

Karnataka



Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India

Karnataka

NFHS-3



National Family Health Survey

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) India

2005-06

2005-06



International Institute for Population Sciences
Deonar, Mumbai - 400 088

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For additional information on NFHS-3, visit www.nfhsindia.org.
For related information, visit www.iipsindia.org or www.mohfw.nic.in.



NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-3)

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CONTENTS

	Page
KEY FINDINGS	1
TABLES	
Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews	29
Table 2 Household population by age, education, sex, and residence	30
Table 3 Housing characteristics	31
Table 4 Household possessions, ownership of agricultural land, and wealth index	33
Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index	34
Table 6 School attendance	34
Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood	35
Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five	35
Table 9 Children's work.....	36
Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents	37
Table 11 Current fertility	38
Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics	39
Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood	40
Table 14 Birth order	41
Table 15 Birth intervals	42
Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children	43
Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing	44
Table 18 Ideal number of children	45
Table 19 Indicators of sex preference	46
Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods	47
Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics	48
Table 22 Contraceptive use by men with last partner	50
Table 23 Use of social marketing brand condoms	51
Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods	52
Table 25 Informed choice	54
Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates	54
Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge.....	55
Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women	56
Table 29 Age at first marriage	57
Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates	58
Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics	59
Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour	60
Table 33 Antenatal care	61



	Page
Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received	62
Table 35 Antenatal care indicators	63
Table 36 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done	64
Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care	65
Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics	66
Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators	67
Table 40 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report	68
Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics	69
Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever	70
Table 43 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea.....	71
Table 44 Feeding practices during diarrhoea	72
Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets	73
Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services	74
Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding	76
Table 48 Nutritional status of children	77
Table 49 Initial breastfeeding	79
Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age	80
Table 51 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices	81
Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children	83
Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children.....	84
Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household	86
Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption	87
Table 56 Nutritional status of adults.....	88
Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults	89
Table 58 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention	90
Table 59 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS.....	92
Table 60 Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections	93
Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth	94
Table 62 Attitudes toward family life education in school	95
Table 63 Prevalence of tuberculosis	96
Table 64 Knowledge and attitude toward tuberculosis	97
Table 65 Health problems	98
Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men	99
Table 67 Source of health care.....	100
Table 68 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men.....	101
Table 69 Control over and magnitude of cash earnings.....	102
Table 70 Decision making.....	103
Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics	104
Table 72 Women's access to money and credit	105
Table 73 Gender-role attitudes.....	106





	Page
Table 74 Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics	107
Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence	108
Table 76 Forms of spousal violence.....	109
Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics	110
Table 78 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators.....	111
Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence	112
Table 80 Help seeking behaviour	112

APPENDICES

Appendix A Estimates of sampling errors.....	113
Appendix B HIV response rates	122





INTRODUCTION

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

In Karnataka, NFHS-3 interviewed 6,008 women age 15-49 and 5,528 men age 15-54 to obtain information on population, health, and nutrition in the state. The survey is based on a sample of 5,342 households that is representative at the state level, and within the state at the urban and rural levels. The household response rate in the state as a whole was 97 percent and the individual response rate was 92 percent for eligible women and 83 percent for eligible men.

The survey provides trend data on key indicators and includes information on several new topics, such as HIV/AIDS-related behaviour, attitudes toward family life education for girls and boys, use of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme, men's involvement in maternal care, and health insurance. For the first time, NFHS-3 provides information on men and unmarried women. In addition, HIV prevalence is measured at the national level and for selected states, including Karnataka.

In Karnataka, height and weight measurements were taken for all children under age six years in the sample households and all interviewed women and men in all sample households. Haemoglobin levels were measured for all interviewed women and men and for all children age 6-59 months in the sample households. In addition, all interviewed women and men in all sample households were eligible to have their blood collected for HIV testing. All biomarkers were measured only after obtaining informed consent. The NFHS-3 fieldwork in Karnataka was conducted by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, between April and July 2006.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-3 survey in Karnataka, followed by detailed tables and appendices that provide sampling errors and information on the coverage of HIV testing. More information about the definitions of indicators included in this report is contained in Volume I of the NFHS-3 National Report, and the questionnaires and details of the sampling procedure for NFHS-3 are contained in Volume II of the NFHS-3 National Report (available at www.nfhsindia.org).

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

Two-fifths of Karnataka's households are in urban areas, and the remaining three-fifths are in rural areas. On average, households in Karnataka are comprised of almost 5 members. Sixteen percent of households are headed by women with 13 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The vast majority of households in Karnataka have household heads who are Hindu (85%). Ten percent of households have Muslim heads of household and 3 percent have household heads who are Christian. All other religions together account for 1 percent of household heads.

Fifteen percent of households have household heads belonging to a scheduled caste, 6 percent belong to a scheduled tribe, and 57 percent belong to other backward classes (OBC). Fifteen percent of Karnataka's households have household heads who do not belong to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class.

About one-third of the population in Karnataka (31%) is under age 15; 5 percent is age 65 and over.

Among children under 18 years of age, 5 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 85 percent of children under 18 years of age live with both parents, 10 percent live with only one parent, and 5 percent live with neither parent.

Housing Characteristics

Only 55 percent of households live in a *pucca* house. Eighty-nine percent of households (84% of rural households and 97% of urban households) have electricity, up from 81 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Fifty-three percent of households have no toilet facilities, down from 61 percent at the time of NFHS-2. Seventy-eight percent of rural and 17 percent of urban households have no toilet facilities.

One-third of households in Karnataka get their drinking water from a public tap or standpipe; only one-fourth have drinking water that is piped to their dwelling, yard, or plot.

