the level is less than 10 percent (Table 7.4). The prevalence of alcohol use across the state ranges from 4 percent in Bagalkot and Udupi to about 15 percent in Haveri and Chikmagalur. Consumption of alcohol is found high in districts such as Belgaum (13%), Uttara Kannada (12%), Kodagu and Mysore (12%). Districts with 10-12 percent of adults consuming alcohol are Bijapur, Raichur, Koppal, Gadag, Shimoga, Dakshina Kannada and Chamarajanagar.

In Karnataka, consumption of alcohol is found more concentrated among males (19%) as compared with (1%) among females (Table 7.1). Men who are more likely to consume

alcohol are those in their 30's and 40's (21-26%), non-literates (27%), for Hindus (19%), Christians (22%), and Jain religions (about 20%) and scheduled castes (25%). The reporting of consumption of alcohol is seen among the teenagers (2%). Alcohol consumption among men is higher in rural areas (19%) as compared with urban areas (17%).

Only about 1 percent of adult females reported consuming alcohol in Karnataka (Table 7.3). The consumption of alcohol increases by age, with higher intake among older females age 35 and above (1-2%). Women who reported consumption of alcohol are belong to non-literate (2%). A very small proportion (0.4%) of females in Karnataka reported as being a usual drinker.

11. MORBIDITY STATUS

In DLHS-4, for the first time, information on morbidity status of the household members was collected from the household respondent. The main objective is to get a somewhat fair idea about the prevalence of both acute illnesses (suffered for a week) and chronic illnesses (for a month or more), including disability (current) and injury (in last one year), suffered by any household member prior to the survey. Respondents were asked about occurrences of such illnesses among the household members, and to name the illness, including those diagnosed. Further, in case of occurrence of any disability, injury or illness, respondents were also asked about the nature of care sought, the type and place of health facility where treatment was done.

Depending on the nature and duration, all the illnesses or diseases are classified as (a) acute, and (b) chronic. Acute illness refers to those that occur suddenly with severe symptoms for short period during the last 15 days prior to the survey. Example includes diarrhoea, dysentery, acute respiratory tract infection (ARI), jaundice with fever, fever with chill/rigors/malaria, fever with rash, reproductive tract infections (RTI), etc. In case of chronic illness, those symptoms that persist for longer than one month in the past one year prior to the survey. The list provided includes both symptoms and associated diseases categories.

11.1 Disability and Injury

From each of the selected household, DLHS-4 collected information from the head of the household or adult respondent on any injury and on five specific disabilities that household members may have suffered from such as mental, visual, hearing, speech, and locomotor. As it is difficult to capture the type of injury and its severity from lay reporting, assessment is made indirectly from the type and duration of hospitalization required for the injury.

As presented in Table 7.8, in Karnataka about 3 percent of the sample population reported suffering from any injury. The prevalence of any injury is a little higher in the rural areas (3.4%) compared to urban areas (2.6%). The prevalence of any injury shows not much variation between males and females in the state.

About 6 percent of the injuries reported were treated in intensive care. However, 18 percent of injuries were treated as in-patient with stay for less than a week, and 10 percent reported they treated as in-patient with stay for more than 2 weeks. Interestingly, in Karnataka, about

59 percent of injuries were treated using other form of treatments, i.e. other than intensive care or staying/in-patient, such as out-patient, traditional healers, or home remedies. More of females go for other treatments (60%) as compared with males, while men are more likely to be treated in intensive care or as in-patient with stay more than 2 weeks. There is not much variation in terms of treatment of any injury by residence in Karnataka.

In Karnataka, among the five disabilities, the prevalence of visual disability is a little higher (0.6%) as compared to other disabilities. Mental, hearing and speech disabilities are the other two disabilities reported in Karnataka (0.3%, 0.4% and 0.2% respectively). Almost all the disabilities are equally reported by men and women. The prevalence of all disabilities is higher in rural areas except mental disability (Table 7.9).

11.2 Reported Illnesses: Acute and Chronic

In order to assess the prevalence of illnesses from the selected household level in DLHS-4, the household respondents were first asked if any member of their households had suffered from any illness in the past one month or year. If reported that someone had suffered, more detail of the illness recorded, including main source of treatment. As mentioned earlier, all the illnesses are classified into (a) acute and (b) chronic, based on the nature and duration, and the information is collected from head or any adult member of the household.

Acute Illnesses

The prevalence of acute illness at the household level in Karnataka is 5.3 percent. The differential in the prevalence of acute illness by residence shows not much variation (6% in rural areas as compared with 5% in urban areas).

About 5 percent of household members reported suffering from any acute illness in Karnataka, and more of women (5.5%) than men (5.2%) reported to have suffered from any acute illness. Among the prevailing acute illnesses, fever (other than those with rash or jaundice) is reported by nearly 36 percent, followed by fever with rash (12%), malaria and diarrhoea/dysentery (11% each), Jaundice with fever (4.8%) and acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) (4.4%). Acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) and diarrhoea/dysentery are found to be higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The prevalence of other acute illnesses is observed to be around 20%. Prevalence of acute illnesses is also found higher in rural areas compare to urban areas.

Nearly everyone who had suffered from any acute illness sought treatment. Among those who had sought treatment, 60 percent preferred treatment at private facility, mainly in a clinic/dispensary (35%). About 32% of those who had acute illnesses got treated in a government facility, mainly in a hospital (12%), followed by Primary Health Centre (PHC) (11%). About 4 percent with any acute illnesses were treated at DOTS centre or at home. In Karnataka, use of private health facility for treatment of acute illness is quite common even in rural areas (57%), and equally accessed by both males and females.

Chronic Illnesses

Survey results of chronic illnesses described pertain to prevalence, type, and source of treatment by sex and residence. In Karnataka about 6 percent of the households reported a member suffering from chronic illnesses that lasted for over a month in the past one year prior to the survey (Table 7.8). As shown in Table 7.13, reporting by symptoms of chronic illnesses suffered by household members is highest for diseases of the respiratory system (14%), followed by diseases of central nervous system (12.3%), diseases of the cardiovascular system (12.1%) and gastrointestinal system (9%). Diseases related to respiratory system, cardiovascular system and central nervous system account for about 12-14 percent respectively. Interestingly, reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases other than the twelve identified diseases account for 28 percent.

In Karnataka, not much differences observed in the reporting of symptoms of chronic diseases between males and females, except in case of some diseases. For instance, more males reported symptoms related to respiratory system (15% as compared with 14% among females), skin diseases (4% against 3% among females), and for 'other' diseases (29% against 27% among females). In contrast, females reported more of symptoms related to disease of central nervous system (13% compared to 11% among males) and disease of musculoskeletal system (7% compared to 6% among males).

By and large, most chronic illnesses show more or less similar prevalence in both rural and urban areas. However, some of these chronic illnesses show slightly higher prevalence either in rural or urban areas. For instance, urban residents reported more of diseases of cardiovascular system (15%), respiratory system (16%) and 'others' (29%) than rural residents. In case of rural areas, much higher reporting related to diseases of central nervous system (13%), musculoskeletal system (7%), genitourinary system (8%), skin (4%) and eyes (5%) is observed.

Household respondents were also asked about the nature and source of treatment for chronic illnesses suffered by any of their household member. In Karnataka, only 76 percent of those who suffered from chronic illnesses have details of diagnosis or treatment. About 15 percent has no details of diagnosis or treatment, and about 9 percent do not sought treatment at all. The proportion not seeking treatment (11%) or with no details of treatment (19%) is more in the rural areas as compared to urban areas (7% and 11% respectively). Overall, 71 percent of rural residents and 82 percent of urban residents have details of diagnosis or treatment for the chronic illnesses. It is also observed that both males and females have more or less equal accessibility to health care services for chronic diseases (Table 7.13).

Interestingly, in Karnataka most people who suffered from chronic illnesses sought treatment at private facility (70%), even among rural residents (61%), and the proportion is 79 percent among urban residents. About 28 percent were treated at government facility (36% in rural areas and 19 percent in urban areas), while 2 percent reported being treated at home, and about 0.3 percent sought other form of treatment.

Persons who sought treatment for chronic illnesses were also asked about the details of the diagnoses at the facility. In Karnataka, hypertension (23%) and diabetes (20%) are the most

commonly diagnosed chronic illnesses, followed by diseases related to heart and asthma (about 6% each). Goitre accounts for about 2 percent of the diagnosed chronic illnesses, and about 1 percent with tuberculosis (TB). As expected, the proportion diagnosed with these chronic illnesses is much higher in urban areas, particularly hypertension and diabetes. The results show that more males suffered from diabetes (22% against 19% among females), heart diseases (7% against 5% among females) and asthma/chronic respiratory failure (7% against 5% among females). In contrast, women are more suffered by hypertension (26% against 19% among males) and goitre (2% against 1%) (Table 7.14).

Contrast to situation in the general population, among the older persons age 60 and above the prevalence of most chronic illnesses is much higher. For instance, about 29 percent of older persons were diagnosed with hypertension, 26 percent with diabetes, 6 percent with diseases related to heart and about 7 percent with asthma or chronic respiratory failure (Table 7.15). The prevalence of some of these chronic illnesses indicates that higher proportion of older persons in urban areas suffered from hypertension (34% as compared with 24% in rural areas) and diabetes (34% against 19% in rural areas). Similar to the situation in the general population, among the older persons also it is found that more females are diagnosed with hypertension (34% as compared with 23% among males) and cataract (4% as compared with 3% among males). More of male older persons are diagnosed with diabetes, diseases related to heart, asthma or chronic respiratory failure and TB, which is found to be similar in both urban and rural areas.

11.3 Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis has re-emerged as a major public health problem in many parts of the world, often as a concomitant illness to HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis, once known as the 'White Plague', is contagious and spreads through droplets that can travel through the air when a person with the infection coughs, talks, or sneezes. Today, TB is a leading cause of death among people who are HIV-positive. Worldwide, an estimated one-third of the nearly 40 million people living with HIV/AIDS are co-infected with TB. In most developing countries, TB would continue to be a serious health threat even in the absence of HIV/AIDS due to the public health challenges posed by poverty, high illiteracy, and poor sanitation. The GOI has stated that 'In 2005, a total of 97 percent population was covered under the Revised National Tuberculosis Programme.' The government allocated Rs. 680 crores for the National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) in the 10th Plan (DGHS and WHO, 2005).

In Karnataka, about 1 percent of the household population diagnosed with TB, which is found to be higher among males and in rural areas.

12. NUTRITION AND HEALTH

The DLHS-4 collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the height and weight of all children under age five in the selected households. The nutritional status assessment helps to identify sub groups of child population that face increase risk of faltered growth and potential health risks and vulnerabilities. The nutritional status of children in the survey population is compared with WHO child growth standards , which are based on an international sample of ethnically, culturally and genetically diverse healthy children living

under optimum condition that are conducive to achieving a Child's full genetic growth potential (WHO, 2006)[1]. These standards can therefore be used to assess nutritional status of children all over the world, regardless of ethnicity, social and economic influence and child feeding practices. Accordingly, three standard indices of physical growth that describes the nutritional status of children are height-for-age (stunting), weight-for height (wasting) and weight -for-age (underweight). Each of these indices provides different information about growth and body composition that can be used to assess nutritional status.

In DLHS-4, all children listed in the household, who were born in year 2008 or later were eligible for measurement of their height and weight. Thus, height and weight measurements were collected even from those children whose mothers may not have been interviewed in the survey. For this purpose, all the survey team carried with them two scales and two height boards, which were standardized in all aspects and calibrated for accuracy. Recumbent length was recorded for children under age two years. Standing height was measured for all other children. Table 8.1 represents percentage of children below age five classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status (height for age, weight for height and weight for age) by some selected background characteristics. The analysis is based on information collected from 20038 children from Karnataka for whom complete and erodible anthropometric and age data are available.

12.1 Height-for-Age (Stunting)

Height-for-age measures linear growth. A child who is more than two standard deviations below the median (-2SD) of the WHO reference population in terms of height-for-age is considered short for his or her age are stunted. This condition reflects the cumulative effect of chronic malnutrition. If a child is below three standard deviations (-3SD) from the reference median, he or his is considered to be severely stunted. In Karnataka, 30 percent children under age five are stunted and 16 percent are severely stunted. Variation in the prevalence of stunting by age group shows that stunting is highest (43%) in children age 19-24 months, followed by those in age 25-35 months (33%) and the lowest (15%) in children below age 6 months. Prevalence of sever stunting shows a similar pattern, with the height proportion of sever stunting in children age 19-24 months (27%), followed by among those age 25-35 months (18%). Sex differential in the prevalence of stunting is not so much pronounced as male and female children are almost equally likely to be stunted (31% and 29%). The sex differential remains by and large the same even in ease of severe stunting. There is no significant variation has been found to be stunted for children under age five year by place of residence and castes of household. The prevalence of stunting is not uniform across different districts in Karnataka. Stunting is the lowest in Shimoga, (19%) followed by Kolar (20%). While, the prevalence of stunting is the highest in Gadag (45%) followed by Dharwad, Uttara Kannada (40% each) and Ramanagara (39%). Severe stunting is the lowest in Udipi, Dakshina Kannada, (8 %each) and Kolar (9%). On the other hand, Gadag, Uttara

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[1] World Health Organizations (WHO) Multicentre Growth References Study Group. 2006. *WHO Child Growth Standards: Length/Height-for-Age, Weight-for Length, Weight-for-Height and Body Mass Index for- Age: Methods and Development*. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO.

Kannadaand Ramanagara (24% each) portrays the highest prevalence even in case of sever stunting.

12.2 Weight-for-Height (Wasting)

Weight-for-height describes the current nutritional status. A child who is more than two standard deviations below (-2SD) the reference median for weight-for-height is considered to be too thin for his or her height, or wasted. This condition reflects acute or recent nutritional deficit. As with stunting, wasting is considered sever if the child is more than three standard deviations below the reference median. Overall 26 percent children in Karnataka are wasted and 14 percent are severely wasted. Analysis by age group shows that wasting ranges from a minimum 24 percent in children age 19-24 months to the maximum 34 in children age 0-6 months. Wasting is not much pronounced by sex of child, place of residence and caste of household. Children from Christian families are more likely to be wasted (34%) than others. Variations by district portray that wasting in children ranges from 27 percent in Banglore to 45 percent in Udupi.

12.3 Weight-for-Age (Underweight)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of weight-for height and height-for-age. Thus, this does not distinguish between acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting). A child can be underweight for his age because he or she is stunted, because he or he is wasted, or both.

Table 8.1 reveals that 30 percent of children under age 5 are underweight and 12 percent are severely underweight. The proportion of underweight children is the highest (37%) among children age 19-24 months and the lowest (23%) among children under age 6 months. The sex differential and residential differential in the proportion of underweight children is not pronounced. There is no differential to be underweight by religion and caste of household. By districts, underweight in children ranges from 20 percent in Ramanagara to 48 percent in Gadag.

12.4 Body Mass Index of Women

In many countries, chronic energy deficiency characterized by BMI of less than 18.5 among adults remains the predominant problem, leading to low productivity and reduced resistance to illness. Prevalence of overweight among women is also growing problem in developing countries. Overweight individuals are predisposed to a wide range of health problem including diabetes and heart diseases and also poor birth outcomes for pregnant women. The BMI is used to measure thinness or obesity. It is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (Kg/m2). A BMI of less than 18.5 is used to define thinness or acute under nutrition. A BMI of 25 or above usually indicates overweight and a BMI of 30 or above indicates obesity.

In DLHS -4, height and weight measurements in Karnataka were obtained for 35912 women aged between 15-49 years who were present in the sample households at the time of survey. Table 8.3 presents percentage of women age 15-49 by their BMI. The mean BMI is 22.3, which falls in the normal BMI classification. About half (51%) of women age 15-49 have a

normal BMI , 28 percent are undernourished or thin (BMI less than 18.5) and 21 percent are overweight or obese (BMI 25 or higher). It is evident from the table that there is profound variation in BMI by some selected background characteristics of women. Women age 15-19 are more likely to be thin are or undernourished (21%) than women in other age cohorts. Rural women are more likely to be thin or undernourished (33%) than their urban counterpart (20%), where as urban women are more than two times more likely to be overweight or obese as compared to rural women (31 and 14 % respectively). Educational attainment has a positive relationship with the proportion of thin or undernourished women except for the education 10 or more years of schooling. Among women who are non literate, nearly one third of them (31%) are thin or underweight. But the proportion of such women increases by 26 percent among those who have 10 or more years of schooling. The pattern gets reversed in case of proportion of women who are overweight or obese. The women from scheduled tribe households, having larger potential to have food insecurity, are much more likely to be thin in comparison to those from households from other caste-groups. Proportion of women who are thin or underweight is not uniform across districts of Karnataka. It ranges from the minimum of 8 percent in Bangalore to 17 percent in Yadgir. On the other hand, proportion of women who are overweight or obese is the highest in Bangalore (34%) and lowest in Yadgir (10%).

12.5 Prevalence of Anaemia

Anaemia, characterized by a low level of hemoglobin in the blood, is major health problem in developing countries, especially among young children and pregnant women. Anaemia among pregnant women may be an underlying cause of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births, and low birth weight. The most common cause of anaemia is inadequate dietary intake of nutrients necessary for synthesis of hemoglobin, such as iron, folic acid, and vitamin B12. Anaemia also results from sickle cell disease, malaria, and parasitic infections (Benoist et al. 2008)[2]. It is against this background, a number of interventions have been put in place to address anaemia in children in developing countries .These include expanded distribution of iron supplements and deworming medication to children age 1-5 every six months.

In DLHS-4, all the usual residents of the selected households including children age 6-59 months were included in the anaemia testing, where blood drops were collected using dried blood spot (DBS) method and tested in designated laboratories. The process of blood collection consists of obtaining blood droplets by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In case of those children where blood droplets were not possible from middle or ring finger, heel pricking was practiced and DBS were prepared.

Table 8.5 shows the anaemia status of children age 6-59 months by some selected background characteristics. Over three-fourth (76%) of children age 6-59 months suffer from some level of anaemia (Hb <11.0g/dl), 15 percent of children have mild anaemia and 47

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2 Benoist, B.D., E. McLean, I., and M.Cogswell (eds.). 2008. *Worldwide Prevalence of Anaemia 1993-2005: WHO Global Database on Anaemia.* Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization

percent have moderate anaemia (Hb 7.0-9.9g/dl). Fourteen percent of children age 6-59 months have severe anaemia (Hb <7.0 g/dl). The prevalence of anaemia among children age 6-59 months is relatively higher among rural children (77%) than their urban counterparts. The prevalence of any anaemia doesn't vary by sex of the child but it varies by religion and caste of the head of household. Of course, children belong to others religion and scheduled tribes are comparatively more likely to suffer from any anaemia than those from other religion, caste-groups.

The prevalence of any anaemia declines sharply among school going population age 6-19 years (56%). The proportions of school going population age 6-19 years who suffer from mild and moderate anaemia are 19 and 32 percent respectively. The pattern in decline in any anaemia with increasing age is linear in nature with the maximum (61%) among those in the age-group 6 to 10 years and minimum (51%) in those age 17-19 years. Female children and those living in rural areas are more likely to be anaemic (Table 8.6). The prevalence of anaemia also declining linearly with increasing years of schooling, of respondent. It varies from 64 percent among non literate to 51 percent among those having 10 or more years of schooling. Percentages of any anaemia found to be lowest among Jain (48%) and highest in others religion (72%). Pattern of anaemia varies from others castes with 54 percent to Scheduled castes with 61 percent in the schooling going population age 6-19 years.

Prevalence of anaemia declines further in case of adult population age 20 years and above. It is evident from Table 8.7 that about half (51%) of adult age 20 years and above are anaemic in Karnataka. Adult women are 1.7 times more likely to be anaemic than their male counterparts. On contrary to the school age population (age 6-19 year) adult population doesn't show any specific pattern of anaemia with increasing age groups. The percentages of anaemia among male is increases with increasing age groups but it decreases among females with increasing age groups. Rural adult age adults (age 20 years and above) are more likely to be anaemic than their urban counterparts. Increasing years of schooling shows linear decline in the prevalence of anaemia across the different years of schooling. Others religion portrays a distinct pattern with relatively higher prevalence of anaemia even among adult age 20 years and above, which may have definite implication for the food security scheme in the state.

Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women poses much sever health consequences and may be an underlying course of maternal mortality, spontaneous abortion, premature births and low birth weight, Table 8.9 presents the percent of pregnant of women age 15-49 classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and some selected background characteristics.

It is evident from the table that over six-tenth (65%) of pregnant women in Karnataka are anaemic. Over one-fourth (19%) of them have mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl), 39 percent have moderate anaemia and six percent have severe anaemia. Pregnant women in Karnataka who are younger in age (specifically aged 15-19), and coming from SC/ST households are more likely to be anaemic. There is profound variation in anaemia among pregnant women (aged 15-49 years) by residence, as rural women are more likely to be anaemic (67%) than urban women (60%).

12.6 Prevalence of Diabetes

Diabetes has serious consequences for individuals and poses a large burden on health services, especially in developing countries. According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), diabetes poses a daunting challenge to the sustainable development of the nation, as almost every tenth adult in India is estimated to be affected by either diabetes or pre-diabetes (IDF 2011)[3]. The latest global figures on diabetes, released by the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), has raised a serious alarm for India by saying that nearly 52% of Indians aren't aware that they are suffering from high blood sugar(IDF, 2013). In DLHS-4, women and men age 18 and older in the selected households were eligible to have their blood glucose level tested. The blood glucose was measured using portable glucometer namely SD code free, where blood droplets were obtained by pricking in the middle or ring finger with a retractable and non-reusable lancet. Before pricking, the finger was cleaned with a swab containing 70 percent isopropyl alcohol and allowed to dry. In the process, the first two drops of blood were wiped away and third drop was drawn into the glucose strips.

Table 8.10 and 8.12 present data on random blood glucose values for men and women age 18 and above from the sample households included in DLHS-4. Data shows that 6 percent of men age 18 and above and 5 percent of women age 18 and above in Karnataka suffer from diabetics as the level of blood glucose among those have been 160mg/dL or higher. Another 5 percent of men and 4 percent of women age 18 and above in Karnataka are pre-diabetic. However, about ninety percent of men as well as women have normal level or even lower level of blood glucose.

Prevalence of diabetes increases linearly with increasing age among men as well as among women age 18 years and above. Men age 60 & above are over 13 times more likely to suffer with diabetes as compared to those in the age-group 18-29 years. The pattern remains by and large same even among women age 18 years and above 1.1 percent in the age group 18-29 years and 12 percent in age 60 years & above (Table 8.12). Men and women age 18 and above who reside in urban areas are more likely to suffer from diabetes than their rural counterparts (1.6 times for both). Men with 5 years of schooling and Non-literate women are more likely to suffer from diabetes than others. Level of diabetes prevalence cuts across religion group, which may have implication for the differences in life style and food habits. Adult men and women in Christian religion are more likely to suffer from diabetes than the adult men and women who are Hindu, Muslims, Jain and others. Though cast differentials in prevalence of diabetes in not profound but men and women who are non SC/ST and non OBC are more likely to suffer from diabetes, which may be primarily due to changes in their life styles and dilatory practices.

Tables 8.11 and 8.13 present variation in the prevalence of diabetes among adult men and women age 18 and above across different districts of Karnataka. Among districts, men in Ramanagara have the highest prevalence of diabetes (13%) followed by Bangalore and Bangalore rural (11% each) and Kolar (10%). On the other hand, men in Belgaum, Bijapur

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3 **International Diabetes Federation (IDF).2011.Diabetes Atlas, 5th edition Brussels, Belgium: IDF**

(3% each), Gulbarga, Haveri, Yadgir (4% each), Bidar, Raichur, Gadag, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Hassan, and Chamarajanagar (5% each) have relatively lower prevalence of diabetes among different districts of Karnataka. The pattern remains by and large the same even if we analyze the prevalence of diabetes among adult women in different districts of Karnataka. The prevalence is the highest among adult women in Ramanagara (12%) followed by Bangalore (10%).

12.7 Prevalence of Hypertension

Blood pressure rises and falls throughout the day. When blood pressure stays elevated over time. It is called high blood pressure. The medical term for high blood pressure is hypertension. Raised or high blood pressure acts as one of the contributing and intermediate risk factors for developing coronary heart disease, stroke, and kidney disease. The measurements taken for blood pressure in DLHS-4 were not intended to provide a medical diagnosis of the disease but rather to provide a cross-sectional assessment of the prevalence of high blood pressure in the population at the time of the survey. Although the results of the blood pressure measurements are regarded only as a statistical description of the survey population, they provide insight into the size and characteristics of the population at risk for hypertension. The DLHS-4 is used Ross Max AW150 blood pressure monitor model; the automatic devise included separate cuffs for measuring blood pressure in respondents with small, medium and large arm circumferences. Interviewers were adequately trained to use this device according to the recommended protocol. Two health investigators were included in each team for data collection.

Two measurements of both systolic and diastolic blood pressure were taken during the survey at approximately ten minutes interval and the average measurement was used to report respondent's blood pressure values. Tables 8.14 and 8.16 present the information on blood pressure values for men and women age 18 years and above by some selected background characteristics. In the table the blood pressure level has been defined into six categories depending upon various combinations of systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP). The value of SBP greater than 140 mmHg or DBP greater than 90 mmHg is defined as hypertensive with elevated blood pressure, which may have implications for need for medication on a priority basis (AHA, 2003)[4]. The SBP of 120-139 or DBP of 80-89 is defined as the state of pre-hypertension. But for DLHS we have taken SBP 130-139 or DBP 85-89 as the pre-hypertension. It is evident from Tables 8.14 and 8.16 that 11 percent of men and 8 percent of women age 18 years and above in Karnataka are in the stage of pre-hypertension, while 24 percent men and 20 percent of women age 18 years and above are in the stage of hypertension and require medical attention on a priority basis. A relatively larger proportion of men as well as women age 18 years and above living in urban areas are found to be hypertensive (28% and 23%) than those living in rural areas (21% and 19% respectively). The pattern is by and large the same even in case of the pre-hypertension though the magnitude of difference reduces considerably.

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4 **American Heart Associations. http://www.heart.org/HeartORG/**

The pattern in prevalence of pre-hypertension and hypertension across different districts of Karnataka are not uniform. Among men age 18 years and above, prevalence of pre-hypertension ranges from a minimum in Raichur and Bellary (9% each) to the maximum in Mysore (17%). In case of hypertension, the prevalence ranges from a minimum in Dharwad (17%) to the maximum in Mandya (31%) and Ramanagara (30%). In case of women age 18 years and above, the prevalence of pre-hypertension is the lowest in Belgaum, Bagalkot, Gulbarga, Gadag, Tumkur, Kolar, Kodagu Chikkaballarpura and Yadgir (7%) among the 30 districts of Karnataka. On the other hand, Mysore (13% each), Shimoga, Bangalore rural (12% each) and Chikmagalur (11%) are some of the leading districts having higher prevalence of pre-hypertension among women age 18 years and above. District wise variation in the proportion of women age 18 years and above suffering with hypertension (SBP>= 140 or DBP>=90) also portrays the same pattern with the lowest proportion of women in Gulbarga and Dharwad and the highest proportion in Ramanagara (27%), Mandya (26%) Chitradurga and Mysore (24%).

12.8 Use of Iodized Salt

Salt used in the household is the most common vehicle for iodine fortification to prevent the public health concerns of iodine deficiency disorders. The compound used for fortification of salt is potassium iodate (KIO3).According to the World Health Organization, a country's salt iodization program is considered to be on a good track to eliminate iodine deficiency when 90 percent of households use iodized salt. The 2012-13 DLHS-4 made an effort to assess household iodized salt consumption by testing iodine contents in the salt being used by the household.

Table 8.18 shows the proportion of households using iodized salt according to some selected background characteristics. Over all, salt was tested for iodine contain in 73 percent of household in Karnataka and 46 percent households were found to use salt with adequate iodine contain. Another 21 percent households were found to use salt with iodine but the proportion of iodine contain was not adequate. Urban household are more likely to use iodized salts than their rural counterparts (56% and 40% respectively). Analyzing the variation in proportion of household using iodized salt by districts, it is evident from Table 8.19 that it ranges from a maximum in Belgaum (70 percent) to the minimum in Yadgir (18%).

13. HEALTH FACILITIES

The basic objective of the population linked facility survey conducted in DLHS-4 is to collect data on health personnel, availability of drugs/medicines, equipments, basic RCH care amenities, communication means and infrastructure at the level of, PHC and CHC, in order to assess the adequacy of RCH services in rural areas.

In DLHS-4 facility survey, at the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHCs), Sub-Divisional Hospital (SDH) and the District Hospitals (DH) were covered. All Sub-Health Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which were expected to serve the sampled population of selected PSU were also covered.

In Karnataka, the average sampled rural population served per Sub-Health Centre, PHC and CHC are 5,338, 22,821 and 32,805 respectively (Table 9.1). In total, villages were surveyed in DLHS-4 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 1024 Sub-Health Centres, 768 PHCs and 186 CHCs.

Out of 1024 Sub-Health Centres 630 Sub-Health Centres functioning in government building, 11.6 percent have regular electricity (Table 9.2). About thirty eight percent of these Sub-Health Centres is having labor rooms and out of this 33 percent are currently in use. Toilet facility is available in 81 percent of the sampled Sub-Health Centre located in government buildings. Around 77 percent of these Sub-Health Centres running in government buildings have provision for water.

Citizen's charters are displayed in 20.9 percent of the sampled 1024 Sub-Health Centres (Table 9.3). The proportion of sampled Sub-Health Centre facilitated by Village Health Nuterition & Sanitation Committee (VHNSC) and those that received untied funds is 98.6 percent and 91 percent respectively.

In Karnataka 87.9 percent of total 1024 Sub-Health Centres have at least one Auxiliary-Nurse-Mid-Wife (ANM) in position. More than 6 percent of the Sub-Health Centre are having at least one ANM in the state. About forty four percent of the Sub-Health Centres have male health worker available. But Dakshina Kannada district only 16.1 percent of Sub-Health Centres have male health worker in position (Table 9.4).

Out of 768 sampled PHCs of the state the available number of other human resources of MOs, LMOs, AYUSH Doctors and Pharmacists in position turned out to be about 77.5 percent, 7.6 percent, 27.6 percent and 79 percent respectively.

About 45 percent of the 768 sampled PHCs have residential quarters available for MO. About fifty six percent of the sampled PHCs are functioning on a 24 hour basis. About 91 percent of the sampled PHCs catering to the sample villages have at least four beds. Seventeen percent of the PHCs have regular power supply and only 20.2 percent have functional vehicles (Table 9.6).

Newborn care services are available in 96.6 percent of the sampled PHCs, 72.4 percent provide referral services for delivery case, and 62.4 percent have conducted at least 10 deliveries (Table 9.7).

About ninety six percent of sampled PHCs have received 'Untied Fund' and almost all the sampled PHCs (99%) have utilized the funds (Table 9.8). Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) has been constituted in 94.7 percent and the Citizen's Charter displayed in 69.4 percent of sampled PHCs.

Out of 186 surveyed CHCs, 36.5 percent CHCs are having an Obstetric Gynecologist in position. The proportion of CHCs having Pediatrician, Anesthetist and Public Health Manager are 18.8 percent, 10.7 percent and 3.8 percent respectively (Table 9.9).

For the state as a whole out of 186 CHCs, 58 percent CHCs have designated as First Referral Units (FRUs), around 67.2 and 83.3 percent CHCs are having functional Operation Theaters (OTs) and newborn care services respectively (Table 9.10).

More than 96 percent of CHC have utilized untied funds, 95.2 percent CHCs have constituted RKS and monitored regularly and displayed citizen's charter in 78.5 percent CHCs (Table 9.11).

Total 148 Sub-Divisional Hospitals (SDHs) have surveyed out of this 76 SDHs are having pediatricians and 24 SDHs are having radiographers in position. Only Six Sub-Divisional Hospitals namely in Haveri, Tumkur, Banglore and Mysore district having 2D echo facility. Ultra sound facilities are available in 56 Sub-Divisional Hospitals, three phase connection is available in 145 SDHs, critical care area is available in 68 Sub-Divisional Hospitals and suggestions and complaint box are available in 111 Sub-Divisional Hospitals.

In Karnataka total 29 Districts Hospitals have surveyed out of this 25 districts hospitals having pediatricians in position and 18 District Hospitals are having radiographers. Only 10 District Hospitals are having 2D echo facility and Twenty six District Hospitals are having ultra sound facilities. Three phase connection is available in majority (28 districts) districts, critical care area is available in 22 District Hospitals and suggestions and complaint box are available in 24 Districts Hospitals.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1.1 BASIC DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS
Basic demographic indicators of Karnataka and its districts, Census 2011, India.

State/District	Population (in thousands)	Percentage urban	Percentage decadal growth rate[1]	Sex ratio[2]	Percentage literate 7+		
					Male	Female	Total
Belgaum	4779.7	25.3	+13.41	969	82.2	64.6	73.5
Bagalkot	1889.8	31.7	+14.40	984	79.2	58.4	68.8
Bijapur	2177.3	23.0	+20.50	954	77.2	56.7	67.1
Gulbarga	2566.3	32.5	+18.01	962	74.4	55.1	64.9
Bidar	1703.3	24.9	+13.37	952	79.1	61.6	70.5
Raichur	1928.8	25.3	+15.51	992	70.5	48.7	59.6
Koppal	1389.9	16.8	+16.21	983	78.5	57.5	68.1
Gadag	1064.6	35.7	+9.54	978	84.7	65.4	75.1
Dharwad	1847.0	56.8	+15.13	967	86.4	73.5	80.0
Uttara kannada	1437.2	29.1	+6.17	975	89.6	78.4	84.1
Haveri	1597.7	22.3	+11.02	951	84.0	70.5	77.4
Bellary	2452.6	36.3	+20.99	978	76.6	58.1	67.4
Chitradurga	1659.5	19.8	+9.33	969	81.4	65.9	73.7
Devangere	1945.5	32.3	+8.63	967	82.4	68.9	75.7
Shimoga	1752.8	35.5	+6.71	995	86.1	74.8	80.4
Udupi	1177.4	28.4	+5.85	1,093	91.4	81.6	86.2
Chickmanglur	1138.0	21.1	-0.26	1,005	85.4	73.2	79.2
Tumkur	2679.0	22.5	+3.65	979	82.8	67.4	75.1
Kolar	1536.4	31.4	+10.77	976	81.8	66.8	74.4
Banglore	9621.6	90.9	+47.18	908	91.0	84.0	87.7
Banglore Rural	990.9	27.1	+16.45	945	84.8	70.6	77.9
Mandya	1805.8	17.1	+2.38	989	78.3	62.5	70.4
Hassan	1776.4	21.2	+3.18	1,005	83.6	68.6	76.1
Dakshina Kannada	2089.6	47.6	+10.11	1,018	93.1	84.1	88.6
Kodagu	554.5	14.6	+1.09	1,019	87.2	78.1	82.6
Mysore	3001.1	41.4	+13.63	982	78.5	67.1	72.8
Chamaranjangar	1020.8	17.2	+5.73	989	67.9	54.9	61.4
Ramanagara	1082.6	24.7	+5.05	976	76.8	61.5	69.2
Chikkaballarpura	1255.1	18.8	+9.23	968	77.7	61.6	69.8
Yadgir	1174.3	22.3	+22.81	984	62.2	41.4	51.8
Karnataka	61095.3	38.6	+15.60	973	82.5	68.1	75.4

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Series 20, Census of India, 2011.
[1] 2001-2011. [2] Female per 1,000 males.

TABLE 1.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN
Number of households and ever-married women interviewed by districts, Karnataka, 20012-13

State/District	No of PSU		Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	HH response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	EW response rate
Belgaum	44	26	1,823	1,159	664	92.2	1,745	1,138	607	88.8
Bagalkot	44	26	1,865	1,189	676	93.4	1,981	1,262	719	88.0
Bijapur	44	26	1,787	1,120	667	90.8	1,889	1,175	714	84.4
Gulbarga	44	26	1,755	1,105	650	89.5	1,750	1,124	626	87.3
Bidar	44	26	1,751	1,104	647	89.3	1,565	984	581	88.5
Raichur	44	26	1,766	1,119	647	90.1	1,808	1,206	602	84.4
Koppal	25	25	1,302	662	640	91.6	1,424	782	642	87.0
Gadag	34	26	1,574	905	669	92.5	1,607	934	673	87.1
Dharwad	25	25	1,295	688	607	90.2	1,190	663	527	86.4
Uttara Kannada	44	26	1,826	1,168	658	93.2	1,547	1,006	541	93.6
Haveri	44	26	1,830	1,169	661	92.4	1,762	1,136	626	88.0
Bellary	34	26	1,467	856	611	87.3	1,447	876	571	84.5
Chitradurga	25	25	1,281	650	631	91.5	1,276	674	602	87.2
Devangere	44	26	1,764	1,124	640	90.0	1,709	1,136	573	85.2
Shimoga	34	26	1,548	887	661	92.1	1,329	782	547	89.4
Udupi	25	25	1,289	641	648	92.1	1,160	608	552	93.0
Chickmanglur	44	26	1,801	1,135	666	91.9	1,655	1,045	610	90.3
Tumkur	44	26	1,737	1,119	618	88.6	1,439	913	526	88.5
Kolar	44	26	1,795	1,137	658	91.6	1,577	1,053	524	86.3
Banglore	25	25	1,154	611	543	82.4	922	527	395	81.2
Banglore Rural	44	26	1,801	1,141	660	91.9	1,641	1,035	606	88.2
Mandya	25	25	1,288	645	643	92.0	1,075	539	536	86.3
Hassan	25	25	1,320	671	649	94.3	1,267	643	624	92.3
Dakshina Kannada	31	29	1,547	814	733	92.1	1,264	694	570	86.2
Kodagu	25	25	1,225	620	605	87.5	959	492	467	91.6
Mysore	34	26	1,517	896	621	90.3	1,406	875	531	90.7
Chamaranjangar	25	25	1,265	621	644	90.4	1,136	523	613	89.0
Ramanagara	25	25	1,283	647	636	91.6	1,080	515	565	85.0
Chikkaballarpura	44	26	1,769	1,118	651	90.3	1,519	943	576	86.2
Yadgir	44	26	1,775	1,118	657	90.6	1,899	1,246	653	84.8
Karnataka	1,077	773	47,200	27,839	19,361	90.8	44,028	26,529	17,499	87.5

Note: Table based on unweighted cases. NA: Not Applicable.

TABLE 1.3 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	Total percent (100%)
Primary school	96.9	2.6	0.3	0.2	100.0
Middle school	80.8	11.6	4.7	2.9	100.0
Secondary school	48.4	24.7	16.0	11.0	100.0
Higher secondary school	22.8	18.4	24.4	34.4	100.0
College	8.5	9.7	22.6	59.2	100.0
Madarsa	8.8	6.2	16.2	68.7	100.0

Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village. Table is based on unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.4(a) DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Percent distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village[1]			
		Within 3km	Within 5km	Within 10km	More than 10km
Sub-Health Centre	57.8	77.5	89.0	97.5	2.5
Primary Health Centre	23.3	39.8	57.3	81.4	18.6
Community Health Centre	15.4	19.6	23.9	38.5	61.5
District/Govt. Hospital	2.3	3.3	4.1	8.9	91.1
Government Dispensary	7.7	13.0	18.3	32.5	67.5
Private Clinic	34.5	47.0	56.1	74.0	26.0
Private Hospital	6.5	11.6	18.0	38.3	61.7
AYUSH Health Facility[2]	9.9	14.9	20.0	37.0	63.0

Note: [1] Including facilities within village.
[2] AYUSH-Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy

TABLE 1.4(b) Programmes beneficiaries

Percentage villages having any beneficiaries from selected programs , Karnataka, 2012-13.