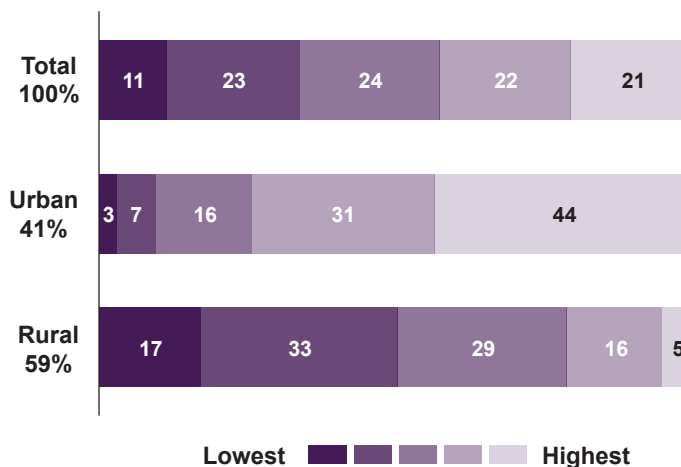
Eighty-six percent of households use an improved source of drinking water (88% of urban households and 85% of rural households), but only 26 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot (40% of urban households and 16% of rural households). About one-third of urban and rural households get their drinking water from a public tap or standpipe. Forty-three percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable; 19 percent strain the water through a cloth, 17 percent boil it, 12 percent use a ceramic, sand or other water filter, and 3 percent use some other means of water treatment.

Wealth index

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

Wealth Index

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



Based on the wealth index, the state of Karnataka is somewhat wealthier than the nation as a whole. One-fifth (21%) of households in Karnataka (44% in urban areas and 5% in rural areas) are in the highest wealth quintile, similar to the national level; however, only 11 percent of households in Karnataka (3% in urban areas and 17% in rural areas) are in the lowest wealth quintile.

EDUCATION

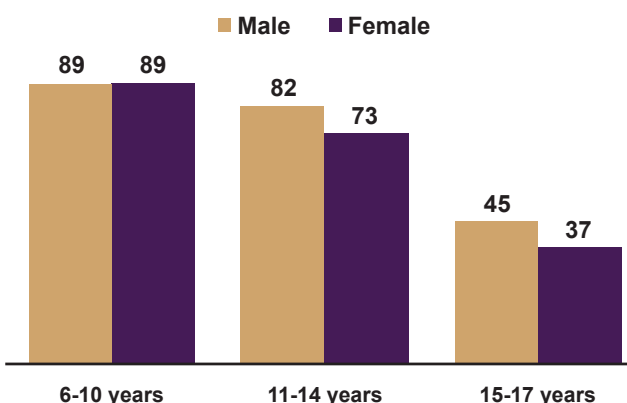
Current school attendance among children

Seventy-three percent of children age 6-17 years in Karnataka (78% in urban and 71% in rural areas) attend school. Eighty-nine percent of primary-school age children (6-10 years) attend school (92% in urban and 88% in rural areas). School attendance drops to 77 percent for children age 11-14 years, and is only 40 percent for children age 15-17 years.

Among children age 6-10 years, there is a slight gender disparity in school attendance in favour of girls in urban areas and in favour of boys in rural areas. Gender disparity in school attendance in favour of boys increases with age but only in rural areas. In the age group 15-17, a much higher proportion of boys (45%) than girls (27%) attends school in rural areas; however, in urban areas, the reverse is true, although the differential is much smaller (52% of girls, compared with 46% of boys).

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

Percentage of children attending school by age





Literacy and educational attainment

In NFHS-3, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or ‘passed’ a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 60 percent of women and 75 percent of men age 15-49 are literate in Karnataka.

Thirty-four percent of women and 17 percent of men age 15-49 have never attended school. Almost 2 in 5 men (38%) have completed 10 or more years of education, but only 28 percent of women have attained that level of education.

.....
Only 38 percent of men and 28 percent of women age 15-49 have 10 or more years of education in Karnataka.
.....

Attitudes toward family life education in school

Virtually all women and men in Karnataka agree that children should be taught moral values in school. Most adults also think that children should learn about the changes in their own bodies during puberty, but fewer adults think that children should learn about puberty-related changes in the bodies of the opposite sex.

Men and women differ somewhat on whether they think that children should be taught in school about contraception. More than three-fourths of men believe that both girls and boys should be taught about contraception in school, compared with only about half of women (51%) who believe that girls should learn about contraception in school and 41 percent who feel that boys should learn about contraception in school.

Most men and women believe that information on HIV/AIDS should be part of the school curriculum. More than nine-tenths of men and almost three-fourths of women think that boys and girls should learn about HIV/AIDS in school. Three-quarters of men feel that both boys and girls should be taught about sex and sexual behaviour in school, but slightly less than half of women (44-49%) feel that this is an appropriate topic for school children. Similarly, 82 percent of men think that both boys and girls should be taught in school about condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases, compared with only 43-45 percent of women.

FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 years in Karnataka is 18 years. Men, on average, marry almost six years later, typically after age 24. Early marriage among women continues to be quite prevalent in Karnataka as is evident from the fact that 42 percent of even women age 20-24 were married before the legal minimum age of marriage for women of 18 years. Fifteen percent of men age 25-29 got married before the legal minimum age at marriage for men of 21 years.

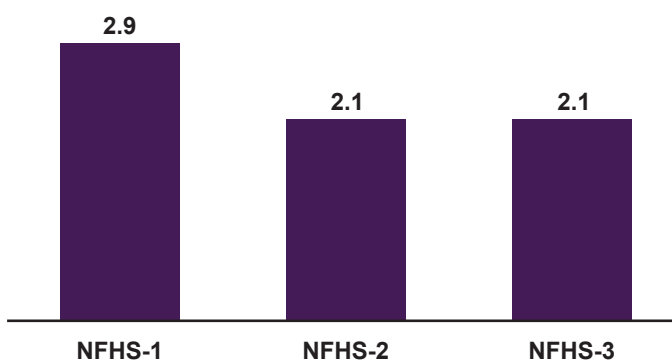
Fertility levels

At current fertility levels, a woman in Karnataka will have an average of 2.1 children in her lifetime. This implies that fertility in Karnataka is at replacement level—a level it had already attained at the time of NFHS-2.

Fertility in rural areas also continues almost unchanged in the seven years since NFHS-2 at 2.2 children per woman. The fertility in rural areas is 0.3 children higher than in urban areas where the fertility rate of 1.9 children per woman is lower than the replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 13 percent of births in NFHS-3 were of birth order four or higher, compared with 19 percent in NFHS-2.

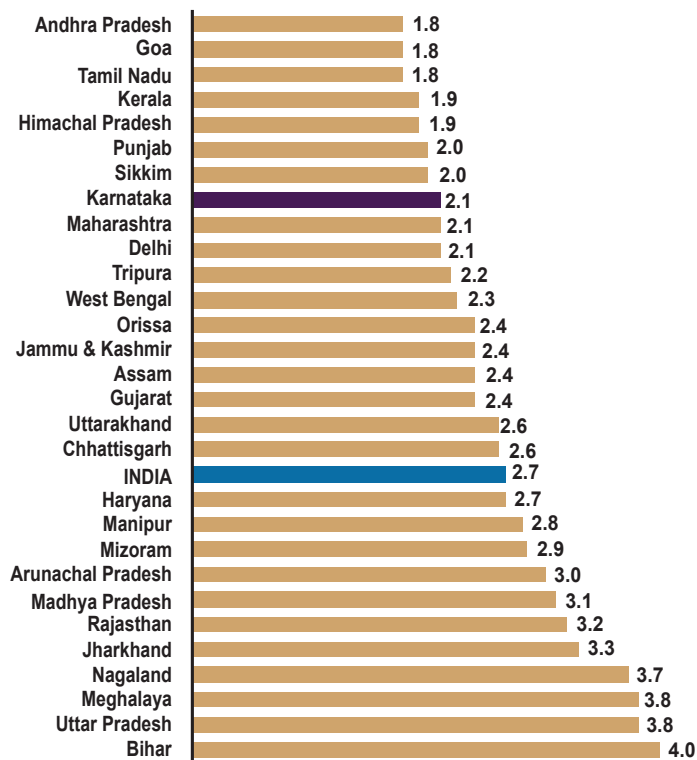
Fertility Trends

Total fertility rate
(children per woman)



Total Fertility Rate by State

Children per woman

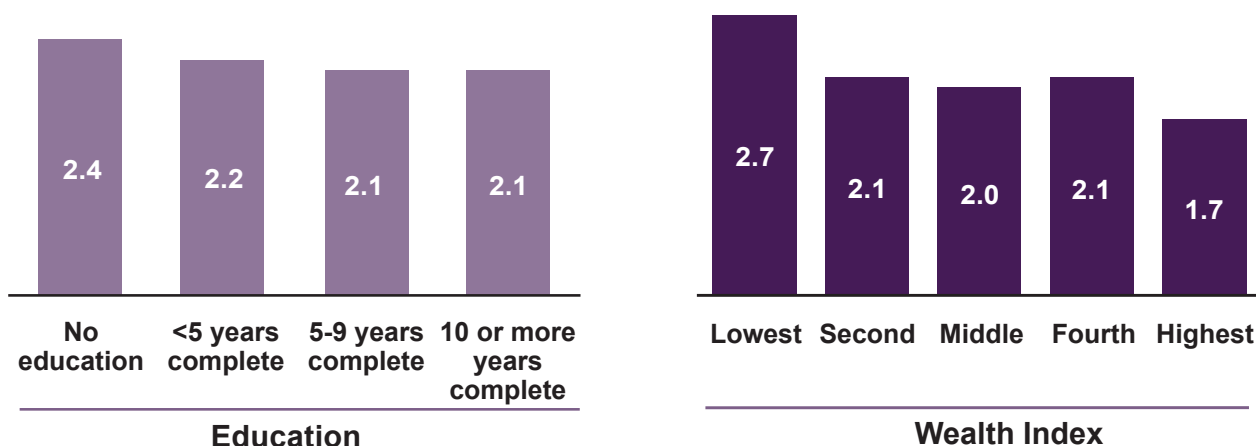


Karnataka is one of only ten states in India that has attained replacement-level fertility.

The greatest differentials in fertility in Karnataka are by wealth quintile. Women from the lowest wealth quintile will have 1 child more than women from the highest wealth quintile. Fertility is about half a child higher among women belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes than among women from other backward classes and women who are not in any of these groups, and is only slightly higher among women with no education compared with women with some education.

How does fertility vary with education and household wealth?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Teenage pregnancy

Among women age 15-19, 17 percent have already begun childbearing, a little higher than the national average (16%). Young women in rural areas are almost twice (21%) as likely to have begun childbearing as young women in urban areas (11%). Young women with no education are six times (43%) as likely to have had a live birth or to be pregnant than women with 10 or more years of schooling (7%).

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in Karnataka is 30 months, 1 month shorter than the national average. Eleven percent of non-first births take place within 18 months of the previous birth, and 28 percent occur within 24 months. A little less than two-thirds (63%) of births occur within three years. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Fertility preferences

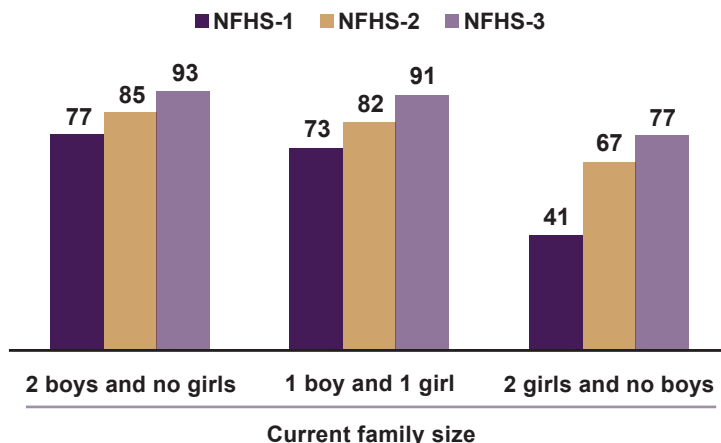
Seventy-four percent of currently married women and 72 percent of currently married men in Karnataka want no more children or are already sterilized or have a husband who is sterilized. Among those who do want another child, 40 percent of women and 31 percent of men would like to wait at least two years. The ideal family size for ever-married women and men is 2.1 and 2.2 children, respectively.