Programmes	Percentage of villages	Number of villages
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	97.0	1045
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	77.3	833
Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)	96.2	1036
Total number of villages		1,077

TABLE 1.5 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL

Percentage of household population aged 6 to 17 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Reason	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School too far	2.0	5.9	4.1	2.1	6.2	4.4	1.6	4.7	3.1
Further education not necessary	2.5	3.8	3.2	2.3	3.3	2.9	3.0	5.3	4.1
Required for work in household activities/ farm family/business	12.0	19.2	15.9	12.1	19.7	16.3	11.8	17.3	14.5
Required for outside work	8.2	6.0	7.0	8.6	5.6	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.2
Not interested in studies	55.7	38.0	46.1	56.3	38.2	46.1	54.2	37.6	46.1
Cost too much	6.4	8.7	7.7	5.6	8.7	7.4	8.5	8.5	8.5
Repeated failures	2.9	1.6	2.2	3.4	1.4	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.9
Got married	0.1	8.5	4.7	0.2	8.8	5.0	0.0	7.5	3.7
Others	10.1	8.4	9.2	9.4	8.1	8.7	11.9	9.7	10.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons**	2,033	2,392	4,426	1,447	1,825	3,273	586	567	1,153

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6(a) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD ASSETS
Percent of households by housing characteristics and household assets goods, by residence, Karnataka, 2012-13.

| Housing characteristics | Total | Residence | |
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity	95.9	94.6	97.9
Source of drinking water			
Improved source[1]	92.3	90.1	95.5
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation[2]	51.3	34.6	76.1
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	38.3	17.8	68.9
Electricity	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kerosene	2.3	1.1	4.1
Wood	57.2	78.7	25.3
Others	0.0	0.0	0.1
Type of house			
Kachha	12.2	15.6	7.1
Semi - pucca	52.8	60.7	41.1
Pucca	34.9	23.6	51.8
Number of rooms			
1	10.0	11.6	7.7
2	29.1	31.9	24.9
3+	60.9	56.5	64.7
Household assets			
Radio/transistor	8.4	7.5	9.9
Television	76.4	68.3	88.4
Computer/ laptops without internet	4.1	1.3	8.3
Computer/ laptops with internet	2.8	0.7	5.6
Telephone only	7.7	5.5	10.9
Mobile only	85.8	82.4	90.9
Washing Machine	7.5	1.8	16.0
Refrigerator	17.7	7.2	33.5
Sewing machine	16.7	12.0	23.6
Watch/ clock	79.2	76.0	83.9
Bicycle	36.2	36.8	35.5
Motor cycle/ scooter	34.9	28.0	45.2
Car / Jeep/van	6.0	3.0	9.9
Tractor	2.1	4.6	0.6
Water pump/tube well	9.1	9.0	9.3
Cart driven by animal	4.2	6.5	0.9
Cart driven by Machine	0.5	0.6	0.3
Other cart	0.5	0.4	0.6
Cooler/AC	1.7	0.5	3.5
Number of households**	47,200	27,839	19,361

[1] Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump,/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water. [2] Includes flush to sewer/septic/twin pit, pit with slab, pit ventilated improved, other. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.6(b) HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT
Percentage of households with selected characteristics by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	With electricity	Improved source of drinking water[1]	Improved access to Sanitation[2]	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in *pucca* house	Having BPL card
Belgaum	94.6	95.2	42.1	38.7	29.5	59.4
Bagalkot	94.2	99.5	26.6	24.3	41.5	68.1
Bijapur	89.2	96.5	21.1	27.1	28.6	50.9
Gulbarga	95.2	86.3	26.5	22.4	24.1	68.9
Bidar	96.1	95.7	35.8	27.9	25.6	65.0
Raichur	94.7	89.3	22.4	20.3	27.8	60.7
Koppal	95.5	98.9	40.2	27.0	27.1	64.1
Gadag	98.1	91.6	26.2	23.5	17.0	64.2
Dharwad	95.7	91.7	53.8	38.2	34.4	59.5
Uttara Kannada	94.3	61.3	63.6	33.6	29.9	64.3
Haveri	95.1	95.4	50.0	26.1	28.6	66.3
Bellary	97.8	90.8	44.6	37.5	32.1	58.0
Chitradurga	95.0	98.9	44.6	38.5	34.4	73.7
Devangere	96.1	99.1	60.1	42.2	36.3	68.8
Shimoga	96.5	81.8	74.3	48.5	29.9	61.3
Udupi	97.5	57.6	84.6	47.5	39.9	40.3
Chickmanglur	96.3	92.5	59.7	42.4	29.0	69.3
Tumkur	97.6	96.9	54.5	40.3	32.6	62.2
Kolar	98.4	99.0	49.5	42.7	54.0	75.3
Banglore	98.8	97.9	89.4	79.1	60.1	46.2
Banglore Rural	98.3	99.5	77.2	58.3	45.5	67.9
Mandya	95.3	98.5	53.5	52.8	37.5	66.5
Hassan	92.6	95.5	67.6	50.6	33.3	72.2
Dakshina Kannada	97.6	76.7	96.4	51.0	53.6	42.8
Kodagu	94.5	88.9	90.2	44.5	39.6	55.0
Mysore	97.8	98.9	59.1	57.4	32.4	69.1
Chamaranjangar	96.2	99.5	47.8	41.5	28.8	81.3
Ramanagara	97.4	98.9	62.7	45.8	27.8	73.6
Chikkaballarpura	98.1	98.9	50.0	36.9	57.5	76.4
Yadgir	95.6	97.4	17.5	18.3	32.8	72.3
DLHS-4	95.9	92.3	51.3	38.3	34.9	64.6
DLHS-3	88.8	85.9	37.2	18.1	19.0	55.9

[1] Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump,/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water. [2] Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

TABLE 1.7 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	81.4	81.6	81.1
Female	18.6	18.3	18.9
Age			
< 30	4.6	4.4	4.9
30-44	30.8	29.4	32.8
45-59	36.6	36.2	37.1
60+	28.1	30.1	25.2
Median age	49.5	50.0	49.0
Religion			
Hindu	84.1	91.1	73.8
Muslim	13.4	7.0	23.0
Christian	1.6	1.1	2.2
Jain	0.5	0.3	0.6
Others	0.4	0.4	0.3
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	19.9	23.3	14.8
Scheduled Tribes	9.8	12.0	6.3
Other Backward Classes	53.2	50.1	57.8
Others	17.1	14.5	21.1
Number of usual members			
1	3.7	4.0	3.1
2	10.2	10.4	9.9
3	14.3	13.2	15.9
4	22.9	21.4	25.2
5	18.5	18.5	18.6
6	12.2	12.9	11.1
7	6.7	7.1	6.2
8	4.0	4.4	3.5
9+	7.5	8.2	6.4
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.8	4.9	4.7
Number of households**	47,200	27,839	19,361

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
** Unweighted cases.

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TABLE 1.8 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Percent distribution of the household population by age, residence and sex, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Age group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7
1-4	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.9	7.3	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.0
5-9	8.6	9.0	8.2	8.7	9.1	8.4	8.4	8.8	8.0
10-14	8.9	9.1	8.7	9.0	9.2	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.3
15-19	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.0
20-24	9.7	9.3	10.1	9.6	9.2	9.9	9.9	9.5	10.4
25-29	9.1	8.6	9.6	8.9	8.5	9.3	9.4	8.8	10.0
30-34	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.6	7.6	7.6
35-39	7.4	7.1	7.7	7.2	6.8	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.8
40-44	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.6	6.4	6.6	6.3
45-49	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.3
50-54	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.6
55-59	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
60-64	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.4
65-69	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.6
70-74	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.8
75-79	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0
80+	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Persons**	231,009	113,413	117,460	138,861	68,183	70,602	92,148	45,320	46,858
Sex ratio at birth[1]	108.1	na	na	108.9	na	na	106.6	na	na
Sex ratio 0-4[1]	106.5	na	na	107.0	na	na	105.6	na	na

Note: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).
[1] Females per 1000 males. na = Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.9 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percent distribution of the household population (age10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Age group	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Married, *gauna* not performed	Currently Married	Widowed/ divorced/ separated		
Total						
10-14	99.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	20,443
15-19	89.7	0.4	9.7	0.1	100.0	21,500
20-24	58.2	0.4	40.7	0.7	100.0	22,379
25-29	28.7	0.3	69.1	1.8	100.0	20,995
30-44	5.6	0.1	88.6	5.7	100.0	47,276
45-49	1.4	0.1	88.2	10.2	100.0	13,694
50-54	1.2	0.1	84.3	14.3	100.0	10,699
55-59	1.2	0.1	80.0	18.5	100.0	8,986
60+	0.9	0.2	59.6	39.2	100.0	24,554
Total	32.5	0.2	58.0	9.2	100.0	190,526
Male						
10-14	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	10,289
15-19	98.7	0.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	10,780
20-24	86.0	0.4	13.4	0.1	100.0	10,538
25-29	48.9	0.4	50.3	0.4	100.0	9,746
30-44	8.6	0.1	89.8	1.4	100.0	23,122
45-49	1.6	0.1	96.2	2.1	100.0	6,663
50-54	1.2	0.2	95.3	3.3	100.0	5,343
55-59	1.1	0.1	93.6	5.1	100.0	4,385
60+	0.9	0.2	86.6	12.2	100.0	11,798
Total	40.0	0.2	57.2	2.5	100.0	92,664
Female						
10-14	98.8	0.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	10,154
15-19	80.7	0.7	18.5	0.1	100.0	10,716
20-24	33.4	0.3	65.1	1.2	100.0	11,832
25-29	11.2	0.2	85.5	3.1	100.0	11,244
30-44	2.6	0.1	87.3	9.9	100.0	24,143
45-49	1.2	0.1	80.6	18.0	100.0	7,028
50-54	1.2	0.1	73.4	25.2	100.0	5,355
55-59	1.3	0.1	67.1	31.3	100.0	4,601
60+	0.9	0.1	34.6	64.1	100.0	12,755
Total	25.4	0.2	58.8	15.5	100.0	97,828

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 1.10 AGE AT MARRIAGE
Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and districts Karnataka, 2012-13.

Place of residence/ district	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18 years
	Boys	Girls	Boys (<21 years)	Girls (<18 years)	
Belgaum	25.6	19.6	7.4	26.7	50.2
Bagalkot	25.1	19.1	10.1	25.2	54.6
Bijapur	24.6	19.5	11.5	24.1	44.6
Gulbarga	24.7	18.9	12.9	28.8	53.2
Bidar	25.3	19.7	9.3	17.2	37.3
Raichur	23.9	19.5	15.0	22.6	44.1
Koppal	25.7	19.8	9.9	14.2	33.8
Gadag	26.1	19.3	6.7	18.4	39.5
Dharwad	26.3	20.2	3.0	13.1	26.3
Uttara Kannada	29.0	22.5	2.1	5.3	15.7
Haveri	26.7	20.4	3.4	10.5	20.3
Bellary	24.4	19.4	10.2	20.9	42.1
Chitradurga	26.4	20.9	8.4	10.2	34.0
Devangere	27.2	21.2	5.4	7.0	17.9
Shimoga	28.1	22.2	4.0	4.0	22.0
Udupi	30.2	24.3	0.9	0.9	13.0
Chickmanglur	27.1	22.4	6.1	4.7	17.1
Tumkur	27.3	20.8	3.1	11.0	30.5
Kolar	26.3	20.1	6.3	13.1	29.9
Banglore	26.7	20.8	4.1	11.8	29.1
Banglore Rural	27.0	21.0	3.6	6.7	22.5
Mandya	27.9	20.6	1.3	11.0	31.7
Hassan	27.2	22.1	3.6	3.3	10.7
Dakshina Kannada	29.0	23.5	2.2	1.1	13.4
Kodagu	28.4	22.2	4.0	1.1	7.9
Mysore	27.6	20.7	5.3	10.3	28.6
Chamaranjangar	26.7	20.7	5.0	17.0	38.9
Ramanagara	26.6	20.9	2.8	10.2	23.6
Chikkaballarpura	25.8	19.8	6.8	10.7	34.1
Yadgir	24.0	18.5	19.1	36.4	48.4
Rural	25.8	19.9	8.7	18.0	37.4
Urban	27.1	21.7	4.7	7.4	27.8
DLHS-4	26.4	20.6	7.2	14.1	34.0
DLHS-3	26.1	19.8	11.1	22.4	50.2

Reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.

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TABLE 1.11 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION
Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Karnataka, 2012-13.

| Background characteristics | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6-8	9-10	11 or more			
Total								
Age								
7-9	0.9	97.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.9	100.0	11,560
10-14	0.0	60.5	34.6	2.5	0.5	1.9	100.0	20,443
15-19	0.0	10.2	24.2	31.6	31.4	2.5	100.0	21,500
20-29	0.1	17.7	14.1	20.9	47.2	0.0	100.0	43,374
30-39	0.2	21.5	12.4	19.0	47.0	0.0	100.0	33,406
40-49	0.3	22.0	9.0	14.1	54.5	0.0	100.0	27,564
50+	0.3	21.1	6.2	9.6	62.8	0.0	100.0	44,239
Sex								
Male	0.2	29.1	14.8	16.7	38.8	0.4	100.0	98,566
Female	0.2	26.4	12.8	13.9	46.1	0.6	100.0	1,03,495
Religion								
Hindu	0.2	26.7	13.4	15.1	44.1	0.5	100.0	1,66,920
Muslim	0.3	34.0	15.9	15.3	33.9	0.5	100.0	30,655
Christian	0.3	24.4	14.6	19.9	40.6	0.3	100.0	2,747
Jain	0.2	20.3	13.5	19.9	45.8	0.2	100.0	909
Others	0.5	23.0	11.8	16.0	47.6	1.1	100.0	855
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	0.3	27.0	13.4	12.0	46.5	0.9	100.0	38,992
Scheduled Tribes	0.2	28.9	13.3	11.0	45.7	1.0	100.0	19,246
Other Backward Classes	0.2	28.1	13.7	16.2	41.5	0.4	100.0	1,02,632
Others	0.2	27.1	14.5	18.0	39.8	0.3	100.0	41,216
Total	0.2	27.7	13.8	15.3	42.5	0.5	100.0	2,02,086
** Unweighted cases.								

TABLE 1.12 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION
Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Karnataka, 2012-13.

| Background characteristics | Non-literate | Years of schooling among those who are literate | | | | Missing | Total Percent | Number of persons** |
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Rural								
Age								
7-9	0.9	97.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	100.0	7,048
10-14	0.0	60.9	33.5	2.3	0.6	2.6	100.0	12,488
15-19	0.0	11.5	25.6	30.7	29.0	3.2	100.0	13,073
20-29	0.1	20.0	15.8	20.6	43.6	0.0	100.0	25,591
30-39	0.2	24.0	12.5	16.7	46.6	0.0	100.0	19,400
40-49	0.3	23.4	8.4	10.9	56.9	0.0	100.0	16,038
50+	0.3	20.3	5.1	5.7	68.6	0.0	100.0	27,235
Sex								
Male	0.3	31.0	15.2	15.2	37.8	0.5	100.0	58,935
Female	0.2	27.0	12.6	11.6	47.8	0.8	100.0	61,938
Religion								
Hindu	0.2	28.5	13.6	13.5	43.5	0.7	100.0	1,09,256
Muslim	0.3	34.5	16.8	11.3	36.3	0.8	100.0	9,451
Christian	0.3	31.6	16.6	15.7	35.3	0.5	100.0	1,194
Jain	0.5	26.7	14.1	18.4	39.8	0.5	100.0	413
Others	0.8	24.1	13.1	12.7	48.3	1.0	100.0	559
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	0.3	28.0	13.0	10.3	47.4	1.1	100.0	27,221
Scheduled Tribes	0.2	29.7	12.8	9.7	46.5	1.2	100.0	14,458
Other Backward Classes	0.2	29.3	14.0	14.4	41.5	0.5	100.0	57,662
Others	0.4	28.8	15.4	16.6	38.4	0.4	100.0	21,532
Total	0.2	29.0	13.9	13.3	42.9	0.7	100.0	1,20,873
** Unweighted cases.								

TABLE 1.13 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION
Percent distribution of household population aged 7 years and above by literacy levels, years of schooling and background characteristics Karnataka, 2012-13.

		Years of schooling among those who are literate					Total	Number of
	Non-literate	Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more	Missing	Percent	persons**
Urban								
Age								
7-9	0.9	97.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	4,512
10-14	0.1	59.8	36.2	2.7	0.4	0.8	100.0	7,955
15-19	0.0	8.3	22.1	33.1	35.1	1.3	100.0	8,427
20-29	0.1	14.6	11.8	21.3	52.3	0.0	100.0	17,783
30-39	0.1	18.2	12.2	22.0	47.5	0.0	100.0	14,006
40-49	0.2	20.1	9.8	18.5	51.4	0.0	100.0	11,526
50+	0.2	22.3	8.0	15.5	53.9	0.0	100.0	17,004
Sex*								
Male	0.2	26.4	14.2	14.2	40.2	0.3	100.0	39,656
Female	0.2	25.5	13.1	13.1	43.6	0.3	100.0	41,557
Religion								
Hindu	0.1	23.4	12.9	18.2	45.1	0.2	100.0	57,664
Muslim	0.3	33.8	15.6	17.0	32.9	0.4	100.0	21,204
Christian	0.2	19.4	13.2	22.8	44.3	0.1	100.0	1,553
Jain	0.0	15.8	13.1	21.0	50.2	0.0	100.0	496
Others	0.0	21.1	9.5	22.0	46.3	1.1	100.0	296
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	0.2	25.0	14.2	15.6	44.6	0.5	100.0	11,771
Scheduled Tribes	0.1	26.3	14.9	14.9	43.3	0.3	100.0	4,788
Other Backward Classes	0.2	26.5	13.3	18.4	41.4	0.2	100.0	44,970
Others	0.1	25.2	13.6	19.5	41.3	0.2	100.0	19,684
Total	0.2	26.0	13.6	18.0	41.9	0.3	100.0	81,213

* Does not upto total. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 1.14 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL
Percentage of household population (aged 6 to 17 years) attending school/college, Karnataka, 2012-13.

	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Age									
6-10	61.3	99.2	98.4	98.2	99.3	98.6	97.4	99.2	98.1
11-13	60.8	97.0	94.6	94.2	97.0	95.3	91.8	97.1	93.8
14-17	58.8	85.3	79.1	78.1	85.4	80.9	72.5	85.3	77.4
6-11	61.3	99.1	98.1	97.9	99.2	98.4	97.2	99.1	97.9
12-17	60.8	89.1	84.1	83.3	89.2	85.6	78.6	89.1	82.5
Total	58.8	93.4	90.1	89.6	93.5	91.1	86.6	93.4	89.2
Religion									
Hindu	89.1	95.4	91.1	90.5	95.5	92.1	87.7	95.3	90.1
Muslim	87.0	90.5	89.3	88.6	90.3	89.8	85.5	90.6	88.9
Christian	93.5	99.6	96.5	91.6	99.1	95.0	95.8	100.0	98.1
Jain	94.4	100.0	97.6	89.0	100.0	95.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Others	91.5	95.3	92.6	91.4	94.5	92.3	91.5	96.3	92.9
Total	89.0	94.0	90.9	90.3	94.0	91.7	87.6	93.9	90.0
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	86.0	91.8	87.6	87.8	92.2	89.0	84.2	91.4	86.2
Scheduled Tribes	84.6	92.6	86.3	87.8	93.0	89.0	81.3	92.1	83.6
Other Backward Classes	90.7	94.5	92.3	91.6	94.2	92.7	89.8	94.7	91.9
Others	92.1	94.6	93.3	92.9	94.9	93.8	91.3	94.4	92.7
Total	89.0	94.0	90.9	90.3	94.0	91.7	87.6	93.9	90.0

TABLE 1.15 AVAILABILITY OF FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY DISTRICT
Percentage of villages with facility and health personnel by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Primary or middle school	Sub-Health Centre	PHCs	Any government health facility[1]	Anganwadi Centre	VHNSC	Number of villages
Belgaum	100.0	77.3	34.1	18.2	100.0	95.5	44
Bagalkot	100.0	65.9	15.9	34.1	100.0	88.6	44
Bijapur	100.0	70.5	29.5	29.5	100.0	86.4	44
Gulbarga	100.0	61.4	15.9	38.6	100.0	90.9	44
Bidar	100.0	75.0	25.0	25.0	100.0	86.4	44
Raichur	100.0	54.5	18.2	43.2	100.0	72.7	44
Koppal	100.0	52.0	28.0	44.0	100.0	76.0	25
Gadag	100.0	61.8	17.6	38.2	100.0	91.2	34
Dharwad	100.0	64.0	32.0	36.0	100.0	76.0	25
Uttara Kannada	97.7	52.3	15.9	43.2	100.0	70.5	44
Haveri	100.0	45.5	27.3	50.0	100.0	84.1	44
Bellary	100.0	70.6	17.6	29.4	100.0	85.3	34
Chitradurga	100.0	60.0	16.0	40.0	100.0	84.0	25
Devangere	100.0	61.4	34.1	38.6	100.0	97.7	44
Shimoga	100.0	52.9	17.6	47.1	100.0	79.4	34
Udupi	100.0	92.0	40.0	4.0	100.0	88.0	25
Chickmanglur	95.5	52.3	27.3	31.8	95.5	79.5	44
Tumkur	95.5	38.6	15.9	56.8	100.0	97.7	44
Kolar	100.0	34.1	6.8	61.4	100.0	70.5	44
Banglore	100.0	64.0	20.0	36.0	100.0	44.0	25
Banglore Rural	100.0	38.6	22.7	56.8	100.0	86.4	44
Mandya	100.0	48.0	12.0	52.0	100.0	52.0	25
Hassan	100.0	52.0	16.0	44.0	100.0	68.0	25
Dakshina Kannada	100.0	90.3	19.4	9.7	100.0	93.5	31
Kodagu	96.0	52.0	16.0	44.0	96.0	84.0	25
Mysore	100.0	70.6	32.4	26.5	100.0	91.2	34
Chamaranjangar	100.0	64.0	28.0	32.0	100.0	100.0	25
Ramanagara	96.0	52.0	20.0	40.0	100.0	64.0	25
Chikkaballarpura	97.7	34.1	20.5	61.4	100.0	59.1	44
Yadgir	100.0	59.1	27.3	38.6	100.0	84.1	44
Karnataka	99.3	57.8	22.3	61.0	99.7	81.8	1,077

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.
[*] Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/aganwari centre. [1] Includes Sub-Health Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village. VHNSC = Village Health Nutrition and Sanitation Committee.

TABLE 1.16 BIRTH REGISTRATION
Proportion of children below aged 5 years who have registered the birth with civil authority and received birth certificate, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Birth Registered	Having birth certificate**	Number of children below 5 years
Age of the children			
Below 1 year	80.4	84.7	4,011
1 to 2 years	87.4	90.2	3,569
3-4 years	87.6	90.4	5,871
Sex of the children			
Male	84.6		
Female	87.2	88.0	8,141
		90.3	7,620
Place of residence			
Rural	84.0		
Urban	88.5	87.8	9,277
		91.0	6,488
Religion			
Hindu	85.2	88.7	
Muslim	87.8	90.5	12,513
Christian	88.6	92.3	2,952
Jain	96.7	98.1	56
Others	80.7	86.8	58
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	82.4	87.5	2,984
Scheduled Tribes	80.0	88.0	1,554
Other Backward Classes	86.7	90.0	8,230
Others	90.0	89.0	2,997
Total	85.9	89.1	15,765

Total number will not match because of missing cases. ** Out of those registered.

Table 1.17 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Proportion of children below aged 5 years whose birth have been registered with civil authority and received birth certificate by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Birth Registered			Received birth certificate			Number of children below 5 years
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Belgaum	89.4	95.0	91.0	88.4	80.7	86.1	663
Bagalkot	76.8	92.3	82.8	85.5	94.8	89.5	695
Bijapur	79.4	76.3	78.2	86.4	90.5	88.0	930
Gulbarga	70.7	81.5	74.7	71.6	83.0	76.2	682
Bidar	81.1	89.9	84.4	82.5	83.5	82.9	534
Raichur	52.4	61.2	55.6	84.9	82.0	83.8	878
Koppal	84.8	94.0	88.7	85.7	86.3	86.0	595
Gadag	91.3	95.7	93.1	81.3	92.5	86.0	630
Dharwad	96.9	94.6	95.9	93.2	95.0	94.0	460
Uttara Kannada	95.4	95.2	95.3	93.0	96.8	94.4	544
Haveri	91.6	94.4	92.7	78.8	91.0	83.5	626
Bellary	78.8	83.0	80.7	86.5	94.8	90.4	482
Chitradurga	73.0	78.2	75.6	84.5	88.9	86.7	391
Devangere	91.2	84.2	88.4	93.8	92.1	93.2	620
Shimoga	91.8	96.0	93.5	87.2	89.6	88.2	427
Udupi	94.1	93.9	94.0	94.7	97.2	95.9	368
Chickmanglur	92.0	94.8	93.1	91.9	95.2	93.2	457
Tumkur	91.1	96.3	93.3	91.9	94.0	92.8	402
Kolar	88.8	88.8	88.8	89.8	94.3	91.5	533
Banglore	96.1	92.9	94.7	87.2	93.2	89.8	349
Banglore Rural	95.2	96.4	95.7	93.5	91.6	92.7	584
Mandya	92.3	95.8	93.9	81.1	85.8	83.2	322
Hassan	94.8	94.4	94.6	96.0	96.4	96.2	418
Dakshina Kannada	97.1	98.4	97.6	97.7	96.1	97.0	499
Kodagu	96.6	97.5	97.0	92.8	97.6	95.1	265
Mysore	92.9	91.7	92.4	90.2	93.8	91.7	421
Chamaranjangar	92.2	96.4	94.7	94.1	92.1	92.9	324
Ramanagara	93.4	90.3	91.7	92.3	93.4	92.9	417
Chikkaballarpura	90.2	92.4	91.1	90.3	88.6	89.6	465
Yadgir	48.9	64.7	55.3	77.5	83.8	80.5	784
Karnataka	84.1	88.3	85.9	87.8	91.0	89.1	15,765

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CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

TABLE 2.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVERMARRIED WOMEN

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age Group			
15-19	3.8	4.7	2.6
20-24	14.6	15.7	13.0
25-29	19.0	18.9	19.0
30-34	16.2	15.5	17.2
35-39	18.0	17.8	18.4
40-44	14.2	13.6	14.9
45-49	14.3	13.8	14.9
Consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	38.2	44.0	29.7
18 years & above	61.8	56.0	70.3
Marital Duration			
Less than 5 years	18.2	18.1	18.2
5-9 years	17.7	17.5	18.1
10-14 years	16.9	16.4	17.6
15 or more years	47.2	48.0	46.1
Woman's education			
Non-literate[a]	34.4	43.2	21.5
Less than 5 years	5.9	6.6	4.8
5-9 years	27.4	27.6	27.1
10 or more years	32.3	22.6	46.5
Husband's education			
Non-literate[a]	29.2	36.5	18.4
Less than 5 years	6.6	7.7	5.1
5-9 years	25.3	26.0	24.4
10 or more years	38.9	29.8	52.1
Religion			
Hindu	83.3	90.9	72.2
Muslim	14.7	7.5	25.3
Christian	1.1	0.8	1.6
Jain	0.4	0.3	0.6
Others	0.4	0.4	0.3
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	19.3	22.4	14.7
Scheduled Tribes	9.8	12.3	6.3
Other Backward Classes	50.8	47.7	55.4
Others	20.1	17.6	23.6
(DLHS-4)**	44,028	26,529	17,499
(DLHS-3)**	27,864	20,284	7,580

[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN
Percent distribution of ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and years of schooling, Karnataka, 2012-13.

| Background characteristics | Non-literate | Literate but no schooling | Years of schooling | | | | Total | Number of women** |
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	20.7	0.0	17.0	19.8	28.8	13.7	100.0	1,708
20-24	18.9	0.0	19.5	16.0	24.6	20.9	100.0	6,428
25-29	24.9	0.1	20.8	14.7	20.8	18.7	100.0	8,325
30-34	30.2	0.0	22.1	12.5	19.3	15.9	100.0	7,119
35-39	39.5	0.1	22.3	11.1	13.9	13.1	100.0	7,929
40-44	46.2	0.2	20.1	8.7	12.6	12.1	100.0	6,228
45-49	53.0	0.1	21.7	7.7	10.2	7.3	100.0	6,291
Place of residence								
Rural	43.2	0.1	22.0	12.2	14.7	7.9	100.0	26,529
Urban	21.5	0.1	19.6	12.3	21.7	24.9	100.0	17,499
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	74.3	0.1	14.7	6.0	3.9	1.0	100.0	12,910
Less than 5 years	38.5	0.3	41.6	9.2	8.6	1.9	100.0	2,921
5-9 years	24.5	0.1	32.8	19.8	16.6	6.4	100.0	11,192
10 or more years	10.2	0.0	14.6	12.5	29.9	32.9	100.0	17,005
Religion								
Hindu	35.9	0.1	19.7	11.7	17.5	15.0	100.0	36,715
Muslim	27.9	0.0	28.6	14.9	17.0	11.5	100.0	6,471
Christian	13.0	0.0	20.2	10.3	21.0	35.5	100.0	500
Jain	9.4	0.0	13.6	16.2	27.6	33.2	100.0	178
Others	40.9	0.0	16.5	14.5	14.3	13.8	100.0	154
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	48.8	0.0	18.7	11.1	12.8	8.7	100.0	8,456
Scheduled Tribes	53.0	0.2	18.9	10.1	10.5	7.4	100.0	4,319
Other Backward Classes	29.9	0.1	21.7	12.8	19.2	16.3	100.0	22,480
Others	22.9	0.0	22.4	12.9	21.2	20.6	100.0	8,773
Karnataka	34.4	0.1	21.0	12.2	17.5	14.8	100.0	44,028

Note: Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately.
[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.3 BIRTH ORDER
Percent distribution of births[##] among ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Age group								
15-19	6.5	81.6	16.6	1.7	0.1	18.4	100.0	669
20-24	43.0	53.8	33.8	10.4	2.1	46.2	100.0	4,328
25-29	36.0	33.1	37.3	20.2	9.4	66.9	100.0	3,603
30-34	10.8	23.9	36.4	21.0	18.6	76.1	100.0	1,086
35-39	3.2	15.2	31.1	22.7	31.0	84.8	100.0	318
40-45	0.5	13.2	31.4	20.5	34.9	86.6	100.0	53
45-49	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	06
Place of residence								
Rural	61.7	42.5	34.4	15.1	8.0	57.5	100.0	6,275
Urban	38.3	44.9	33.6	14.7	6.7	55.1	100.0	3,788
Education								
Non-literate[a]	22.3	28.3	32.0	22.7	17.1	71.7	100.0	2,229
Less than 5 years	3.5	33.1	34.5	21.4	11.0	67.0	100.0	355
5-9 years	31.3	39.8	35.9	17.2	7.1	60.2	100.0	3,150
10 or more years	42.9	54.8	34.0	8.8	2.5	45.2	100.0	4,329
Religion								
Hindu	79.9	44.5	34.7	14.0	6.8	55.5	100.0	8,040
Muslim	18.5	39.2	31.6	19.0	10.2	60.8	100.0	1,862
Christian	0.8	45.9	34.0	8.3	11.8	54.1	100.0	82
Jain	0.4	42.7	34.6	19.7	3.0	57.3	100.0	35
Others	0.4	35.9	34.3	24.4	5.4	64.1	100.0	42
Caste/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	20.5	40.7	32.6	16.0	10.7	59.3	100.0	2,046
Scheduled Tribes	10.8	42.3	34.1	16.8	6.8	57.7	100.0	1,087
Other Backward Classes	50.8	43.9	34.5	14.6	7.1	56.1	100.0	5,124
Others	17.9	46.0	34.8	13.7	5.5	54.0	100.0	1,806
Karnataka	100.0	43.4	34.1	15.0	7.5	56.6	100.0	10,063

[##] Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate, but did not attended school are also included. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.4 BIRTH ORDER BY DISTRICTS

Percent distribution of births[##] among ever married women aged 15-49 years by birth order and districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Distribution of births	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above		
Belgaum	3.9	37.0	35.8	16.6	10.6	63.0	100.0	395
Bagalkot	5.6	37.1	31.0	22.0	9.9	62.9	100.0	573
Bijapur	5.7	34.8	32.2	21.1	11.8	65.2	100.0	563
Gulbarga	5.2	35.9	30.7	19.9	13.5	64.1	100.0	527
Bidar	3.8	37.1	29.5	20.5	12.9	62.9	100.0	384
Raichur	5.6	35.2	32.3	21.5	11.0	64.8	100.0	557
Koppal	4.0	39.2	28.5	21.4	10.8	60.7	100.0	387
Gadag	4.1	43.4	32.1	18.9	5.6	56.6	100.0	409
Dharwad	2.8	44.5	32.8	18.0	4.7	55.5	100.0	281
Uttara Kannada	3.5	53.1	36.2	6.7	3.9	46.9	100.0	350
Haveri	4.4	42.6	32.9	16.1	8.5	57.4	100.0	446
Bellary	3.9	42.9	33.4	13.7	10.0	57.1	100.0	390
Chitradurga	2.3	46.6	32.5	13.3	7.6	53.4	100.0	226
Davangere	3.6	45.2	37.8	11.2	5.8	54.8	100.0	365
Shimoga	2.4	50.9	36.6	10.2	2.3	49.1	100.0	240
Udupi	2.3	54.7	35.6	7.1	2.6	45.3	100.0	229
Chikmagalur	2.6	49.7	39.4	7.5	3.4	50.3	100.0	264
Tumkur	2.4	55.1	32.4	8.9	3.5	44.9	100.0	243
Kolar	3.1	48.5	36.9	10.5	4.1	51.5	100.0	317
Bangalore	1.7	53.0	36.6	9.7	0.7	47.0	100.0	176
Bangalore Rural	3.3	42.0	47.4	9.1	1.5	58.0	100.0	332
Mandya	1.6	54.8	38.0	5.8	1.4	45.2	100.0	165
Hassan	2.5	53.4	39.9	5.9	0.8	46.6	100.0	253
Dakshina Kannada	2.7	54.4	27.8	10.5	7.2	45.6	100.0	278
Kodagu	1.6	50.9	34.7	10.4	4.0	49.1	100.0	157
Mysore	2.3	51.3	37.2	7.5	4.0	48.7	100.0	229
Chamarajanagar	1.8	41.7	43.9	10.8	3.6	58.3	100.0	184
Ramanagara	2.5	44.5	38.4	14.1	3.1	55.5	100.0	250
Chikkaballarpura	2.9	47.3	36.8	12.8	3.1	52.7	100.0	286
Yadgir	6.0	36.8	29.0	19.5	14.7	63.2	100.0	607
Karnataka	100.0	43.4	34.1	15.0	7.5	56.6	100.0	10,063

[##] Last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate, but did not attended school are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN
Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women aged 15-49 years and 40-49 years, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to women aged 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to women aged 40-49 years			
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	0.47	0.24	0.23	1,712	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.23	0.64	0.58	6,439	na	na	na	na
25-29	1.94	1.01	0.93	8,347	na	na	na	na
30-34	2.33	1.21	1.11	7,133	na	na	na	na
35-39	2.62	1.37	1.25	7,944	na	na	na	na
40-44	2.88	1.50	1.38	6,236	2.88	1.50	1.38	6,236
45-49	3.19	1.66	1.53	6,299	3.19	1.66	1.53	6,299
Residence								
Rural	2.35	1.22	1.12	26,810	3.16	1.65	1.51	7,316
Urban	2.18	1.14	1.04	17,679	2.87	1.50	1.37	5,219
Education								
Non-literate[a]	2.93	1.52	1.40	15,614	3.47	1.79	1.68	6,269
Less than 5 years	2.66	1.38	1.28	2,614	3.09	1.60	1.49	973
5-9 years	2.17	1.14	1.03	12,104	2.86	1.52	1.34	2,710
10 or more years	1.61	0.84	0.77	14,157	2.17	1.16	1.02	2,583
Religion								
Hindu	2.22	1.16	1.06	37,098	2.93	1.53	1.40	10,627
Muslim	2.62	1.36	1.26	6,542	3.84	2.00	1.85	1,605
Christian	2.02	1.06	0.95	505	2.30	1.24	1.06	205
Jain	1.96	1.11	0.85	179	2.49	1.45	1.04	64
Others	2.13	1.10	1.03	155	3.24	1.90	1.34	31
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	2.48	1.29	1.19	8,546	3.45	1.80	1.65	2,195
Scheduled Tribes	2.41	1.27	1.14	4,366	3.36	1.77	1.59	1,144
Other Backward Classes	2.23	1.16	1.07	22,714	2.97	1.54	1.43	6,441
Others	2.14	1.12	1.02	8,863	2.72	1.43	1.30	2,755
Karnataka	2.28	1.19	1.09	44,489	3.03	1.58	1.45	12,535

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' and 'missing cases'.
[a] Literate but not attended school are also included. na = Not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.6 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY

Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women aged 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	
Age group								
15-19	1,622	21.1	92.5	2.1	0.1	5.3	100.0	723
20-24	6,240	21.9	94.6	1.1	1.0	3.3	100.0	4,557
25-29	7,974	15.2	94.5	0.9	1.4	3.3	100.0	3,771
30-34	6,614	7.1	93.7	1.1	2.2	3.0	100.0	1,142
35-39	7,070	3.2	93.7	2.3	1.0	2.9	100.0	336
40-44	5,281	1.2	88.5	0.0	1.7	9.8	100.0	56
45-49	5,093	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	08
Place of resident								
Urban	24,016	15.0	94.6	1.1	1.1	3.2	100.0	6,577
Rural	15,878	11.6	93.6	1.1	1.5	3.8	100.0	4,016
Sex-composition of living children								
One son only	4,119	12.6	94.0	1.1	1.2	3.7	100.0	2,129
One daughter only	3,388	12.3	94.1	1.1	1.4	3.4	100.0	1,933
One son, one daughter only	7,926	7.7	97.9	0.3	0.6	1.2	100.0	2,024
Two sons only	4,259	7.5	98.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	1,097
Three sons only	993	7.1	97.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	168
Three daughters only	721	12.4	96.6	0.7	1.8	0.8	100.0	242
Four and above	5,055	2.9	97.4	0.6	0.3	1.8	100.0	677
Woman's Education								
Non-literate[a]	12,978	11.8	96.5	1.0	0.3	2.1	100.0	2,278
Less than 5 years	2,261	8.1	92.8	2.1	1.7	3.4	100.0	373
5-9 years	11,157	15.3	94.3	1.2	1.2	3.4	100.0	3,319
10 or more years	13,498	13.5	93.1	1.0	1.7	4.1	100.0	4,623
Husband's education								
Non-literate[a]	10,704	12.9	96.0	1.2	0.5	2.3	100.0	2,273
Less than 5 years	2,740	12.7	92.3	2.3	0.9	4.5	100.0	522
5-9 years	10,431	15.3	93.9	1.4	1.1	3.5	100.0	2,986
10 or more years	16,019	12.8	93.8	0.8	1.7	3.8	100.0	4,812
Religion								
Hindu	33,178	13.2	94.2	1.2	1.2	3.4	100.0	8,469
Muslim	5,958	14.8	94.5	1.1	1.2	3.2	100.0	1,950
Christian	448	3.9	86.0	0.0	2.8	11.2	100.0	93
Jain	168	15.1	97.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	36
Others	132	15.3	97.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	43
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	7,526	16.1	94.2	1.3	0.9	3.6	100.0	2,143
Scheduled Tribes	3,853	15.8	95.3	1.0	0.6	3.2	100.0	1,134
Other Backward Classes	20,471	12.8	94.3	1.0	1.4	3.3	100.0	5,388
Others	8,044	11.9	93.2	1.4	1.6	3.8	100.0	1,928
Karnataka	39,894	13.4	94.2	1.1	1.2	3.4	100.0	10,593

[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.7 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY
Percent distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women aged 15-49 years by outcomes since 01-01-2008 according to districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Number of Currently Married Women	Percentage of Currently pregnant women	Pregnancy outcome					Number of pregnancies**
			Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	
Belgaum	1,558	3.6	95.3	1.5	1.0	2.3	100.0	412
Bagalkot	1,746	5.5	93.5	1.9	0.8	3.8	100.0	604
Bijapur	1,697	5.1	97.8	0.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	572
Gulbarga	1,582	4.8	94.7	0.7	0.5	4.1	100.0	553
Bidar	1,429	4.2	94.4	1.0	0.4	4.1	100.0	399
Raichur	1,600	6.1	96.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	100.0	573
Koppal	1,238	4.2	92.8	2.6	0.2	4.4	100.0	413
Gadag	1,415	4.8	91.1	2.5	2.0	4.4	100.0	443
Dharwad	1,086	2.7	95.3	0.5	1.9	2.3	100.0	294
Uttara Kannada	1,421	3.4	92.3	0.2	2.3	5.2	100.0	374
Haveri	1,617	4.6	95.9	1.6	0.8	1.6	100.0	462
Bellary	1,297	4.2	90.9	0.9	1.4	6.8	100.0	428
Chitradurga	1,134	2.8	95.8	1.0	0.4	2.8	100.0	234
Davangere	1,543	3.8	91.8	0.5	1.7	6.0	100.0	393
Shimoga	1,200	2.2	94.7	1.1	1.7	2.5	100.0	251
Udupi	1,072	2.5	98.2	0.0	0.5	1.3	100.0	228
Chikmagalur	1,528	3.2	94.1	1.1	1.0	3.7	100.0	282
Tumkur	1,321	2.1	87.4	1.5	3.1	8.0	100.0	277
Kolar	1,464	3.2	95.8	1.4	0.3	2.5	100.0	329
Bangalore	853	1.4	93.1	0.0	1.7	5.2	100.0	189
Bangalore Rural	1,530	2.9	90.2	1.1	3.2	5.5	100.0	368
Mandya	974	1.8	95.1	0.6	1.7	2.5	100.0	172
Hassan	1,178	2.5	91.1	0.9	1.6	6.3	100.0	279
Dakshina Kannada	1,165	2.8	93.4	0.4	2.5	3.7	100.0	295
Kodagu	876	1.9	97.6	0.8	0.0	1.6	100.0	159
Mysore	1,289	2.1	95.0	0.4	1.3	3.4	100.0	238
Chamarajanagar	1,019	1.5	97.3	1.6	0.6	0.5	100.0	188
Ramanagara	984	2.7	96.1	0.5	1.1	2.4	100.0	255
Chikkaballarpura	1,393	2.5	96.3	1.1	0.7	1.9	100.0	297
Yadgir	1,685	5.0	95.1	1.5	0.9	2.5	100.0	632
Karnataka	39,894	100.0	94.2	1.1	1.2	3.4	100.0	10,593

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 2.8 FERTILITY PREFERENCES
Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years by desire since 1-1- 2008, for additional child, by number of surviving children, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon[1]	43.1	16.6	2.6	1.4	0.8	9.4
Want another later[2]	11.5	10.6	1.6	0.5	0.1	4.0
Want another, undecided when	13.7	6.6	1.1	0.6	0.3	3.4
Undecided	13.8	13.9	4.1	2.1	2.2	6.4
Want no more	5.5	21.5	12.0	7.0	9.9	11.7
Sterilized[3]	1.5	14.3	75.0	85.3	82.7	58.2
Declared in fecund	6.3	3.9	1.8	2.1	3.5	3.0
Inconsistent response	4.6	12.6	1.8	1.0	0.6	3.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women**	4563	7505	14485	8272	5056	39881
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	10.1	26.4	45.8	62.4	78.1	24.1
Girl	5.5	20.7	17.1	10.3	9.6	13.6
Doesn't matter	39.7	26.7	14.8	12.6	4.5	29.7
Up to God	44.7	26.1	22.4	14.8	7.7	32.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women[4]**	3,373	3,561	1,045	298	90	8,367

[1] Want next birth within 2 years. [2] Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years. [3] Includes both female and male sterilization. [4] Includes women who want another/next child. ** Unweighted cases.