In Karnataka, there is some evidence of son preference. Twelve percent of women and 13 percent of men want more sons than daughters, but only 3-5 percent want more daughters than sons. However, two-thirds or more of women and men would like to have at least one son and similar proportions would like to have at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is also affected by their current number of sons. For example, among currently married women with two children, the percentage who want no more children declines from 91-93 percent among women with one or two sons to 77 percent among women with no sons and two daughters. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children has increased steadily over time from 67 percent in NFHS-1 to 80 percent in NFHS-2 to 88 percent in NFHS-3.

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

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



Unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women in Karnataka were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would be 1.6 children per woman instead of 2.1.

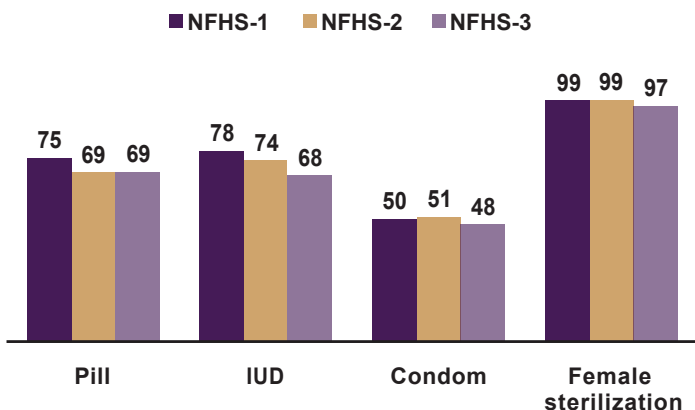
FAMILY PLANNING

Knowledge of family planning methods

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Karnataka. Of all the methods, female sterilization, known by 97 percent of currently married women and 98 percent of currently

How many women know about family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



married men, is the most widely known method. The government family planning programme promotes three temporary methods: the pill, the IUD, and condoms. Of these three methods, currently married women are most likely to know the pill and the IUD (69% and 68%, respectively) and currently married men are most likely to know about condoms and the pill (86% and 74%, respectively).

Knowledge of female sterilization has been high since NFHS-1, but knowledge of male sterilization has been declining over time among currently married women,

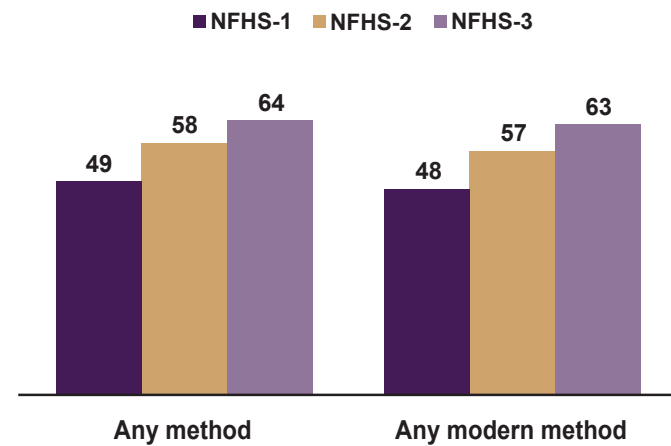
with a particularly substantial decline from 77 percent to 54 percent between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. Knowledge of the IUD and of condoms has also declined since NFHS-2, while knowledge of the pill has remained unchanged.

Contraceptive use

The contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married women is 64 percent, up from 58 percent in NFHS-2 and 49 percent in NFHS-1. Female sterilization accounts for 90 percent of contraceptive use, up from 88 percent in NFHS-2. The prevalence of contraception is higher in rural areas than in urban areas and among women with no or less than 5 years of education than among women with more education. These differentials are largely explained by the much higher use of female sterilization by rural women and women with less education than their urban and more educated counterparts. The median age at sterilization for women is 24 years, almost unchanged since NFHS-2 (data not shown in tables).

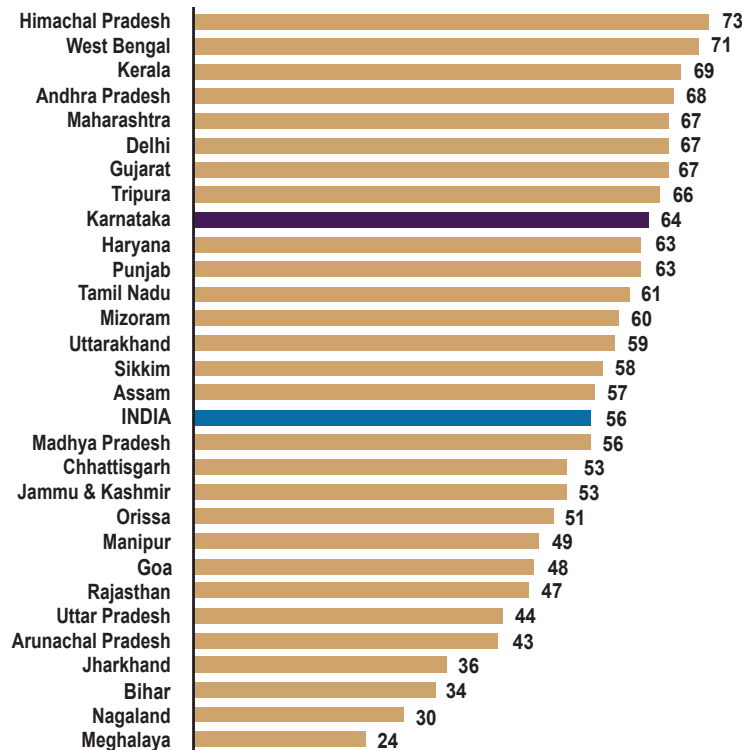
How many women use family planning?

Percentage of currently married women



Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by State

Percentage of currently married women



Almost two-thirds of currently married women in Karnataka are using contraception, mainly female sterilization.

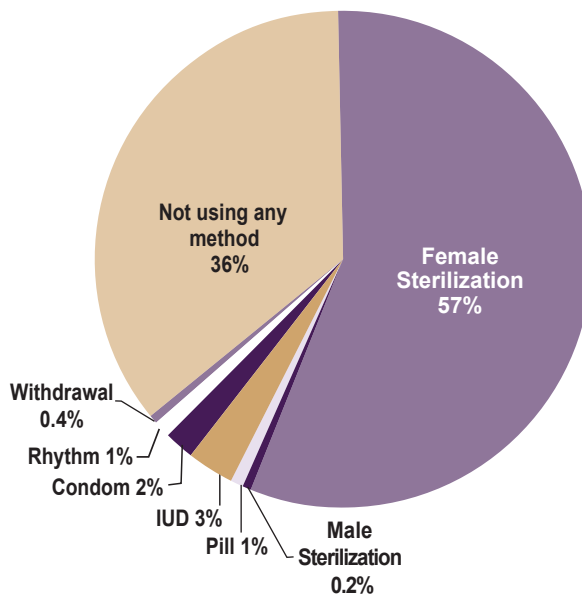
Contraceptive use increases sharply with age from 7 percent among women in the age group 15-19 to 78 percent among women age 30 years and older. Hindu women are more likely to use contraception than Muslim or Christian women. Contraceptive use does not vary consistently with wealth, although women in the lowest wealth quintile are less likely than women in the remaining quintiles to be using contraception.

Consistent with son preference, women in Karnataka are more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, 85 percent of women with two sons but no daughters use a method of family planning, compared with only 64 percent of women with two daughters but no sons (not all data shown in tables).

Consistent with son preference, currently married women with two or three children are much more likely to be using contraception if they already have a son.

The most commonly used spacing method is the IUD (used by 3% of currently married women), followed by condoms (2%). Only 1 percent of currently married women report that they are currently using the pill. In general, urban, better-educated, and wealthier women are more likely to use modern spacing methods. For example, 13 percent of women with 10 or more years of education use the pill, IUD, or condom, compared with only 1 percent of women with no education. Traditional methods are rarely used by women in Karnataka.

What contraceptive methods do women use?
Currently married women



Contraceptive use at last sex as reported by men is much lower than women's report of current contraceptive use. Only 45 percent of currently married men report using contraception the last time they had sex.

Eighty-seven percent of sterilized women had the operation in a government facility, usually in a government or municipal hospital; whereas, almost half of IUD users had their IUD insertion in the private medical sector (49%). Two-thirds of pill users got their most recent supply from the private medical sector, which is also the most common source for condoms.

The one-year discontinuation rates for temporary methods of family planning are quite high. Thirty percent of users of modern temporary methods discontinued use within the first year

after they adopted the method. Seventeen percent of IUD users discontinued use within the first year of use.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Twenty-eight percent of modern contraceptive users were told about the side effects of their method and 23 percent were told what to do if those side effects occurred. Only 26 percent of modern contraceptive users were told about alternative methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

Most men in Karnataka reject the idea that contraception is a woman's business and a man should not have to worry about it (83%) and reject the idea that women using contraception may become promiscuous (90%). However, 32 percent of men incorrectly believe that women who are breastfeeding cannot become pregnant. Only 62 percent of men know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

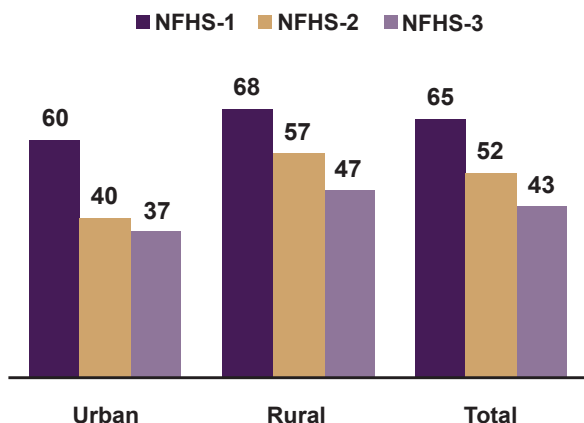
Unmet need

Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 10 percent of currently married women in Karnataka have an unmet need for family planning, down from 12 percent in NFHS-2 and 18 percent in NFHS-1. Unmet need for limiting, which decreased from 6 percent in NFHS-1 to 3 percent in NFHS-2, has increased slightly to 4 percent in NFHS-3; however, unmet need for spacing has been declining steadily since NFHS-1. Currently, 87 percent of the demand for family planning is being met, up from 84 percent in NFHS-2 and 73 percent in NFHS-1.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Trends in Infant Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births



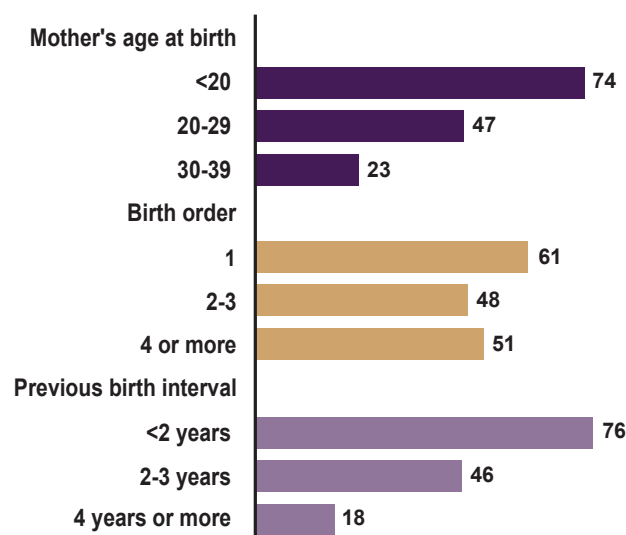
The infant mortality rate in Karnataka has been steadily decreasing over time. Infant mortality is currently estimated at 43 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-2 estimate of 52 and the NFHS-1 estimate of 65. The under-five mortality rate is 55 deaths per 1,000 live births. These rates imply that, despite declines in mortality, 1 in 23 children still die within the first year of life, and 1 in 18 die before reaching age five. Infant mortality in rural areas (47) is 28 percent higher than in urban areas (37).