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

TABLE 3.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any antenatal check-up[1]	Place of antenatal check-up[b]		Private health facility[3]	Others[4]	Number of women[**]
		Government health facility[2]				
		Health facility	ICDS/Mobile unit			
Age group						
15-19	95.9	73.8	8.1	64.0	0.5	623
20-24	96.2	71.0	8.1	55.4	0.5	4,303
25-29	93.9	63.2	7.4	59.2	0.7	4,752
30-34	93.8	53.4	4.9	65.1	0.7	1,837
35+	89.7	56.4	7.6	59.4	1.1	821
No. of living children						
0	92.3	67.3	0.0	71.1	2.2	37
1	97.6	61.3	6.8	64.3	0.7	4,473
2	96.0	65.4	6.9	56.3	0.5	4,546
3	89.8	68.4	9.0	55.4	0.7	2,139
4+	85.2	68.5	8.7	53.7	0.9	1,141
Residence						
Rural	93.1	72.9	9.4	53.2	0.6	7,500
Urban	96.7	52.6	4.4	67.3	0.8	4,836
Education						
Non literate[a]	84.9	77.1	9.7	48.6	0.5	2,719
Less than 5 years	94.8	76.0	11.5	47.1	0.4	455
9-10 years	96.0	71.7	8.0	53.1	0.5	3,810
10 or more years	98.4	53.3	5.5	68.6	0.8	5,352
Religion						
Hindu	94.1	65.8	7.8	57.9	0.6	9,906
Muslim	96.1	61.6	5.6	62.5	0.6	2,212
Christian	98.4	46.5	3.5	74.3	1.4	125
Jain	100.0	34.2	1.9	75.7	0.0	42
Others	92.2	55.0	1.9	53.6	2.0	51
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	92.9	75.5	8.9	47.6	0.7	2,415
Scheduled Tribes	89.1	77.2	9.3	47.5	0.5	1,285
Other Backward Classes	95.4	60.9	6.9	62.4	0.7	6,297
Others	96.8	57.3	5.9	67.2	0.6	2,339
DLHS-4	94.5	64.6	7.3	59.0	0.6	12,336
DLHS-3	90.2	49.2	4.5	54.8	NA	7,584

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [1] Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home. [2] Includes sub-health centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. [3] Includes private hospital/clinic. [4] Includes own home, parents home, other home and other. [b] Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. NA Not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Any ANC Check up	Place of antenatal check-up[a]		Private[2] health facility	Others[3]	Number of Women**
		Government[1] health facility				
		Health Facility	ICDS/Mobile Unit			
Belgaum	99.5	55.5	5.1	71.3	0.2	495
Bagalkot	94.1	54.5	8.6	81.8	0.0	624
Bijapur	90.2	45.9	1.9	75.7	0.4	624
Gulbarga	93.1	55.2	9.9	78.9	0.4	600
Bidar	91.5	71.8	9.1	53.1	2.3	459
Raichur	86.6	65.5	8.5	66.1	0.3	671
Koppal	93.7	68.5	8.6	55.6	0.7	429
Gadag	97.4	69.3	14.5	64.2	3.5	492
Dharwad	97.4	70.0	14.3	42.6	0.6	325
Uttara Kannada	98.5	71.0	11.6	49.9	0.5	426
Haveri	81.2	73.5	9.3	60.3	1.0	514
Bellary	89.5	71.3	8.2	44.0	0.2	456
Chitradurga	92.8	69.3	7.6	58.5	0.0	273
Davangere	94.7	73.0	10.8	43.4	0.2	437
Shimoga	99.4	73.4	20.8	61.2	0.0	316
Udupi	99.7	46.0	3.8	71.9	0.3	321
Chikmagalur	99.1	66.1	1.1	43.6	0.8	354
Tumkur	98.5	70.0	2.8	62.1	2.4	340
Kolar	93.1	74.9	9.2	37.7	0.0	405
Bangalore	99.7	58.4	3.0	65.1	0.8	245
Bangalore Rural	99.0	63.3	0.3	53.2	0.0	453
Mandya	100.0	68.8	2.8	62.6	0.4	224
Hassan	100.0	65.5	10.1	49.1	0.3	311
Dakshina Kannada	99.8	47.9	6.8	77.2	1.7	394
Kodagu	99.4	75.5	2.8	36.4	0.6	206
Mysore	98.8	72.1	2.6	32.4	0.3	318
Chamarajanagar	98.2	77.1	1.1	36.8	0.0	271
Ramanagara	98.8	63.0	0.7	54.5	0.7	307
Chikkaballarpura	97.9	74.2	7.4	35.3	0.3	363
Yadgir	85.3	63.4	8.8	75.6	0.2	683
DLHS-4	94.5	64.6	7.3	59.0	0.6	12,336
DLHS-3	90.2	49.2	4.5	54.8	NA	7,584

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'. [1] Includes sub-health centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. [2] Includes Private hospital/clinic. [3] Includes own home, parents home, other home and others. NA: not applicable. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP
Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received specific components of antenatal check-up according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested (Hb)	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	87.9	36.9	87.7	85.4	87.8	79.5	88.1	623
20-24	87.8	41.9	86.2	79.4	88.8	72.5	83.2	4,303
25-29	86.3	41.0	85.1	78.2	86.7	70.5	80.4	4,752
30-34	86.6	42.7	84.2	77.4	86.8	72.9	79.3	1,837
35+	78.1	38.8	78.7	71.1	81.1	64.5	73.6	821
No. of living children								
0	83.8	39.7	70.6	59.5	79.0	72.6	71.0	37
1	91.4	45.3	90.1	83.7	91.7	77.1	88.9	4,473
2	88.8	43.2	87.0	80.0	88.9	72.4	83.1	4,546
3	79.0	35.2	77.5	71.8	80.3	64.6	71.0	2,139
4+	71.1	28.6	72.3	64.6	75.3	59.7	62.5	1,141
Residence								
Rural	84.3	41.4	83.2	76.1	84.9	68.4	78.3	7,500
Urban	89.5	40.9	87.9	81.9	90.5	76.3	85.4	4,836
Education								
Non-literate[a]	72.1	29.4	71.6	65.4	73.8	57.7	63.8	2,719
Less than five years	82.6	34.2	81.1	72.1	83.5	67.8	75.2	455
5-9 years	87.2	43.2	86.8	79.1	88.4	72.5	82.2	3,810
10 or more years	93.4	46.5	91.1	85.1	93.3	78.3	89.7	5,352
Religion								
Hindu	86.0	40.9	84.8	78.3	86.8	71.2	81.0	9,906
Muslim	87.4	41.6	86.2	78.3	87.9	72.2	81.4	2,212
Christian	94.8	48.7	93.9	87.1	96.7	84.0	91.5	125
Jain	95.4	63.1	95.3	93.2	93.3	90.6	92.8	42
Others	85.9	50.3	66.8	74.9	80.0	71.4	59.2	51
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	83.1	38.2	82.7	74.6	83.9	67.9	76.2	2,415
Scheduled Tribes	79.1	34.8	77.6	72.6	80.1	63.3	72.1	1,285
Other Backward Classes	87.2	41.5	85.3	79.0	88.2	73.1	83.0	6,297
Others	91.7	47.1	91.1	84.1	91.4	75.7	86.4	2,339
DLHS-4	86.4	41.2	85.1	78.4	87.1	71.6	81.1	12,336
DLHS-3	71.9	52.3	79.1	79.9	79.8	71.4	59.2	7,584

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Nutrition for mother and child	Cleanliness at the time of delivery	Institutional delivery	Keep baby warm	Breast feeding	Advice for family planning		Number of Women**
						Spacing	Limiting	
Age group								
15-19	55.6	52.2	39.1	62.5	63.8	39.4	32.5	623
20-24	52.8	54.3	35.0	62.9	64.0	41.4	33.3	4,303
25-29	54.6	56.9	35.2	64.5	65.7	46.5	39.3	4,752
30-34	57.0	60.8	38.1	67.2	67.5	50.7	43.4	1,837
35+	54.0	59.4	37.5	63.4	65.3	51.2	41.9	821
No. of living children								
0	42.7	37.6	24.2	35.3	35.0	14.9	6.1	37
1	58.0	60.4	38.4	67.6	69.3	49.0	38.4	4,473
2	56.3	58.8	37.2	66.1	67.1	47.8	40.9	4,546
3	47.1	49.6	31.0	57.7	58.9	37.9	32.5	2,139
4+	43.3	42.7	29.1	53.5	53.1	32.7	30.5	1,141
Residence								
Rural	52.4	55.3	33.9	63.5	65.1	43.1	35.2	7,500
Urban	57.1	58.2	38.8	65.0	65.5	48.5	41.1	4,836
Education								
Non-literate[a]	36.9	38.0	24.7	47.2	49.7	25.8	20.7	2,719
Less than 5 years	47.1	52.9	29.4	61.4	61.3	42.1	30.7	455
5-9 years	55.2	56.6	35.2	65.5	66.3	42.4	36.0	3,810
10 or more year	62.0	64.8	41.8	70.9	71.8	56.1	46.7	5,352
Religion								
Hindu	54.2	56.4	35.9	64.2	65.5	45.4	37.8	9,906
Muslim	53.7	55.9	34.9	63.6	63.8	43.7	36.4	2,212
Christian	71.7	76.5	51.1	72.1	76.7	59.4	47.3	125
Jain	80.9	65.7	55.0	73.5	74.5	65.6	53.7	42
Others	34.4	37.6	22.4	47.9	48.7	26.8	17.2	51
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	50.1	51.6	32.6	59.9	61.7	40.3	34.3	2,415
Scheduled Tribes	45.0	49.4	29.2	59.6	61.5	37.6	30.9	1,285
Other Backward Classes	56.2	59.0	37.0	65.6	66.4	46.9	38.5	6,297
Others	58.4	58.3	39.6	66.8	67.7	49.6	42.1	2,339
DLHS-4	54.3	56.5	35.9	64.1	65.3	45.3	37.6	12,336
DLHS-3	77.7	70.3	57.7	74.8	76.6	55.9	54.1	7,584

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008.   [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included.   ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (A) ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[##] by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of ANC Check up				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of women**
	No Check up	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	5.5	0.7	4.9	88.9	85.4	7.4	1.9	623
20-24	6.6	1.9	3.9	87.7	83.2	9.1	2.0	4,303
25-29	8.2	1.8	4.2	85.8	82.1	8.0	2.0	4,752
30-34	8.7	1.5	3.7	86.2	81.0	8.2	2.6	1,837
35+	12.7	2.1	4.6	80.6	77.4	8.8	2.1	821
No. of living children								
0	18.8	0.0	9.0	72.2	79.9	9.4	0.0	37
1	4.6	1.2	2.7	91.5	86.5	7.4	2.1	4,473
2	6.4	1.4	3.7	88.5	83.7	8.6	1.9	4,546
3	12.5	2.9	6.5	78.1	76.4	9.1	2.3	2,139
4+	17.7	2.8	6.6	72.9	70.0	10.5	2.1	1,141
Residence								
Rural	9.4	2.2	5.0	83.3	79.7	9.0	2.2	7,500
Urban	5.5	1.0	2.7	90.8	85.8	7.5	1.8	4,836
Education								
Non-literate[a]	17.5	3.3	7.6	71.6	70.3	10.8	1.6	2,719
Less than 5 years	8.3	2.3	5.4	84.0	78.5	12.0	2.4	455
5-9 years	6.9	1.3	3.9	87.9	82.8	8.8	2.2	3,810
10 or more year	3.6	1.2	2.3	92.9	88.1	6.7	2.2	5,352
Religion								
Hindu	8.1	1.9	4.2	85.8	81.9	8.5	2.0	9,906
Muslim	7.3	1.1	3.5	88.1	82.9	8.5	2.1	2,212
Christian	1.6	0.0	1.8	96.6	89.5	6.9	2.0	125
Jain	0.0	0.0	2.4	97.6	95.2	0.0	4.8	42
Others	13.7	2.0	9.8	74.5	68.6	7.8	9.8	51
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	9.2	2.6	5.0	83.3	79.5	9.1	2.1	2,415
Scheduled Tribes	14.2	2.4	4.9	78.5	74.8	11.0	1.6	1,285
Other Backward Classes	6.7	1.6	3.9	87.8	83.5	8.2	2.1	6,297
Others	6.2	0.8	3.2	89.8	85.5	7.1	2.3	2,339
DLHS-4	7.9	1.7	4.1	86.3	82.2	8.4	2.1	12,336
DLHS-3	10.1	2.8	5.8	81.2	71.9	16.9	1.2	7,584

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.5 (B) ANTENATAL CARE: TT, IFA AND ANC

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[##] by the number of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check-up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who received IFA tablets/syrup equivalent		Full ANC[b]	Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/ syrup	100+ IFA tablets		
Age group							
15-19	6.1	5.5	88.4	1.3	46.6	44.8	623
20-24	6.8	7.7	85.4	1.3	46.2	44.6	4,303
25-29	9.0	7.6	83.4	0.9	47.8	45.8	4,752
30-34	9.1	8.1	82.8	0.7	49.9	48.5	1,837
35+	14.3	7.5	78.1	0.6	44.3	43.1	821
No. of living children							
0	12.5	14.4	73.0	0.0	38.4	35.8	37
1	4.3	5.6	90.2	0.9	54.3	52.8	4,473
2	7.0	8.6	84.4	0.8	48.6	46.9	4,546
3	14.7	9.3	76.0	1.6	36.8	34.6	2,139
4+	18.7	8.6	72.7	1.0	34.4	32.7	1,141
Residence							
Rural	9.9	8.3	81.8	1.1	42.9	41.4	7,500
Urban	6.3	6.7	87.1	0.9	53.8	51.9	4,836
Education							
Non literate[a]	20.7	7.9	71.5	1.5	31.9	30.3	2,719
Less than 5 years	8.2	8.9	82.9	1.9	37.9	36.6	455
5-9 years	6.4	8.8	84.8	1.1	44.5	42.8	3,810
10 or more years	3.7	6.6	89.7	0.6	57.9	56.1	5,352
Religion							
Hindu	8.8	7.4	83.8	1.0	46.9	45.3	9,906
Muslim	7.3	8.7	83.9	1.0	47.9	45.6	2,212
Christian	3.9	8.0	88.1	0.0	66.9	65.4	125
Jain	3.1	10.3	86.7	0.0	54.6	54.6	42
Others	14.9	4.5	80.6	0.0	33.3	31.1	51
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	11.6	7.9	80.5	0.8	43.5	41.7	2,415
Scheduled Tribes	13.7	7.5	78.8	2.4	38.2	36.1	1,285
Other Backward Classes	7.1	7.5	85.4	0.9	47.3	46.0	6,297
Others	6.1	7.6	86.3	0.6	56.2	53.6	2,339
DLHS-4	8.5	7.6	83.9	1.0	47.3	46.0	12,336
DLHS-3	13.1	6.5	80.0	10.4	47.9	51.0	7,584

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [b] At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND PREGNACY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District/State	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	100+ IFA tablets/ syrup[1]	Full[2] antenatal check-up	Any complications	Number of women**
Belgaum	92.2	95.0	97.3	47.8	46.3	50.1	495
Bagalkot	89.0	87.6	92.6	41.8	41.7	22.7	624
Bijapur	71.1	79.3	88.8	27.8	26.2	39.4	624
Gulbarga	85.4	82.3	90.1	58.0	56.8	29.2	600
Bidar	87.2	78.6	89.1	47.2	45.5	15.5	459
Raichur	70.2	75.5	82.9	41.5	39.6	24.7	671
Koppal	75.8	80.3	89.9	20.0	19.0	28.6	429
Gadag	70.9	87.5	95.8	22.4	22.2	31.5	492
Dharwad	84.5	85.8	96.1	19.3	18.6	58.7	325
Uttara Kannada	92.6	94.3	97.4	54.8	53.1	45.6	426
Haveri	65.6	73.5	79.4	32.4	31.7	42.2	514
Bellary	80.0	72.5	85.4	21.1	20.0	22.8	456
Chitradurga	84.7	88.7	91.7	38.5	37.5	25.2	273
Davangere	85.9	82.4	93.4	31.9	31.5	36.1	437
Shimoga	90.2	96.3	98.4	60.6	60.2	46.5	316
Udupi	89.1	96.0	99.4	53.6	53.6	51.6	321
Chikmagalur	69.9	86.7	94.1	49.9	47.8	58.5	354
Tumkur	94.2	97.7	96.4	74.3	73.1	29.4	340
Kolar	75.4	92.4	92.6	57.8	57.4	30.2	405
Bangalore	93.3	97.3	96.1	76.2	74.5	52.2	245
Bangalore Rural	87.8	90.7	92.7	70.1	63.6	48.5	453
Mandya	93.6	96.9	99.6	71.6	69.5	56.4	224
Hassan	93.5	98.5	99.2	62.3	61.6	61.9	311
Dakshina Kannada	90.2	98.1	98.4	69.0	66.7	53.7	394
Kodagu	84.4	97.0	98.0	60.6	59.8	54.0	206
Mysore	77.0	85.9	93.4	61.2	56.8	39.8	318
Chamarajanagar	92.9	96.8	97.0	74.5	74.1	34.3	271
Ramanagara	72.1	86.5	88.2	56.3	44.0	51.6	307
Chikkaballarpura	87.8	89.0	93.8	42.7	41.2	28.0	363
Yadgir	73.8	72.1	75.4	45.2	43.4	23.9	683
DLHS-4	82.2	86.3	91.5	47.3	46.0	37.6	12,336
DLHS-3	71.9	81.2	86.5	64.0	51.0	50.1	7,584

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [1]100 or more iron folic acid tablets including syrup. [2] At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[##] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Institutional delivery			Delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of SBA deliveries	Number of women**
	Government	Private	Total				
Age group							
15-19	61.8	27.3	89.1	9.4	3.0	92.2	623
20-24	59.6	31.2	90.7	8.7	2.9	93.6	4,303
25-29	50.3	38.3	88.6	10.8	3.4	92.0	4,752
30-34	39.5	49.3	88.8	10.6	3.3	92.0	1,837
35+	41.3	42.8	84.1	15.7	4.1	88.0	821
No. of living children							
0	35.9	35.3	71.1	21.2	5.8	76.9	37
1	51.4	44.6	96.0	3.7	1.6	97.6	4,473
2	54.7	37.2	91.8	7.6	2.5	94.3	4,546
3	50.1	28.8	78.9	20.0	6.1	85.1	2,139
4+	46.6	24.3	70.9	28.3	6.7	77.6	1,141
Residence							
Rural	58.6	27.3	85.8	13.4	3.7	89.6	7,500
Urban	41.8	52.2	94.0	5.7	2.4	96.4	4,836
Education							
Non literate[a]	55.9	17.3	73.2	25.8	7.2	80.4	2,719
Less than 5 years	59.7	20.3	80.0	18.2	5.7	85.7	455
5-9 years	60.5	30.2	90.7	8.7	3.0	93.7	3,810
10 or more years	43.0	53.8	96.8	2.8	1.1	97.9	5,352
Religion							
Hindu	53.3	34.9	88.2	11.1	3.3	91.6	9,906
Muslim	47.1	45.3	92.5	7.4	2.9	95.3	2,212
Christian	31.3	64.5	95.8	3.5	0.0	95.8	125
Jain	31.0	67.4	98.4	1.6	1.6	100.0	42
Others	49.8	34.9	84.7	9.0	0.0	84.7	51
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	60.7	23.9	84.6	14.7	3.6	88.2	2,415
Scheduled Tribes	61.5	20.9	82.4	17.0	5.1	87.4	1,285
Other Backward Classes	48.8	41.8	90.6	8.8	3.0	93.6	6,297
Others	45.6	47.8	93.4	6.0	2.4	95.7	2,339
DLHS-4	51.9	37.2	89.1	10.3	3.2	92.2	12,336
DLHS-3	33.4	46.4	65.1	34.1	6.5	71.6	7,584

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [1] Includes Doctor/ANM/ Nurse. [2] Skilled Birth Attendant. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.8 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[##] who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery				Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY)[b]		Number of women**	Mean Transport cost (Rupees)	Mean Delivery cost (Rupees)		Number of women**
	Ambulance	Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others[1]	Institutional	Home			Govt.	Private	
Age group											
15-19	23.6	13.3	11.4	41.2	40.1	10.1	623	945	3,571	14,475	345
20-24	19.8	15.0	13.0	43.2	37.4	15.3	4,303	1,007	4,394	15,270	2,552
25-29	13.0	17.6	15.0	43.1	28.3	11.9	4,752	995	4,174	15,212	2,886
30-34	8.6	23.6	13.6	43.2	19.8	5.3	1,837	964	4,409	15,462	1,157
35+	9.4	19.5	15.4	40.0	18.1	10.1	821	985	4,237	15,802	469
No. of living children											
0	27.5	10.3	8.5	24.8	0.0	0.0	37	6,000	6,744	12,722	18
1	17.8	22.1	13.9	42.4	32.6	15.5	4,473	1,160	5,080	17,155	2,924
2	14.1	18.0	15.9	44.1	36.4	21.8	4,546	940	4,274	14,686	2,808
3	12.5	12.0	12.3	42.6	18.9	8.1	2,139	652	3,207	13,166	1,112
4+	12.0	8.2	9.9	41.0	10.2	3.7	1,141	819	2,685	10,678	547
Residence											
Rural	20.3	16.2	15.9	33.7	36.9	11.8	7,500	903	4,186	14,965	4,199
Urban	7.0	19.5	11.0	56.7	21.0	11.1	4,836	1,148	4,406	15,571	3,210
Education											
Non literate[a]	18.6	5.4	11.1	38.5	31.9	9.8	2,719	692	3,150	13,235	1,193
Less than 5	19.0	7.5	14.1	40.1	37.0	9.7	455	1,205	4,562	11,593	225
5-9 years	18.1	13.9	14.6	44.4	35.5	13.3	3,810	926	4,050	13,380	2,292
10 or more years	10.6	27.1	14.9	44.3	25.6	17.6	5,352	1,106	5,048	16,528	3,698
Religion											
Hindu	16.5	17.2	14.8	40.0	32.7	12.3	9,906	976	4,259	15,627	5,819
Muslim	8.7	17.8	10.5	55.9	21.1	7.3	2,212	1,039	4,237	13,930	1,445
Christian	10.9	30.9	12.7	41.9	15.4	0.0	125	1,341	5,529	18,211	87
Jain	10.4	38.3	12.8	36.8	16.6	0.0	42	285	6,775	14,600	28
Others	11.2	22.5	13.9	37.0	17.4	16.6	51	700	2,000	14,147	30
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	19.6	9.4	12.3	43.5	37.4	10.8	2,415	883	4,456	14,989	1,331
Scheduled Tribes	19.6	8.6	12.9	42.0	41.0	15.9	1,285	1,078	4,119	14,578	632
Other Backward Classes	13.6	18.7	14.7	43.8	28.2	10.4	6,297	951	4,081	15,126	3,924
Others	11.6	27.5	14.2	40.1	23.5	11.7	2,339	1,125	4,596	16,023	1,522
DLHS-4	15.0	17.5	14.0	42.9	30.2	11.6	12,336	991	4,259	15,293	7,409
DLHS-3	1.1	22.3	2.5	73.4	13.3	8.4	7,584	658	2,037	7,104	5,027

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to don't know or missing cases.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [1] Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march. [b] Percentage women who got JSY assistance. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.9 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY DISTRICT
Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[##] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons[1]	Percentage of SBA Delivery[2]	Mean Delivery cost	Number of Women**
Belgaum	89.5	9.7	4.3	93.7	7,930	495
Bagalkot	86.7	12.8	2.8	89.5	7,858	624
Bijapur	80.3	19.0	6.4	86.7	9,355	624
Gulbarga	77.2	21.8	5.5	82.7	10,184	600
Bidar	92.4	7.6	1.5	93.9	8,706	459
Raichur	73.2	25.7	7.5	80.7	9,916	671
Koppal	70.8	28.6	12.7	83.6	8,907	429
Gadag	83.5	15.9	6.2	89.8	8,259	492
Dharwad	93.6	5.3	1.4	95.0	6,202	325
Uttara Kannada	95.6	3.1	0.7	96.4	7,595	426
Haveri	90.1	7.6	1.7	91.7	9,318	514
Bellary	81.4	18.6	6.5	87.9	9,964	456
Chitradurga	91.7	8.3	2.5	94.2	10,068	273
Davangere	95.4	4.4	1.5	96.9	7,240	437
Shimoga	97.5	2.2	0.6	98.1	7,831	316
Udupi	98.9	1.1	0.0	98.9	14,362	321
Chikmagalur	97.7	2.3	0.0	97.7	9,538	354
Tumkur	96.4	3.3	0.6	97.0	11,135	340
Kolar	93.6	5.8	1.2	94.9	10,120	405
Bangalore	95.8	4.2	0.8	96.6	18,269	245
Bangalore Rural	97.0	2.8	0.3	97.4	15,161	453
Mandya	97.1	0.8	0.5	97.6	8,462	224
Hassan	98.7	1.1	0.8	99.5	10,147	311
Dakshina Kannada	98.7	1.3	0.5	99.2	10,042	394
Kodagu	94.9	4.5	1.4	96.4	8,984	206
Mysore	98.7	1.0	0.0	98.7	9,489	318
Chamarajanagar	96.3	3.7	1.2	97.5	7,353	271
Ramanagara	98.4	1.2	1.0	99.4	10,767	307
Chikkaballarpura	91.2	7.2	2.1	93.3	9,629	363
Yadgir	76.7	22.6	6.8	83.5	8,964	683
DLHS-4	89.1	10.3	3.2	92.2	9,646	12,336
DLHS-3	65.1	34.1	6.5	71.6	NA	7,584

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [1] Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. [2] Skilled Birth Attendants. NA Not available.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY
Percent distribution of women (aged 15-49)[##] according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/ No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Customary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of know ledge	Other	Number of women**
Age group											
15-19	0.0	3.0	1.9	49.6	22.6	2.3	11.1	0.0	8.2	1.4	58
20-24	3.9	2.4	5.5	39.3	26.0	0.6	12.4	4.5	5.2	0.3	380
25-29	4.6	3.3	3.8	34.8	26.0	0.9	10.4	6.9	8.3	1.1	514
30-34	4.4	4.1	4.2	30.7	25.9	0.9	11.2	8.8	9.7	0.0	198
35+	6.1	1.9	2.1	25.8	37.2	1.6	8.5	6.9	8.4	1.5	128
No. of living children											
0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
1	3.2	2.8	4.7	42.6	19.5	0.0	12.1	4.7	8.6	1.7	166
2	4.3	1.7	5.4	45.0	19.5	0.6	12.5	4.9	5.2	0.9	351
3	3.7	4.0	3.5	31.6	30.5	1.7	11.0	7.5	6.0	0.5	433
4+	5.8	3.3	3.0	25.1	34.7	0.6	8.8	6.3	12.0	0.5	320
Residence											
Rural	3.9	2.3	4.5	35.8	26.3	0.9	11.3	6.3	8.0	0.7	1,002
Urban	5.9	5.5	2.6	33.2	29.2	1.0	9.5	5.8	6.2	1.0	276
Education											
Non literate[a]	4.9	3.4	3.7	30.5	27.8	1.4	12.0	6.1	9.9	0.4	710
Less than 5 years	9.1	3.4	4.8	34.8	27.0	0.0	7.4	5.2	8.3	0.0	86
5-9 years	3.1	2.3	4.1	39.6	28.0	0.5	10.1	6.6	4.1	1.6	331
10 or more years	1.6	2.6	5.6	48.1	20.9	0.0	9.6	6.4	4.1	1.2	151
Religion											
Hindu	4.1	2.9	4.2	34.8	27.0	0.9	11.2	6.5	7.7	0.7	1,103
Muslim	5.6	3.4	3.8	36.8	28.3	1.1	8.3	4.0	7.5	1.1	164
Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	3.6	1.9	4.5	35.7	26.0	0.8	11.8	8.6	6.6	0.5	355
Scheduled Tribes	3.8	3.5	5.9	31.7	24.5	1.8	11.0	6.4	10.5	1.0	222
Other Backward Classes	5.5	3.8	2.9	34.5	28.8	0.9	11.3	5.0	6.9	0.3	556
Others	2.4	1.5	4.9	42.2	26.1	0.0	7.2	4.1	8.6	3.0	145
DLHS-4	4.3	3.0	4.1	35.2	27.0	0.9	10.9	6.2	7.6	0.8	1,278
DLHS-3	9.8	2.0	7.5	30.8	39.4	40.0	18.5	5.5	2.2	7.2	7,584

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to ' Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who had complication during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications						Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	Obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion/ high BP	
Age group								
15-19	26.9	46.4	20.8	34.9	63.2	9.2	11.5	623
20-24	26.9	42.1	21.9	42.3	60.1	12.9	11.4	4,303
25-29	26.7	42.7	23.6	39.1	61.0	10.2	13.6	4,752
30-34	26.9	44.6	21.9	39.4	61.6	10.9	10.9	1,837
35+	24.7	32.2	23.5	42.4	61.9	8.7	15.3	821
No. of living children								
0	45.7	47.1	37.6	42.6	23.9	18.0	21.9	37
1	30.3	40.6	20.0	41.3	59.0	10.4	13.3	4,473
2	26.3	42.6	24.3	39.7	60.6	11.0	11.5	4,546
3	22.6	45.8	21.5	40.5	64.6	11.9	11.1	2,139
4+	21.5	43.6	29.7	36.1	68.3	13.3	13.7	1,141
Residence								
Rural	26.1	43.3	23.5	39.9	63.1	11.4	11.6	7,500
Urban	27.6	40.9	21.4	40.8	57.8	10.6	13.6	4,836
Number of ANC Visits								
No visit	15.7	53.1	33.7	44.8	49.5	13.4	9.2	963
1	15.8	49.7	26.7	34.7	59.4	25.0	9.9	212
2	21.7	39.5	22.4	28.0	60.6	20.9	12.2	503
3+	28.1	41.8	22.0	40.5	61.5	10.5	12.6	10,657
Delivery								
Normal	24.8	46.7	25.6	41.2	67.7	9.9	11.7	9,542
Caesarean	32.8	31.6	14.9	37.6	42.9	14.5	14.2	2,729
By Instrument or Assisted	45.5	15.5	17.0	39.8	62.7	0.0	15.6	57
Place of Delivery								
Government facility	26.8	44.4	23.7	41.2	61.9	9.2	12.7	6,409
Private facility	29.4	39.1	20.9	38.7	57.8	12.8	12.5	4,569
Home	16.0	44.2	26.1	42.3	73.7	15.8	10.0	1,278
Other	40.4	58.7	6.2	32.4	57.9	11.8	7.9	46
DLHS-4	26.7	42.3	22.6	40.2	60.9	11.1	12.4	12,336
DLHS-3	43.7	41.6	18.4	35.0	67.6	7.0	9.8	7,584

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who had post delivery complication and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

| Background characteristics | Any post delivery complication | Type of post delivery complication | | | | Number of women** |
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	
Age group						
15-19	13.6	41.1	40.2	5.1	33.9	623
20-24	13.7	45.2	41.3	11.6	29.8	4,303
25-29	12.4	38.8	42.7	11.4	29.1	4,752
30-34	12.4	37.6	48.6	9.1	29.1	1,837
35+	10.7	42.8	50.9	6.3	30.3	821
No. of living children						
0	24.8	55.9	19.4	0.0	15.9	37
1	13.3	44.9	35.3	11.5	31.7	4,473
2	12.2	39.1	46.1	11.6	30.4	4,546
3	13.4	40.9	52.4	7.7	26.3	2,139
4+	11.5	34.7	50.8	8.1	25.5	1,141
Residence						
Rural	13.1	39.5	45.3	11.3	30.6	7,500
Urban	12.3	44.3	40.3	9.2	28.3	4,836
Delivery						
Normal	12.1	40.8	43.4	10.6	30.4	9,542
Caesarean	15.2	43.8	43.5	9.9	27.5	2,729
By Instrument or Assisted	19.7	7.8	41.5	24.7	41.8	57
Place of Delivery						
Government facility	13.5	42.9	42.9	11.8	29.5	6,409
Private facility	12.5	38.7	41.4	9.5	31.7	4,569
Home	10.3	41.6	53.9	5.6	20.4	1,278
Others	13.5	48.1	81.3	35.4	65.0	46
Who Conducted the Last Delivery						
Doctor	16.1	35.4	45.6	7.5	13.8	154
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	16.1	41.3	45.7	7.2	34.2	103
Dai	8.8	53.4	53.3	4.4	15.8	481
Relatives/Friends	9.7	38.4	59.5	8.9	27.3	555
None	7.1	43.6	81.4	0.0	37.8	61
DLHS-4	12.8	41.3	43.4	10.5	29.7	12,336
DLHS-3	28.6	46.6	39.1	8.3	26.9	7,584

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.13 ANY CHECK-UP AFTER DELIVERY

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] whether received any check-up after delivery according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery at Home	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 14 to 42 days after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group					
15-19	89.2	42.4	90.5	91.2	623
20-24	87.0	35.5	88.5	89.3	4,303
25-29	85.6	29.9	87.5	88.4	4,752
30-34	85.3	30.1	87.9	89.3	1,837
35+	81.4	27.6	83.3	83.8	821
No. of living children					
0	57.3	9.7	59.7	59.7	37
1	91.2	45.5	92.8	93.3	4,473
2	88.4	38.7	90.1	90.9	4,546
3	78.5	29.0	80.8	82.3	2,139
4+	70.9	22.2	73.2	74.8	1,141
Residence					
Rural	83.8	29.2	85.6	86.7	7,500
Urban	89.3	41.5	91.1	91.7	4,836
Education					
Non literate[a]	73.0	24.5	75.4	76.8	2,719
Less than 5 years	80.7	35.8	81.8	83.6	455
5-9 years	87.3	41.7	88.6	89.5	3,810
10 or more years	92.1	42.9	94.0	94.6	5,352
Religion					
Hindu	85.8	30.7	87.6	88.5	9,906
Muslim	86.9	40.4	88.5	89.3	2,212
Christian	88.0	0.0	92.1	92.1	125
Jain	91.7	100.0	94.2	92.2	42
Others	72.9	34.1	80.0	82.1	51
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	82.1	27.4	84.3	85.7	2,415
Scheduled Tribes	79.8	25.7	81.8	82.8	1,285
Other Backward Classes	87.5	35.1	89.3	90.1	6,297
Others	89.3	40.4	90.7	91.2	2,339
DLHS-4	86.0	31.9	87.8	88.7	12,336
DLHS-3	65.5	NA	69.3	NA	7,584

,[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. NA Not available.
** Unweighted cases.

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TABLE 3.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[1]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication[2]	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	37.1	87.1	26.9	13.6	89.2	623
20-24	37.6	85.1	26.9	13.7	85.0	4,303
25-29	38.1	83.0	26.7	12.4	83.6	4,752
30-34	38.2	85.5	26.9	12.4	85.9	1,837
35+	33.4	80.5	24.7	10.7	81.6	821
No. of living children						
0	35.8	91.0	45.7	24.8	100.0	37
1	43.8	85.5	30.3	13.3	85.0	4,473
2	36.9	83.2	26.3	12.2	83.7	4,546
3	30.9	85.0	22.6	13.4	87.3	2,139
4+	28.4	78.8	21.5	11.5	80.7	1,141
Residence						
Rural	36.1	82.9	26.1	13.1	81.6	7,500
Urban	39.9	85.9	27.6	12.3	89.5	4,836
Education						
Non literate[a]	26.7	77.5	19.1	10.2	76.3	2,719
Less than five years	35.6	80.5	27.0	15.0	86.8	455
5-9 years	37.4	84.9	27.8	14.9	85.0	3,810
10 or more years	43.4	86.0	29.8	12.4	87.1	5,352
Religion						
Hindu	36.9	83.8	26.3	12.1	83.6	9,906
Muslim	39.9	84.6	28.5	15.9	88.1	2,212
Christian	51.4	92.2	26.8	12.2	84.7	125
Jain	43.2	100.0	26.4	14.9	100.0	42
Others	24.3	78.0	17.9	12.6	80.8	51
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	35.3	83.6	25.3	13.5	82.8	2,415
Scheduled Tribes	31.1	83.2	19.3	10.0	83.1	1,285
Other Backward Classes	38.8	84.1	28.8	13.0	85.6	6,297
Others	40.1	85.2	26.7	13.1	85.0	2,339
DLHS-4	37.6	84.1	26.7	12.8	84.7	12,336
DLHS-3	50.1	84.9	43.7	28.6	78.5	7,584

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [1] Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. [2] Women who reported at least one post delivery complication. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST-DELIVERY PERIOD

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication[1]	Who had delivery complication	Who had post-delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication[2]	Number of women**
Belgaum	50.1	94.6	45.5	21.9	98.8	495
Bagalkot	22.7	88.5	7.3	4.5	80.0	624
Bijapur	39.4	81.4	30.0	19.8	78.2	624
Gulbarga	29.2	91.8	24.6	9.4	94.7	600
Bidar	15.5	86.9	8.8	4.8	91.0	459
Raichur	24.7	72.0	16.0	6.3	57.6	671
Koppal	28.6	85.8	15.9	15.4	88.9	429
Gadag	31.5	91.1	18.4	15.3	83.8	492
Dharwad	58.7	79.3	43.0	24.2	89.5	325
Uttara Kannada	45.6	79.3	35.9	18.5	85.8	426
Haveri	42.2	91.3	22.7	14.7	91.4	514
Bellary	22.8	83.6	5.9	5.0	78.6	456
Chitradurga	25.2	85.7	17.6	5.7	82.4	273
Davangere	36.1	85.3	17.3	10.5	100.0	437
Shimoga	46.5	89.0	29.8	12.8	90.1	316
Udupi	51.6	85.5	38.2	26.3	92.1	321
Chikmagalur	58.5	79.4	36.0	26.1	77.5	354
Tumkur	29.4	99.2	28.6	7.6	100.0	340
Kolar	30.2	90.6	30.8	8.0	75.7	405
Bangalore	52.2	93.5	36.6	18.4	87.5	245
Bangalore Rural	48.5	77.7	36.7	7.5	76.6	453
Mandya	56.4	94.7	38.9	16.4	93.3	224
Hassan	61.9	76.3	44.6	20.6	85.9	311
Dakshina Kannada	53.7	80.1	45.2	10.7	57.5	394
Kodagu	54.0	79.8	47.5	16.5	86.3	206
Mysore	39.8	72.7	33.5	15.5	69.1	318
Chamarajanagar	34.3	75.8	29.7	5.5	64.2	271
Ramanagara	51.6	76.0	32.1	22.4	77.5	307
Chikkaballarpura	28.0	88.0	24.9	6.2	94.9	363
Yadgir	23.9	79.4	17.3	7.4	85.6	683
DLHS-4	37.6	84.1	26.7	12.8	84.7	12,336
DLHS-3	50.1	84.9	43.7	28.6	78.5	7,584

[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [1] Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy. [2] Women who reported at least one post delivery complication. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 3.16 AWARENESS OF THE DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORN

Percentage of women (aged 15-49)[##] who had awareness of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristic	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Blue tongue & Lips	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	15.9	20.7	6.6	4.1	6.0	18.1	14.4	623
20-24	16.7	20.5	7.8	7.1	7.4	17.7	12.6	4,303
25-29	17.5	21.0	8.8	8.2	8.3	18.7	13.6	4,752
30-34	18.7	20.6	11.4	9.1	8.9	20.7	14.7	1,837
35+	20.0	21.6	9.6	9.0	8.9	18.5	13.1	821
Children ever born								
0	12.2	7.3	3.0	3.0	6.4	6.9	5.0	37
1	19.8	22.7	9.7	8.6	9.2	21.4	14.8	4,473
2	17.8	20.9	9.7	8.7	8.8	19.1	14.0	4,546
3	14.3	18.3	6.0	5.8	5.3	15.5	11.3	2,139
4+	13.5	17.6	7.0	5.0	4.9	12.0	10.0	1,141
Residence								
Rural	17.4	21.1	8.2	7.1	6.9	18.9	12.6	7,500
Urban	17.6	20.3	9.7	8.8	9.5	18.3	14.6	4,836
Education								
Non literate	10.2	15.8	4.0	3.2	3.2	11.6	6.9	2,719
Less than 5 years	15.4	17.8	7.7	6.4	4.6	17.6	11.3	455
9-10 years	16.2	19.4	7.4	6.5	6.6	17.2	12.4	3,810
10 or more years	22.3	24.5	12.3	11.2	11.7	23.3	17.7	5,352
Religion								
Hindu	17.7	21.1	8.8	7.9	8.0	19.2	13.8	9,906
Muslim	16.1	19.4	8.4	7.1	7.4	15.6	11.7	2,212
Christian	30.2	26.0	17.8	15.9	15.5	31.2	20.0	125
Jain	19.1	15.9	7.9	11.3	7.5	16.6	10.2	42
Others	13.3	13.1	8.7	2.2	4.7	13.4	8.9	51
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	14.5	17.4	7.4	5.8	5.8	16.0	10.9	2,415
Scheduled Tribes	13.0	16.1	5.3	4.6	5.3	14.9	8.7	1,285
Other Backward Classes	19.4	22.7	10.5	9.2	9.4	19.7	14.6	6,297
Others	18.0	21.7	7.5	7.9	7.9	20.3	15.5	2,339
DLHS-4	17.5	20.8	8.8	7.8	8.0	18.6	13.4	12,336
DLHS-3	30.1	27.9	16.8	19.9	26.0	41.6	38.4	7,584