Despite evidence of son preference, the risk of mortality during infancy and early childhood is higher for boys than for girls in Karnataka. Both the infant and under-five mortality rates for boys are 18-20 percent higher than the corresponding rate for girls. Children born to mothers under the age of 20 years are much more likely to die in infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages. Infant mortality is 74 per 1,000 for teenage mothers, compared with 47 per 1,000 for mothers age 20-29.

Having children too close together is especially risky. The risk of death in the first year of life is much higher for children born less than two years after a previous birth than for children whose mothers waited at least 2-3 years between births. Children whose mothers have no education are almost twice as likely to die before their first birthday as children whose mothers have completed at least 10 years of schooling. In addition, Hindu children have a higher risk of mortality than Muslim children and children from scheduled castes and other backward classes have a higher mortality risk than children not belonging to these groups.

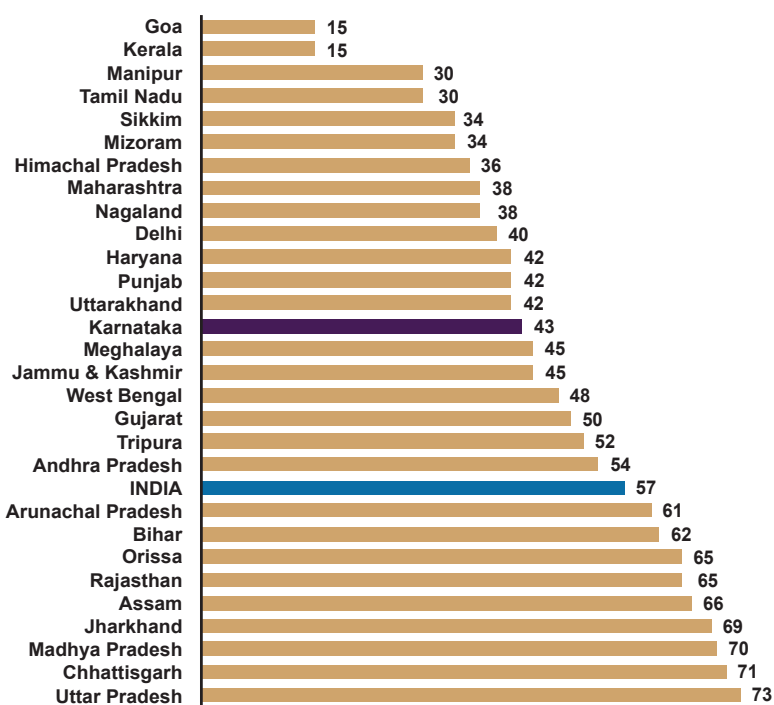
High-risk births have higher mortality rates

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



Infant Mortality Rate by State

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Infant mortality is lower in Karnataka than in the nation as a whole; nonetheless, one in 28 children in the state still dies before his/her first birthday.

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality, which includes stillbirths and very early infant deaths (in the first week of life), is estimated at 35 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies that lasted 7 months or more. The perinatal mortality rate is much higher in rural areas (40) than in urban areas (26). Women with little or no education are more likely to lose their children in late pregnancy and during the first few days of life than women with 10 or more years of education.

The interval between pregnancies also has a strong effect on perinatal mortality. For pregnancies that take place less than 15 months after a previous birth, the perinatal mortality rate is 56 per 1,000, compared with only 13-20 per 1,000 when the birth interval is at least 27 months. (Data for perinatal mortality are not shown in the tables).

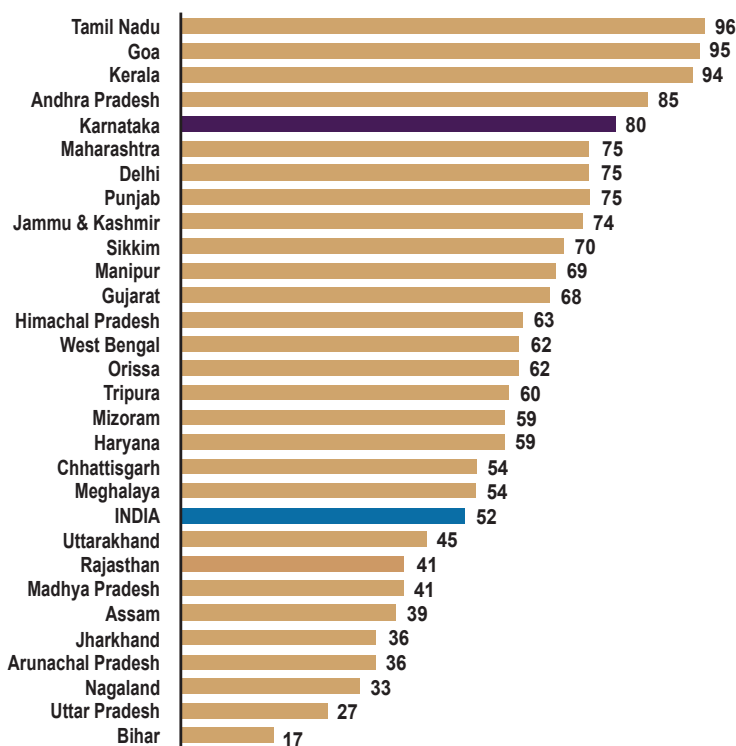
MATERNAL HEALTH

Antenatal care

Among women who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 89 percent received antenatal care from a health professional, including 79 percent from a doctor. About one in ten women (5% in urban areas and 13% in rural areas) received no antenatal care at all.

Three or More Antenatal Care Visits by State

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Although antenatal care coverage in Karnataka is among the highest in the country, it is the lowest among all the southern states.

Almost all women with 10 or more years of education, women in the higher wealth quintiles, and women having their first birth received antenatal care for their last birth in the past five years. Hindu women are less likely than Muslim women to receive antenatal care, as are scheduled-caste and scheduled-tribe women compared with women of any other caste or tribe.

Seventy-one percent of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Another 15 percent had their first visit during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy (data not shown in tables). Four out of five women had three or more antenatal care visits for their most recent live birth in the past five years; urban women were much more likely to have three or more visits than women in rural areas.

The proportion of women who received three or more antenatal care visits for their last births in the three years preceding the survey has increased by only 7 percentage points in the seven years since NFHS-2; however, the proportion who received antenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy rose in the same period by 18 percentage points.

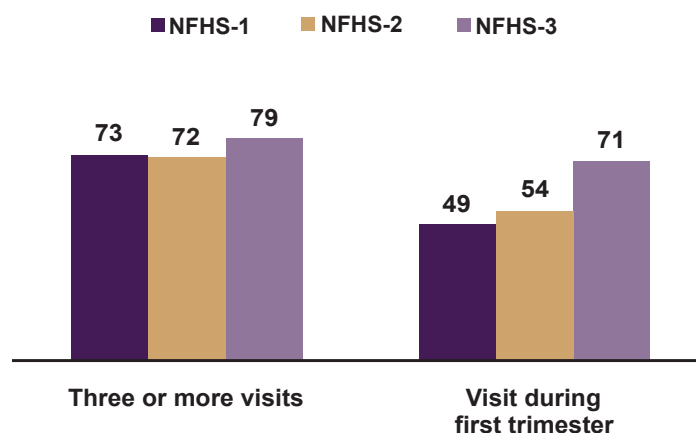
For almost three-fourths (74%) of births, mothers received iron and folic acid supplements (IFA) during pregnancy, but only 39 percent consumed them for the recommended 90 days or more. Four in five mothers (79%) received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. Only 7 percent took a deworming drug during pregnancy.

Even when women receive antenatal care, they do not always receive all of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. However, in Karnataka, more than 4 out of 5 women, (81-90%) who received ANC had their weight taken, their blood and their urine tested, their blood pressure taken, their urine tested, and their abdomen examined. However, less than half of the women (46%) were told where to go if they experienced pregnancy complications.

An ultrasound test was performed during 48 percent of pregnancies in the past five years, twice the national average of 24 percent. Women with at least 10 years of education were almost four times more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no education. Only 14 percent of births among women in the lowest wealth quintile had an ultrasound test, compared with 84 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile. Pregnant women with two or more living children but no son are somewhat more likely to have an ultrasound test than those with one or more sons.

Are mothers getting timely, appropriate antenatal care?

Percentage of last births in the past three years



Delivery care

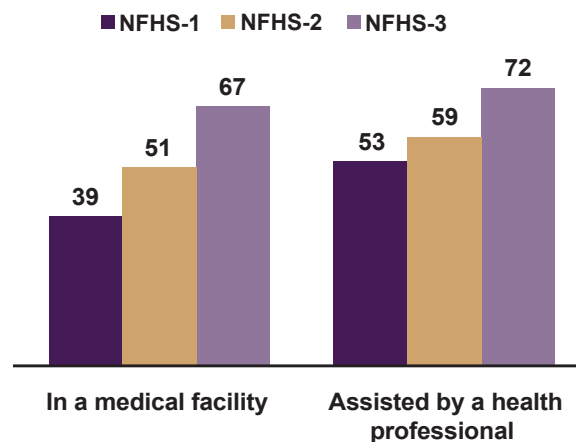
About two-thirds of births in Karnataka take place in a health facility. The percentage of births (in the past three years) that took place in a health facility has increased steadily from 39 percent in NFHS-1 to 51 percent in NFHS-2 to 67 percent in NFHS-3. Eighty percent of first births are delivered at a health facility, compared with only 34 percent of births of order four or higher. Institutional births are also more common among older women, urban women, women belonging to the higher wealth quintiles, women with higher education, and women who received antenatal care.

In 84 percent of home births, a clean blade was used to cut the cord, as is recommended, but only about half of home births followed the recommendation that the baby be immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed first.

More than two-thirds (70%) of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a health professional and 11 percent were delivered by a traditional birth attendant. The remaining 19 percent were delivered by a relative or other untrained person. Only 20 percent of home births were assisted by health personnel. A disposable delivery kit (DDK) was used for only 27 percent of home births.

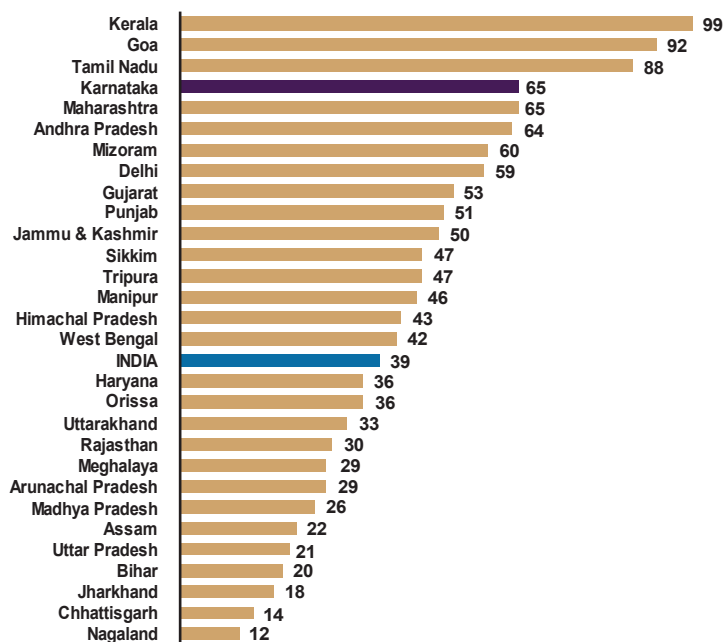
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past three years



Institutional Delivery by State

Percentage of births in the past five years



Despite a steady increase in institutional births, one in three births in Karnataka, still takes place at home.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. However, only 59 percent of mothers in Karnataka had a postnatal checkup within two days of birth, as is recommended. Thirty-one percent of mothers received no postnatal care at all. Postnatal care is most common following births in a medical facility; however, about one in five births even in medical facilities were not followed by a postnatal checkup of the mother. Forty percent of home births were followed by a postnatal check-up.