,[##] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2008. [a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

CHILD HEALTH CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

TABLE 4.1 TIMING AND CHILDHOOD CHECK-UPS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Check-up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Government[1]	Private[2]	Home[3]	Others	Total	Number of children[4]**
Age group								
15-19	86.8	599	67.7	30.7	1.1	0.5	100.0	519
20-24	85.4	3,678	63.3	36.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	3,140
25-29	84.6	3,175	54.1	45.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	2,687
30-34	85.3	994	42.5	56.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	849
35-39	86.6	302	50.5	48.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	263
40-44	82.3	48	42.4	57.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	39
45-49	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	05
Residence								
Rural	83.8	5,463	66.9	32.2	0.6	0.3	100.0	4,578
Urban	87.5	3,339	43.5	56.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	2,924
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	74.3	1,919	75.1	23.3	1.2	0.4	100.0	1,428
Less than 5 years	80.2	301	73.6	25.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	241
5-9 years	85.4	2,723	65.9	33.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	2,325
10 or more years	91.0	3,859	44.1	55.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	3,508
Religion								
Hindu	85.1	7,051	59.9	39.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	5,995
Muslim	85.9	1,607	48.4	51.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,382
Christian	95.0	73	33.1	66.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
Jain	90.8	33	29.8	70.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	30
Others	69.6	38	55.2	41.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	26
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	82.7	1,757	72.0	27.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,455
Scheduled Tribes	78.9	952	73.9	24.7	1.0	0.4	100.0	750
Other Backward Classes	86.0	4,482	53.3	45.9	0.6	0.2	100.0	3,853
Others	89.7	1,611	45.7	53.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	1,444
DLHS-4	85.2	8,802	57.4	41.8	0.5	0.2	100.0	7,502
DLHS-3	64.2	6,043	42.4	46.4	10.5	0.7	100.0	3,836

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [1] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic. [2] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic. [3] Includes Doctor ASHA and ANM/Nurse. [4] Among those Children who received check-up within 24 hours of birth. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING
Percentage of youngest living child born since 01.01.2008 aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children received Colostrums/_Khees_[b]	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	83.8	61.2	82.2	10.0	632
20-24	87.0	62.2	86.1	8.5	3,866
25-29	88.0	62.5	86.4	8.4	3,349
30-34	87.9	61.9	86.3	8.0	1,053
35-39	84.9	63.5	86.4	4.7	324
40-44	83.9	70.1	82.3	1.8	54
45-49	--	--	--	--	08
Residence					
Rural	87.1	62.7	86.2	8.4	5,731
Urban	87.2	61.6	85.5	8.2	3,555
Mother's education					
Non-literate[a]	86.3	62.6	86.0	10.1	1,987
Less than 5 years	85.4	60.9	81.2	11.7	322
5-9 years	87.3	61.9	85.5	8.5	2,866
10 or more years	87.6	62.5	86.6	7.1	4,111
Religion					
Hindu	87.3	62.7	86.0	8.4	7,437
Muslim	86.3	60.8	85.5	8.5	1,693
Christian	86.9	51.1	84.5	3.4	83
Jain	91.3	73.9	91.3	5.7	34
Others	91.4	58.5	94.3	2.7	39
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	87.7	61.7	85.5	9.3	1,845
Scheduled Tribes	87.0	62.4	86.8	7.7	992
Other Backward Classes	86.7	63.4	85.8	8.5	4,734
Others	87.8	69.8	86.2	7.3	1,715
DLHS-4	87.1	62.3	85.9	8.3	9,286
DLHS-3	87.0	46.5	73.2	26.8	6,043

[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. [b] Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. -- Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS
Percentage of children aged under 3 years who had exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, Karnataka, 2012-13

Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status[1]				Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semisolid food	Solid food	Solid/semi-solid food	
<2	70.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.3	488
2-3	69.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	686
4-5	59.8	2.1	2.3	1.5	2.9	647
6-8	34.9	15.9	18.3	10.6	20.5	921
9-11	22.0	29.8	33.6	24.4	37.3	913
12-17	18.5	37.1	42.8	35.4	47.7	1736
18-23	14.0	41.0	45.3	38.2	49.4	1515
24-35	8.3	44.0	49.6	43.5	54.1	2380
6-9	31.1	18.7	21.6	13.7	24.3	1247
6-35[2]	16.8	36.6	41.4	34.1	45.5	7465

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.
[1] Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi solid food and solid food. [2] Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING
Percentage of youngest living child born since 01.01.2008 aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	73.9	215
20-24	73.7	769
25-29	75.3	502
30-34	72.1	118
35-39	67.9	26
40-44	--	7
45-49		
Residence		
Rural	73.6	1,050
Urban	74.5	587
Mother's education		
Non-literate[a]	74.6	358
Less than 5 years	74.2	49
5-9 years	70.7	470
10 or more years	75.6	760
Religion		
Hindu	74.4	1,320
Muslim	71.6	286
Christian	(72.2)	18
Jain	--	4
Others	--	9
Castes/Tribes	76.2	323
Scheduled Castes	72.6	187
Scheduled Tribes	73.8	839
Other Backward Classes	72.7	288
Others		
DLHS-4	73.9	1,637
DLHS-3	63.4	1,011

[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

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TABLE 4.5 BREASTFEEDING BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Children received Colostrums/*Khees*[a]	Initiation of breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth[1]	After 24 hours of birth	
Belgaum	86.4	61.5	80.6	15.2	350
Bagalkot	88.0	68.9	85.3	7.3	510
Bijapur	86.9	53.1	76.9	20.4	484
Gulbarga	85.4	60.3	85.3	8.4	468
Bidar	90.5	73.3	88.4	5.1	350
Raichur	84.4	59.7	86.8	9.6	503
Koppal	85.0	67.1	78.0	15.4	345
Gadag	83.1	52.4	83.6	8.2	380
Dharwad	86.4	58.9	86.6	8.1	255
Uttara Kannada	88.5	51.4	87.9	6.4	322
Haveri	90.9	68.9	82.3	11.8	397
Bellary	88.7	75.7	84.2	8.6	363
Chitradurga	92.2	67.4	90.9	6.0	207
Devangere	90.5	75.4	88.6	5.0	334
Shimoga	94.5	67.3	88.9	6.6	223
Udupi	96.2	77.6	91.1	7.5	224
Chickmanglur	83.5	54.7	91.1	3.0	257
Tumkur	82.7	60.6	80.7	8.4	247
Kolar	88.5	43.8	88.6	5.2	300
Banglore	86.5	46.5	89.1	4.3	172
Banglore Rural	85.2	67.1	86.6	5.6	330
Mandya	89.0	45.2	86.4	8.1	155
Hassan	89.5	65.2	87.3	7.8	244
Dakshina Kannada	89.7	65.3	87.9	5.6	281
Kodagu	85.6	60.2	90.8	5.6	145
Mysore	86.4	67.1	90.6	3.1	222
Chamaranjangar	93.1	64.2	92.3	4.7	176
Ramanagara	81.1	61.2	89.3	4.8	225
Chikkaballarpura	89.2	56.0	90.1	5.9	268
Yadgir	80.0	61.8	85.0	8.6	549
DLHS-4	87.1	62.3	85.9	8.3	9,286
DLHS-3	87.3	46.5	73.4	26.6	6,043

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.
[a] Yellowish thick milk secretion during the first few days after child birth. [1] Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

| Background characteristics | BCG | DPT | | | Polio | | | | Measles | Full vaccination[1] | No vaccination | Vaccination card seen | Number of children** |
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	97.1	98.3	94.9	87.5	7.4	97.4	95.0	89.0	90.0	76.4	1.5	47.8	1,947
Urban	97.2	97.7	94.8	89.3	5.7	96.4	94.7	90.6	89.0	79.5	1.4	50.4	1,214
Sex of child													
Male	96.8	98.1	95.0	87.8	6.7	97.4	95.2	89.9	89.6	77.8	1.5	47.2	1,651
Female	97.5	97.9	94.6	88.6	6.8	96.6	94.6	89.3	89.6	77.4	1.5	50.5	1,509
Birth order													
1	96.7	98.0	95.2	88.0	6.5	96.9	94.4	88.9	88.8	76.8	1.8	48.9	1,239
2	97.3	98.0	94.3	88.1	7.1	97.1	94.9	90.0	91.1	78.6	1.4	47.8	1,089
3	97.3	97.9	95.5	88.8	6.5	96.9	95.0	90.3	88.4	77.4	1.3	50.5	441
4+	97.8	98.5	94.9	87.9	7.5	98.1	97.3	90.8	89.0	77.2	0.9	44.0	231
Mother's education					11.9								
Non-literate[a]	93.8	96.1	91.2	82.5	10.3	95.4	91.6	83.9	84.0	67.0	3.5	33.1	673
Less than 5 years	95.6	97.5	92.5	83.9	6.3	97.5	93.0	86.7	85.9	70.7	2.5	50.9	108
5-9 years	97.6	98.1	95.1	87.8	4.3	97.5	95.1	89.6	89.1	77.6	1.2	52.3	989
10 or more years	98.5	98.9	96.6	91.6		97.4	96.5	92.7	93.0	83.3	0.6	53.8	1,390
Religion					6.6								
Hindu	97.3	98.1	95.2	88.2	7.1	96.9	94.9	89.6	90.2	78.0	1.4	48.8	2,519
Muslim	96.3	97.9	93.6	87.8	0.0	97.4	94.9	89.8	86.9	75.6	1.8	48.0	593
Christian	100.0	100.0	95.6	95.6	16.8	100.0	100.0	95.6	95.6	91.2	0.0	85.4	25
Jain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	09
Others	(93.3)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(93.3)	(20.0)	(93.3)	(86.7)	(80.0)	(80.0)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(40.0)	15
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	98.1	99.0	96.1	88.6	10.0	97.3	94.8	88.5	88.4	76.5	0.7	48.0	644
Scheduled Tribes	93.6	95.7	92.0	82.3	7.2	95.4	92.8	86.1	84.8	71.8	3.8	41.4	325
Other Backward Classes	97.2	98.0	94.0	88.1	5.6	97.1	95.0	90.1	90.6	78.2	1.5	48.7	1,620
Others	98.0	98.4	97.4	91.3	6.1	97.3	95.8	91.8	90.8	80.4	1.0	54.3	572
DLHS-4	97.1	98.0	94.8	88.2	6.7	97.0	94.9	89.6	89.6	77.6	1.5	48.8	3,161
DLHS-3	96.8	94.9	92.1	84.2	11.5	98.1	96.4	90.3	85.1	76.7	0.7	53.7	2,338

Note. Table based on last two survived child born since 01.01.2008.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [1] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and vaccine against measles. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.7 STATUS OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY DISTRICTS
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin-A supplementation by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Vaccination card seen	BCG	DPT 3	Polio 3	Measles	Full[1]	None	Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin-A[2]	Number of children**
Belgaum	49.5	95.9	90.3	90.8	88.2	77.9	0.9	74.9	118
Bagalkot	52.4	98.3	93.1	93.4	86.1	82.0	0.4	81.0	184
Bijapur	31.5	96.4	90.2	89.6	88.5	80.8	1.8	72.1	145
Gulbarga	39.2	93.2	88.5	90.2	82.4	76.5	3.0	77.5	165
Bidar	35.2	96.9	82.0	91.0	90.2	72.3	1.0	79.0	125
Raichur	34.5	95.2	89.2	83.8	86.5	69.7	2.1	76.0	169
Koppal	56.8	98.0	83.8	88.7	92.2	74.8	2.0	87.2	110
Gadag	48.0	99.2	83.9	93.8	87.7	71.9	0.0	88.5	117
Dharwad	45.0	99.1	82.4	87.3	89.2	67.1	0.0	85.0	95
Uttara Kannada	61.3	98.5	89.0	91.5	91.7	81.2	0.9	94.0	119
Haveri	59.7	97.7	79.9	87.7	89.9	67.8	0.0	84.2	126
Bellary	44.3	96.1	77.4	88.7	90.6	71.4	3.0	80.2	141
Chitradurga	45.9	93.7	91.0	90.8	83.9	79.8	5.1	79.4	73
Devangere	45.5	98.4	89.3	93.4	88.0	80.8	1.6	81.1	114
Shimoga	71.9	97.7	89.1	92.6	94.4	85.9	2.3	93.7	82
Udupi	60.2	95.6	79.5	84.8	89.0	71.9	2.0	96.1	91
Chickmanglur	31.7	96.7	89.5	96.0	88.4	81.9	2.6	88.8	90
Tumkur	75.8	98.6	94.3	92.9	95.2	92.9	1.4	94.2	81
Kolar	49.3	98.9	89.8	89.6	93.5	83.8	1.1	93.5	101
Banglore	55.0	98.3	95.2	96.8	96.7	92.1	0.0	93.6	50
Banglore Rural	33.8	98.9	96.7	95.1	95.1	91.1	1.1	81.9	114
Mandya	72.4	97.8	92.7	93.9	86.5	83.0	0.0	89.2	49
Hassan	59.0	99.1	93.6	96.1	96.7	88.4	0.0	93.5	91
Dakshina Kannada	71.3	100.0	94.9	91.5	93.8	86.1	0.0	95.7	94
Kodagu	85.4	97.4	97.4	95.1	93.1	90.8	2.6	97.3	42
Mysore	48.1	100.0	94.7	95.4	93.6	86.8	0.0	93.2	74
Chamaranjangar	71.7	100.0	98.4	88.9	92.8	81.7	0.0	92.6	57
Ramanagara	32.6	96.0	85.4	91.8	90.6	74.7	2.7	88.4	78
Chikkaballarpura	77.6	100.0	95.2	79.1	96.8	76.9	0.0	92.1	87
Yadgir	20.5	92.2	78.6	72.2	80.8	55.8	4.1	68.5	179
DLHS-4	48.8	97.1	88.2	89.6	89.6	77.6	1.5	84.3	3,161
DLHS-3	53.7	96.8	84.2	90.3	85.1	76.7	0.7	72.1	2,338

Note. Table based on last survived child born since 01.01.2008.
[1] BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. [2] Children aged 12-35 months. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.8 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION

Percentage of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Place of vaccination						
	Government health sector						
	Anganwadi Centre	Sub-Health Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility	Private health sector[1]	Others	Number of children**
Residence							
Rural	61.4	7.9	32.7	43.2	14.7	0.1	5,270
Urban	37.9	4.5	9.7	58.0	32.9	0.2	3,274
Sex of the child							
Male	52.2	6.5	23.2	48.3	22.4	0.1	4,486
Female	52.3	6.7	24.3	49.7	21.2	0.2	4,057
Birth order							
1	50.6	6.4	23.8	49.8	22.5	0.2	3,418
2	52.2	6.7	23.2	48.8	22.5	0.2	2,861
3	55.8	7.4	23.1	49.4	20.5	0.1	1,199
4+	55.0	6.5	26.1	44.2	19.1	0.0	622
Mother's education							
Non-literate[a]	68.6	7.7	25.6	45.0	8.1	0.4	1,782
Less than 5 years	67.2	7.9	26.3	43.7	9.0	0.3	284
5-9 years	57.2	7.5	25.6	51.4	13.7	0.1	2,643
10 or more years	40.0	5.3	21.3	49.7	34.8	0.1	3,830
Religion							
Hindu	54.5	6.7	25.3	48.0	20.5	0.2	6,846
Muslim	43.9	6.0	17.1	54.7	25.9	0.1	1,557
Sikh	32.7	7.7	15.4	40.6	47.2	0.0	71
Jain	41.4	6.1	8.8	30.1	46.3	0.0	33
Others	34.5	4.7	30.6	35.1	17.0	0.0	37
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	59.5	4.9	26.4	50.3	11.1	0.2	1,697
Scheduled Tribes	60.2	6.5	26.8	45.9	10.2	0.2	892
Other Backward Classes	50.5	7.3	21.8	49.1	24.7	0.1	4,380
Others	44.8	6.2	24.4	49.1	32.0	0.2	1,575
DLHS-4	52.2	6.6	23.7	49.0	21.8	0.1	8,544
DLHS-3	--	5.6	19.5	79.7	12.1	0.5	6,825

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [1] Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.9 VITAMIN-A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin-A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of Vitamin-A[##]	Children who received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	76.6	23.0	77.0	4,014
24-35 months	87.2	34.4	83.9	2,346
Residence				
Rural	80.3	26.7	79.1	3,890
Urban	80.8	28.8	80.3	2,470
Sex of the child				
Male	80.4	27.1	80.2	3,348
Female	80.6	28.0	78.8	3,011
Birth order				
1	80.7	27.1	79.7	2,554
2	80.9	28.2	79.1	2,140
3	79.4	27.2	80.7	882
4+	79.6	29.8	79.5	456
Mother's education				
Non-literate[a]	69.5	27.4	70.3	1,358
Less than 5 years	76.2	32.1	75.2	216
5-9 years	82.7	27.6	80.5	2,013
10 or more years	84.7	27.2	83.8	2,770
Religion				
Hindu	80.8	27.6	80.2	5,088
Muslim	78.7	26.6	77.5	1,169
Christian	88.0	32.9	74.9	49
Jain	87.8	30.3	71.0	27
Others	72.7	34.8	63.1	27
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	78.7	26.7	78.5	1,248
Scheduled Tribes	75.3	29.9	75.9	655
Other Backward Classes	81.0	26.8	79.9	3,261
Others	83.8	29.1	81.8	1,196
DLHS-4	80.5	27.5	79.5	6,360
DLHS-3	72.1	18.1	43.5	4,650

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2008.
[a] Literate but not attend school are also included. [##] Children aged 9-35 months. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.10 AWARENESS REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea[1]						Number of women**
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids	Others	
Age group								
15-19	54.0	24.6	21.0	9.0	8.8	12.1	22.4	1,622
20-24	69.1	39.8	30.0	13.8	13.8	18.5	25.7	6,240
25-29	75.5	44.9	34.8	16.9	14.0	21.2	27.2	7,974
30-34	77.9	46.5	39.0	17.4	13.3	23.0	28.7	6,614
35-39	77.5	44.9	39.6	18.0	13.3	22.9	28.1	7,070
40-44	76.7	43.2	39.6	16.8	12.4	21.3	29.0	5,281
45-49	75.7	41.2	38.8	16.5	12.5	22.1	27.2	5,093
Residence								
Rural	70.3	37.0	32.5	14.8	12.5	18.9	25.9	24,016
Urban	80.8	51.4	41.6	18.5	14.1	24.5	29.6	15,878
Mother's education								
Non-literate	66.2	28.6	26.1	14.7	11.8	15.1	25.7	12,978
Less than 5 years	72.9	37.7	38.0	16.4	14.2	21.4	25.3	2,261
5-9 years	74.9	41.8	35.4	14.8	12.1	19.5	29.1	11,157
10 or more years	82.5	58.2	46.1	19.1	15.0	28.1	28.0	13,498
Religion								
Hindu	74.3	42.1	36.2	16.3	12.9	21.2	27.6	33,178
Muslim	75.6	45.4	34.8	16.2	14.3	20.1	26.4	5,958
Christian	85.9	57.4	51.8	20.9	12.4	29.9	31.2	448
Jain	77.6	51.4	42.1	14.0	11.9	20.9	28.7	168
Others	60.3	46.6	35.7	17.4	14.7	17.7	10.3	142
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	69.1	34.6	28.4	14.2	11.7	17.2	27.4	7,526
Scheduled Tribes	69.3	35.1	31.3	15.0	11.6	16.4	25.1	3,853
Other Backward Classes	75.5	45.7	38.6	18.1	14.4	23.3	26.8	20,471
Others	79.7	47.2	39.7	14.4	13.1	21.6	27.5	8,044
DLHS-4	74.6	42.9	36.2	16.3	13.1	21.1	27.4	39,894
DLHS-3	88.4	64.9	54.3	16.3	22.9	13.4	48.7	27,864

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008.
[a] Literate but did not attend school are also included. [1] Among women aware of diarrhoea management. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.11 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA
Percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/ treatment according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Number of children	Given ORS	Children sought advice/ treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility[2]	Private Health facility[3]	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	6.3	6,435	49.5	76.8	37.4	65.4	0.8	404
25-29	5.2	6,057	61.7	77.0	41.1	62.5	0.0	310
30-34	4.8	2,056	65.9	74.9	47.7	56.1	0.0	101
35-39	4.3	698	52.7	87.0	43.0	60.6	0.0	30
40-49	2.7	154	36.9	--	--	--	--	04
Residence								
Rural	5.5	9,515	52.7	76.2	46.4	57.0	0.6	526
Urban	5.5	5,885	61.3	78.3	31.0	72.0	0.0	323
Mother's education								
Non-literate[a]	5.0	3,540	50.4	71.3	47.5	54.6	0.7	171
Less than 5 years	6.1	587	56.9	69.0	66.0	41.5	0.0	36
5-9 years	5.6	4,886	52.7	78.0	45.8	58.6	0.0	277
10 or more years	5.7	6,377	61.2	79.9	30.9	71.6	0.5	365
Religion								
Hindu	5.4	12,305	55.5	75.9	40.7	61.6	0.5	663
Muslim	6.3	2,835	58.8	80.8	39.4	67.1	0.0	175
Christian	5.2	149	--	--	--	--	--	8
Jain	3.6	51	--	--	--	--	--	2
Others	1.7	60	--	--	--	--	--	1
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	5.8	3,116	46.8	75.9	45.7	56.2	0.0	178
Schedule Tribes	5.0	1,611	53.4	65.4	39.0	59.4	1.6	78
Other Backward Classes	5.6	7,841	58.1	77.9	40.6	64.2	0.4	444
Others	5.2	2,832	62.6	82.2	33.8	68.4	0.0	149
DLHS-4	5.5	15,400	56.0	77.0	40.3	62.9	0.4	849
DLHS-3	9.0	9,493	46.1	76.6	32.5	67.6	0.9	647

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008.
[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [1] Last two weeks prior to survey. [2] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/ urban health post/ urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic. [3] Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. na = Not appliocable.   ** Unweighted cases,

TABLE 4.12 AWARENESS AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)
Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and whose children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)[1]					Children suffered from ARI[3]	Children sought advice/ treatment[4]	Source of treatment[5]			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/ whistling	Rapid breathing	Other Signs[2]			Government health facility[6]	Private health facility[7]	Others	
Age group													
15-19	21.5	1,622	14.4	8.6	4.6	4.8	7.3	7.8	91.0	41.4	58.3	0.0	689
20-24	32.1	6,240	21.6	12.2	8.4	9.1	13.6	6.0	89.1	37.5	68.6	0.4	5,746
25-29	35.5	7,974	23.6	14.1	10.3	10.5	15.9	6.1	87.5	33.7	71.7	0.3	6,057
30-34	37.2	6,614	23.7	16.1	11.0	12.4	17.7	6.2	84.7	32.2	70.3	0.0	2,056
35-39	36.3	7,070	23.6	15.4	10.7	11.9	17.0	3.7	78.1	23.2	76.8	0.0	698
40-44	37.0	5,281	24.7	15.9	10.9	13.4	17.0	6.9	--	--	--	--	130
45-49	32.5	5,093	21.1	14.1	10.1	10.7	15.4	8.3	--	--	--	--	24
Residence													
Rural	30.3	24,016	20.2	12.2	7.4	8.7	13.2	5.7	86.6	39.1	66.0	0.5	9,515
Urban	40.9	15,878	26.6	17.5	13.8	14.4	19.5	6.5	89.5	28.9	75.4	0.0	5,885
Mother's education													
Non-literate[a]	25.4	12,978	16.3	9.3	5.7	6.2	9.6	4.3	85.1	40.4	62.8	0.8	3,540
Less than 5 years	30.7	2,261	21.3	12.7	7.7	9.6	13.8	9.3	87.3	52.4	52.6	0.0	587
5-9 years	32.4	11,157	21.3	13.0	8.5	9.6	14.3	6.7	89.2	38.5	67.0	0.4	4,886
10 or more years	45.9	13,498	30.4	20.7	15.7	17.0	23.1	6.2	87.8	27.1	77.6	0.0	6,377
Religion													
Hindu	34.2	33,178	22.7	14.1	9.7	10.8	15.7	5.9	87.3	33.3	70.3	0.3	12,305
Muslim	35.9	5,958	22.5	15.0	11.0	11.8	15.2	7.1	90.2	39.7	69.4	0.0	2,835
Christian	50.9	448	30.2	25.7	20.2	19.8	31.1	4.3	100.0	27.3	72.7	0.0	149
Jain	38.7	168	30.6	17.7	12.6	10.9	19.3	0.0	--	--	--	--	51
Other	23.2	142	21.2	8.0	5.5	4.9	10.5	5.2	--	--	--	--	60
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	27.3	7,526	18.4	10.8	7.1	7.5	11.1	6.0	84.3	40.5	63.7	0.7	3,116
Scheduled Tribes	27.3	3,853	18.3	9.1	6.1	6.5	11.4	4.3	86.3	37.4	62.2	0.0	1,611
Other Backward Classes	37.	20,471	24.1	16.0	11.7	12.4	18.0	6.3	89.5	33.6	71.3	0.0	7,841
Others	38.2	8,044	25.6	16.3	10.3	12.9	16.7	6.4	87.4	31.1	75.9	0.7	2,832
DLHS-4	34.6	39,894	22.8	14.4	10.0	11.0	15.8	6.1	87.8	34.7	70.0	0.3	15,400
DLHS-3	43.1	27,864	75.1	64.5	53.0	51.2	59.6	8.7	80.9	24.8	73.6	1.6	9,494

Note: Table based on women with youngest living children born since 01.01.2008.
[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. [1] Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. [2] Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. [3] Last two weeks prior to survey. [4] Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. [5] Among children who sought advice/treatment. [6] Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-health centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. [7] Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. -- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 4.13 AWARENESS OF ORS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY DISTRICTS
Percentage of women by awareness of ORS and percentage of children suffered from diarrhoea and ARI and sought advice/treatment by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Oral Rehydration Therapy/Solution (ORS)			Acute Respiratory Infection(ARI)		
	Women aware of ORS	Children suffered from diarrhoea[1]	Children sought advice/ treatment	Children suffered from ARI[1]	Children sought advice/ treatment[2]	Number of children**
Belgaum	21.2	9.9	81.0	6.3	94.8	642
Bagalkot	22.9	1.8	81.4	2.7	81.0	833
Bijapur	41.8	5.1	74.5	7.2	85.4	841
Gulbarga	24.3	10.9	85.2	5.8	88.1	798
Bidar	43.1	1.9	82.1	4.0	86.6	585
Raichur	40.0	2.5	62.5	2.6	90.8	870
Koppal	12.0	6.5	72.1	9.3	88.7	570
Gadag	45.0	8.1	79.6	5.5	96.5	626
Dharwad	68.4	6.5	92.8	7.5	96.6	415
Uttara Kannada	44.1	6.7	87.0	5.0	94.3	534
Haveri	40.2	5.5	90.4	6.2	91.8	644
Bellary	52.8	4.8	71.4	3.3	60.5	548
Chitradurga	34.7	4.6	58.6	1.9	83.9	325
Devangere	64.5	5.3	79.9	4.5	73.2	542
Shimoga	54.2	5.8	74.6	9.7	91.1	384
Udupi	60.7	4.3	75.6	3.3	100.0	360
Chickmanglur	60.3	8.8	81.9	8.5	91.8	420
Tumkur	41.0	5.4	75.1	5.9	88.4	397
Kolar	21.4	2.9	81.2	7.2	79.3	476
Banglore	44.8	5.4	65.3	5.9	87.3	296
Banglore Rural	57.7	6.0	58.0	6.7	93.5	544
Mandya	45.3	4.7	93.5	12.0	94.6	254
Hassan	72.7	7.6	67.8	13.3	95.4	385
Dakshina Kannada	51.1	3.7	78.3	6.8	100.0	441
Kodagu	47.9	3.7	100.0	10.5	88.1	245
Mysore	63.0	7.1	46.2	4.6	83.7	386
Chamaranjangar	16.0	4.9	67.9	6.0	83.0	307
Ramanagara	45.8	8.4	80.6	12.4	78.1	378
Chikkaballarpura	24.6	6.2	73.2	6.6	79.9	434
Yadgir	25.6	2.8	76.5	3.8	69.9	920
DLHS-4	42.9	5.5	77.0	6.1	87.8	15400
DLHS-3	64.9	9.0	76.6	8.7	80.9	9494

Note: Table based on women with last two surviving children born since 01.01.2008.
[1] Last two weeks prior to survey. [2] Among children with ARI or fever/diarrhoea in last two weeks sought advice /treatment. ** Unweighted cases.

FAMILY PLANNING

TABLE 5.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of ever married and currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Contraceptive methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	98.3	98.2	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.7
Any modern method[1]	98.2	98.0	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.6
Female sterilization	97.3	97.2	97.5	97.5	97.4	97.7
Male sterilization	53.1	51.0	56.2	53.6	51.5	56.8
Intra Uterine Device	67.5	64.4	72.2	68.4	65.2	73.2
Pill	64.7	61.2	69.8	65.7	62.1	70.9
Emergency contraceptive pill	25.3	22.4	29.6	25.8	22.8	30.2
Injectables	35.5	32.6	39.8	36.2	33.1	40.8
Condom/*nirodh*	42.2	37.0	49.9	43.2	37.8	51.1
Female condom	18.7	16.8	21.6	19.0	17.0	22.1
Rhythm method	26.0	24.0	29.0	26.4	24.2	29.6
Withdrawal method	13.1	11.6	15.3	13.3	11.7	15.6
Contraceptive herbs	10.9	10.1	12.2	10.9	10.1	12.1
Lactational Amenorrhoea Method(LAM)	11.8	11.0	13.0	11.9	11.0	13.1
Others	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3
Number of women**	44,028	26,529	17,500	39,894	24,016	15,878

[1] Includes female sterilization, male sterilization, Intra-Uterine Device, pill, condom, female condom, emergency Contraceptive Pill and Injectables.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.2   AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterili-zation	Female sterili-zation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Contraceptive herbs	LAM	Others	Number of women**
Age group																
15-24	96.5	96.2	48.7	94.8	64.8	64.8	23.7	35.0	41.6	17.1	23.8	12.1	10.2	11.1	3.4	7,862
25-29	98.4	98.4	53.7	97.4	71.5	69.0	27.6	38.5	46.9	20.6	28.3	14.4	11.2	12.6	3.4	7,974
30-34	99.1	99.0	55.9	98.2	72.3	70.1	29.0	39.4	47.9	21.1	28.3	14.4	11.4	13.0	3.1	6,614
35-39	99.0	98.9	54.5	98.3	69.2	65.4	25.2	35.9	43.4	19.0	26.8	13.3	10.6	11.1	2.8	7,070
40-49	99.2	99.2	55.2	98.6	65.8	61.2	24.3	33.6	38.3	18.1	25.5	12.5	11.2	11.7	3.3	10,374
No. of living children																
0	94.9	94.6	48.3	93.0	62.1	62.7	24.2	33.2	41.4	18.8	22.9	12.4	10.3	9.6	3.9	4,567
1	97.6	97.4	55.8	95.7	74.1	71.5	29.2	41.0	51.0	22.7	30.7	15.6	10.8	13.3	3.0	7,509
2	99.4	99.3	56.5	98.8	73.4	69.9	27.9	39.2	47.6	20.4	28.2	13.9	10.7	12.3	2.7	14,484
3	99.2	99.2	51.9	98.7	64.8	61.0	22.9	32.6	37.0	16.1	23.9	11.8	11.1	11.0	3.6	8,277
4+	99.1	99.0	49.7	98.5	57.6	55.3	21.0	29.3	30.6	14.9	22.3	11.4	12.2	11.9	4.1	5,057
Residence																
Rural	98.3	98.2	51.5	97.4	65.2	62.1	22.8	33.1	37.8	17.0	24.2	11.7	10.1	11.0	3.2	24,016
Urban	98.7	98.6	56.8	97.7	73.2	70.9	30.2	40.8	51.1	22.1	29.6	15.6	12.1	13.1	3.3	15,878
Education																
Non-literate[a]	98.5	98.4	45.8	98.0	54.0	50.6	19.3	26.3	25.9	14.1	19.9	10.6	11.0	10.9	4.2	12,978
Less than five years	98.4	98.3	53.3	97.4	68.4	65.1	21.8	33.9	39.0	17.2	23.5	11.5	9.9	9.7	2.8	8,389
5-9 years	98.1	97.8	50.1	96.9	72.4	69.2	23.0	34.8	45.9	15.8	24.0	11.2	9.5	10.5	2.3	5,029
10 or more years	98.6	98.5	62.6	97.2	80.7	79.1	35.5	47.7	61.2	26.1	35.3	17.7	12.1	14.6	2.9	13,498
Religion																
Hindu	98.5	98.3	54.0	97.6	68.6	65.3	25.7	36.0	42.6	18.9	26.7	13.1	11.0	11.9	3.2	33,178
Muslim	98.4	98.3	51.1	97.1	67.0	66.6	25.6	36.1	44.2	18.8	24.3	13.5	10.9	11.7	3.8	5,958
Christian	99.7	99.7	66.5	98.3	82.2	80.2	36.3	48.3	69.3	32.9	36.9	21.3	10.8	14.4	1.2	448
Jain	98.0	98.0	58.7	96.8	75.9	72.4	28.5	36.7	57.2	15.8	25.1	13.4	7.8	12.7	0.0	168
Others	97.0	97.0	30.6	92.0	43.6	66.3	21.1	48.5	34.4	19.7	12.6	8.2	4.1	6.8	0.0	132
Castes/Tribes																
Scheduled Castes	98.1	98.0	48.5	97.2	62.6	59.3	22.1	31.2	36.4	16.3	22.6	11.4	10.3	10.8	3.2	7,526
Scheduled Tribes	98.3	98.1	47.4	97.5	60.0	56.9	21.2	29.0	32.3	15.6	21.6	11.3	10.2	10.8	3.1	3,853
Other Backward Classes	99.0	98.8	54.6	98.0	70.3	67.8	28.4	38.7	45.9	21.5	29.3	15.2	12.3	13.6	4.3	20,471
Others	97.7	97.5	58.9	96.4	73.3	70.6	25.1	38.3	47.7	17.2	25.0	11.2	8.4	9.0	0.7	8,044
DLHS-4	98.5	98.3	53.6	97.5	68.4	65.7	25.8	36.2	43.2	19.0	26.4	13.3	10.9	11.9	3.2	39,894
DLHS-3	99.5	99.5	68.6	99.4	76.2	80.5	47.9	46.1	51.9	23.2	37.7	16.1	NA	NA	4.5	25,206

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.
[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. NA: not available.** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.3   AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY DISTRICT
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Contracep-tive herbs	LAM	Other	Number of women**
Belgaum	97.2	97.1	54.2	96.4	60.4	64.8	20.5	25.2	44.7	3.9	20.2	0.8	1.8	5.1	0.1	1558
Bagalkot	99.7	99.6	59.1	99.5	74.4	67.8	7.3	30.6	26.7	7.8	25.2	1.6	0.4	3.0	0.0	1,746
Bijapur	100.0	100.0	59.2	99.0	72.8	68.2	53.1	56.9	57.4	50.4	48.8	47.3	46.6	46.2	30.9	1,697
Gulbarga	97.0	97.0	49.1	97.0	56.1	63.1	20.0	30.7	37.0	6.3	20.9	5.6	16.3	9.4	0.3	1,582
Bidar	99.0	99.0	38.3	98.8	52.7	51.7	21.3	26.4	28.9	7.6	22.5	4.2	4.8	3.3	0.1	1,429
Raichur	99.3	99.1	50.9	98.1	60.0	52.5	25.1	34.9	33.1	24.8	25.0	21.2	21.1	22.6	11.3	1,600
Koppal	99.3	99.2	34.5	99.2	44.2	46.6	23.7	29.6	26.6	18.5	19.5	16.2	14.2	13.5	0.5	1,238
Gadag	99.9	98.8	44.0	98.2	68.7	68.2	14.3	20.6	29.8	5.5	22.3	3.8	4.5	6.6	0.3	1,415
Dharwad	99.4	99.4	58.2	98.7	71.0	74.0	36.0	44.2	44.1	20.3	27.0	15.8	14.9	12.1	0.0	1,086
Uttara Kannada	98.9	98.8	47.2	97.3	75.7	67.8	9.3	37.6	49.9	13.7	22.9	6.8	2.6	5.8	0.0	1,421
Haveri	88.8	88.7	36.5	85.0	53.4	55.2	14.0	29.7	33.0	7.4	20.9	3.8	3.5	4.4	0.0	1,617
Bellary	98.7	98.6	50.6	98.6	58.6	55.3	32.9	35.2	33.1	14.5	25.4	10.9	7.0	5.1	0.2	1,297
Chitradurga	99.7	99.7	66.9	99.3	82.5	78.8	41.1	53.4	53.7	39.4	48.3	35.9	34.9	34.9	24.2	1,134
Davangere	99.7	99.7	50.4	99.1	66.2	62.8	42.6	43.1	39.1	19.9	28.5	17.0	10.9	17.2	0.2	1,543
Shimoga	100.0	99.8	61.6	99.6	74.2	66.9	16.0	29.5	46.6	16.8	18.8	11.8	9.2	12.0	0.0	1,200
Udupi	99.9	99.7	73.8	98.4	83.0	82.6	32.6	37.2	52.1	31.0	24.4	11.4	3.5	13.1	0.0	1,072
Chikmagalur	95.5	95.3	53.1	93.9	73.8	64.8	19.7	30.5	40.0	18.3	19.1	7.6	2.3	3.6	0.1	1,528
Tumkur	98.8	98.8	63.9	98.3	85.1	80.9	27.4	42.8	60.0	6.2	36.1	4.9	13.2	13.8	0.0	1,321
Kolar	99.8	99.8	39.0	99.0	61.2	60.7	29.5	44.2	43.4	25.9	26.6	21.5	19.6	17.3	7.0	1,464
Bangalore	99.6	99.6	65.7	99.0	87.3	83.7	27.8	43.7	65.3	10.9	27.7	20.3	11.2	10.3	0.0	853
Bangalore Rural	98.9	98.8	52.6	98.2	70.7	64.9	19.6	26.8	40.8	17.1	17.4	8.9	1.8	1.6	0.0	1,530
Mandya	98.7	98.7	51.4	97.1	77.4	71.7	28.7	37.5	56.7	13.2	20.9	18.3	11.9	12.2	2.5	974
Hassan	99.5	99.4	70.5	98.5	86.9	81.0	43.5	48.1	67.1	38.9	46.8	22.3	10.0	22.4	0.0	1,178
Dakshina Kannada	99.2	99.2	70.2	97.2	85.5	87.0	46.9	56.2	75.4	38.6	51.1	38.3	19.1	19.5	4.5	1,165
Kodagu	99.8	99.6	76.7	97.3	86.2	80.7	41.6	50.2	80.8	41.1	29.4	10.1	3.3	2.3	0.2	876
Mysore	96.2	96.0	57.0	95.7	72.8	59.5	19.7	29.0	33.9	18.5	21.8	6.0	2.1	2.7	0.2	1,289
Chamarajanagar	98.3	97.9	50.7	96.8	78.9	73.9	23.1	53.5	57.0	22.5	25.8	9.5	7.6	3.5	3.2	1,019
Ramanagara	97.4	97.2	37.0	95.2	48.7	46.0	9.4	13.5	17.6	4.9	7.4	3.0	2.8	3.3	0.0	984
Chikkaballarpura	98.8	98.7	40.5	98.2	55.6	63.2	19.6	36.1	36.6	26.1	20.4	12.2	10.4	10.9	4.6	1,393
Yadgir	99.8	99.8	65.4	99.6	57.9	53.5	22.6	26.5	25.8	14.0	23.7	8.5	11.1	12.3	0.3	1,685
DLHS-4	98.5	98.3	53.6	97.5	68.4	65.6	25.8	36.2	43.1	19.0	26.4	13.2	10.9	11.8	3.2	39,894
DLHS-3	995	99.5	68.6	99.4	76.2	80.5	47.9	46.1	51.9	23.2	37.7	16.1	NA	NA	4.5	25,206

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.
 NA: not available ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	ECP	Inject-ables	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Female condom	Rhythm method	With-drawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group														
15 - 19	5.9	3.6	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.0	1622
20 - 24	29.8	26.8	0.3	19.8	2.9	2.7	0.1	0.5	2.8	0.2	2.6	0.6	0.0	6,240
25 - 29	60.0	57.8	0.3	49.1	5.2	4.0	0.2	0.5	3.9	0.3	3.5	0.7	0.0	7,974
30 - 34	76.8	75.3	0.7	67.1	7.1	3.8	0.4	0.7	4.0	0.3	3.3	0.7	0.0	6,614
35 - 39	82.8	81.6	0.8	75.9	6.6	3.1	0.2	0.5	3.1	0.3	3.0	0.7	0.1	7,070
40 - 44	83.7	82.3	1.1	77.0	7.2	2.9	0.2	0.5	2.6	0.3	3.6	0.8	0.0	5,281
45 – 49	82.7	81.9	0.7	78.4	5.2	2.2	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.7	0.3	0.0	5,093
No. of living children														
0	5.8	4.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.0	4567
1	34.0	29.4	0.4	13.5	8.4	4.1	0.3	0.6	5.7	0.6	4.6	1.2	0.1	7,509
2	81.9	80.6	0.9	74.5	7.6	3.7	0.3	0.6	3.5	0.2	2.8	0.7	0.0	14,484
3	88.5	87.9	0.6	85.1	3.9	2.6	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.2	2.7	0.4	0.0	8,277
4+	85.4	84.7	0.5	82.3	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	3.3	0.4	0.0	5,057
Residence														
Rural	67.1	65.6	0.5	61.9	3.5	2.1	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.1	2.8	0.6	0.0	24,016
Urban	64.3	62.3	0.7	51.7	8.5	4.6	0.3	0.7	5.1	0.4	3.4	0.7	0.0	15,878
Education														
Non-literate[a]	73.7	72.7	0.3	71.7	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.8	0.2	0.0	12,978
Less than five years	68.5	67.2	0.7	63.8	3.6	2.7	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.8	0.7	0.0	8,389
5-9 years	65.0	63.4	0.5	57.4	6.2	3.5	0.2	0.3	2.6	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.0	5,029
10 or more years	57.4	54.6	0.9	41.0	10.7	5.1	0.4	0.9	6.5	0.6	4.3	1.1	0.0	13,498
Religion														
Hindu	67.2	65.5	0.6	59.9	5.3	2.6	0.2	0.4	2.5	0.2	3.1	0.6	0.0	33,178
Muslim	59.4	57.7	0.6	47.1	6.5	5.6	0.2	0.7	4.9	0.3	2.7	0.6	0.0	5,958
Christian	66.0	61.2	0.6	45.7	8.4	3.4	0.6	0.8	11.1	1.5	7.0	1.8	0.0	448
Jain	64.3	62.4	2.1	48.9	9.1	5.0	0.0	3.2	7.2	0.0	4.5	2.9	0.0	168
Others	62.0	61.1	2.0	56.7	4.6	5.0	0.7	1.3	2.9	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	132
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled Castes	65.8	64.2	0.3	61.5	2.0	1.8	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.1	2.8	0.4	0.1	7,526
Scheduled Tribes	64.6	63.1	0.4	60.4	2.4	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.0	3,853
Other Backward Classes	65.9	64.0	0.7	57.0	6.4	3.4	0.2	0.5	3.2	0.3	3.4	0.6	0.0	20,471
Others	67.1	65.4	0.8	55.1	8.0	4.3	0.2	0.7	4.9	0.4	2.7	1.0	0.0	8,044
DLHS-4	66.0	64.2	0.6	57.8	5.5	3.1	0.2	0.5	3.0	0.3	3.1	0.6	0.0	39,894
DLHS-3	66.4	64.9	0.4	58.2	7.0	3.5	0.7	0.3	2.9	0.2	3.7	1.5	0.1	25,206

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.
[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ Nirodh	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Others	Number of women**
Age group											
15 - 19	3.8	2.9	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	1,622
20 - 24	25.9	24.9	0.1	20.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	6,240
25 - 29	56.1	55.0	0.1	49.3	2.0	1.2	2.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	7,974
30 - 34	74.0	72.5	0.2	67.3	1.9	1.0	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	6,614
35 - 39	80.8	79.5	0.3	76.0	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	7,070
40 - 44	81.0	79.7	0.3	77.1	1.1	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	5,281
45 – 49	80.2	79.8	0.2	78.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	5,093
No. of living children											
No children	3.4	2.8	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	4,567
1 child											
1 son	28.9	26.2	0.2	15.8	4.5	1.6	4.1	1.9	0.4	0.4	4,120
No son	24.4	21.1	0.3	11.7	3.7	1.9	3.3	2.3	0.7	0.3	3,389
2 children											
1 or more sons	82.5	81.6	0.2	78.3	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	12,188
No sons	63.7	62.2	0.5	56.0	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	2,296
3 children											
1 or more sons	89.2	88.9	0.1	87.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	7,556
No sons	65.2	63.8	0.1	60.2	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	721
4+ children											
1 or more sons	85.1	84.7	0.1	83.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	4,740
No sons	71.2	70.9	0.2	67.7	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	317
Residence											
Rural	65.1	64.3	0.1	62.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	24,016
Urban	60.0	58.4	0.3	52.0	2.1	1.2	2.7	1.2	0.3	0.1	15,878
Education											
Non-literate[a]	72.6	72.4	0.1	71.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	12,978
Less than five years	66.7	65.8	0.1	63.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	8,389
5-9 years	61.9	61.2	0.1	57.6	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	5,029
10 or more years	52.2	49.8	0.4	41.2	3.1	1.3	3.5	1.8	0.5	0.2	13,498
Religion											
Hindu	64.6	63.5	0.2	60.1	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	33,178
Muslim	54.9	53.9	0.2	47.3	1.7	1.6	2.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	5,958
Christian	57.2	52.0	0.0	45.7	1.0	0.6	4.7	3.9	0.7	0.6	448
Jain	60.9	57.4	0.0	48.9	4.4	0.6	3.4	1.9	1.7	0.0	168
Others	59.6	58.7	0.0	57.4	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	132

Contd …

Background characteristics	Any method	Anymodern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Numberof women**
TABLE 5.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS —*Continued*											
Castes/Tribes	63.9	63.3	0.0	61.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	7,526
Scheduled Castes	62.5	62.0	0.1	60.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	3,853
Scheduled Tribes	62.7	61.5	0.2	57.1	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	20,471
Other Backward Classes	63.3	61.6	0.3	55.3	2.1	1.1	2.6	1.2	0.4	0.1	8,044
Others											
DLHS-4	63.0	61.9	0.2	58.0	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	39,894
DLHS-3	63.2	62.3	0.2	58.3	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	25,206

Note: IUD = Intra-Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill; LAM =Lactational Amenorrhoea Method.
[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using spacing method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	IUD					Pill		Condom/*Nirodh*	
	<6 months	6 months to 2 years	2-3 years	3 or more years	Number of IUD users**	>6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of condom/ *nirodh* users
Age group									
15 - 19	---	---	---	---	09	---	05	---	04
20 - 24	18.1	40.4	16.4	10.3	86	28.3	80	54.1	107
25 - 29	11.7	33.3	19.2	29.4	155	58.0	98	62.2	176
30 - 34	5.4	16.3	21.0	52.5	125	67.2	64	86.7	131
35 - 39	3.5	7.0	10.1	75.9	85	53.0	40	91.8	99
40 - 44	7.7	1.7	0.0	85.4	57	(100.0)	14	90.0	43
45 - 49	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(66.7)	15	---	04	89.6	29
No. of living children									
0	---	---	---	---	05	23.2	21	50.3	43
1	9.7	25.2	15.0	41.9	304	44.4	124	71.4	279
2	8.7	14.7	18.3	51.4	165	64.8	113	81.0	205
3	15.2	22.0	4.1	50.6	41	55.2	29	83.7	41
4+	(0.0)	(23.5)	(5.9)	(58.8)	17	(66.7)	18	79.4	21
Residence									
Rural	9.8	25.7	14.8	40.7	198	48.5	110	63.7	165
Urban	9.5	19.7	14.7	49.0	334	55.4	195	78.4	424
Education									
Non-literate[a]	(25.0)	(20.0)	(5.0)	(45.0)	20	69.2	23	(75.0)	12
Less than five years	18.8	27.7	12.8	32.4	39	58.1	54	77.8	45
5-9 years	9.3	25.6	6.9	47.8	59	54.0	46	73.2	64
10 or more years	8.0	20.9	16.4	47.3	414	48.9	182	74.3	468
Religion									
Hindu	8.8	20.4	15.2	47.7	418	52.0	204	73.3	392
Muslim	14.2	27.4	10.9	40.2	102	55.9	97	77.2	170
Christian	---	---	---	---	05	---	03	69.4	21
Jain	---	---	---	---	06	---	01	---	05
Others	---	---	---	---	01	---	00	---	01
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	24.8	22.9	10.3	31.7	27	53.4	27	61.1	52
Scheduled Tribes	(6.3)	(6.3)	(18.8)	(62.5)	16	(64.7)	17	(69.2)	13
Other Backward Classes	8.8	23.5	16.2	44.9	320	47.7	177	73.6	320
Others	9.0	20.0	12.3	49.0	169	60.1	84	79.0	204
DLHS-4	9.6	21.8	14.7	46.0	532	52.9	305	74.4	589
DLHS-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	427	64.8	221	77.0	293

[a] Literate but did not attended school are also included. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. NA: not available. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilization, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Age at the time of sterilization						Total[1]	Mean age of sterilization	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilization									
<2	1.9	37.0	38.5	14.5	6.0	2.1	100.0	26.6	1,710
2-3	4.8	41.6	36.3	12.7	3.9	0.7	100.0	25.7	2,029
4-5	5.8	40.7	31.0	16.4	4.6	1.6	100.0	25.7	1,824
6-7	8.3	43.9	30.9	13.0	3.3	0.6	100.0	25.2	2,258
8-9	10.4	38.7	32.0	13.3	4.9	0.8	100.0	25.3	1,994
10+	15.1	42.3	31.7	9.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	23.8	12,486
No. of living children									
0	18.5	26.5	30.3	9.5	5.9	9.2	100.0	26.9	70
1	19.0	36.3	25.7	11.4	4.8	2.8	100.0	24.6	1,085
2	14.3	45.0	27.6	9.3	2.6	1.2	100.0	24.2	10,904
3	8.4	42.2	34.5	10.4	2.5	2.0	100.0	25.1	7,068
4+	3.8	25.7	41.4	19.5	6.8	2.8	100.0	27.4	4,181
Residence									
Rural	12.3	42.0	30.4	10.3	3.2	1.9	100.0	24.7	14,980
Urban	8.3	37.0	35.1	13.8	3.9	1.8	100.0	25.8	8,328
Education									
Non-literate[a]	12.8	38.2	31.0	11.6	3.9	2.5	100.0	25.0	9,355
Less than five years	13.0	43.3	30.0	9.4	2.7	1.6	100.0	24.6	5,412
5-9 years	11.7	47.4	30.0	7.5	2.0	1.4	100.0	24.2	2,911
10 or more years	5.2	36.9	36.8	15.8	4.1	1.2	100.0	26.0	5,630
Religion									
Hindu	11.4	40.9	31.5	11.1	3.2	1.8	100.0	24.9	20,088
Muslim	7.5	36.3	35.6	13.9	4.4	2.3	100.0	25.9	2,851
Christian	3.9	25.4	37.1	24.4	6.1	3.1	100.0	27.6	204
Jain	8.7	32.5	38.0	10.3	5.9	4.5	100.0	25.9	83
Others	14.8	39.3	25.5	12.1	8.4	0.0	100.0	24.8	77
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	13.1	41.4	29.8	10.5	3.5	1.7	100.0	24.7	4,674
Scheduled Tribes	12.8	41.5	30.3	9.8	3.6	2.1	100.0	24.8	2,340
Other Backward Classes	9.9	40.2	33.0	12.1	3.1	1.6	100.0	25.1	11,792
Others	9.9	38.1	33.0	12.4	4.2	2.3	100.0	25.4	4,502
DLHS-4	10.9	40.2	32.1	11.6	3.4	1.8	100.0	25.0	23,308
DLHS-3	13.0	44.5	30.5	9.7	2.0	0.4	100.0	22.8	14,747

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY DISTRICT

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilization	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Condom/ *Nirodh*	Rhythm method	Withdrawal method	Other	Number of Women**
Belgaum	64.5	64.1	0.1	59.6	0.9	0.8	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	1,558
Bagalkot	60.2	59.5	0.0	58.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	1,746
Bijapur	59.4	57.2	0.3	54.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.1	1,697
Gulbarga	55.0	54.3	0.2	52.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	1,582
Bidar	60.3	60.1	0.1	58.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,429
Raichur	51.7	51.2	0.0	50.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	1,600
Koppal	56.0	55.6	0.1	54.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	1,238
Gadag	60.4	59.2	0.1	57.4	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	1,415
Dharwad	63.0	62.9	0.5	60.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,086
Uttara Kannada	62.3	59.1	0.4	52.6	2.3	1.4	2.3	2.2	0.9	0.1	1,421
Haveri	58.8	58.4	0.2	56.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1,617
Bellary	58.8	58.5	0.1	56.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	1,297
Chitradurga	65.0	64.2	0.9	60.0	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	1,134
Davangere	69.9	69.4	0.1	66.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1,543
Shimoga	71.3	70.3	0.1	65.7	1.8	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	1,200
Udupi	52.5	51.3	0.8	44.9	2.2	1.3	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	1,072
Chikmagalur	71.8	70.5	0.2	63.1	2.6	1.8	2.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	1,528
Tumkur	69.3	67.8	0.1	60.9	3.8	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	1,321
Kolar	67.8	67.3	0.0	64.8	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	1,464
Bangalore	66.0	64.4	0.4	59.1	1.7	0.6	2.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	853
Bangalore Rural	72.2	71.4	0.0	66.3	2.1	0.8	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	1,530
Mandya	72.1	69.6	0.3	65.9	1.2	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.2	974
Hassan	72.6	71.0	0.4	62.9	2.7	1.0	4.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	1,178
Dakshina Kannada	49.6	41.3	0.2	32.9	2.1	1.2	4.8	5.2	2.9	0.3	1,165
Kodagu	67.7	66.1	0.4	56.2	4.2	0.8	4.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	876
Mysore	73.0	72.3	0.2	66.6	2.3	0.9	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	1,289
Chamarajanagar	69.3	68.0	0.0	64.6	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	1,019
Ramanagara	69.9	69.5	0.0	64.5	1.8	1.4	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	984
Chikkaballarpura	68.1	67.9	0.1	65.4	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,393
Yadgir	47.5	47.3	0.0	46.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1,685
DLHS-4	63.0	61.9	0.2	58.0	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	39,894
DLHS-3	63.2	62.3	0.2	58.3	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	25,206

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device.
** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method					Limiting method				
	Govern-ment[2]	Private[3]	Other[4]	Total[1]	Number of women**	Govern-ment[5]	Private[6]	Other[7]	Total[1]	Number of women**
Age group										
15 - 19	34.6	57.2	8.2	100.0	25	81.0	19.0	0.0	100.0	33
20 - 24	24.1	43.5	32.4	100.0	289	87.0	12.9	0.1	100.0	1,281
25 - 29	20.7	49.2	30.1	100.0	453	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	3,970
30 - 34	20.2	43.5	36.3	100.0	341	81.3	18.6	0.0	100.0	4,496
35 - 39	25.3	42.3	32.4	100.0	242	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	5,401
40 - 44	22.1	40.2	37.6	100.0	125	82.3	17.6	0.1	100.0	4,101
45 – 49	14.3	25.3	60.4	100.0	52	85.2	14.7	0.1	100.0	4,026
No. of living children										
0	20.9	46.0	33.1	100.0	75	70.9	29.1	0.0	100.0	70
1	21.9	45.0	33.1	100.0	745	82.6	17.2	0.2	100.0	1,085
2	20.9	43.8	35.4	100.0	519	80.7	19.3	0.0	100.0	10,904
3	23.6	42.6	33.9	100.0	127	85.0	15.0	0.0	100.0	7,068
4+	31.6	43.4	25.0	100.0	61	87.2	12.6	0.1	100.0	4,181
Residence										
Rural	37.1	34.1	28.8	100.0	512	89.7	10.3	0.0	100.0	14,980
Urban	15.5	48.8	35.7	100.0	1,015	72.1	27.8	0.1	100.0	8,328
Education										
Non-literate[a]	28.6	34.7	36.7	100.0	61	92.4	7.5	0.1	100.0	9,355
Less than five years	29.3	36.9	33.9	100.0	148	86.6	13.4	0.0	100.0	5,412
5-9 years	34.9	34.4	30.7	100.0	176	80.5	19.5	0.0	100.0	2,911
10 or more years	18.5	47.6	33.9	100.0	1,142	66.4	33.5	0.0	100.0	5,630
Religion										
Hindu	23.8	43.4	32.8	100.0	1,088	84.7	15.3	0.0	100.0	20,088
Muslim	20.1	46.6	33.3	100.0	389	75.4	24.4	0.1	100.0	2,851
Christian	9.7	44.0	46.3	100.0	32	69.2	30.8	0.0	100.0	204
Jain	0.0	47.4	52.6	100.0	16	46.9	53.1	0.0	100.0	83
Others	--	--	--	--	02	85.9	14.1	0.0	100.0	77
Castes/Tribes	33.0	36.7	30.3	100.0	118	90.8	9.2	0.0	100.0	4,674
Scheduled Castes	31.3	31.3	37.3	100.0	50	91.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	2,340
Scheduled Tribes	21.8	45.6	32.5	100.0	869	81.0	18.9	0.1	100.0	11,792
Other Backward Classes	18.5	45.6	35.9	100.0	490	77.3	22.7	0.0	100.0	4,502
Others										
DLHS-4	22.1	44.3	33.6	100.0	1,527	83.3	16.7	0.1	100.0	23,308
DLHS-3	22.8	54.3	22.8	100.0	536	85.8	13.2	1.0	100.0	14,736

Note: Spacing method includes – pill (Daily/Weekly), condom (Male/Female), and Injectables and limiting method includes – male sterilization and female sterilization.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'. [2] Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/ Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Health Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, *Anganwadi* / ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector. [3] Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector. [4] NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know. [5] Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility. [6] Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility. [7] NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. -- percentage not shown for less than 10 cases** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILIZATION

Percent distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilized men who received cash benefits after sterilization, by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

| District | Received cash benefits | Cash benefits received | | | Total | Number of women** |
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Belgaum	51.5	89.3	7.0	3.7	100.0	932
Bagalkot	51.1	97.9	1.1	1.0	100.0	1,013
Bijapur	61.0	95.8	3.9	0.4	100.0	936
Gulbarga	59.8	94.0	5.0	1.0	100.0	825
Bidar	47.4	94.5	3.5	2.0	100.0	834
Raichur	56.6	92.4	6.5	1.1	100.0	803
Koppal	67.8	94.2	5.4	0.4	100.0	676
Gadag	61.7	97.8	2.0	0.2	100.0	827
Dharwad	51.4	80.5	15.1	4.4	100.0	662
Uttara Kannada	67.4	91.0	8.2	0.8	100.0	756
Haveri	53.4	95.4	2.9	1.7	100.0	920
Bellary	52.4	92.9	6.3	0.8	100.0	740
Chitradurga	59.9	96.2	2.4	1.4	100.0	690
Davangere	54.7	81.1	16.5	2.5	100.0	1,026
Shimoga	61.0	95.1	4.1	0.8	100.0	787
Udupi	42.3	84.3	12.9	2.9	100.0	494
Chikmagalur	49.2	95.0	4.4	0.6	100.0	970
Tumkur	61.0	97.6	1.6	0.8	100.0	810
Kolar	50.9	94.9	4.1	1.0	100.0	951
Bangalore	51.0	88.9	9.2	1.9	100.0	517
Bangalore Rural	56.4	91.6	7.4	1.0	100.0	1,017
Mandya	67.4	86.4	12.7	0.9	100.0	646
Hassan	67.6	98.0	1.8	0.2	100.0	748
Dakshina Kannada	51.6	82.4	16.6	1.0	100.0	387
Kodagu	51.3	75.9	21.8	2.3	100.0	501
Mysore	58.8	96.7	2.0	1.4	100.0	860
Chamarajanagar	68.2	83.2	14.2	2.6	100.0	658
Ramanagara	61.1	93.4	5.6	1.0	100.0	638
Chikkaballarpura	53.6	85.0	14.0	1.0	100.0	908
Yadgir	57.7	91.0	7.6	1.3	100.0	776
DLHS-4	56.8	91.8	6.9	1.3	100.0	23,308
DLHS-3	79.3	97.4	1.3	1.3	100.0	14,736

** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who are currently using contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Health problems/side effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	9.7	24.2	18.2
Women who had side-effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	6.4	12.8	6.6
Number of current users**	**23,234**	**581**	**353**
Type of health problems/side effects[1]			
Weakness/inability to work	30.5	21.4	43.4
Body ache/ backache	51.1	30.8	54.7
Abdominal pain	36.9	28.5	17.2
Weight gain	14.0	12.7	31.5
Dizziness	3.8	2.2	11.6
Nausea/vomiting	5.2	2.6	11.7
Fever	11.7	3.4	0.0
Breast tenderness	2.7	1.4	0.0
Irregular periods	6.0	18.4	9.0
Excessive bleeding	8.6	42.0	17.7
Spotting	2.4	2.7	0.0
Amenorrhoea	1.0	1.2	0.0
Cramps	2.3	0.0	6.0
Decreased libido	0.9	0.0	0.0
Rashes/allergy	1.4	1.6	0.0
Infection	6.7	8.1	4.1
Others	4.5	1.1	0.0
Number of users with side effects**	**1,488**	**74**	**23**
Percentage of women received treatment	**71.3**	**70.3**	**47.8**
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	41.2	35.3	(26.1)
Private health facility	30.2	36.5	(17.4)
Other	0.1	0.0	(0.0)
Number of women with treatment taken**	**1,064**	**52**	**11**

[1] Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are past users (currently non-users) by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related[1]	Side effect related	Others[2]	
Age group				
15 - 19	67.0	15.5	17.5	59
20 - 24	59.0	25.3	15.7	323
25 - 29	61.5	22.1	16.4	359
30 - 34	43.9	31.6	24.5	201
35 - 39	33.2	33.4	33.4	142
40 - 44	17.3	37.3	45.4	135
45 - 49	18.5	30.5	51.0	115
No. of living children				
0	82.0	10.1	7.9	158
1	46.7	28.6	24.7	596
2	39.0	32.2	28.8	387
3	42.8	29.9	27.2	120
4+	25.3	27.6	47.1	73
Residence				
Rural	51.0	23.8	25.2	604
Urban	44.1	30.4	25.5	730
Education				
Non-literate[a]	60.1	17.9	22.0	175
Less than five years	44.3	26.3	29.5	207
5-9 years	43.6	27.2	29.2	183
10 or more years	45.8	30.1	24.1	769
Religion				
Hindu	47.1	27.9	25.1	983
Muslim	48.7	27.0	24.3	294
Christian	40.4	24.4	35.1	41
Jain	---	---	---	09
Others	---	---	---	05
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	54.7	19.8	25.5	179
Scheduled Tribes	51.2	26.5	22.2	94
Other Backward Classes	46.2	27.7	26.1	740
Others	44.0	31.5	24.5	321
DLHS-4	47.1	27.5	25.4	1,334
DLHS-3	57.0	20.1	22.9	391

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Wanted child, method failed/became pregnant. [2] Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE CONTRACEPTION

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive method but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use[1]		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15 - 19	2.1	15.2	16.6	46.1	37.3	1,230
20 - 24	2.7	20.3	23.5	43.2	33.2	3,610
25 - 29	2.6	19.8	29.5	37.1	33.4	2,944
30 - 34	2.0	16.5	27.9	37.4	34.7	1,599
35 - 39	1.2	10.7	24.6	31.8	43.6	1,343
40 - 44	1.1	3.2	30.4	28.7	41.0	1,003
45 - 49	0.5	1.0	30.4	20.0	49.6	1,025
No. of living children						
0	1.4	8.7	16.2	31.2	52.6	3,418
1	3.1	17.7	17.4	44.8	37.8	4,779
2	1.9	20.8	35.5	41.9	22.6	2,736
3	0.9	15.2	41.1	31.9	27.0	1,015
4+	0.9	10.6	54.7	14.4	30.9	806
Residence						
Rural	1.8	16.4	24.8	41.7	33.5	7,161
Urban	2.4	13.9	26.5	36.6	36.9	5,593
Education						
Non-literate	0.3	12.1	23.2	43.9	32.9	3,181
Less than five years	1.2	14.4	21.4	44.3	34.4	2,427
5-9 years	1.9	19.0	29.3	34.0	36.7	1,607
10 or more years	3.5	16.4	26.6	38.1	35.3	5,539
Religion						
Hindu	1.9	16.0	25.2	40.0	34.8	10,199
Muslim	2.2	13.0	27.5	37.8	34.6	2,267
Christian	5.4	6.5	33.7	28.1	38.2	184
Jain	3.9	24.3	17.6	24.4	58.0	56
Others	2.2	7.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	44
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	1.8	17.8	25.1	38.2	36.7	2,279
Scheduled Tribes	1.6	16.0	30.5	41.2	28.3	1,232
Other Backward Classes	2.1	14.1	26.1	40.5	33.4	6,669
Others	2.4	15.8	22.5	37.9	39.7	2,574
DLHS-4	2.1	15.3	25.5	39.6	34.9	12,754
DLHS-3	1.5	21.1	22.6	33.5	43.9	9,279

Note: Spacing method includes IUD, pills, condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting method includes male sterilization and female sterilization.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others). ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraception by suggested method and place of residence, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percent Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method[1]	24.9	24.6	25.2
Number of Non-users**	**12,754**	**7,161**	**5,593**
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	33.1	36.8	30.4
Number of traditional method users**	**411**	**175**	**236**
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilization	17.3	17.6	16.9
Male sterilization	3.1	2.6	3.7
IUD	11.5	10.6	12.6
Pill(Daily/weekly)	9.8	8.6	11.1
Injectables	3.0	2.4	3.7
Condom/*Nimrod*	4.9	3.5	6.7
Female condom	1.1	0.8	1.6
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	3.0	3.2	2.8
Withdrawal	1.9	1.8	2.0
Others	0.9	1.1	0.7

Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.
[1] Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, *anganwadi* Worker and ASHA. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.14 REASONS FOR NOT USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AMONG RHYTHM AND WITHDRAWAL METHOD USERS

Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive method, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	Number of women**
Age group				
15 - 19	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	12
20 - 24	31.8	18.7	49.6	52
25 - 29	19.3	19.0	61.7	84
30 - 34	29.0	12.3	58.7	90
35 - 39	19.3	11.6	69.2	83
40 - 44	28.7	16.5	54.7	68
45 - 49	35.9	15.0	49.2	22
No. of living children				
0	29.9	41.6	28.5	25
1	23.2	10.5	66.3	200
2	29.9	16.6	53.5	141
3	24.5	17.6	57.9	27
4+	(14.3)	(35.7)	(50.0)	18
Residence				
Rural	24.1	16.2	59.7	175
Urban	26.7	15.1	58.1	236
Education				
Non-literate[a]	(18.2)	(27.3)	(54.5)	16
Less than five years	25.8	20.4	53.8	66
5-9 years	29.8	15.4	54.8	28
10 or more years	25.4	14.1	60.5	301
Religion				
Hindu	25.3	14.9	59.8	332
Muslim	27.1	28.0	44.9	52
Christian	(23.5)	(0.0)	(76.5)	20
Jain	---	---	---	06
Others	---	---	---	01
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	20.0	13.9	66.1	40
Scheduled Tribes	(38.5)	(7.7)	(53.8)	17
Other Backward Classes	25.3	15.3	59.4	223
Others	26.1	17.3	56.6	131
DLHS-4	25.6	15.6	58.8	411
DLHS-3	30.2	5.0	64.8	245

[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. --- Percentage not shown for less than 10 cases. ( ) based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 5.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Age group				
15 – 19	34.9	3.6	38.5	1,622
20 - 24	27.2	5.5	32.7	6,240
25 - 29	14.8	5.8	20.6	7,974
30 - 34	7.2	5.7	12.9	6,614
35 - 39	4.6	5.7	10.4	7,070
40 - 44	3.3	6.4	9.8	5,281
45 - 49	2.7	4.9	7.6	5,093
Number of living children				
0	28.2	3.3	31.5	4,567
1	28.5	10.1	38.7	7,509
2	5.5	5.7	11.2	14,484
3	2.9	3.2	6.2	8,277
4+	2.2	5.0	7.2	5,057
Residence				
Rural	10.5	4.7	15.2	24,016
Urban	11.6	7.0	18.6	15,878
Education				
Non-literate[a]	6.5	4.4	10.9	12,978
Less than five years	9.3	5.4	14.8	8,389
5-9 years	12.4	5.6	18.0	5,029
10 or more years	15.7	7.0	22.6	13,498
Religion				
Hindu	10.5	5.3	15.8	33,178
Muslim	13.3	6.9	20.2	5,958
Christian	12.0	11.5	23.5	448
Jain	13.7	6.1	19.8	168
Others	11.5	4.1	15.6	132
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	10.6	5.0	15.6	7,526
Scheduled Tribes	11.2	4.9	16.0	3,853
Other Backward Classes	11.1	5.6	16.7	20,471
Others	10.7	6.5	17.2	8044
DLHS-4	10.9	5.6	16.5	39,894
DLHS-3	7.9	6.9	14.8	25,206

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing. [2] Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. ** Unweighted cases.

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TABLE 5.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY DISTRICT
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by districts, Karnataka , 2012-13

District	Unmet need for FP			Number of women**
	Spacing[1]	Limiting[2]	Total	
Belgaum	9.8	3.8	13.7	1,558
Bagalkot	6.6	3.7	10.3	1,746
Bijapur	18.9	2.9	21.8	1,697
Gulbarga	10.8	5.3	16.1	1,582
Bidar	11.8	9.4	21.2	1,429
Raichur	15.6	3.9	19.5	1,600
Koppal	11.6	5.6	17.3	1,238
Gadag	13.4	3.9	17.3	1,415
Dharwad	13.8	4.6	18.4	1,086
Uttara Kannada	11.3	10.1	21.4	1,421
Haveri	12.9	4.8	17.7	1,617
Bellary	13.9	6.4	20.3	1,297
Chitradurga	10.2	4.1	14.3	1,134
Davangere	6.8	4.9	11.6	1,543
Shimoga	12.6	4.7	17.3	1,200
Udupi	17.1	7.5	24.5	1,072
Chikmagalur	11.0	5.0	15.9	1,528
Tumkur	7.7	5.2	12.9	1,321
Kolar	8.1	6.1	14.2	1,464
Bangalore	11.5	6.1	17.6	853
Bangalore Rural	7.4	4.3	11.7	1,530
Mandya	7.7	4.1	11.8	974
Hassan	7.3	4.3	11.6	1,178
Dakshina Kannada	15.1	13.8	28.9	1,165
Kodagu	7.9	7.4	15.2	876
Mysore	9.0	5.5	14.5	1,289
Chamarajanagar	11.0	6.2	17.2	1,019
Ramanagara	9.4	6.3	15.7	984
Chikkaballarpura	9.5	5.7	15.3	1,393
Yadgir	8.4	6.0	14.3	1,685
DLHS-4	10.9	5.6	16.5	39,894
DLHS-3	7.9	6.9	14.8	25,206

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.
[a] Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing. [2] Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. ** Unweighted cases.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS

TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem (%)	Total number of women[1]	Reported Symptoms among who had any menstruation problem								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots /excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	13.1	1282	2.3	76.3	6.4	33.1	3.2	6.0	0.9	5.4	167
20-24	10.6	5,059	6.6	60.1	7.2	38.9	6.1	8.9	2.1	2.3	533
25-29	11.8	7,495	4.8	59.3	8.4	36.6	9.9	8.3	2.5	6.8	883
30-34	12.6	6,739	6.9	54.5	11.1	40.8	9.2	10.5	1.8	5.9	846
35-39	12.0	7,418	6.0	48.7	9.6	42.6	10.2	9.6	2.2	6.9	885
40-44	12.6	5,307	7.0	42.5	11.1	44.4	12.8	9.2	2.6	7.0	667
45-49	10.7	4,291	11.3	34.4	6.6	52.7	14.2	8.1	3.6	4.6	458
Place of residence											
Rural	11.6	22,570	6.5	54.1	9.8	39.5	10.0	9.0	2.2	6.1	2,601
Urban	12.2	15,021	6.6	48.8	8.3	44.4	10.1	9.2	2.4	5.5	1,838
Age at consummation of marriage*											
Below18 years	12.6	12,880	5.7	56.1	9.2	38.8	9.9	9.2	2.6	6.2	1,614
18 years & above	11.5	21,452	6.5	49.6	9.4	43.8	10.3	9.3	2.0	5.5	2,452
Marital duration*											
0-4	10.7	5,659	5.4	62.4	7.4	37.2	5.9	8.2	1.7	3.1	603
5-9	10.1	6,301	6.8	58.1	9.3	41.7	9.0	6.9	1.8	5.5	633
10-14	13.4	6,429	5.6	53.4	10.6	39.7	10.1	11.7	2.1	6.5	870
15+	12.4	16,116	6.5	46.7	9.2	44.0	11.8	9.2	2.7	6.3	1,981
Education											
Non-literate[a]	10.2	12,519	6.6	54.5	8.5	40.3	9.7	9.2	2.6	6.5	1,288
Less than 5 years	12.7	2,213	6.5	48.6	14.4	41.0	8.7	10.4	2.7	5.1	281
5-9 years	13.1	10,450	8.1	52.8	8.6	40.3	10.5	9.5	2.1	5.0	1,359
10 or more years	12.3	12,409	5.1	49.5	9.2	43.9	10.1	8.4	2.2	6.1	1,511
Husband's education											
Non-literate[a]	10.5	10,792	6.6	56.4	8.9	39.5	8.5	8.6	3.1	6.6	1,124
Less than 5 yrs	12.9	2,474	7.4	52.9	12.2	40.2	10.3	6.9	1.4	4.7	318
5-9 years	12.3	9,577	7.2	50.1	9.0	40.3	11.1	10.7	1.8	5.5	1,183
10 or more years	12.4	14,748	5.9	50.1	8.9	43.9	10.2	8.7	2.3	5.8	1,814

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TABLE 6.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS – *Continued*

Background characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women[1]	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Religion											
Hindu	11.8	31,385	6.7	51.5	9.5	41.1	10.0	8.7	2.3	5.7	3,679
Muslim	12.5	5,451	6.0	55.6	7.4	43.8	10.3	10.5	2.3	7.0	679
Christian	10.4	459	3.3	38.7	4.0	48.7	8.7	13.5	4.1	3.7	48
Jain	15.1	149	0.0	49.4	15.6	44.0	6.8	19.4	4.6	5.1	23
Other	6.9	147	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	12.7	7,206	5.2	58.0	7.4	38.7	9.1	7.6	2.1	5.2	918
Scheduled Tribes	9.7	3,665	7.9	53.2	11.1	35.2	7.2	8.8	2.9	7.7	353
Other Backward Classes	11.7	19,109	7.0	51.6	9.5	40.8	11.5	9.9	2.2	5.2	2,223
Others	12.4	7,611	6.2	46.2	9.3	48.6	8.5	8.6	2.6	7.3	945
DLHS-4	11.8	37,591	6.5	51.9	9.2	41.6	10.0	9.1	2.3	5.9	4,439
DLHS-3	16.8	20,900	3.7	60.7	7.5	30.2	18.5	9.3	4.4	6.8	3,513

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
* excluding missing cases. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women. -- Percent not shown; based on less than 10 cases unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

| Background characteristics | Who have heard RTI/STI | Total number of women** | Source of Knowledge | | | | | | | | | | Number of women heard of RTI/STI** |
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	18.2	1,708	8.6	63.7	28.1	45.6	23.2	11.7	61.0	15.9	6.2	0.2	309
20-24	23.9	6,428	11.2	73.4	38.0	47.4	29.7	19.1	56.8	23.6	7.7	1.6	1,528
25-29	26.1	8,324	12.5	77.3	41.2	49.8	28.2	18.0	52.4	22.7	10.1	2.0	2,168
30-34	27.6	7,119	12.7	77.4	39.8	50.0	28.1	17.9	51.6	22.9	14.3	2.6	1,955
35-39	25.7	7,929	12.6	78.2	38.9	47.6	26.3	18.0	54.4	24.5	13.2	2.5	2,012
40-44	24.6	6,228	12.6	75.9	37.3	45.9	25.0	16.3	53.0	24.2	13.3	3.4	1,502
45-49	19.8	6,292	11.3	73.2	36.5	46.7	25.8	17.4	54.0	24.8	12.8	3.2	1,230
Residence													
Rural	21.4	26,528	11.4	69.5	28.5	44.2	30.9	15.4	54.2	23.8	10.7	2.0	5,628
Urban	29.1	17,500	12.9	82.7	49.4	52.2	23.2	20.1	53.3	23.1	12.9	2.8	5,076
Age at consummation of marriage*													
Below 18 years	17.1	16,143	8.1	64.4	24.3	40.2	24.9	15.2	58.9	24.2	12.0	1.4	2,606
18 years & above	29.9	24,170	13.5	80.6	44.7	51.2	27.8	19.1	51.9	23.3	11.1	2.7	7,334
Marital duration*													
0-4	28.2	7,332	11.9	77.7	44.9	50.8	28.0	17.6	56.0	21.2	7.9	2.1	2,061
5-9	27.6	7,137	12.7	78.0	41.1	50.2	28.3	18.9	51.7	22.9	10.7	2.2	1,948
10-14	27.0	6,790	12.6	77.2	40.7	49.7	28.2	18.4	52.0	23.5	13.1	2.6	1,830
15+	22.1	19,053	11.8	74.5	35.2	45.5	25.5	17.7	54.3	24.9	12.6	2.6	4,144
Education													
Non-literate[a]	11.6	15,229	9.3	58.0	11.4	32.9	24.2	13.9	60.6	27.8	14.5	1.1	1,738
Less than 5 yrs	21.5	2,574	9.1	67.4	22.0	41.1	24.1	15.5	58.7	29.6	12.0	1.5	546
5-9 years	23.3	12,085	11.4	73.7	31.5	46.7	29.2	16.7	53.1	22.6	10.0	1.8	2,803
10 or more years	39.9	14,140	13.6	83.3	52.2	54.1	27.3	19.5	51.5	22.0	11.8	3.2	5,617
Husband's education													
Non-literate[a]	12.4	12,910	9.2	62.2	17.5	37.2	27.5	13.4	58.4	25.0	14.5	1.5	1,570
Less than 5 years	23.4	2,921	11.4	65.6	22.7	42.0	25.4	15.2	55.6	30.4	11.2	2.8	675
5-9 years	24.3	11,192	12.5	75.3	33.4	47.0	28.3	16.0	54.5	22.9	10.7	1.7	2,708
10 or more years	34.0	17,005	12.8	81.1	48.7	52.2	26.8	19.9	51.9	22.5	11.6	2.9	5,751

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TABLE 6.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS—*Continued*

| Background characteristics | Who have heard RTI/STI | Total number of women** | Source of Knowledge | | | | | | | | | | Number of women heard of RTI/STI** |
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meeting[4]	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Religion													
Hindu	24.8	36,716	11.9	75.2	37.8	47.7	27.5	17.6	53.9	23.8	12.2	2.4	9,023
Muslim	21.5	6,471	11.6	77.8	39.7	48.9	23.7	18.2	54.9	23.8	8.2	1.8	1,378
Christian	42.4	500	17.7	87.0	69.4	57.8	28.0	15.2	44.0	14.4	16.9	6.3	209
Jain	32.6	178	13.2	77.7	39.9	55.5	34.6	19.5	34.8	10.5	12.2	4.1	61
Others	21.2	163	46.9	87.8	17.7	23.4	49.1	13.5	65.4	11.3	12.6	9.5	33
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	19.3	8,456	9.6	69.5	25.3	41.2	26.7	13.9	58.0	25.4	12.1	2.2	1,622
Scheduled Tribes	16.5	4,319	6.9	69.4	24.0	41.1	26.3	13.1	52.8	23.5	11.2	1.9	695
Other Backward Classes	26.8	22,481	12.7	77.9	42.9	50.7	29.1	21.2	55.1	24.5	12.1	2.3	5,980
Others	27.6	8,772	14.0	77.1	41.1	48.0	23.0	12.9	47.9	19.6	10.9	2.9	2,407
DLHS-4	24.5	44,028	12.1	75.9	38.6	48.0	27.2	17.7	53.8	23.5	11.8	2.4	10,704
DLHS-3	37.1	27,864	29.3	55.3	11.6	28.2	34.5	8.6	11.5	5.6	58.6	28.2	10,333

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
* excluding missing cases. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters. [2] Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers. [3] Includes school/teacher, adult education programs.[4] Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Heard of RTI/STI	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI							Number of women heard of RTI/STI **
		Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homo-sexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other	
Age group									
15-19	18.2	38.3	29.7	25.1	28.7	37.1	30.0	1.4	309
20-24	23.9	47.3	38.2	38.7	31.5	38.9	32.4	0.8	1,528
25-29	26.1	45.7	39.2	37.9	31.6	41.8	36.2	0.8	2,168
30-34	27.6	45.4	39.3	40.3	32.1	43.8	35.7	1.5	1,955
35-39	25.7	48.1	39.5	40.2	33.2	41.0	34.6	1.2	2,012
40-44	24.6	46.5	38.2	40.6	32.9	42.0	36.7	0.7	1,502
45-49	19.8	48.2	40.9	41.1	30.9	41.6	33.1	1.3	1,230
Residence									
Rural	21.4	43.6	33.1	33.8	26.9	36.3	31.4	1.1	5,628
Urban	29.1	49.6	45.2	45.2	37.4	47.1	38.4	1.0	5,076
Age at consummation of marriage*									
Below 18 years	17.1	41.9	31.3	31.6	25.0	38.5	27.9	1.8	2,606
18 years & above	29.9	48.3	42.1	42.3	34.6	42.8	37.4	0.8	7,334
Marital duration*									
0-4	28.2	46.8	40.4	39.6	33.3	41.8	36.5	0.9	2,061
5-9	27.6	47.5	39.9	39.6	33.1	42.1	35.3	1.0	1,948
10-14	27.0	47.1	40.0	40.7	33.6	42.8	35.7	1.1	1,830
15+	22.1	45.8	38.0	38.6	30.3	40.8	33.4	1.2	4,144
Education									
Non-literate[a]	11.6	45.6	30.1	32.4	23.1	30.6	21.5	1.4	1,738
Less than 5 yrs	21.5	48.9	31.1	37.2	25.7	37.2	25.6	0.6	546
5-9 years	23.3	45.4	37.3	36.2	29.8	40.2	33.3	0.8	2,803
10 or more years	39.9	47.1	43.3	43.1	36.4	45.9	40.6	1.1	5,617
Husband's education									
Non-literate[a]	12.4	43.4	30.2	30.5	25.4	32.8	25.4	0.3	1,570
Less than 5 years	23.4	48.8	31.8	36.9	24.5	34.4	26.2	1.9	675
5-9 years	24.3	47.4	39.1	39.1	30.5	40.1	34.0	1.1	2,708
10 or more years	34.0	46.7	42.1	42.1	35.3	45.3	38.8	1.2	5,751
Religion									
Hindu	24.8	45.9	38.4	38.5	31.5	41.0	34.2	1.1	9,023
Muslim	21.5	51.1	42.2	43.4	33.6	42.9	36.4	0.9	1,378
Christian	42.4	45.8	44.5	48.1	35.8	45.2	46.8	1.9	209
Jain	32.6	39.9	36.6	35.2	48.9	52.6	40.0	0.0	61
Others	21.2	35.7	19.8	22.4	31.4	57.6	38.5	0.0	33
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	19.3	43.0	30.9	31.4	27.4	38.0	28.8	0.9	1,622
Scheduled Tribes	16.5	46.3	30.8	31.6	24.9	32.9	25.2	1.0	695
Other Backward Classes	26.8	50.1	42.2	43.0	33.9	42.0	35.8	1.4	5,980
Others	27.6	40.1	38.7	37.6	32.3	45.0	39.1	0.5	2,407
DLHS-4	24.5	46.5	38.9	39.3	32.0	41.5	34.8	1.1	10,704
DLHS-3	37.1	46.4	31.9	30.9	12.2	71.1	20.6	8.6	10,333

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
* excluding missing cases. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms[1]	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI[1]							Total number of women**
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Age group										
15-19	4.6	11.0	2.0	0.8	6.0	0.3	0.1	2.9	0.2	1,708
20-24	5.7	11.9	2.7	0.8	6.3	0.7	0.2	2.1	0.5	6,428
25-29	7.7	13.4	3.0	1.1	6.9	1.0	0.4	1.7	0.2	8,324
30-34	7.3	14.8	3.3	1.5	7.3	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.2	7,119
35-39	6.7	15.0	3.6	1.4	7.1	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.2	7,929
40-44	5.5	13.6	3.5	1.5	6.4	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	6,228
45-49	3.8	11.4	2.7	1.0	4.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	6,292
Residence										
Rural	6.6	14.0	3.4	1.3	6.8	1.1	.3	1.6	0.3	26,528
Urban	5.6	12.4	2.7	1.1	5.9	0.9	.4	1.1	0.2	17,500
Age at consummation of marriage*										
Below 18 years	6.6	13.1	3.0	1.2	6.6	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.2	16,143
18 years & above	6.0	13.8	3.2	1.3	6.5	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.3	24,170
Marital duration*										
0-4	5.3	12.4	2.7	.8	6.3	0.8	0.2	2.5	0.4	7,332
5-9	6.7	11.8	2.7	1.0	6.0	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.3	7,137
10-14	7.9	15.2	3.5	1.5	7.6	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.3	6,790
15+	5.9	14.0	3.3	1.4	6.5	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.2	19,053
Education										
Non-literate[a]	5.9	11.7	2.7	1.0	5.4	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	15,229
Less than 5 yrs	7.7	15.5	4.2	1.3	7.3	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.5	2,574
5-9 years	7.0	15.0	3.5	1.4	7.5	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.3	12,085
10 or more years	5.6	13.4	2.9	1.2	6.5	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.3	14,140
Husband's education										
Non-literate[a]	5.9	12.1	2.8	1.2	5.8	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	12,910
Less than 5 years	7.8	15.6	3.6	1.4	7.8	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	2,921
5-9 years	7.1	14.5	3.5	1.4	7.0	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.4	11,192
10 or more years	5.6	13.2	3.0	1.1	6.3	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.3	17,005

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TABLE 6.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STIBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS— *Continued*

Background characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms[1]	Percentage reported specific symptom of RTI/STI[1]							Total number of women**
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/ Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse[2]	Spotting after sexual intercourse[2]	
Religion										
Hindu	6.0	13.3	3.0	1.2	6.4	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.3	36,716
Muslim	7.2	13.8	3.5	1.3	6.9	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.2	6,471
Christian	6.9	10.3	3.0	1.1	4.0	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.0	500
Jain	8.9	16.9	1.1	1.7	7.5	2.5	1.2	3.0	0.6	178
Others	1.7	9.7	0.5	1.0	6.2	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.7	163
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	6.3	13.2	3.4	1.3	6.7	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.2	8,456
Scheduled Tribes	5.8	11.2	2.3	0.7	5.3	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.3	4,319
Other Backward Classes	6.3	13.7	3.0	1.3	6.6	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.3	22,481
Others	6.1	13.7	3.5	1.1	6.4	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	8,772
DLHS-4	6.2	13.4	3.1	1.2	6.4	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.3	44,028
DLHS-3	10.6	14.1	2.8	0.8	5.0	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.4	27,864

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* excluding missing cases. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem. [2] Only for currently married women. ** Unweighted cases.

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Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI /STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI[1] problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/ partner[1]	Women sought treatment for RTI/STI problems[1]	Number of women having any RTI/STI [1]	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	54.2	41.9	194	24.9	71.7	3.4	80
20-24	58.5	50.7	777	39.6	59.3	1.1	388
25-29	61.3	53.8	1,148	34.5	64.9	0.5	614
30-34	57.5	53.7	1,078	38.0	60.7	1.2	571
35-39	55.0	52.9	1,212	37.8	59.9	2.3	631
40-44	51.5	51.2	875	34.7	64.1	1.1	434
45-49	46.2	51.6	739	37.6	61.7	0.8	372
Residence							
Rural	53.2	50.9	3,798	40.7	57.9	1.4	1,901
Urban	59.2	54.2	2,225	30.3	68.5	1.1	1,189
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	58.3	54.1	2,051	37.5	61.0	1.5	1,092
18 years & above	60.1	52.5	3,511	36.4	62.6	1.0	1,817
Marital duration*							
0-4	59.8	49.3	933	34.2	64.6	1.2	456
5-9	63.4	54.9	863	37.9	61.3	0.8	469
10-14	60.0	53.2	1,055	36.8	62.3	0.9	556
15+	57.7	53.9	2,721	37.2	61.3	1.4	1,434
Education							
Non-literate[a]	47.8	49.8	1825	42.1	57.2	0.7	891
Less than 5 yrs	54.8	53.4	404	39.5	58.5	2.0	216
5-9 years	54.7	54.0	1,861	40.6	58.0	1.5	984
10 or more years	63.4	52.3	1,933	27.4	71.2	1.4	999
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	44.7	48.4	1,612	44.2	54.6	1.1	766
Less than 5 years	57.2	55.7	465	39.7	58.3	2.1	252
5-9 years	54.8	52.0	1,670	42.1	56.8	1.2	848
10 or more years	63.1	54.2	2,276	27.6	71.1	1.3	1,224
Religion							
Hindu	55.3	51.4	5,007	36.5	62.1	1.4	2,538
Muslim	55.7	55.7	915	38.9	60.1	1.0	500
Christian	50.6	47.6	55	45.6	54.4	0.0	24
Jain	79.0	81.6	30	6.8	93.2	0.0	23
Others	(50.0)	(31.3)	16	--	--	--	05
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	53.5	52.4	1,154	42.4	56.7	0.8	594
Scheduled Tribes	50.5	47.7	483	43.7	55.7	0.7	230
Other Backward Classes	55.6	53.1	3,155	35.5	63.0	1.5	1,649
Others	59.1	51.2	1,231	31.4	67.2	1.4	617
DLHS-4	55.5	52.2	6,023	36.6	62.1	1.3	3,090
DLHS-3	51.1	41.0	5,698	32.1	68.8	4.1	2,410

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
* excluding missing cases. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem). -- percent not shown; based on less than 10 cases unweighted cases. () based on 10-20 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have any other symptoms of RTI/STI[1]	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for any RTI/STI[2]	Number of women having any RTI/STI[2]**
Belgaum	16.8	5.6	18.5	1,745	65.7	324
Bagalkot	11.8	3.9	3.7	1,981	51.4	73
Bijapur	16.5	6.4	16.6	1,889	43.4	317
Gulbarga	17.4	2.6	8.6	1,750	59.9	150
Bidar	14.8	2.9	5.2	1,565	52.2	84
Raichur	7.6	4.6	8.7	1,808	30.6	166
Koppal	7.9	11.3	8.6	1,424	61.2	131
Gadag	27.2	6.3	7.6	1,607	57.1	124
Dharwad	51.8	6.8	25.3	1,190	62.1	305
Uttara Kannada	52.3	7.6	15.4	1,547	56.6	244
Haveri	23.4	9.6	14.0	1,763	51.8	247
Bellary	18.2	6.9	7.8	1,447	52.8	112
Chitradurga	19.3	4.3	9.4	1,276	39.9	118
Devangere	30.2	9.4	18.3	1,709	47.3	307
Shimoga	32.7	7.0	17.0	1,329	65.8	214
Udupi	37.8	0.9	11.6	1,160	40.4	142
Chickmanglur	22.6	5.1	24.9	1,655	39.7	461
Tumkur	26.1	2.5	9.6	1,439	59.7	148
Kolar	7.6	4.1	8.6	1,577	58.2	142
Banglore	15.2	11.8	13.7	922	60.1	128
Banglore Rural	39.8	6.7	14.8	1,641	55.4	245
Mandya	31.1	7.7	20.7	1,075	48.7	229
Hassan	59.0	12.3	37.0	1,267	51.2	482
Dakshina Kannada	47.3	9.2	10.6	1,264	43.9	135
Kodagu	41.0	8.5	21.3	959	47.9	210
Mysore	31.5	4.5	15.1	1,406	59.1	220
Chamaranjangar	19.9	8.9	9.0	1,136	45.9	114
Ramanagara	13.8	9.1	17.5	1,080	58.7	194
Chikkaballarpura	10.4	5.0	11.4	1,519	40.6	170
Yadgir	13.6	1.8	4.8	1,899	42.9	87
DLHS-4	24.5	6.2	13.4	44,028	52.2	6023
DLHS-3	37.1	10.6	14.1	27,864	41.0	5,698

[1] Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge. [2] Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem). ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS
Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

| Background characteristics | Who have heard of HIV/AIDS | Total women** | Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS | | | | | | | | | | Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS** |
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	63.4	1,708	6.2	67.7	26.8	41.9	22.7	12.2	65.6	11.8	5.8	0.9	1,087
20-24	68.6	6,428	8.9	74.5	34.6	47.5	25.3	18.1	59.1	16.9	5.3	1.9	4,415
25-29	69.1	8,324	9.4	77.7	35.6	47.6	24.9	19.1	53.2	17.6	7.7	2.2	5,761
30-34	68.4	7,119	9.7	78.8	37.4	45.9	23.0	18.7	52.9	20.1	10.0	2.7	4,878
35-39	64.1	7,929	10.2	76.2	33.9	41.7	21.5	18.2	53.7	22.1	11.1	2.9	5,083
40-44	60.4	6,228	10.0	75.5	31.7	39.9	20.0	16.7	54.0	22.0	10.6	3.0	3,754
45-49	53.8	6,292	10.1	74.8	30.0	39.0	20.3	16.2	51.5	21.8	11.0	2.9	3,378
Residence													
Rural	59.5	26,528	9.5	69.5	25.3	40.2	25.7	16.2	54.7	20.5	9.3	2.5	15,830
Urban	71.6	17,500	9.7	84.5	44.7	48.8	19.0	19.8	54.4	18.5	8.7	2.5	12,526
Age at consummation of marriage*													
Below 18 years	55.8	16,143	6.3	66.0	20.2	35.8	19.5	15.7	58.8	19.5	9.8	2.1	8,595
18 years & above	71.0	24,170	11.4	81.9	41.8	48.9	24.4	19.6	52.4	19.3	8.0	2.7	17,587
Marital duration*													
0-4	73.0	7,332	9.5	78.5	41.2	50.9	25.1	17.6	59.3	15.9	5.5	2.1	5,361
5-9	71.1	7,137	9.6	78.2	37.8	49.2	26.2	19.8	52.7	17.8	7.3	2.5	5,073
10-14	67.9	6,790	10.2	79.1	36.3	46.2	23.4	19.5	53.1	19.6	9.2	2.5	4,616
15+	59.0	19,054	9.6	74.2	29.6	38.8	19.9	17.5	53.8	21.6	10.5	2.6	11,247
Education													
Non-literatea	41.9	15,229	6.4	58.1	8.6	25.5	17.8	14.7	57.1	20.0	12.7	2.1	6,380
Less than 5 yrs	60.7	2,574	11.3	69.7	16.6	34.3	19.6	15.8	52.3	24.5	9.2	3.0	1,562
5-9 years	67.9	12,085	9.0	75.1	27.6	44.1	24.6	15.6	50.4	18.8	7.9	2.4	8,237
10 or more years	86.1	14,140	11.4	87.1	53.6	54.8	24.5	21.2	56.3	19.3	7.9	2.7	12,177
Husband's education													
Non-literatea	44.3	12,910	7.0	61.3	13.3	30.0	19.7	13.3	56.0	19.6	11.8	2.1	5,733
Less than 5 years	61.3	2,921	10.7	70.4	20.6	37.2	21.6	16.0	52.6	23.3	9.9	2.9	1,792
5-9 years	67.2	11,192	9.8	74.7	29.6	44.1	24.9	15.2	51.3	19.7	8.7	2.6	7,548
10 or more years	78.1	17,005	10.4	84.1	47.1	50.9	23.0	21.4	56.0	19.1	7.9	2.6	13,283

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TABLE 6.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS— *Continued*

Background characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media[1]	Health personnel[2]	School/ adult education programs[3]	Leaders/ community meetings[4]	Husband	Relatives/ Friends	Other	
Religion													
Hindu	64.6	36,716	9.4	75.6	33.7	43.6	23.4	17.7	55.1	20.0	9.5	2.6	23,738
Muslim	62.1	6,471	10.1	77.4	31.8	44.1	18.5	18.1	53.0	17.4	6.4	1.6	4,011
Christian	81.5	500	13.8	89.2	58.6	61.6	24.1	18.0	44.1	22.4	11.3	5.4	406
Jain	74.4	178	6.9	90.1	58.0	52.7	22.9	16.0	46.6	17.6	2.3	1.5	131
Other	44.4	163	30.0	81.4	32.9	40.0	22.9	20.0	44.3	4.3	7.1	4.3	70
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	55.8	8,456	8.5	68.7	23.9	37.3	22.8	14.9	55.1	20.3	10.3	2.9	4,740
Scheduled Tribes	53.2	4,319	7.7	67.7	22.2	35.2	25.7	14.9	53.7	19.9	10.6	1.9	2,297
Other Backward Classes	67.0	22,481	9.0	77.6	36.1	46.3	23.8	20.7	56.5	19.6	9.3	2.4	15,027
Others	71.6	8,772	12.4	81.3	40.4	46.7	18.9	14.1	49.8	18.9	6.9	2.5	6,292
DLHS-4	64.4	44,028	9.6	76.1	33.9	44.0	22.7	17.8	54.5	19.6	9.0	2.5	28,356
DLHS-3	82.9	27,864	34.1	65.0	15.6	30.6	28.0	8.4	13.3	5.9	61.5	28.2	23,105

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses
* excluding missing cases. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters. [2] Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers. [3] Includes school/teacher, adult education programs. [4] Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard about HIV/AIDS according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as								Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homo-sexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Sharing of injection/ needles	Other	
Age group									
15-19	19.3	38.7	37.0	29.4	39.1	53.9	47.1	0.1	1,087
20-24	23.2	43.4	40.5	32.1	43.4	59.3	53.0	0.2	4,415
25-29	23.7	44.1	43.3	33.8	44.6	61.7	55.1	0.2	5,761
30-34	23.3	45.2	43.9	35.5	44.3	62.3	55.4	0.3	4,878
35-39	23.5	43.4	42.9	33.7	41.3	59.9	53.6	0.1	5,083
40-44	21.8	43.1	43.1	32.5	38.2	58.2	53.8	0.1	3,754
45-49	20.6	40.3	41.6	32.5	40.3	58.3	52.5	0.2	3,378
Residence									
Rural	20.9	40.4	38.7	29.7	36.4	53.6	46.7	0.2	15,830
Urban	24.9	46.8	47.0	37.7	49.3	67.7	62.4	0.1	12,526
Age at consummation of marriage*									
Below 18 years	17.5	39.2	34.8	28.2	32.5	50.3	46.0	0.2	8,595
18 years & above	25.5	45.8	46.4	36.3	47.8	65.4	58.2	0.2	17,587
Marital duration*									
0-4	24.8	45.0	44.5	35.3	48.3	64.2	57.2	0.2	5,361
5-9	24.4	44.8	43.6	34.0	46.0	62.6	55.6	0.2	5,073
10-14	23.9	44.0	44.1	34.9	44.0	62.2	56.5	0.3	4,616
15+	21.1	42.2	40.8	32.1	38.1	56.9	51.2	0.1	11,247
Education									
Non-literate[a]	17.2	32.8	31.6	24.4	25.2	39.4	34.8	0.1	6,380
Less than 5 yrs	16.4	40.0	33.5	26.1	29.3	48.7	45.8	0.2	1,562
5-9 years	19.8	41.9	39.2	30.2	39.0	56.2	49.6	0.3	8,237
10 or more years	28.3	50.0	51.4	41.0	54.8	74.5	67.4	0.2	12,177
Husband's Education									
Non-literate[a]	19.3	35.4	33.3	24.7	27.2	42.4	36.5	0.2	5,733
Less than 5 years	18.2	40.0	37.3	27.9	31.2	48.6	45.2	0.1	1,792
5-9 years	19.7	41.2	40.8	31.5	39.6	57.2	51.0	0.2	7,548
10 or more years	26.4	48.2	48.0	38.7	51.5	70.5	63.9	0.2	13,283
Religion									
Hindu	22.9	43.3	42.6	33.2	42.1	60.0	53.7	0.2	23,738
Muslim	21.2	42.3	39.7	33.0	40.9	57.6	51.7	0.2	4,011
Christian	23.9	48.6	55.1	42.3	59.3	79.0	76.1	0.0	406
Jain	32.0	50.6	50.9	32.0	50.3	71.0	63.5	0.0	131
Other	34.0	51.1	60.7	36.4	43.4	54.6	49.9	0.0	70
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	21.0	40.1	36.9	27.3	33.0	50.6	45.1	0.3	4,740
Scheduled Tribes	22.6	36.3	37.6	26.7	33.1	46.7	41.5	0.0	2,297
Other Backward Classes	24.4	45.4	45.3	35.7	45.6	63.1	57.1	0.2	15,027
Others	20.0	43.1	41.5	34.6	44.3	64.2	56.9	0.1	6,292
DLHS-4	22.7	43.3	42.5	33.3	42.2	59.9	53.8	0.2	28,356
DLHS-3	12.2	79.6	31.3	27.8	32.0	64.4	NA	23.3	23,105

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
* excluding missing cases. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. NA figres are not available in DLHS-3 report. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV PREVENTION METHODSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner	avoid homosexual[1]	Avoid risks getting infected through bloods[2]	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	13.8	23.1	12.2	57.7	11.2	1,087
20-24	18.1	25.0	15.3	64.1	13.2	4,415
25-29	21.1	26.1	16.3	65.2	13.3	5,761
30-34	20.8	27.5	16.3	65.9	13.8	4,878
35-39	20.6	25.3	15.3	64.6	13.8	5,083
40-44	20.9	25.4	15.0	63.1	13.8	3,754
45-49	18.5	22.2	13.7	62.2	13.0	3,378
Residence						
Rural	16.1	23.7	13.4	57.2	10.6	15,830
Urban	24.5	27.5	17.7	72.6	16.8	12,526
Age at consummation of marriage*						
Below 18 years	12.9	20.9	11.8	54.1	10.0	8,595
18 years & above	23.8	28.2	17.4	69.5	15.3	17,587
Marital duration*						
0-4	22.0	27.4	16.6	68.6	14.9	5,361
5-9	21.3	26.5	16.6	66.7	14.6	5,073
10-14	20.9	26.1	16.1	66.2	13.8	4,616
15+	18.6	24.5	14.3	60.9	12.3	11,247
Education						
Non-literate[a]	9.7	17.3	11.2	43.9	7.4	6,380
Less than 5 yrs	13.2	20.9	11.1	54.5	10.5	1,562
5-9 years	17.3	24.0	12.7	59.8	11.3	8,237
10 or more years	27.8	31.1	19.7	78.8	18.3	12,177
Husband's education						
Non-literate[a]	11.7	19.0	11.5	46.2	8.1	5,733
Less than 5 years	15.4	21.7	11.4	55.4	10.1	1,792
5-9 years	18.1	24.8	13.3	61.4	11.7	7,548
10 or more years	25.0	28.9	18.6	74.5	17.0	13,283
Religion						
Hindu	19.8	25.4	15.4	64.0	13.2	23,738
Muslim	18.5	23.9	14.0	62.7	13.3	4,011
Christian	36.6	35.5	22.2	82.5	25.5	406
Jain	23.4	27.7	19.7	70.7	12.6	131
Other	22.5	33.3	9.9	59.5	7.6	70
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	16.1	22.4	11.5	53.1	9.3	4,740
Scheduled Tribes	12.4	22.2	13.4	53.2	9.0	2,297
Other Backward Classes	22.1	26.7	17.2	68.4	14.6	15,027
Others	20.1	25.5	14.4	66.4	15.2	6,292
DLHS-4	19.9	25.4	15.3	64.1	13.4	28,356
DLHS-3	19.2	NA	NA	63.4	21.5	23,105

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.
* excluding missing cases. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [1] Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals. [2] Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid razors/blades. NA figres are not available in DLHS-3 report. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.10 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDSBY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Misconception about the transmission of HIV/AIDS						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	Get HIV/AIDS from mosquito, flea or bedbug	
Age group							
15-19	13.0	15.8	15.3	16.3	15.6	32.9	1,087
20-24	9.6	10.8	10.8	13.4	13.2	30.3	4,415
25-29	9.2	9.8	10.4	12.5	13.0	28.7	5,761
30-34	9.2	10.6	11.2	13.1	13.9	29.2	4,878
35-39	10.0	11.8	12.7	14.6	15.7	31.6	5,083
40-44	11.5	12.8	14.7	16.8	17.5	32.9	3,754
45-49	10.9	13.3	15.2	17.8	17.4	33.2	3,378
Residence							
Rural	12.7	14.7	15.8	18.8	18.5	34.8	15,830
Urban	6.8	7.6	8.1	9.3	10.4	26.0	12,526
Age at consummation of marriage*							
Below 18 years	14.7	16.6	17.4	20.5	19.8	36.7	8,595
18 years & above	7.6	8.8	9.5	11.2	12.1	27.3	17,587
Marital duration*							
0-4	8.3	9.3	9.3	11.1	11.4	27.5	5,361
5-9	8.0	9.4	9.6	11.7	12.5	26.9	5,073
10-14	9.4	10.3	10.7	12.5	12.9	29.6	4,616
15+	11.7	13.6	15.1	17.5	17.7	33.6	11,247
Education							
Non-literate[a]	17.0	19.8	21.2	25.4	23.7	39.0	6,380
Less than 5 yrs	16.5	19.8	21.9	23.4	23.2	42.8	1,562
5-9 years	10.3	11.9	13.1	15.2	15.7	33.1	8,237
10 or more years	5.5	5.9	6.1	7.2	8.7	23.5	12,177
Husband's education							
Non-literate[a]	15.6	18.1	18.9	22.8	21.2	36.9	5,733
Less than 5 years	15.6	17.9	20.6	23.0	22.6	42.0	1,792
5-9 years	10.4	12.4	13.4	15.5	16.4	32.7	7,548
10 or more years	6.7	7.4	7.9	9.2	10.3	25.7	13,283
Religion							
Hindu	10.4	12.1	12.9	15.1	15.5	31.5	23,738
Muslim	8.8	9.5	10.1	11.8	12.5	28.2	4,011
Christian	4.1	3.6	5.4	5.7	9.0	20.4	406
Jain	5.9	5.9	3.7	6.8	6.5	24.3	131
Other	5.6	7.1	11.4	11.5	8.8	25.6	70
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	15.0	16.8	18.2	21.0	20.7	36.5	4,740
Scheduled Tribes	13.9	16.0	16.0	19.2	18.6	34.5	2,297
Other Backward Classes	9.2	10.6	11.3	13.4	14.2	31.4	15,027
Others	7.0	8.1	9.0	10.4	10.9	23.8	6,292
DLHS-4	10.0	11.5	12.3	14.5	14.9	30.8	28,356
DLHS-3	17.2	19.5	21.1	23.9	23.0	38.2	23,105

* excluding missing cases. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

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TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about place where HIV/AIDS test can be done according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka 2012-13

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Government Hospital/ dispensary	Government CHC/PHC/ Sub-Health Centre	Government VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Government Other public/ NGO hospital	Private Hospital/ Clinic	Private VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
Age Group										
15-19	71.6	1,087	27.9	20.5	4.9	0.2	42.7	3.4	0.0	780
20-24	79.8	4,415	29.0	19.9	5.9	0.5	40.3	4.2	0.0	3,527
25-29	77.7	5,761	30.2	16.9	5.4	0.6	41.5	5.0	0.1	4,486
30-34	74.4	4,878	31.7	15.8	5.8	0.8	39.8	5.8	0.1	3,631
35-39	71.5	5,083	32.5	15.9	4.7	0.9	39.3	6.1	0.1	3,640
40-44	70.6	3,754	33.3	16.0	6.0	0.8	37.5	5.8	0.1	2,645
45-49	68.1	3,378	34.0	15.3	6.3	0.8	37.4	5.8	0.0	2,303
Residence										
Rural	72.0	15,830	30.5	22.4	5.5	0.7	36.6	3.9	0.0	11,425
Urban	76.5	12,526	32.4	10.6	5.7	0.7	43.3	6.9	0.1	9,587
Age at consummation of marriage*										
Below 18 years	68.7	8,595	34.3	20.3	4.1	0.6	37.2	3.1	0.1	5,924
18 years & above	77.4	17,587	29.6	15.4	6.2	0.8	41.3	6.3	0.1	13,611
Marital Duration*										
0-4	79.4	5,361	27.9	17.2	6.2	0.5	42.4	5.6	0.1	4,262
5-9	79.7	5,073	28.5	17.8	5.8	0.6	41.4	5.4	0.1	4,044
10-14	76.1	4,616	30.9	16.1	5.1	0.8	41.5	5.2	0.0	3,520
15+	69.1	11,247	34.3	16.6	5.3	0.9	37.2	5.2	0.1	7,778
Education										
Non-literate[a]	61.9	6,380	36.6	20.0	3.7	0.7	35.2	3.1	0.1	3,941
Less than 5 yrs	69.3	1,562	36.2	17.5	4.9	1.2	36.0	4.0	0.0	1,088
5-9 years	73.7	8,237	34.5	18.4	5.1	0.7	37.7	3.2	0.0	6,078
10 or more years	81.2	12,177	26.9	14.6	6.7	0.7	43.1	7.6	0.1	9,905
Husband's Education										
Non-literate[a]	63.9	5,733	36.5	20.0	4.1	0.7	34.8	3.2	0.0	3,661
Less than 5 years	72.0	1,792	35.9	19.5	5.5	0.9	34.0	3.7	0.1	1,295
5-9 years	73.2	7,548	33.6	18.3	5.7	0.9	37.4	3.9	0.0	5,543
10 or more years	79.0	13,283	27.9	14.7	6.1	0.6	43.3	7.0	0.1	10,513

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TABLE 6.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE— *Continued*

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private		Other Private centre	
			Hospital/ dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Health Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/NGO hospItal	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic		
Religion										
Hindu	73.9	23,738	31.3	17.6	5.7	0.7	39.2	5.1	0.1	17,571
Muslim	74.5	4,011	32.8	12.9	5.3	1.0	42.0	5.5	0.0	2,988
Christian	78.1	406	22.5	12.2	6.4	1.4	45.5	11.9	0.0	320
Jain	66.9	131	36.6	14.1	2.0	0.0	40.2	7.0	0.0	89
Other	63.6	70	22.4	38.5	2.0	0.0	28.5	8.6	0.0	44
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	70.2	4,740	34.2	20.2	5.1	0.5	36.6	3.0	0.1	3,341
Scheduled Tribes	68.8	2,297	35.5	20.7	6.7	0.6	32.2	3.7	0.1	1,585
Other Backward Classes	75.3	15,027	30.1	16.8	6.4	0.8	39.4	6.1	0.1	11,322
Others	75.6	6,292	31.0	13.6	3.7	0.7	45.1	5.6	0.0	4,764
DLHS-4	74.0	28,356	31.4	16.9	5.6	0.7	39.7	5.3	0.1	21,012
DLHS-3	73.4	23,105	36.4	11.0	1.2	0.8	41.7	5.3	3.5	16,943

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre, NGO= Non Governmental Organization.
* excluding missing cases. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 6.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone for HIV/AIDS test and time to be tested for HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard HIV/AIDS**	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 years ago	
Age group					
15-19	53.2	1,087	64.4	35.6	577
20-24	74.7	4,415	44.8	55.2	3,295
25-29	72.2	5,761	27.5	72.5	4,161
30-34	56.6	4,878	16.6	83.4	2,757
35-39	38.7	5,083	17.1	82.9	1,963
40-44	30.7	3,754	15.8	84.2	1,148
45-49	22.9	3,378	20.2	79.8	775
Residence					
Rural	51.3	15,830	30.0	70.0	8,108
Urban	52.4	12,526	25.7	74.3	6,568
Age at consummation of marriage*					
Below 18 years	45.3	8,595	27.7	72.3	3,892
18 years & above	57.7	17,587	28.7	71.3	10,145
Marital duration*					
0-4	68.4	5,361	51.9	48.1	3,664
5-9	80.1	5,073	25.8	74.2	4,061
10-14	59.9	4,616	15.0	85.0	2,769
15+	31.8	11,247	17.9	82.1	3,564
Education					
Non-literate[a]	36.8	6,380	25.3	74.7	2,328
Less than 5 yrs	39.6	1,562	24.6	75.4	619
5-9 years	53.2	8,237	28.8	71.2	4,379
10 or more years	60.1	12,177	28.7	71.3	7,350
Husband's education					
Non-literate[a]	40.6	5,733	27.4	72.6	2,308
Less than 5 years	43.9	1,792	30.0	70.0	787
5-9 years	53.4	7,548	29.1	70.9	4,031
10 or more years	56.7	13,283	27.5	72.5	7,550
Religion					
Hindu	51.1	23,738	27.6	72.4	12,128
Muslim	55.5	4,011	31.3	68.7	2,220
Christian	56.7	406	19.2	80.8	232
Jain	46.3	131	26.0	74.0	63
Other	47.8	70	21.8	78.2	33
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	51.3	4,740	29.1	70.9	2,422
Scheduled Tribes	51.3	2,297	31.9	68.1	1,180
Other Backward Classes	52.1	15,027	27.4	72.6	7,819
Others	51.5	6,292	27.3	72.7	3,255
DLHS-4	51.8	28,356	28.0	72.0	14,676
DLHS-3	26.7	23,105	41.9	58.2	6,157

* Excluding missing cases. [a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

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TABLE 6.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS	Who ever been tested for HIV/AIDS (%)	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months among ever tested
Belgaum	69.7	8.5	26.5	69.4	57.2	23.3
Bagalkot	63.8	10.6	47.9	74.5	47.9	37.6
Bijapur	51.7	9.4	72.4	66.3	54.8	28.5
Gulbarga	54.9	5.5	13.1	69.6	55.0	22.0
Bidar	53.5	6.2	23.5	65.3	52.3	28.5
Raichur	51.1	5.9	42.1	73.8	49.4	40.4
Koppal	36.3	17.4	39.9	55.9	37.9	37.9
Gadag	84.4	9.4	16.4	64.8	42.6	35.8
Dharwad	77.9	41.6	69.3	88.2	60.1	34.1
Uttara kannada	84.4	30.3	56.1	86.4	49.8	22.6
Haveri	66.6	11.1	29.6	74.6	51.6	32.7
Bellary	66.6	9.8	29.2	69.2	60.0	25.3
Chitradurga	59.1	7.3	55.8	66.7	41.1	25.7
Devangere	69.8	26.7	43.9	74.6	53.6	26.7
Shimoga	80.1	17.5	45.0	66.5	48.8	20.0
Udupi	84.0	18.9	62.1	69.5	66.9	16.9
Chickmanglur	59.3	31.4	44.6	76.3	54.6	34.0
Tumkur	78.8	11.3	19.9	78.0	47.2	24.3
Kolar	43.9	11.2	45.2	69.0	47.3	28.9
Banglore	82.9	31.1	21.8	79.9	50.0	17.4
Banglore Rural	64.3	37.3	61.7	79.7	62.8	32.1
Mandya	78.2	32.9	36.4	78.7	47.2	27.0
Hassan	90.7	46.3	69.4	89.6	55.9	22.1
Dakshina Kannada	82.9	42.9	61.5	82.3	56.3	21.5
Kodagu	68.3	16.3	32.1	76.4	37.8	23.2
Mysore	58.5	36.2	53.8	80.4	60.1	34.4
Chamaranjangar	67.8	22.4	30.0	70.4	36.5	18.8
Ramanagara	50.0	6.6	25.6	71.7	59.9	49.1
Chikkaballarpura	41.2	11.9	42.4	57.5	44.5	26.2
Yadgir	42.9	7.5	33.9	74.3	50.1	34.0
DLHS-4	64.3	19.9	42.2	74.0	51.8	28.0
DLHS-3	82.9	19.2	32.0	73.4	26.7	41.9

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PERSONAL HABITS AND MORBIDITY

TABLE 7.1 PERSONAL HABITS
Percentage of persons (aged 15 years and above) who use any kind of tobacco, smoking and drinking habits by selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Percentage who use any kind of tobacco[1]	Percentage who use any kind of smoking	Percentage who Consume alcohol	No. of persons**
Age				
15-24	13.5	2.0	2.5	30,101
25-29	26.4	5.2	6.7	14,865
30-34	33.6	7.2	9.7	12,239
35-39	37.5	8.2	10.5	13,096
40-44	40.8	10.5	12.8	10,644
45-49	43.0	11.0	13.1	10,899
50+	45.3	11.7	12.2	33,984
Sex				
Male	43.2	16.4	18.8	55,298
Female	24.9	0.7	1.1	69,792
Residence				
Rural	37.0	8.1	9.6	76,150
Urban	26.7	7.1	8.0	49,678
Education				
Non-literate[a]	43.6	8.4	9.5	37,983
Less than 5 years	44.6	10.8	12.9	10,987
5-9 years	30.0	7.8	8.8	30,476
10 or more years	23.3	6.2	7.7	46,382
Religion				
Hindu	34.2	7.7	9.3	1,05,048
Muslim	27.8	7.6	7.1	17,918
Christian	19.0	7.4	11.2	1,841
Jain	30.7	6.5	9.0	587
Others	35.3	7.6	8.3	412
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	37.5	9.4	12.1	23,356
Scheduled Tribes	39.5	8.5	10.0	11,457
Other Backward Classes	32.4	7.2	8.0	64,594
Others	27.8	6.8	8.0	26,421
DLHS-4	33.0	7.7	9.0	1,25,828*

[a] Literate but did not attend the school are also included. * Missing cases are excluded. ** Unweighted cases. [1] Includes smoking.

TABLE 7.2 PERSONAL HABITS
Percentage of Men (aged 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Percentage of Men			Total number of Men covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the men				
15-19	11.0	1.8	1.7	6,797
20-24	28.1	6.8	9.0	6,361
25-29	35.9	12.1	15.6	5,941
30-34	41.3	15.4	20.8	5,308
35-39	43.0	18.7	23.7	5,425
40-44	44.1	21.9	26.3	4,861
45+	41.9	23.6	24.7	20,605
Residence				
Rural	40.3	17.2	19.9	33,480
Urban	29.6	15.0	17.0	21,818
Education				
Non-literate[a]	45.2	25.5	26.9	11,422
Less than 5 years	49.1	21.1	25.0	5,287
5-9 years	36.2	15.9	17.9	14,316
10 or more years	29.0	11.2	14.0	24,273
Religion				
Hindu	36.9	16.5	19.3	46,256
Muslim	33.8	16.2	15.4	7,751
Christian	21.0	15.9	22.2	812
Jain	37.0	13.5	18.8	276
Others	35.8	16.0	17.2	192
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	38.9	20.1	24.5	10,142
Scheduled Tribes	41.9	18.7	21.2	4,940
Other Backward Classes	36.3	15.4	17.1	28,478
Others	31.2	14.6	17.0	11,738
DLHS-4	36.2	16.4	18.8	55,298*

[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. * Missing cases are excluded. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.3 PERSONAL HABITS
Percentage of Women (aged 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

| Background characteristics | Percentage of women | | | Total number of women covered** |
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Age of the women				
15-19	4.0	0.2	0.3	7,919
20-24	10.4	0.4	0.5	8,829
25-29	16.7	0.4	0.6	8,834
30-34	22.5	0.7	0.9	6,853
35-39	27.6	0.8	1.0	7,598
40-44	30.1	0.6	1.1	5,724
45+	37.6	1.1	1.8	24,035
Residence				
Rural	28.4	0.7	1.3	42,164
Urban	18.6	0.7	0.8	27,628
Education				
Non-literate[a]	37.6	1.0	1.9	26,347
Less than 5 years	31.9	0.7	1.0	5,611
5-9 years	18.1	0.6	0.6	15,983
10 or more years	11.2	0.5	0.5	21,851
Religion				
Hindu	26.1	0.7	1.1	58,169
Muslim	17.4	0.8	0.7	10,067
Christian	10.6	0.7	2.6	1,020
Jain	19.4	0.0	0.0	306
Others	27.7	0.0	0.4	220
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	29.3	0.9	2.4	13,051
Scheduled Tribes	31.8	0.7	1.4	6,465
Other Backward Classes	23.7	0.7	0.8	35,783
Others	19.2	0.6	0.7	14,493
DLHS-4	24.6	0.7	1.1	69,792*

[a] Literate but did not attend the school are also included. * Missing cases are excluded. ** Unweighted cases.

TABLE 7.4 PERSONAL HABITS
Percentage of all persons (aged 15 years and above) classified as having personal habits by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of all persons			Total number of all persons covered**
	Using Smokeless Tobacco	Smoking	Consuming Alcohol	
Belgaum	35.5	5.3	12.7	5,174
Bagalkot	17.5	2.5	3.8	5,193
Bijapur	27.9	7.8	9.8	5,351
Gulbarga	34.2	7.0	8.1	4,772
Bidar	26.4	5.9	4.9	4,401
Raichur	25.2	8.0	10.0	4,512
Koppal	37.4	9.7	11.3	3,882
Gadag	52.9	7.0	10.5	4,305
Dharwad	41.9	4.5	4.7	3,717
Uttara Kannada	42.8	4.7	11.6	5,170
Haveri	58.2	5.9	14.5	5,077
Bellary	35.0	5.3	6.1	3,791
Chitradurga	27.5	9.0	7.7	3,635
Davangere	49.0	6.9	6.8	5,120
Shimoga	33.0	9.8	10.9	4,178
Udupi	23.7	4.1	4.1	3,932
Chikmagalur	25.7	13.7	15.3	4,896
Tumkur	45.6	10.6	8.4	4,712
Kolar	28.7	7.3	5.1	4,054
Bangalore	15.3	8.3	9.0	2,383
Bangalore Rural	19.7	7.5	5.9	4,330
Mandya	9.2	7.9	6.9	2,894
Hassan	16.2	9.9	8.3	3,838
Dakshina Kannada	19.5	8.4	11.3	4,447
Kodagu	19.4	9.9	11.9	3,021
Mysore	14.4	11.0	11.5	4,118
Chamarajanagar	9.5	10.3	9.6	3,464
Ramanagara	13.1	9.4	8.8	3,082
Chikkaballarpura	28.2	10.4	7.2	3,978
Yadgir	19.5	5.7	9.0	4,401
DLHS-4	29.7	7.7	9.0	1,25,828

** Unweighted cases.

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TABLE 7.5 PERSONAL HABITS TOBACCO
Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of chewing Tobacco, Karnataka, 2012-13.

	Tobacco chewing						
	Women				Men		
Tobacco use	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban	Total	Total
Use of Tobacco							
Pan with tobacco	11.7	5.7	9.4		19.4	10.5	16.0	12.4
Guthaka/ Pan masala with tobacco	0.5	0.4	0.5		6.0	5.8	5.9	2.9
Other forms of tobacco	16.1	12.4	14.7		15.0	13.3	14.3	14.5
Non-user	68.1	79.6	72.5		57.4	68.5	61.7	67.7
Not known	3.5	1.8	2.9		2.3	1.8	2.1	2.5
DLHS-4	28.4	18.5	24.6		40.3	29.6	36.2	29.8

TABLE 7.6 PERSONAL HABITS SMOKE
Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of smoking, Karnataka, 2012-13.

	Smoking						
	Women				Men		
Smoking habits	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban	Total	Total
Usual smoker*	0.4	0.4	0.4		10.9	8.2	9.9	4.6
Occasional smoker	0.3	0.3	0.3		6.3	6.8	6.5	3.0
Ex-smoker	0.3	0.3	0.3		5.1	4.6	4.9	2.4
Non smoker	94.6	96.9	95.5		74.2	78.4	75.8	86.8
Not known	4.4	2.0	3.5		3.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
DLHS-4	0.7	0.7	0.7		17.2	15.0	16.4	7.7

* At least once every day

TABLE 7.7 PERSONAL HABITS DRINK ALCOHOL
Percentage of men and women age 15 years having habits of drinking alcohol, Karnataka, 2012-13.

	Drinking alcohol						
	Women				Men		
Smoking habits	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban	Total	Total
Usual drinker*	0.6	0.4	0.5		9.3	7.4	8.6	4.1
Occasional drinker	0.6	0.4	0.6		10.6	9.7	10.3	4.9
Ex-drinker	0.5	0.4	0.4		5.0	5.2	5.1	2.5
Non drinker	94.0	96.6	95.0		71.6	75.7	73.2	85.3
Not known	4.3	2.2	3.5		3.5	2.1	2.9	3.2
DLHS-4	1.3	0.8	1.1		19.9	17.0	18.8	9.0

* At least once every week

TABLE 7.8 MORBIDITY DETAILS
Prevalence of any injury, acute illness and chronic illness according to place of residence, Karnataka, 2012-13.

		Residence	
Morbidity	Total	Rural	Urban
Prevalence Rate of Any Injury[1]			
Male	3.4	3.7	2.9
Female	2.8	3.1	2.4
Total	3.1	3.4	2.6
Prevalence Rate of Acute Illness[2]			
Male	5.2	5.6	4.6
Female	5.5	5.8	5.0
Total	5.3	5.7	4.9
Prevalence Rate of Chronic Illness[1]			
Male	5.7	5.2	6.5
Female	6.1	5.4	7.1
Total	5.9	5.3	6.8

[1] During last one year, [2] During last fifteen days

TABLE 7.9 MORBIDITY DETAILS
Percentage of household population having any form of disability as on the day of survey, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mental Disability	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Visual Disability	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Hearing Disability	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Speech Disability	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Number of persons**	1,13,,413	1,17,460	2,30,873	68,183	70,602	1,38,785	45,230	46,858	92,088

** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.10 MORBIDITY DETAILS
Percentage of household population having any injury and received treatment during last one year, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Type of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Treated in intensive care unit for any time	5.7	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.3	5.9
Treated as in-patient with stay <1 week	17.9	17.6	17.8	18.1	16.7	17.6	17.3	19.2	18.0
Treated as in-patient with stay 1-2 week	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.1	6.2	6.8
Treated as in-patient with stay >2 week	10.3	9.6	10.1	10.7	10.3	10.6	9.8	8.4	9.3
Other treatment*	58.6	59.6	58.9	57.5	59.4	58.2	60.2	59.9	60.1
Number of persons**	5,025	2,682	7,707	3,110	1,674	4,784	1,915	1,008	2,923

* Out patient /traditional healer/at home. ** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.11 MORBIDITY DETAILS
Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Type of acute illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diarrhoea/ Dysentery	11.7	10.2	10.9	11.9	10.6	11.2	11.4	9.5	10.4
Acute respiratory tract infection	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.9	3.5	3.3	3.4
Jaundice with fever	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.0	4.5
Malaria	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.5	10.7	11.1	10.0	11.6	10.8
Fever of short duration with rashes	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.4	11.1	11.2	13.1	13.5	13.3
Reproductive tract infection	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7
Other type of fever	35.8	36.8	36.3	36.2	37.1	36.7	35.0	36.2	35.7
Other	19.6	20.2	19.9	18.7	19.7	19.2	21.4	21.1	21.3
Number of persons**	5,854	6,425	12,279	3,783	4,092	7,875	2,071	2,333	4,404

** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.12 MORBIDITY DETAILS
Percentage of household population having acute illness during last 15 days and received treatment by type of health facilities, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Government health facility									
Sub-Health Centre	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Primary health centre	11.4	10.6	11.0	16.5	15.6	16.1	1.6	1.4	1.5
Community Health centre	4.4	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.8	5.5	2.9	3.4	3.2
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	4.4	4.6	4.5
Dispensary/ clinic	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Hospital	11.9	12.5	12.2	10.8	11.1	11.0	14.1	15.1	14.6
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private health facility									
Dispensary/ clinic	34.1	34.9	34.5	32.3	33.4	32.9	37.7	37.6	37.6
Hospital	25.7	24.8	25.2	23.8	22.7	23.2	29.4	28.8	29.1
AYUSH hospital/clinic	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
NGO/ trust hospital	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other*	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.5	4.7
Number of persons**	5,742	6,330	12,072	3,715	4,030	7,745	2,027	2,300	4,327

* DOT centre and at home. ** Unweighted cases & missing/others cases are excluded.

TABLE 7.13 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population having main symptoms of chronic illness persisting for more than one month and sought medical care and source of treatment, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Place of treatment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Prevalence Of Chronic Illness									
Disease of respiratory system	14.6	13.5	14.0	13.1	11.6	12.3	16.5	15.8	16.1
Disease of cardiovascular system	12.6	11.7	12.1	10.4	9.9	10.2	15.3	14.0	14.6
Disease of central nervous system	11.4	13.1	12.3	12.0	14.1	13.1	10.6	11.7	11.2
Disease of musculoskeletal system	5.5	6.8	6.2	6.0	7.1	6.6	4.9	6.4	5.7
Disease of gastrointestinal system	8.6	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.9	9.3
Disease of genitourinary system	7.1	7.3	7.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	5.7	6.1	5.9
Skin disease	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.0	2.5
Goitre	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7
Elephantiasis	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Eye problem	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.3	5.1	4.7	2.6	2.7	2.7
ENT problem	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6
Mouth and dental problem	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.0
Other	29.1	27.1	28.0	28.8	26.6	27.7	29.5	27.7	28.5
Sought Medical Care									
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment available	76.0	76.3	76.1	71.3	70.6	70.9	81.8	82.9	82.4
Details of Diagnosis/Treatment not available	15.2	14.8	15.0	18.5	18.6	18.5	11.1	10.4	10.7
Not at all	8.8	8.9	8.9	10.2	10.8	10.5	7.1	6.7	6.9
Source of Treatment									
At government health facility	26.7	28.4	27.6	34.5	36.5	35.5	18.7	20.1	19.4
At private health facility	70.4	69.1	69.7	61.8	60.2	60.9	79.3	78.1	78.7
At home	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.1	1.7	1.6	1.6
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2

TABLE 7.14 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population diagnosed with chronic illness during last one year, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	22.0	18.7	20.3	14.4	12.8	13.6	31.4	25.8	28.4
Hypertension	18.5	26.2	22.6	13.8	21.3	17.7	24.3	32.1	28.5
Disease related to heart*	7.0	4.7	5.8	7.8	5.4	6.5	6.1	3.9	4.9
Epilepsy	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	6.6	5.2	5.8	8.3	6.1	7.1	4.4	4.2	4.3
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.7
Tuberculosis	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5
Leprosy	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4

* Chronic heart diseases, Myocardial infection/heart attack, stroke cerebro vascular accident.

TABLE 7.15 MORBIDITY DETAILS

Percentage of household population aged 60 years and above diagnosed with chronic illness during last one year, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Diagnosed chronic illness	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Diabetes	26.2	25.0	25.6	19.1	18.4	18.8	35.3	32.8	34.0
Hypertension	23.2	33.9	28.7	18.3	30.0	24.2	29.4	38.6	34.2
Disease related to heart*	6.8	4.7	5.7	7.3	5.4	6.4	6.0	3.8	4.9
Asthma/chronic respiratory failure	8.3	5.9	7.1	10.9	7.6	9.3	5.0	3.9	4.4
Goitre/ thyroid disorder	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
Tuberculosis	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
Leprosy	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
Cataract	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.7	4.7	4.2	2.2	2.5	2.3
Stroke	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7

* Chronic heart diseases, Myocardial infection/heart attack, stroke cerebro vascular accident.

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TABLE 7.16 TUBERCULOSIS

Number of persons who have tuberculosis by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Number of persons suffering from tuberculosis			Number of persons**
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Age				
15-19	03	03	06	21,500
20-34	18	06	24	59,809
35-44	14	11	25	30,841
45-59	18	02	20	33,379
60+	13	08	21	24,554
Education				
Non-literate[a]	35	10	45	79,805
Less than 5 years	13	05	18	28,996
5-9 years	15	10	25	56,614
10 or more years	08	08	16	65,594
Religion				
Hindu	66	23	89	1,89,994
Muslim	03	10	13	35,834
Christian	01	00	01	3,050
Jain	00	00	00	1,008
Others	01	00	01	821
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	18	06	24	44,939
Scheduled Tribes	07	02	09	22,338
Other Backward Classes	31	20	51	1,17,157
Others	15	05	20	46,575
DLHS-4	71	33	104	2,31,009

[a] Literate but did not attend the school are also included. ** Unweighted cases.

HEALTH AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

TABLE 8.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Percentage of children under aged five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background Characteristics	Height-for-Age				Weight-for-Height				Weight-for-Age				Number of eligible children**
	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	Above +2SD**	Mean Z-score(SD)	
Age group (month)													
0-6	8.5	15.3	84.7	40.5	21.2	33.8	66.2	10.0	10.0	23.0	77.0	38.3	3,011
7-12	13.2	24.2	75.8	26.8	15.6	26.4	73.6	7.1	11.0	27.3	72.7	17.7	2,034
13-18	16.8	29.3	70.7	38.1	14.4	25.6	74.4	5.8	11.0	25.5	74.5	19.9	2,319
19-24	27.4	42.8	57.2	24.6	12.6	23.5	76.5	6.0	14.1	36.5	63.5	9.3	1,442
25-35	18.2	33.2	66.8	32.0	12.9	25.6	74.4	4.3	12.2	31.2	68.8	10.3	3,644
36+	15.6	32.3	67.7	24.9	11.8	25.5	74.5	3.9	12.0	31.7	68.3	5.8	7,588
Sex of child													
Male	17.0	31.2	68.8	29.0	14.1	26.7	73.3	5.6	12.4	30.7	69.3	13.5	10,297
Female	15.0	28.7	71.3	30.9	13.6	26.1	73.9	5.2	11.0	28.6	71.4	13.9	9,741
Place of residence													
Rural	15.7	29.2	70.8	33.3	14.6	27.0	73.0	5.4	12.1	29.7	70.3	14.9	12,803
Urban	16.5	31.4	68.6	23.9	12.7	25.5	74.5	5.5	11.0	29.8	70.2	11.6	7,235
Religion													
Hindu	15.9	29.6	70.4	30.5	14.1	26.7	73.3	5.5	12.1	29.9	70.1	13.9	16,027
Muslim	16.8	31.9	68.1	27.2	12.4	25.0	75.0	5.2	10.2	28.8	71.2	12.8	3,694
Christian	11.6	20.5	79.5	33.4	22.5	33.8	66.3	5.3	10.3	30.2	69.8	16.0	194
Jain	14.3	31.0	69.0	29.1	3.4	20.7	79.3	1.9	16.2	29.7	70.3	12.2	59
Others	18.8	37.5	62.5	27.7	24.0	28.0	72.0	5.6	13.9	27.8	72.2	9.9	64
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	14.8	28.5	71.5	30.9	13.8	26.9	73.1	5.4	11.0	29.8	70.2	14.0	4,257
Scheduled Tribes	17.2	30.2	69.8	33.6	14.6	26.5	73.5	5.9	13.3	30.1	69.9	13.8	2,184
Other Backward Classes	16.7	30.6	69.4	29.4	13.9	26.2	73.8	5.5	12.0	30.4	69.6	13.4	9,889
Others	14.5	29.9	70.1	27.4	13.2	25.8	74.2	5.1	11.1	28.3	71.7	13.8	3,708
Karnataka	16.0	30.0	70.0	29.9	13.9	26.4	73.6	5.4	11.7	29.7	70.3	13.7	20,038

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.
* +2SD includes Don't know. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.2 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN BY DISTRICTS

Percentage of children under aged five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by districts, Karnataka 2012-13.

District	Height-for-Age				Weight-for-Height				Weight-for-Age				Number of eligible children**
	below -3SD	below -2SD	above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	below -3SD	below -2SD	Above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	Below -3SD	Below -2SD	above +2SD*	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Belgaum	11.1	30.8	69.2	20.8	8.4	17.1	82.9	3.7	8.7	24.8	75.2	9.3	773
Bagalkot	16.9	29.2	70.8	36.7	10.6	20.8	79.2	4.4	9.5	25.5	74.5	17.8	1,022
Bijapur	15.4	33.1	66.9	23.1	17.4	31.2	68.8	5.0	16.8	38.3	61.7	10.0	1,025
Gulbarga	13.3	26.1	73.9	46.4	11.5	26.8	73.2	4.2	10.1	26.7	73.3	23.1	1,190
Bidar	15.0	28.4	71.6	45.7	11.6	26.9	73.1	5.1	11.9	25.6	74.4	18.1	902
Raichur	20.3	32.7	67.3	32.3	21.0	34.8	65.2	5.1	16.6	36.5	63.5	15.5	990
Koppal	22.7	34.0	66.0	28.5	14.5	27.0	73.0	5.6	12.4	31.8	68.2	15.2	665
Gadag	24.0	44.7	55.3	21.4	13.3	30.4	69.6	3.4	17.9	47.5	52.5	10.2	648
Dharwad	21.6	39.6	60.4	19.9	11.3	23.0	77.0	4.4	12.5	36.1	63.9	9.6	507
Uttara Kannada	24.0	39.9	60.1	21.8	15.7	26.2	73.8	5.1	15.6	37.1	62.9	7.2	622
Haveri	17.2	30.3	69.7	33.1	13.3	26.5	73.5	7.0	12.5	28.9	71.1	15.2	873
Bellary	21.9	30.6	69.4	39.9	8.8	20.2	79.8	6.0	11.2	25.5	74.5	17.4	753
Chitradurga	16.2	31.9	68.1	22.4	11.3	24.9	75.1	6.2	12.7	33.1	66.9	6.4	424
Davangere	17.6	30.1	69.9	33.6	17.3	27.0	73.0	4.9	12.0	27.7	72.3	14.5	790
Shimoga	9.7	18.5	81.5	28.2	24.1	37.9	62.1	6.8	12.1	25.6	74.4	13.5	524
Udupi	8.0	20.8	79.2	22.3	27.7	44.5	55.5	9.4	14.3	32.1	67.9	10.1	397
Chikmagalur	11.1	25.1	74.9	25.7	11.5	22.9	77.1	3.6	6.1	22.0	78.0	14.0	582
Tumkur	15.7	29.0	71.0	31.9	8.2	22.7	77.3	4.3	10.2	31.3	68.7	16.1	525
Kolar	8.5	19.9	80.1	24.9	16.6	28.1	71.9	7.2	7.8	26.2	73.8	10.9	663
Bangalore	17.5	33.2	66.8	18.6	13.6	27.1	72.9	6.7	9.7	28.6	71.4	7.9	399
Bangalore Rural	15.3	32.1	67.9	23.7	3.3	13.2	86.8	3.7	5.1	20.7	79.3	10.5	731
Mandya	13.4	25.8	74.2	17.3	21.4	35.1	64.9	6.7	10.4	32.4	67.6	7.8	366
Hassan	14.3	29.2	70.8	19.4	11.2	21.3	78.7	7.6	7.4	23.9	76.1	10.9	468
Dakshina Kannada	8.0	23.6	76.4	14.1	22.8	35.7	64.3	4.1	11.3	31.0	69.0	8.1	471
Kodagu	10.1	24.1	75.9	25.4	26.6	36.7	63.3	10.7	19.5	35.8	64.2	10.8	288
Mysore	15.0	30.5	69.5	23.7	10.3	19.9	80.1	5.0	7.4	22.7	77.3	10.4	545
Chamarajanagar	12.3	27.5	72.5	25.1	10.5	18.8	81.2	9.8	11.5	30.6	69.4	14.1	414
Ramanagara	23.7	38.9	61.1	23.7	5.6	18.1	81.9	4.9	4.8	20.1	79.9	10.0	543
Chikkaballarpura	13.5	30.3	69.7	27.0	10.0	22.3	77.7	3.3	10.7	31.9	68.1	13.3	636
Yadgir	14.8	23.4	76.6	48.0	13.6	28.3	71.7	6.8	13.1	26.7	73.3	17.5	1,302
Karnataka	16.0	30.0	70.0	29.9	13.9	26.4	73.6	5.4	11.7	29.7	70.3	13.7	20,038

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.
* +2SD includes Don't know. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.3 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN
Percentage of women aged 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	Thin <18.5 (total thin)	Thin 17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	Thin <17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	Overweight/Obese ≥25.0 (over-weight or obese)	Overweight/Obese 25.0-29.9 (over-weight)	Overweight/Obese ≥30.0 (obese)	Total number of Women**
Age										
15-19	151.5	19.4	46.1	49.2	21.2	27.0	4.8	3.9	0.9	5,830
20-29	153.0	22.0	54.2	31.3	14.7	15.8	14.7	11.2	3.4	12,630
30–39	153.0	23.0	52.1	20.5	9.2	10.8	27.6	19.7	7.7	10,932
40-49	152.8	23.6	50.0	17.7	8.3	9.0	32.3	22.6	9.4	8,947
Place of residence										
Rural	152.6	21.2	53.1	33.1	15.2	17.2	13.8	10.7	3.0	22,480
Urban	152.9	23.7	49.0	20.3	9.1	10.8	30.7	21.4	9.2	15,859
Education										
Non-literate[a]	152.1	21.3	53.6	31.0	14.0	16.3	15.4	11.7	3.6	10,592
Less than 5 years	152.3	22.4	52.3	26.4	12.2	13.8	21.3	15.7	5.5	2,887
5-9 years	152.3	22.3	49.8	27.5	12.3	14.6	22.7	16.2	6.4	9,941
10 or more years	153.6	22.8	50.6	25.7	12.0	13.3	23.7	16.9	6.6	14,919
Religion										
Hindu	152.7	22.1	52.1	28.6	13.0	15.1	19.4	14.2	5.0	31,691
Muslim	153.0	22.9	47.6	23.9	11.2	12.2	28.5	19.8	8.5	5,867
Christian	153.4	23.1	50.6	18.5	9.1	8.8	30.9	21.0	9.6	499
Jain	152.9	22.7	54.4	17.5	10.9	6.0	28.1	19.7	8.4	159
Others	150.8	26.4	53.0	25.8	11.9	13.2	21.2	14.1	7.1	123
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	152.0	21.5	51.6	32.8	14.5	17.6	15.7	11.7	3.9	7,381
Scheduled Tribes	152.6	21.0	50.8	36.0	15.4	19.9	13.4	10.2	3.2	3,654
Other Backward Classes	152.9	22.5	51.6	26.2	12.2	13.6	22.2	15.9	6.1	20,007
Others	153.0	22.9	50.9	22.4	10.7	11.1	26.7	19.2	7.4	7,297
Karnataka	152.8	22.3	51.4	27.7	12.6	14.5	21.0	15.2	5.6	38,339

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.
[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.4 BMI (BODY MASS INDEX) OF WOMEN (new)
Percentage of women aged 15-49 average body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Mean Height	Mean BMI	18.5-24.9 (normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (over-weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (over-weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	Total number of Women**
Belgaum	151.80	21.89	52.3	25.0	12.7	12.0	22.7	17.4	5.0	1,629
Bagalkot	150.73	23.90	51.9	25.1	11.6	12.9	23.0	15.3	7.7	1,705
Bijapur	152.41	21.89	53.1	27.5	12.7	14.2	19.5	15.1	4.3	1,758
Gulbarga	151.46	21.84	54.3	33.5	16.9	16.1	12.2	8.6	3.5	1,530
Bidar	152.90	21.80	47.2	37.3	15.8	20.8	15.5	11.3	4.2	1,598
Raichur	152.07	21.39	48.0	37.6	16.1	21.0	14.5	10.4	3.9	1,529
Koppal	151.77	20.80	54.4	31.6	14.8	15.5	14.0	11.3	2.5	1,405
Gadag	151.62	22.18	53.4	27.7	13.2	14.3	18.9	14.0	4.6	1,330
Dharwad	150.51	22.11	51.5	24.4	10.3	13.6	24.0	17.0	6.8	1,026
Uttara Kannada	150.73	22.62	52.2	29.6	13.5	15.7	18.2	13.4	4.8	1,558
Haveri	153.08	21.64	58.2	24.6	10.8	13.2	17.2	12.6	4.6	1,397
Bellary	153.13	21.21	48.9	33.8	13.6	19.3	17.3	13.0	4.2	1,428
Chitradurga	153.89	21.78	50.5	28.3	11.8	16.3	21.2	15.5	5.6	1,187
Davangere	153.50	21.67	53.6	26.8	12.2	14.0	19.6	14.8	4.5	1,739
Shimoga	153.33	22.96	52.3	26.5	10.8	15.3	21.2	15.6	5.5	1,285
Udupi	153.75	22.29	52.2	29.1	11.3	17.4	18.7	13.3	5.3	1,058
Chikmagalur	152.95	25.08	48.5	26.4	13.2	12.3	25.1	18.5	6.5	908
Tumkur	154.41	22.61	50.4	26.4	12.2	14.0	23.3	17.1	6.1	1,437
Kolar	153.46	22.12	49.0	27.8	13.2	14.2	23.2	15.7	7.2	1,485
Bangalore	152.80	23.97	50.3	15.3	7.7	7.5	34.4	21.2	13.2	812
Bangalore Rural	154.43	22.62	48.5	23.4	12.3	10.6	28.1	20.6	7.3	1,221
Mandya	153.43	23.44	48.5	19.5	8.8	10.3	32.0	23.0	8.9	901
Hassan	153.28	23.79	50.7	19.9	9.6	10.1	29.4	21.3	7.9	1,279
Dakshina Kannada	152.62	22.30	55.0	23.5	12.2	10.9	21.6	15.8	5.7	1,252
Kodagu	154.17	22.57	58.0	17.5	8.3	8.4	24.6	17.1	7.2	676
Mysore	154.52	24.88	54.0	19.6	10.2	9.4	26.4	17.5	8.8	826
Chamarajanagar	152.98	22.39	52.5	25.8	12.4	13.0	21.7	17.5	3.7	1,117
Ramanagara	154.16	23.06	46.3	21.4	10.9	9.6	32.4	22.0	10.2	638
Chikkaballarpura	152.94	21.49	47.6	30.9	14.0	16.4	21.5	15.5	5.9	1,229
Yadgir	152.23	20.03	47.9	42.2	17.7	23.5	9.9	7.4	2.5	1,396
Karnataka	152.8	22.3	51.4	27.7	12.6	14.5	21.0	15.2	5.6	38,339

** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.5 PREVELANCE OF ANAEMIA AMONG CHILDREN
Percentage of children age (6-59 months) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of children <5 years**
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Sex of Child					
Male	14.7	45.9	14.1	76.2	5,849
Female	16.1	47.0	13.9	75.6	5,29
Place of residence					
Rural	14.8	47.9	14.6	77.3	7,102
Urban	16.3	44.1	13.1	73.4	4,045
Religion					
Hindu	15.3	46.4	14.7	76.4	8,942
Muslim	15.1	46.8	11.9	73.7	2,006
Christian	22.6	45.3	3.5	71.4	129
Jain	25.0	25.7	10.3	61.0	35
Others	14.8	57.0	14.6	86.5	35
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	14.6	46.2	15.5	76.3	2,368
Scheduled Tribes	16.0	47.2	16.3	79.5	1,164
Other Backward Classes	15.3	46.2	13.8	75.3	5,548
Others	16.2	47.0	11.5	74.8	2,067
Karnataka	15.4	46.5	14.0	75.9	11,147

Note: reference period: January 1st, 2008 to survey date.
** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.6 ANAEMIA AMONG SCHOOL GOING/ADOLESCENT POPULATION
Percentage of school going population (aged 6-19 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of school going population (age 6-19 years)**
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	
Age group					
6- 10	19.3	36.5	5.5	61.2	12,497
11-14	19.6	31.8	4.8	56.2	10,590
15-16	18.7	29.4	4.3	52.4	5,195
17-19	17.3	28.5	5.2	51.0	8,303
Sex					
Male	18.1	28.8	4.3	51.2	18,804
Female	19.5	35.6	5.7	60.9	17,768
Residence					
Rural	19.6	33.4	5.3	58.3	22,714
Urban	17.6	30.6	4.7	52.9	13,871
Education					
Non-literate[a]	18.3	38.8	6.4	63.5	3,972
Less than 5 years	19.5	34.4	5.0	58.9	9,684
5-9 years	19.2	31.3	4.8	55.4	14,958
10 or more years	17.6	28.4	4.9	50.9	7,971
Religion					
Hindu	19.0	32.6	5.2	56.8	29,739
Muslim	17.9	31.1	4.5	53.4	6,174
Christian	22.6	25.8	2.7	51.2	419
Jain	26.4	20.4	1.5	48.3	132
Others	16.3	50.8	5.2	72.3	121
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	18.8	34.2	5.8	58.8	7,920
Scheduled Tribes	19.5	36.0	5.7	61.3	3,703
Other Backward Classes	18.6	31.4	4.9	55.0	17,938
Others	19.1	30.5	4.1	53.6	7,024
Karnataka	18.8	32.3	5.0	56.2	36,585

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** unweighted cases

TABLE 8.7 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE

Percentage of population (aged 20 years and above) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Male				Female				Total			
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl
Age group												
20-29	12.9	16.5	2.8	32.1	18.8	37.3	6.8	63.0	16.4	28.9	5.2	50.5
30-39	12.3	17.9	3.3	33.5	19.4	35.9	7.1	62.4	16.4	28.3	5.5	50.3
40-49	14.3	19.2	3.2	36.6	18.9	35.2	7.1	61.3	16.8	28.0	5.3	50.2
50+	15.6	23.1	4.6	43.3	19.1	35.4	6.2	60.8	17.5	29.7	5.5	52.6
Residence												
Rural	13.9	20.1	4.0	38.1	19.1	36.8	7.0	63.0	16.9	29.5	5.7	52.1
Urban	13.9	18.5	2.8	35.2	19.0	34.8	6.4	60.2	16.8	27.7	4.8	49.3
Education												
Non-literate[a]	14.8	21.8	4.8	41.4	18.7	35.9	7.0	61.5	17.5	31.7	6.3	55.5
Less than 5 years	13.4	21.3	3.9	38.6	19.1	35.1	6.3	60.5	16.3	28.5	5.1	50.0
5-9 years	13.8	20.6	3.9	38.3	19.8	36.4	6.8	63.0	17.0	29.1	5.4	51.5
10 or more years	13.7	17.2	2.6	33.5	19.1	36.2	6.6	62.0	16.2	25.9	4.4	46.6
Religion												
Hindu	13.9	19.8	3.7	37.5	19.0	36.3	6.9	62.2	16.8	29.1	5.5	51.4
Muslim	13.5	17.9	2.7	34.1	19.2	34.5	6.4	60.1	16.8	27.3	4.8	48.8
Christian	18.0	17.2	2.4	37.6	19.8	34.0	4.9	58.7	19.0	26.8	3.8	49.7
Jain	11.5	16.8	1.2	29.4	23.2	37.4	0.6	61.2	17.7	27.7	0.9	46.2
Others	17.6	22.3	3.4	43.3	15.2	41.1	14.2	70.5	16.2	32.6	9.3	58.1
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	13.2	20.0	3.7	36.9	18.4	36.0	7.3	61.7	16.2	29.1	5.7	51.0
Scheduled Tribes	13.5	20.3	4.1	38.0	18.0	37.8	7.6	63.4	16.1	30.3	6.1	52.5
Other Backward Classes	13.9	18.6	3.4	35.9	19.2	35.8	6.5	61.6	16.9	28.3	5.2	50.3
Others	14.9	21.0	3.5	39.4	19.8	35.8	6.5	62.1	17.6	29.3	5.2	52.1
Karnataka	13.9	19.5	3.6	37.0	19.1	36.0	6.8	61.9	16.8	28.8	5.4	51.0

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 8.8 ANAEMIA AMONG POPULATION CHILDREN, ADOLESECENTS AGED 20 YEARS AND ABOVE

Percentage of children aged 6-59 months, adolescents aged 6-19 year and population aged 20 years and above having any and severe anaemia by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Children		Adolescents		Aged 20 years and above	
	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)
Belgaum	62.5	8.1	39.1	1.5	37.3	2.2
Bagalkot	75.3	8.4	49.4	1.9	44.4	2.2
Bijapur	76.4	9.8	48.1	2.2	37.7	1.8
Gulbarga	74.2	8.6	37.5	1.8	28.9	1.5
Bidar	70.1	10.7	42.0	1.6	35.6	3.2
Raichur	75.8	18.9	52.9	4.7	46.1	4.7
Koppal	74.5	11.0	45.1	3.0	38.3	2.7
Gadag	77.7	11.8	44.4	2.1	38.7	2.0
Dharwad	84.7	15.0	57.1	4.0	52.3	4.8
Uttara Kannada	68.1	17.7	48.8	6.8	45.7	6.1
Haveri	73.1	12.2	53.6	3.2	47.1	3.1
Bellary	80.0	19.5	58.2	7.0	44.3	5.9
Chitradurga	63.8	11.2	41.6	1.9	34.8	2.6
Davangere	73.4	16.5	56.3	6.8	46.6	5.9
Shimoga	66.6	9.2	65.4	9.1	60.1	9.1
Udupi	71.8	9.4	64.4	4.4	61.4	4.3
Chikmagalur	80.4	10.2	54.5	3.1	50.9	4.6
Tumkur	72.4	12.1	49.7	4.2	44.2	5.3
Kolar	83.3	25.3	82.8	16.1	73.3	16.0
Bangalore	83.3	30.4	76.6	8.6	63.3	6.7
Bangalore Rural	90.2	16.2	74.9	3.3	67.2	5.7
Mandya	86.0	25.0	80.4	11.8	74.4	10.6
Hassan	66.1	8.3	53.3	3.7	50.8	4.4
Dakshina Kannada	72.9	7.2	55.0	2.8	52.5	3.5
Kodagu	60.7	6.6	51.4	3.7	54.5	3.9
Mysore	81.9	15.4	71.3	4.0	61.6	5.9
Chamarajanagar	80.7	18.0	73.0	8.3	64.5	7.8
Ramanagara	91.7	21.6	81.0	6.2	71.8	7.1
Chikkaballarpura	89.1	21.5	81.3	12.9	74.2	13.9
Yadgir	85.4	30.6	70.2	13.2	58.2	8.3
Karnataka	14.0	75.9	5.0	56.2	51.0	5.4

TABLE 8.9 ANAEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

Percentage of pregnant men (aged 15-49 years) classified as having iron-deficiency (anaemia) by degree of anaemia and by selected background characteristics and residence, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				Total number of pregnant women**
	Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9-9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (< 7g/dl)	Any anaemia <11.0 g/dl	
Age group					
15-19	21.6	38.8	6.8	67.2	426
20-29	18.7	39.6	6.4	64.6	3,197
30–39	21.0	36.0	6.3	63.2	460
40-49	15.6	34.0	3.7	53.2	50
Residence					
Rural	18.2	41.8	6.9	67.0	2,626
Urban	20.9	34.3	5.4	60.6	1,507
Woman's Education					
Non-literate[a]	17.8	41.3	7.7	66.7	867
Less than 5 years	18.1	35.3	6.7	60.1	259
5-9 years	19.8	39.6	6.3	65.8	1,207
10 or more years	19.7	38.1	5.7	63.4	1,800
Religion					
Hindu	19.0	39.8	6.2	65.0	3,357
Muslim	20.1	35.6	6.9	62.6	713
Christian	21.4	41.6	3.7	66.7	34
Jain	(23.5)	(17.6)	(5.9)	(47.1)	17
Others	(8.3)	(66.7)	(16.7)	(91.7)	12
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	16.7	42.9	6.9	66.5	885
Scheduled Tribes	14.6	45.3	7.2	67.1	463
Other Backward Classes	20.4	36.4	6.3	63.1	2,106
Others	22.0	37.6	5.2	64.8	679
Karnataka	19.2	39.0	6.4	64.6	4,133

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. () Based on 10-20 unweighted cases . ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.10 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES
Percentage of men (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	97.1	1.9	1.0	14,168
30 - 39	92.4	3.6	3.9	10,165
40 - 49	87.6	5.4	7.0	9,206
50 - 59	82.4	6.6	11.0	6,704
60 +	79.7	7.2	13.1	8,445
Residence				
Rural	90.8	4.2	5.0	29,411
Urban	87.0	4.9	8.1	19,277
Education				
Non-literate[a]	89.5	4.7	5.8	10,654
Less than 5 years	88.1	5.1	6.8	4,904
5-9 years	89.4	4.6	5.9	11,776
10 or more years	89.4	4.2	6.5	21,354
Religion				
Hindu	89.3	4.5	6.1	40,862
Muslim	89.6	4.0	6.4	6,668
Christian	83.0	6.3	10.7	737
Jain	90.8	3.7	5.5	248
Others	90.0	2.5	7.6	173
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	91.6	3.9	4.6	8,873
Scheduled Tribes	91.4	3.9	4.7	4,264
Other Backward Classes	89.1	4.5	6.4	25,168
Others	86.8	5.3	7.9	10,383
Karnataka	89.3	4.5	6.2	48,688

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. **Unweighted cases

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TABLE 8.11 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of men aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood Sugar by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of men Tested**
	Below (140)	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Belgaum	95.8	1.4	2.8	2,047
Bagalkot	89.2	4.3	6.5	1,913
Bijapur	95.2	2.1	2.8	2,076
Gulbarga	92.9	3.4	3.7	1,846
Bidar	90.7	4.3	5.0	1,579
Raichur	90.8	4.3	5.0	1,610
Koppal	91.6	4.0	4.4	1,474
Gadag	91.8	3.3	4.9	1,677
Dharwad	91.1	3.1	5.8	1,107
Uttara Kannada	90.5	4.4	5.2	2,169
Haveri	93.6	2.3	4.0	1,956
Bellary	88.7	4.5	6.8	1,363
Chitradurga	89.9	3.5	6.6	1,462
Davangere	88.7	4.0	7.3	1,929
Shimoga	89.2	4.3	6.5	1,700
Udupi	89.6	5.0	5.4	1,601
Chikmagalur	88.3	4.8	6.9	1,998
Tumkur	90.4	3.4	6.2	1,980
Kolar	83.4	6.9	9.7	1,552
Bangalore	81.9	7.1	11.1	961
Bangalore Rural	82.0	7.1	10.9	1,666
Mandya	85.7	5.2	9.1	1,046
Hassan	90.2	5.2	4.6	1,632
Dakshina Kannada	86.3	5.7	8.0	1,723
Kodagu	85.4	6.1	8.6	1,261
Mysore	88.0	4.7	7.3	1,669
Chamarajanagar	89.1	5.7	5.1	1,428
Ramanagara	79.7	7.7	12.6	1,146
Chikkaballarpura	85.4	6.2	8.4	1,545
Yadgir	90.0	5.6	4.4	1,572
Karnataka	89.3	4.5	6.2	48,688

** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.12 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES

Percentage of Women (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Sugar by selected background characteristics and residence, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Age group				
18 - 29	97.0	1.9	1.1	20,106
30 - 39	94.0	3.4	2.7	13,922
40 - 49	87.9	5.4	6.7	11,372
50 - 59	82.9	6.9	10.2	7,628
60 +	80.6	7.5	11.9	9,632
Residence				
Rural	91.9	3.9	4.2	37,871
Urban	88.1	5.0	6.9	24,789
Education				
Non-literate[a]	89.3	4.7	5.9	24,944
Less than 5 years	88.4	4.7	6.9	5,311
5-9 years	90.2	4.5	5.3	13,677
10 or more years	92.7	3.5	3.8	18,728
Religion				
Hindu	90.9	4.2	4.9	52,521
Muslim	88.3	4.7	6.9	8,731
Christian	83.0	7.2	9.8	942
Jain	89.4	5.7	4.9	271
Others	86.7	5.7	7.6	195
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	92.8	3.3	3.9	11,692
Scheduled Tribes	92.4	3.7	3.9	5,719
Other Backward Classes	90.3	4.3	5.4	32,188
Others	87.9	5.6	6.5	13,061
Karnataka	90.4	4.3	5.2	62,660

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** Unweighted cases

TABLE 8.13 PREVALENCE OF DIABETIES
Percentage of women aged 18 years and above classified with level of any type of blood Sugar by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Any type of blood sugar level			Total number of women Tested**
	Below 140	Mild (140-160)	Moderate/High (>160)	
Belgaum	96.7	1.0	2.3	2,568
Bagalkot	90.2	4.6	5.2	2,377
Bijapur	95.5	2.2	2.3	2,676
Gulbarga	94.7	2.4	2.9	2,330
Bidar	94.2	3.1	2.7	2,290
Raichur	91.9	4.2	3.9	2,301
Koppal	94.4	2.9	2.7	1,958
Gadag	93.7	2.6	3.7	2,100
Dharwad	92.8	2.4	4.9	1,454
Uttara Kannada	90.0	5.0	5.0	2,594
Haveri	93.4	2.7	3.9	2,356
Bellary	90.7	4.3	4.9	1,824
Chitradurga	91.3	3.0	5.7	1,764
Davangere	89.9	4.1	6.0	2,424
Shimoga	88.1	5.9	6.0	2,042
Udupi	89.7	5.8	4.5	2,030
Chikmagalur	88.7	5.2	6.1	2,508
Tumkur	91.5	3.3	5.2	2,335
Kolar	86.7	5.5	7.8	2,169
Bangalore	83.6	6.7	9.7	1,187
Bangalore Rural	86.3	5.8	8.0	2,301
Mandya	87.9	4.5	7.6	1,573
Hassan	90.0	4.9	5.1	1,926
Dakshina Kannada	87.7	5.7	6.6	2,295
Kodagu	85.4	6.7	8.0	1,514
Mysore	86.7	6.5	6.9	2,130
Chamarajanagar	91.4	4.3	4.3	1,765
Ramanagara	80.7	7.7	11.6	1,610
Chikkaballarpura	87.7	5.8	6.4	2,065
Yadgir	91.8	4.5	3.7	2,194
Karnataka	90.4	4.3	5.2	62,660

** Unweighted cases

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TABLE 8.14 BLOOD PRESSURE
Percentage of men (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured*	Number of men covered**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18- 29	80.6	9.3	8.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	14,827	15,085
30 - 39	67.3	12.4	15.0	3.6	1.0	0.7	10,580	10,733
40 - 49	59.1	12.6	19.4	5.8	1.9	1.2	9,534	9,661
50 - 59	52.0	12.4	22.4	7.9	3.2	2.1	6,922	7,005
60 +	49.0	10.8	22.9	10.0	4.7	2.5	8,703	8,800
Residence								
Rural	67.6	10.9	14.5	4.3	1.6	1.0	30,506	31,050
Urban	59.8	11.8	19.1	5.7	2.3	1.2	20,060	20,234
Education								
Non-literate[a]	62.3	11.2	16.8	5.8	2.5	1.4	11,066	11,290
Less than 5 years	62.3	11.6	17.3	5.6	2.2	1.1	5,090	5,186
5-9 years	66.6	11.2	14.9	4.5	1.8	1.1	12,261	12,415
10 or more years	65.3	11.2	16.6	4.5	1.5	1.0	22,149	22,393
Religion								
Hindu	64.9	11.1	16.2	4.8	1.9	1.1	42,369	42,990
Muslim	64.0	11.7	16.4	5.0	1.8	1.1	6,990	7,080
Christian	57.9	14.6	18.7	5.6	1.5	1.8	756	759
Jain	62.1	12.6	17.9	4.8	1.4	1.3	266	266
Others	59.2	18.3	17.0	4.0	1.0	0.5	185	189
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	67.4	10.1	15.4	4.4	1.8	1.0	9,231	9,318
Scheduled Tribes	66.3	11.2	15.4	4.5	1.5	1.1	4,445	4,555
Other Backward Classes	63.8	11.4	16.8	5.0	1.9	1.1	26,103	26,514
Others	63.6	11.8	16.2	5.2	1.9	1.2	10,787	10,897
Karnataka	64.6	11.2	16.3	4.9	1.8	1.1	50,556	51,284

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** unweighted cases.

Average Systolic	Average Diastolic					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.15 BLOOD PRESSURE

Percentage of men (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of men blood pressure measured**	Number of men aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Belgaum	65.0	10.0	18.1	4.4	1.6	0.9	2,083	2,098
Bagalkot	68.5	11.4	13.6	3.8	1.5	1.2	2,108	2,135
Bijapur	58.7	11.7	21.1	5.3	2.1	0.9	2,155	2,165
Gulbarga	70.0	9.7	15.5	2.9	1.4	0.5	1,902	1,934
Bidar	66.1	10.1	15.0	5.3	2.0	1.5	1,635	1,644
Raichur	68.1	9.0	14.7	4.8	2.4	1.0	1,568	1,728
Koppal	61.9	13.5	15.2	5.8	2.2	1.4	1,524	1,527
Gadag	64.6	10.6	15.7	6.0	1.9	1.1	1,772	1,778
Dharwad	71.5	11.1	11.7	3.9	1.2	0.6	1,480	1,584
Uttara Kannada	68.0	10.2	14.6	5.1	1.4	0.7	2,211	2,219
Haveri	70.9	10.5	12.7	3.7	1.5	0.7	2,104	2,128
Bellary	67.4	9.4	14.6	5.4	2.2	1.0	1,451	1,516
Chitradurga	60.5	11.3	20.1	5.0	1.7	1.4	1,511	1,514
Davangere	65.8	10.1	15.3	5.3	1.7	1.7	2,146	2,167
Shimoga	61.5	14.7	15.9	4.9	1.9	1.1	1,771	1,781
Udupi	60.6	10.1	20.3	5.2	2.1	1.8	1,620	1,626
Chikmagalur	61.3	13.4	16.9	5.3	1.9	1.3	2,007	2,017
Tumkur	62.4	9.7	19.8	5.4	1.8	0.9	2,008	2,011
Kolar	61.9	12.6	16.5	6.0	2.0	1.0	1,583	1,588
Bangalore	62.7	11.0	18.1	5.3	1.8	1.0	994	1,006
Bangalore Rural	58.9	13.9	18.0	5.5	2.5	1.1	1,703	1,709
Mandya	57.8	10.8	21.0	6.9	2.7	0.7	1,033	1,098
Hassan	69.3	9.6	15.0	4.1	1.2	0.8	1,644	1,650
Dakshina Kannada	68.5	12.6	13.4	3.1	1.2	1.3	1,784	1,794
Kodagu	63.7	10.5	16.6	5.7	2.1	1.4	1,270	1,270
Mysore	57.4	16.5	17.9	5.1	2.0	1.0	1,687	1,696
Chamarajanagar	62.8	11.6	19.1	3.5	1.8	1.3	1,443	1,448
Ramanagara	58.5	11.9	18.3	6.7	2.7	1.9	1,190	1,190
Chikkaballarpura	67.3	9.1	15.1	4.9	2.2	1.4	1,586	1,592
Yadgir	68.5	11.1	13.4	4.2	1.7	1.0	1,593	1,671
Karnataka	64.6	11.2	16.3	4.9	1.8	1.1	50,566	51,284

** unweighted cases

Average Systolic	Average Diastolic					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.16 BLOOD PRESSURE
Percentage of women (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	\multicolumn{6}{c}{Status of Blood Pressure}	Number of women blood pressure measured*	Number of women aged 18 year & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Age group								
18- 29	89.4	5.3	4.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	20,792	21,058
30 - 39	77.6	9.1	10.3	2.2	0.5	0.3	14,324	14,451
40 - 49	63.6	11.1	17.0	5.3	1.9	1.1	11,650	11,763
50 - 59	51.2	11.8	21.9	9.0	4.1	2.0	7,823	7,911
60 +	43.7	10.1	23.3	11.8	7.3	3.8	9,972	10,085
Residence								
Rural	73.3	8.3	11.7	4.0	1.8	1.0	38,852	39,398
Urban	67.5	9.2	14.4	5.2	2.5	1.2	25,709	25,870
Education								
Non-literate[a]	63.8	9.5	15.7	6.2	3.1	1.7	25,694	26,101
Less than 5 years	66.3	9.5	15.1	5.5	2.3	1.4	5,441	5,499
5-9 years	73.0	8.7	12.1	3.8	1.7	0.7	14,060	14,165
10 or more years	80.5	7.3	8.6	2.4	0.8	0.4	19,366	19,503
Religion								
Hindu	71.5	8.6	12.5	4.3	2.0	1.0	53,941	54,551
Muslim	69.1	8.7	13.8	5.1	2.3	1.2	9,159	9,251
Christian	66.4	9.5	15.5	4.0	3.1	1.5	968	971
Jain	68.3	9.2	15.1	4.8	2.2	0.4	283	283
Others	75.4	7.4	9.9	4.6	1.4	1.2	210	212
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	74.0	8.0	11.3	3.9	1.8	1.0	12,057	12,147
Scheduled Tribes	74.0	8.3	11.3	3.7	1.7	1.0	5,895	6,020
Other Backward Classes	70.3	8.7	13.2	4.6	2.2	1.1	33,125	33,522
Others	69.1	9.2	13.5	4.9	2.1	1.2	13,484	13,579
Karnataka	71.1	8.6	12.7	4.4	2.0	1.1	64,561	65,268

[a] Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ** unweighted

Average Systolic	Average Diastolic					
	≤84	85-89	90-99	100-109	110-119	≥120
≤ 129	1	2	3	4	5	6
130-139	2	2	3	4	5	6
140-159	3	3	3	4	5	6
160-179	4	4	4	4	5	6
180-209	5	5	5	5	5	6
≥ 210	6	6	6	6	6	6

TABLE 8.17 BLOOD PRESSURE
Percentage of women (aged 18 years and above) classified as having Blood Pressure by selected districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	Status of Blood Pressure						Number of women blood pressure measured**	Number of women aged 18 years & above**
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Belgaum	72.0	7.1	14.2	4.2	1.6	0.9	2,627	2,641
Bagalkot	76.1	7.3	10.3	3.6	1.9	0.8	2,606	2,627
Bijapur	68.4	9.8	14.7	4.5	1.8	0.9	2,750	2,758
Gulbarga	77.2	6.7	10.4	3.0	1.9	0.8	2,383	2,412
Bidar	72.1	8.1	13.3	3.8	1.6	1.1	2,385	2,390
Raichur	72.2	8.2	11.0	5.4	2.1	1.1	2,258	2,468
Koppal	71.4	9.4	12.2	4.4	1.7	0.9	2,005	2,009
Gadag	72.4	7.2	12.0	5.4	2.1	0.9	2,189	2,194
Dharwad	75.4	8.0	10.6	3.8	1.5	0.5	1,763	1,822
Uttara Kannada	72.3	8.2	12.9	4.2	1.7	0.6	2,621	2,633
Haveri	74.0	7.7	12.0	3.6	1.7	1.0	2,472	2,488
Bellary	72.2	7.9	12.0	4.3	2.2	1.4	1,919	1,990
Chitradurga	67.2	8.6	14.2	5.8	2.7	1.4	1,825	1,827
Davangere	71.1	7.6	12.7	4.8	2.5	1.4	2,557	2,582
Shimoga	65.6	12.2	13.3	5.1	2.0	1.8	2,106	2,110
Udupi	69.0	8.2	15.0	4.4	2.3	1.0	2,052	2,055
Chikmagalur	67.3	11.0	12.5	5.6	2.4	1.2	2,521	2,528
Tumkur	71.6	7.3	13.8	3.6	2.4	1.3	2,359	2,366
Kolar	74.1	7.2	12.3	3.7	1.5	1.2	2,224	2,232
Bangalore	70.9	7.9	12.7	5.1	2.7	0.7	1,212	1,217
Bangalore Rural	69.6	11.9	11.0	4.6	2.3	0.7	2,358	2,366
Mandya	64.2	10.1	16.5	4.9	2.4	1.7	1,573	1,618
Hassan	71.4	9.2	13.2	3.7	2.2	0.4	1,939	1,948
Dakshina Kannada	70.6	9.2	12.3	4.4	2.2	1.3	2,343	2,346
Kodagu	70.5	6.9	14.1	5.0	2.2	1.3	1,530	1,535
Mysore	63.0	13.4	15.1	5.0	2.2	1.4	2,167	2,172
Chamarajanagar	71.3	9.2	13.4	3.5	1.6	1.0	1,783	1,784
Ramanagara	63.9	9.0	15.0	6.2	3.8	2.0	1,664	1,664
Chikkaballarpura	75.2	7.4	9.9	4.5	1.9	1.1	2,111	2,119
Yadgir	74.0	7.4	12.3	4.6	1.2	0.6	2,259	2,367
Karnataka	71.1	8.6	12.7	4.4	2.0	1.1	64,561	65,268

** unweighted cases

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TABLE 8.18 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD

Percent distribution of household with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (Parts Per Million) according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2012-13.

Background characteristics	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	Number of Households**
Age of head of Household					
Less than 30	1.4	21.3	44.0	33.4	2,154
30 - 44	1.6	20.2	47.6	30.8	14,518
45 - 59	1.7	21.3	47.3	30.0	17,278
60 +	1.9	21.1	44.2	33.0	13,250
Residence					
Rural	1.7	22.5	39.5	36.3	27,839
Urban	1.7	18.6	56.3	23.7	19,361
Education of head of Household					
Non-literate[a]	0.0	26.8	50.0	39.4	56
Less than 5 years	2.0	23.7	42.5	32.1	5,777
5-9 years	1.5	21.0	49.8	27.9	10,086
10 or more years	1.7	17.5	57.8	23.2	13,942
Religion					
Hindu	1.7	21.1	45.3	32.1	39,631
Muslim	1.6	19.1	51.4	28.3	6,430
Christian	2.1	25.8	57.6	14.8	755
Jain	2.4	21.9	61.9	12.6	210
Others	5.2	15.7	38.4	41.3	172
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	1.6	21.6	42.1	35.0	8,871
Scheduled Tribes	1.5	21.2	35.9	41.6	4,343
Other Backward Classes	1.8	20.4	48.3	29.8	23,954
Others	1.9	20.8	50.4	26.9	10,032
Karnataka	1.7	20.9	46.4	31.3	47,200

Note; PPM: parts per million. * includes salt not at home, salt not tested, refused and missing cases.
[a] Literate but did not attended school, are also included. ** unweighted cases

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TABLE 8.19 PRESENCE OF IODIZED SALT IN HOUSEHOLD
Percent distribution of household with salt tested for iodine content, by level of iodine in salt (Parts Per Million) by districts, Karnataka, 2012-13.

District	None 0 ppm	Inadequate (< 15 ppm)	Adequate (15 + ppm)	Not Tested/Missing*	Number of Households**
Belgaum	1.0	20.4	70.0	8.6	1,823
Bagalkot	2.0	22.8	20.9	54.3	1,865
Bijapur	0.4	36.0	48.2	15.1	1,787
Gulbarga	0.1	22.6	42.8	33.9	1,755
Bidar	0.8	7.6	58.4	34.3	1,751
Raichur	2.9	17.5	25.0	55.3	1,766
Koppal	2.2	19.0	34.2	46.4	1,302
Gadag	1.8	9.0	40.8	47.7	1,574
Dharwad	3.6	10.1	51.0	34.9	1,295
Uttara Kannada	4.7	51.0	30.3	13.5	1,826
Haveri	1.0	15.9	45.0	38.4	1,830
Bellary	2.2	20.7	24.7	52.3	1,467
Chitradurga	0.6	23.7	38.8	36.5	1,281
Davangere	2.8	21.1	35.8	39.3	1,764
Shimoga	1.9	37.4	46.4	14.6	1,548
Udupi	4.0	53.5	32.4	10.1	1,289
Chikmagalur	1.2	16.1	53.6	29.5	1,801
Tumkur	0.2	24.0	53.2	22.6	1,737
Kolar	0.8	10.8	54.3	34.7	1,795
Bangalore	1.8	29.6	52.9	15.6	1,154
Bangalore Rural	1.4	8.9	65.8	23.6	1,801
Mandya	2.8	29.8	50.9	16.4	1,288
Hassan	2.3	28.6	59.7	9.5	1,320
Dakshina Kannada	1.3	12.7	69.4	17.2	1,547
Kodagu	1.6	21.0	49.2	29.9	1,225
Mysore	0.3	10.7	67.9	21.8	1,517
Chamarajanagar	0.6	12.2	55.4	32.5	1,265
Ramanagara	0.5	17.7	53.5	28.1	1,283
Chikkaballarpura	2.3	9.4	49.5	39.9	1,769
Yadgir	2.5	15.2	18.4	63.4	1,775
Karnataka	1.7	20.9	46.4	31.3	47,200

Note; PPM: parts per million.
* includes salt not at home, salt not tested, refused and missing cases. ** unweighted cases

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FACILITY

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2012-13.

District	Average population covered by		
	Sub-Health Centre	PHC	CHC
Belgaum	6,555	24,945	28,362
Bagalkot	6,486	31,119	43,855
Bijapur	6,465	30,487	34,395
Gulbarga	5,975	22,787	36,558
Bidar	5,038	29,807	31,440
Raichur	7,760	44,219	39,212
Koppal	7,355	25,703	30,372
Gadag	4,796	24,751	20,868
Dharwad	5,759	31,628	NA
Uttara Kannada	5,209	20,435	50,000
Haveri	4,966	23,834	26,474
Bellary	6,359	32,243	39,424
Chitradurga	4,955	20,333	42,422
Davangere	4,744	17,607	25,892
Shimoga	3,867	12,382	20,644
Udupi	3,788	17,597	26,545
Chikmagalur	3,004	11,104	16,334
Tumkur	4,802	20,879	23,639
Kolar	3,982	19,439	25,636
Bangalore	8,568	27,432	60,760
Bangalore Rural	9,343	19,028	24,169
Mandya	3,863	14,312	22,441
Hassan	4,416	16,553	23,308
Dakshina Kannada	4,236	34,378	79,672
Kodagu	3,239	17,226	24,068
Mysore	4,065	14,832	21,986
Chamarajanagar	4,320	20,638	16,771
Ramanagara	4,492	16,004	22,060
Chikkaballarpura	5,001	18,902	33,032
Yadgir	6,454	24,860	29,189
Karnataka	5,338	22,821	32,805

PHC= Primary Health Centre; CHC= Community Health Centre.
NA: Not applicable

TABLE 9.2: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-HEALTH CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2012-13.

District	Number of Sub-Health Centres					Number of Sub-Health Centres with govt. Building	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water#	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use[1]		
Belgaum	4.0	72.0	84.0	32.0	12.5	25	44
Bagalkot	4.2	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	24	40
Bijapur	0.0	70.0	50.0	70.0	47.6	30	43
Gulbarga	7.4	59.3	40.7	70.4	0.0	27	42
Bidar	3.2	61.3	87.1	12.9	25.0	31	42
Raichur	3.3	73.3	73.3	63.3	42.1	30	41
Koppal	20.0	73.3	86.7	33.3	80.0	15	23
Gadag	0.0	75.0	70.8	37.5	22.2	24	32
Dharwad	0.0	76.9	84.6	61.5	50.0	13	24
Uttara Kannada	40.9	90.9	100.0	31.8	16.7	22	44
Haveri	0.0	57.1	78.6	21.4	0.0	14	42
Bellary	7.4	100.0	96.3	33.3	22.2	27	34
Chitradurga	0.0	93.3	80.0	60.0	22.2	15	23
Davangere	0.0	68.8	84.4	18.8	33.3	32	42
Shimoga	46.7	93.3	86.7	33.3	30.0	30	34
Udupi	35.3	94.1	94.1	23.5	0.0	17	25
Chikmagalur	11.1	85.2	88.9	59.3	66.7	27	42
Tumkur	17.7	88.2	94.1	47.1	12.5	17	43
Kolar	35.5	74.2	80.7	9.7	33.3	31	40
Bangalore	0.0	66.7	66.7	16.7	0.0	12	24
Bangalore Rural	20.0	100.0	100.0	10.0	0.0	10	36
Mandya	0.0	80.0	80.0	50.0	20.0	20	25
Hassan	0.0	80.0	90.0	80.0	50.0	10	24
Dakshina Kannada	0.0	100.0	100.0	28.6	16.7	21	31
Kodagu	20.0	100.0	100.0	40.0	100.0	15	24
Mysore	6.3	93.8	93.8	18.8	33.3	16	34
Chamarajanagar	10.0	40.0	100.0	20.0	50.0	10	24
Ramanagara	0.0	40.0	90.0	20.0	0.0	10	21
Chikkaballarpura	36.0	64.0	68.0	0.0	nc	25	37
Yadgir	0.0	56.7	63.3	43.3	15.4	30	44
Karnataka	11.6	76.7	80.8	37.9	33.1	630	1,024

Includes piped, bore well, well hand pump and other source of water. [1] Percentage calculated from number of labor room available and deliveries are conducted. nc: Not calculated because there are no cases.

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District	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC Facilitated*	Untied Fund Received	Total number of Sub-Health Centres
Belgaum	6.8	100.0	100.0	44
Bagalkot	2.5	100.0	90.0	40
Bijapur	4.7	97.6	83.7	43
Gulbarga	2.4	100.0	88.1	42
Bidar	7.1	97.6	95.2	42
Raichur	4.9	100.0	95.1	41
Koppal	8.7	100.0	78.3	23
Gadag	9.4	100.0	100.0	32
Dharwad	25.0	100.0	100.0	24
Uttara Kannada	6.8	92.7	97.7	44
Haveri	2.4	100.0	97.6	42
Bellary	2.9	100.0	91.2	34
Chitradurga	17.4	100.0	91.3	23
Davangere	11.9	97.6	92.9	42
Shimoga	58.8	100.0	94.1	34
Udupi	76.0	96.0	96.0	25
Chikmagalur	26.2	100.0	100.0	42
Tumkur	11.6	100.0	76.7	43
Kolar	62.5	100.0	97.5	40
Bangalore	41.7	95.5	91.7	24
Bangalore Rural	47.2	100.0	75.0	36
Mandya	40.0	100.0	88.0	25
Hassan	25.0	82.6	95.8	24
Dakshina Kannada	48.4	100.0	100.0	31
Kodagu	25.0	95.8	87.5	24
Mysore	21.2	100.0	78.8	34
Chamarajanagar	8.3	95.7	100.0	24
Ramanagara	14.3	100.0	66.7	21
Chikkaballarpura	48.7	100.0	91.9	37
Yadgir	6.8	100.0	81.8	44
Karnataka	20.9	98.6	91.0	1024

TABLE 9.3: PERCENTAGE OF SUB-HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2012-13.

VHSC= Village Health and Sanitation Committee.
* Based on availability of VHSC.

TABLE 9.4: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT SUB-HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2012-13.				
	Human resources Status of Sub-Health Centre			
District	ANM	MHW	Additional ANM	Total number of SHCs
Belgaum	79.6	45.5	4.6	44
Bagalkot	82.5	57.5	15.0	40
Bijapur	74.4	55.8	2.3	43
Gulbarga	88.1	64.3	2.4	42
Bidar	90.5	42.9	7.1	42
Raichur	73.2	34.2	24.4	41
Koppal	100.0	43.5	0.0	23
Gadag	100.0	50.0	0.0	32
Dharwad	100.0	62.5	0.0	24
Uttara Kannada	97.7	50.0	0.0	44
Haveri	88.1	59.5	7.1	42
Bellary	91.2	55.9	8.8	34
Chitradurga	82.6	39.1	8.7	23
Davangere	83.3	40.5	9.5	42
Shimoga	73.5	44.1	14.7	34
Udupi	96.0	48.0	0.0	25
Chikmagalur	100.0	47.6	11.9	42
Tumkur	93.0	48.8	2.3	43
Kolar	85.0	17.5	2.5	40
Bangalore	87.5	25.0	0.0	24
Bangalore Rural	97.2	22.2	0.0	36
Mandya	88.0	36.0	16.0	25
Hassan	100.0	20.8	4.2	24
Dakshina Kannada	90.3	16.1	3.2	31
Kodagu	95.8	58.3	0.0	24
Mysore	97.1	41.2	0.0	34
Chamarajanagar	95.8	20.8	4.2	24
Ramanagara	90.5	38.1	4.8	21
Chikkaballarpura	78.4	18.9	10.8	37
Yadgir	65.9	75.0	13.6	44
Karnataka	87.9	43.8	6.4	1,024
ANM= Auxiliary nurse midwife. MHW= Male health worker.				

TABLE 9.5: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2012-13.

District	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer**	AYUSH Doctor**	Pharmacist	Total number of PHCs
Belgaum	81.8	3.7	55.6	87.9	33
Bagalkot	78.3	5.6	83.3	91.3	23
Bijapur	83.3	8.0	60.0	96.7	30
Gulbarga	60.0	5.6	55.6	90.0	30
Bidar	89.3	4.0	64.0	89.3	28
Raichur	75.0	0.0	42.9	71.4	28
Koppal	93.3	14.3	64.3	93.3	15
Gadag	78.3	5.6	27.8	87.0	23
Dharwad	100.0	5.0	60.0	95.0	20
Uttara Kannada	52.8	5.3	0.0	63.9	36
Haveri	82.9	10.3	41.4	91.4	35
Bellary	90.5	5.3	47.4	95.2	21
Chitradurga	85.7	0.0	11.1	81.0	21
Davangere	80.0	0.0	14.3	82.9	35
Shimoga	82.1	0.0	0.0	71.4	28
Udupi	73.7	14.3	0.0	79.0	19
Chikmagalur	75.8	8.0	16.0	57.6	33
Tumkur	75.0	12.5	25.0	81.3	32
Kolar	62.5	10.0	0.0	87.5	32
Bangalore	47.4	22.2	0.0	79.0	19
Bangalore Rural	68.2	0.0	6.7	100.0	22
Mandya	88.2	26.7	13.3	88.2	17
Hassan	95.5	14.3	9.5	40.9	22
Dakshina Kannada	80.0	15.0	0.0	56.0	25
Kodagu	94.1	12.5	6.3	47.1	17
Mysore	88.9	12.5	8.3	77.8	27
Chamarajanagar	52.6	20.0	0.0	47.4	19
Ramanagara	58.8	10.0	0.0	82.4	17
Chikkaballarpura	83.3	4.0	0.0	83.3	30
Yadgir	80.7	0.0	52.0	71.0	31
Karnataka	77.5	7.6	27.6	79.0	768

** Out of total medical officer

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TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2012-13						
	Percentage of PHCs having					
District	Residential Quarter for MO	Functioning PHC 24 hours	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	Total number of PHCs
Belgaum	42.4	66.7	97.0	9.1	18.2	33
Bagalkot	69.6	100.0	100.0	13.0	34.8	23
Bijapur	60.0	70.0	100.0	3.3	20.0	30
Gulbarga	70.0	100.0	96.7	3.3	23.3	30
Bidar	64.3	89.3	100.0	3.6	17.9	28
Raichur	78.6	100.0	100.0	7.1	39.3	28
Koppal	46.7	100.0	100.0	13.3	33.3	15
Gadag	39.1	60.9	87.0	13.0	13.0	23
Dharwad	55.0	75.0	100.0	0.0	15.0	20
Uttara Kannada	36.1	22.2	93.9	44.4	25.0	36
Haveri	51.4	62.9	100.0	0.0	11.4	35
Bellary	61.9	100.0	95.2	14.3	19.1	21
Chitradurga	28.6	33.3	88.9	0.0	23.8	21
Davangere	34.3	45.7	88.6	2.9	5.7	35
Shimoga	32.1	17.9	100.0	42.9	10.7	28
Udupi	15.8	10.5	84.2	57.9	10.5	19
Chikmagalur	51.5	30.3	62.5	12.1	24.2	33
Tumkur	28.1	43.8	80.7	12.5	37.5	32
Kolar	21.9	81.3	93.8	50.0	15.6	32
Bangalore	21.1	36.8	70.6	5.3	36.8	19
Bangalore Rural	18.2	36.4	86.4	22.7	31.8	22
Mandya	52.9	47.1	88.2	5.9	29.4	17
Hassan	40.9	22.7	75.0	13.6	22.7	22
Dakshina Kannada	52.0	12.0	79.2	16.0	20.0	25
Kodagu	100.0	35.3	100.0	41.2	35.3	17
Mysore	40.7	33.3	70.4	11.1	18.5	27
Chamarajanagar	47.4	57.9	94.7	10.5	10.5	19
Ramanagara	5.9	23.5	92.9	11.8	5.9	17
Chikkaballarpura	20.0	36.7	100.0	60.0	3.3	30
Yadgir	61.3	100.0	96.8	6.5	9.7	31
Karnataka	44.9	55.6	90.9	17.1	20.2	768
MO= Medical Officer.						

TABLE 9.7 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs having			Total number of PHCs
	New born care services*	Referral services for delivery**	Conducted at least 10 deliveries	
Belgaum	100.0	63.6	69.6	33
Bagalkot	95.5	69.6	81.8	23
Bijapur	95.7	66.7	79.2	30
Gulbarga	96.7	73.3	63.3	30
Bidar	96.2	56.0	63.0	28
Raichur	96.4	85.7	78.6	28
Koppal	100.0	73.3	80.0	15
Gadag	88.2	78.6	77.8	23
Dharwad	100.0	93.3	87.5	20
Uttara Kannada	100.0	62.5	11.1	36
Haveri	100.0	90.9	81.8	35
Bellary	100.0	90.5	85.7	21
Chitradurga	100.0	71.4	36.4	21
Davangere	100.0	81.3	60.0	35
Shimoga	100.0	60.0	50.0	28
Udupi	0.0	50.0	0.0	19
Chikmagalur	100.0	90.0	40.0	33
Tumkur	94.7	71.4	20.0	32
Kolar	100.0	50.0	34.6	32
Bangalore	100.0	100.0	100.0	19
Bangalore Rural	85.7	75.0	14.3	22
Mandya	100.0	62.5	25.0	17
Hassan	83.3	60.0	20.0	22
Dakshina Kannada	60.0	66.7	75.0	25
Kodagu	87.5	83.3	28.6	17
Mysore	88.9	55.6	36.4	27
Chamarajanagar	100.0	45.5	40.0	19
Ramanagara	100.0	75.0	25.0	17
Chikkaballarpura	100.0	54.6	66.7	30
Yadgir	100.0	77.4	86.7	31
Karnataka	96.6	72.4	62.4	768

* Services based on during last one month. ** Based on PHC functioning on 24 hours basis

TABLE 9.8: NUMBER OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2012-13.

District	Percentage of PHCs				Total number of PHCs
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund*	Utilized untied fund**	
Belgaum	75.8	97.0	93.9	96.7	33
Bagalkot	65.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	23
Bijapur	93.3	100.0	100.0	96.7	30
Gulbarga	16.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	30
Bidar	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	28
Raichur	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	28
Koppal	86.7	46.7	66.7	100.0	15
Gadag	73.9	95.7	100.0	95.7	23
Dharwad	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20
Uttara Kannada	63.9	91.7	91.7	100.0	36
Haveri	74.3	91.4	100.0	100.0	35
Bellary	71.4	95.2	90.5	100.0	21
Chitradurga	66.7	100.0	90.5	100.0	21
Davangere	74.3	65.7	94.3	100.0	35
Shimoga	71.4	96.4	92.9	100.0	28
Udupi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	19
Chikmagalur	81.8	97.0	100.0	100.0	33
Tumkur	50.0	100.0	93.8	96.7	32
Kolar	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	32
Bangalore	52.6	100.0	94.7	100.0	19
Bangalore Rural	54.6	100.0	100.0	86.4	22
Mandya	76.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	17
Hassan	72.7	86.4	100.0	100.0	22
Dakshina Kannada	84.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	25
Kodagu	82.4	82.4	76.5	100.0	17
Mysore	85.2	88.9	85.2	100.0	27
Chamarajanagar	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	19
Ramanagara	35.3	100.0	82.4	100.0	17
Chikkaballarpura	83.3	100.0	96.7	100.0	30
Yadgir	35.5	96.8	96.8	96.7	31
Karnataka	69.4	94.7	95.6	98.9	768

RKS = Rogi Kalyan Samiti. * Untied fund for previous financial year . ** it includes full and partial utilization of fund

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TABLE 9.9: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2012-13					
	Number of CHCs having:				
District	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Public Health Manager	Total number of CHCs
Belgaum	08	02	02	02	14
Bagalkot	03	02	01	00	07
Bijapur	01	00	00	00	07
Gulbarga	02	00	00	00	16
Bidar	01	02	00	00	08
Raichur	01	00	00	00	06
Koppal	04	01	02	00	09
Gadag	00	00	00	00	02
Dharwad	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Uttara Kannada	00	00	00	00	01
Haveri	04	00	01	00	05
Bellary	02	01	02	00	11
Chitradurga	05	02	00	00	10
Davangere	01	01	00	01	06
Shimoga	01	01	00	01	06
Udupi	00	01	00	00	06
Chikmagalur	04	00	01	00	05
Tumkur	02	01	00	00	04
Kolar	02	00	00	00	02
Bangalore	01	01	00	00	03
Bangalore Rural	01	02	00	00	02
Mandya	03	03	02	02	07
Hassan	02	02	02	00	13
Dakshina Kannada	06	02	02	00	09
Kodagu	02	03	03	00	07
Mysore	06	05	02	01	07
Chamarajanagar	01	00	00	00	02
Ramanagara	04	03	00	00	04
Chikkaballarpura	01	00	00	00	02
Yadgir	00	00	00	00	05
Karnataka	68	35	20	07	186
NA: not applicable					

TABLE 9.10: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2012-13.

District	Functional OT	Designated as FRU	New born care services[1]	Total number of CHCs
		Number of CHCs having:		
Belgaum	12	11	11	14
Bagalkot	07	07	07	07
Bijapur	05	04	05	07
Gulbarga	13	13	11	16
Bidar	07	04	08	08
Raichur	05	05	06	06
Koppal	07	05	09	09
Gadag	02	02	02	02
Dharwad	NA	NA	NA	00
Uttara Kannada	01	01	01	01
Haveri	04	03	05	05
Bellary	08	02	11	11
Chitradurga	05	04	09	10
Davangere	04	03	06	06
Shimoga	01	00	06	06
Udupi	02	03	03	06
Chikmagalur	04	05	04	05
Tumkur	01	04	03	04
Kolar	02	01	01	02
Bangalore	01	01	02	03
Bangalore Rural	01	01	01	02
Mandya	03	04	03	07
Hassan	07	05	10	13
Dakshina Kannada	06	02	07	09
Kodagu	06	03	06	07
Mysore	04	05	06	07
Chamarajanagar	02	02	02	02
Ramanagara	00	02	04	04
Chikkaballarpura	00	01	01	02
Yadgir	05	05	05	05
Karnataka	125	108	155	186

 OT= Operation Theatre; FRU= First Referral Unit.
[1] Based on last one month services. NA: not applicable

TABLE 9.11: NUMBER OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2012-13.

District	Number of CHCs having:				Total number of CHCs
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitored regularly*	Utilized untied fund**	
Belgaum	09	14	14	14	14
Bagalkot	07	07	07	07	07
Bijapur	05	07	07	07	07
Gulbarga	11	16	16	16	16
Bidar	07	07	07	08	08
Raichur	06	06	06	05	06
Koppal	08	08	07	09	09
Gadag	01	02	02	02	02
Dharwad	NA	NA	NA	NA	00
Uttara Kannada	01	01	01	01	01
Haveri	03	05	05	05	05
Bellary	07	10	10	11	11
Chitradurga	07	10	10	10	10
Davangere	05	04	04	06	06
Shimoga	06	06	06	06	06
Udupi	06	06	05	05	06
Chikmagalur	05	05	04	05	05
Tumkur	03	04	04	04	04
Kolar	02	02	02	02	02
Bangalore	02	03	03	03	03
Bangalore Rural	01	02	02	02	02
Mandya	04	07	07	06	07
Hassan	10	13	12	13	13
Dakshina Kannada	08	09	09	09	09
Kodagu	06	07	07	07	07
Mysore	07	07	07	04	07
Chamarajanagar	02	02	02	02	02
Ramanagara	03	04	04	03	04
Chikkaballarpura	02	02	02	02	02
Yadgir	02	05	05	05	05
Karnataka	146	181	177	179	186

* RKS monitored regularly is from number of RKS constituted. ** Including full and partial utilization. NA: not applicable

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District	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	Three phase connection	Critical care area	Suggestion and complaint box	Total number of SDHs
Belgaum	04	01	00	09	09	06	07	09
Bagalkot	03	00	00	01	06	03	02	06
Bijapur	01	00	00	00	04	01	03	04
Gulbarga	02	00	00	00	05	02	06	06
Bidar	02	00	00	01	04	03	03	04
Raichur	02	01	00	01	04	03	02	04
Koppal	00	00	00	01	03	00	00	03
Gadag	02	00	00	01	04	03	00	04
Dharwad	01	00	00	00	03	01	02	03
Uttara Kannada	02	00	00	02	11	02	07	11
Haveri	04	01	01	03	06	01	04	06
Bellary	01	00	00	02	06	00	06	06
Chitradurga	01	00	00	00	05	03	04	05
Davangere	03	00	00	00	05	03	03	05
Shimoga	04	01	00	02	06	03	06	06
Udupi	02	00	00	01	03	03	03	03
Chikmagalur	01	00	00	02	06	03	05	06
Tumkur	08	04	03	06	09	06	09	09
Kolar	04	01	00	03	05	03	03	05
Bangalore	03	02	01	02	03	01	03	03
Bangalore Rural	04	00	00	04	04	01	04	04
Mandya	04	02	00	02	06	03	06	06
Hassan	04	00	00	01	07	00	07	07
Dakshina Kannada	00	01	00	00	02	01	01	02
Kodagu	02	01	00	01	02	02	01	02
Mysore	06	03	01	04	04	06	04	06
Chamarajanagar	02	01	00	01	03	01	02	03
Ramanagara	01	03	00	03	03	01	03	03
Chikkaballarpura	03	02	00	02	05	02	04	05
Yadgir	00	00	00	01	02	01	01	02
Karnataka	76	24	06	56	145	68	111	148

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District	Pediatrician	Radiographer	2D Echo facility	Ultrasound facility	Three phase connection	Critical care area	Suggestion and complaint box	Total number of DHs
							Number of DHs having:	
Belgaum	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Bagalkot	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Bijapur	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Gulbarga	01	00	01	01	01	01	00	01
Bidar	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Raichur	01	01	00	01	01	00	01	01
Koppal	00	00	00	00	01	01	01	01
Gadag	00	01	00	00	01	01	00	01
Dharwad	01	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Uttara Kannada	00	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Haveri	01	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Bellary	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Chitradurga	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Davangere	01	00	01	01	01	01	00	01
Shimoga	01	00	01	01	01	00	01	01
Udupi	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Chikmagalur	01	01	00	00	01	01	01	01
Tumkur	01	01	00	01	01	00	01	01
Kolar	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Bangalore	01	01	00	01	01	00	01	01
Bangalore Rural	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	00
Mandya	01	01	01	01	01	00	01	01
Hassan	01	01	00	01	01	00	01	01
Dakshina Kannada	01	00	01	01	01	01	00	01
Kodagu	01	01	00	01	01	01	01	01
Mysore	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Chamarajanagar	01	00	00	01	01	01	01	01
Ramanagara	01	00	00	01	00	01	01	01
Chikkaballarpura	01	01	00	01	01	01	00	01
Yadgir	00	00	00	01	01	00	01	01
Karnataka	25	18	10	26	28	22	24	29

TABLE 9.13: HUMAN RESOURCES & OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE AT DISTRICT HOSPITALS BY DISTRICTS, KARNATAKA, 2012-13.

na: not applicable

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APPENDIX - A

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

T. V. Sekher,   Professor, Department of Population Policies & Programmes, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai

P. K. Murthy,   Professor, Department of Fertility Studies, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai

Gopal Singh Kshtrimayum,   Project Coordinator, DLHS-4, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai

Mahadev Digambar Bhise,   Project Officer, DLHS-4, International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai

APPENDIX - B

FIELD AGENCY INVOLVED IN DATA COLLECTION OF DLHS-4 IN KARNATAKA

Population Research Centre   JSS, Institute of of Economic Research, Vidyagiri, Dharwad-580004, Karnataka India.

APPENDIX - C

AGENCY DEVELOPED FOR CAPI SOFTWARE

Tech Mahindra Limited   Satyam Infocity, Unit-12, Plot 35/36, Hi-Tech City Layout, Survey No 64, Madhapur, Hyderabad-500081, Andhra Pradesh (Now Telangana) India

APPENDIX - D

MEMBERS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF DLHS-4

Shri P. K. Pradhan,	Spl. Secretary & Mission Director, NRHM, GOI, New Delhi, Chairman
Smt. Madhu Bala,	Former ADG (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Rattan Chand,	Chief Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Prof. F. Ram,	Director & Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai
Prof. M. M. Misro,	Professor, NIHFW, New Delhi
Shri Bhaskar Mishra,	Deputy RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Former Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Shailesh,	Consultant EPW, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. S. C. Agrawal,	AD, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi

APPENDIX - G

MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE OF TAC OF DLHS-4

Dr. N. S. Shastry,	Former DG & CEO, NSSO, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Chairman
Smt. Madhu Bala,	Former ADG (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Rattan Chand,	Chief Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Prof. F. Ram,	Director Senior Professor, IIPS, Mumbai
Shri G. C. Manna,	DDG (CSO), MoSPI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. U. C. Sud,	Director, IASRI, New Delhi
Prof. A. K. Sood,	Head D/O Ed. & Trg., NIHFW, New Delhi
Shri Bhaskar Mishra,	Deputy RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Former Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Ms. P. A. Mini,	DRG, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri C. K. Jha,	DRG, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Shri Nitish Kumar,	SRO, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. S. C. Agrawal,	Asst. Director, MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi

APPENDIX - H

MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON SAMPLING OF DLHS-4

Shri G. C. Manna,	DDG, CSO, MoSPI, New Delhi, Chairman
Dr. U. C. Sud,	Director, IASRI, New Delhi
Dr. J. P. Bhattacharjee,	DDG, SDRD, NSSO, Kolkata
Prof. L. Ladu Singh,	Professor & DLHS-4 Coordinator, IIPS, Mumbai
Shri Bhaskar Mishra,	Deputy RGI, Office of RGI, Govt. of India, New Delhi
Dr. Rattan Chand,	Chief Director (Stats), MoHFW, Govt of India, New Delhi
Shri Rajesh Bhatia,	Former Director (Stats.), MoHFW, Govt. of India, New Delhi

APPENDIX - I

CAB COMPONENTS NODAL AGENCY OF DLHS-4

National Institute for Health & Family Welfare (NIHFW), Baba Gang Nath Marg, Murnika, New Delhi

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LIST OF THE PARTNER INSTITUTES FOR CAB COMPONENTS INVOLVED IN DLHS-4

Name of the Partner Institute	States
Sher-E Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences	Kashmir and Ladakh Region
Dr. R.P. Govt. Medical College, Tanda, Himachal Pradesh	Jammu region and Himachal Pradesh
PGIMER, Chandigarh	Punjab, Chandigarh and Haryana
NIHFW, New Delhi	Delhi
NIOH, Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli
NIRRH, Mumbai	Maharashtra (excluding Vidharbha) and Goa
MGIMS, Sewagram	Only Vidharbha, Maharashtra
RMRC, Dibrugarh	Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh
RIMS, Imphal	Manipur, Mizoram & Nagaland
NEIGRIHMS, Shillong	Meghalaya
Government Medical College, Agartala	Tripura
Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana
NIE, Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar Island
JN Medical Collage, Belgaum	North Karnataka
Kasturba Medical College, Manglore	South Karnataka
Thiruvananthapuram Medical College,	Kerala & Lakshadweep
NICED, Kolkata	West Bengal

APPENDIX - K

PROCUREMENT OF CAB EQUIPMENTS FOR DLHS-4

HLL Life Care Limited, B-14, A, Sector-62, Noida

APPENDIX - L

STAFF INVOLVED IN DLHS-4

International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai

Coordinators

Prof. F. Ram
Prof. L. Ladu Singh
Prof. B. Paswan
Prof. S. K. Singh
Prof. H. Lhungdim
Prof. T. V. Sekher
Prof. P. K. Murthy
Prof. Chander Shekhar
Dr. Manoj Alagarajan

Project Coordinator

Dr. Gopal Singh Kshetrimayum
Dr. Akash .N. Wankhede
Dr. G. P. Kumar

Health Coordinator

Dr. Mithilesh Verma

IT & Data Manager

Mr. Dnyaneshwar Kale
Mr. Prabhu Ponnusamy

Ms. Rojalin Behura

Project Officer (Office)

Mr. L. Priyananda Singh (IT)	Mr. Mahadev Digambar Bhise
Mr. Ashish Kumar Upadhyay	Mr. Ashish Pardhi
Mr. Imran Ahmad	Mr. Junaid Khan
Mr. Mohd Usman	Mr. N. Brahmanandam
Mr. Mukesh Ranjan	Ms. Rati Parihar
Ms. Ragini Mishra	Ms. Swati Srivastava
Mr. Santosh Bhagwanrao Phad	Mr. Raj Kr. Verma
Mr: Shrikant D. Kuntla	Ms. Shalini Meshram
Ms. Arpita Paul	Mr. Manish Singh
Mr. P. R. A. Nair	Mr. AnupamVerma
Mr. Satish Kumar Chauhan	Mr. Rahul Koli
Ms. Renu Sisodia	Ms. Preetam D. Gaikwad
Ms. Kakoli Brokotoky	Mr. Ajit Kumar Yadav
Mr. Ankit Anand	Mr. Prakash Chand D. Meher
Mr. Satish Kumar Chauhan	Ms. Mamta Rajbhar

Project Officer (Field)

Dr. Ashok Koulagi

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF
Project Coordinator (Adm. & Finance)

C. A. Gurrudutt Belhekar

ACCOUNTANT CUM OFF. ASSISTANT

Ms. Pratidnya Kasare
Mr. Jay Kavashik Davda
Ms. Sumita Bohra
Mr. Roshan D'souza

OFFICE ASSISTANT

Ms. Namarta Thorat
Ms. Ranjita Nimbalkar
Mrs. Remya Pradeep

OFFICE ATTENDANTS

Mr. Prakash Kandera	Mr. Nitin M. Dekhane
Mr. Vishal P. Patil	Mr. Asif D. Kokane
Mr. Ravindra P. Gawade	

KARNATAKA