Male involvement in maternal care

About two-thirds (65%) of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check-up received by the child's mother; and 60 percent were ever told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a major complication of pregnancy. Fathers in rural areas were less likely to have been present at an antenatal care visit than fathers in urban areas.

The majority of fathers in Karnataka with a child less than three years of age were provided information related to delivery care by a health provider or worker. About three-fourths (73%) were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 70 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility.

Among fathers whose child was not delivered in a health facility, 51 percent were told about the importance of using a new or unused blade to cut the umbilical cord, 55 percent were told about the importance of cleanliness at the time of delivery, 56 percent each were told about the importance of breastfeeding the baby immediately after the birth and about keeping the baby warm immediately after birth. Urban and rural fathers were about equally likely to be provided this information.

CHILD HEALTH

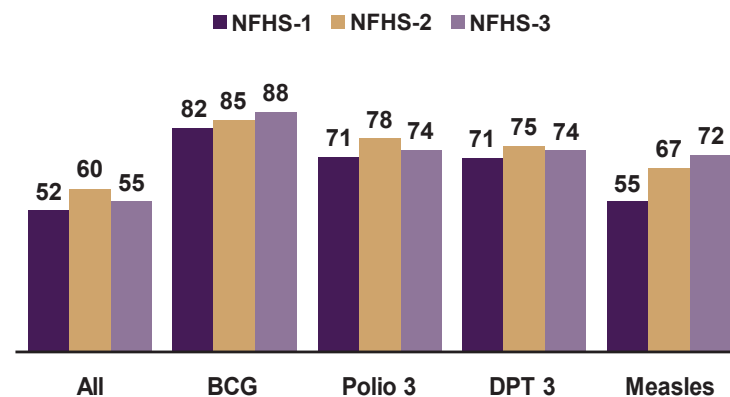
Vaccination of children

Little more than half (55%) of children age 12-23 months are fully vaccinated against six major childhood illnesses: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated: only 7 percent have received none of these vaccinations.

Eighty-eight percent of children received the BCG vaccination; however, only three out of four (74%) children received at least the recommended three doses each of the DPT and the polio vaccines and 72 percent received the measles vaccine.

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations



The DPT and polio vaccines are given in a series. Many children receive the first dose but do not finish the series. Between the first and third doses, the dropout rate for DPT is 15 percent and the dropout rate for polio, at 20 percent, is even higher.

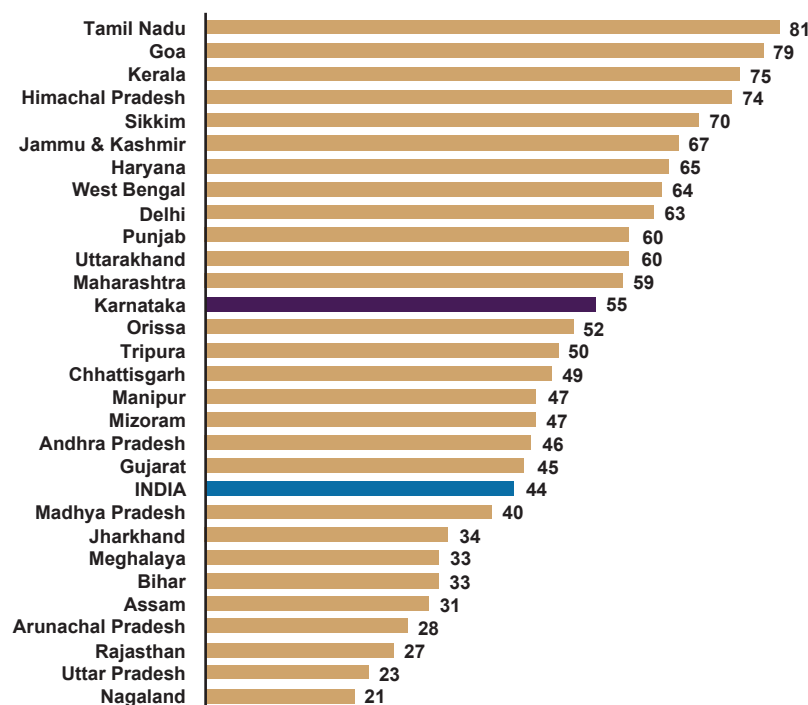
Full immunization coverage for children age 12-23 months declined in Karnataka from 60 percent in NFHS-2 to 55 percent in NFHS-3.

In Karnataka, there has been a decline in full vaccination coverage between NFHS-2 (60%) and NFHS-3 (55%), and full vaccination coverage in NFHS-3 is only slightly higher than it was at the time of NFHS-1 (52%). The decline in full vaccination coverage is accompanied by a decline of 4 percentage points in the coverage of three doses of polio and a marginal decline, by 1 percentage point, in the coverage of three doses of DPT. The coverage of BCG and measles vaccines, however, increased between NFHS-2 and NFHS-3. One-fourth of children in Karnataka have not received three doses of polio vaccine, despite the Pulse Polio Campaign and widespread attempts to eradicate the disease in India

Children in urban areas, children of educated mothers, children in wealthier households, children at lower birth orders, and children not belonging to a scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, or other backward class are more likely than other children to receive all vaccinations. Boys and girls are about equally likely to be fully vaccinated.

Full Immunization Coverage by State

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Although higher than the national average, full immunization coverage in Karnataka is lower than in many other Indian states.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 2 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough and short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and not due to a blocked or runny nose). Of these children, 69 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider and 27 percent received antibiotic drugs.

Thirteen percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 78 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment, and 9 percent received antimalarial drugs.

Overall, 9 percent of children under age 5 years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, two-thirds (66%) were taken to a health facility. About half (47%) were treated with some kind of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including 32 percent who were treated with a solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets and 24 percent who were given gruel. Twenty-three percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all. Twenty-two percent received antibiotics, which are not normally recommended for treating childhood diarrhoea.

ORS use in treating childhood diarrhea remains very low, even though four out of five mothers of young children have heard of ORS.

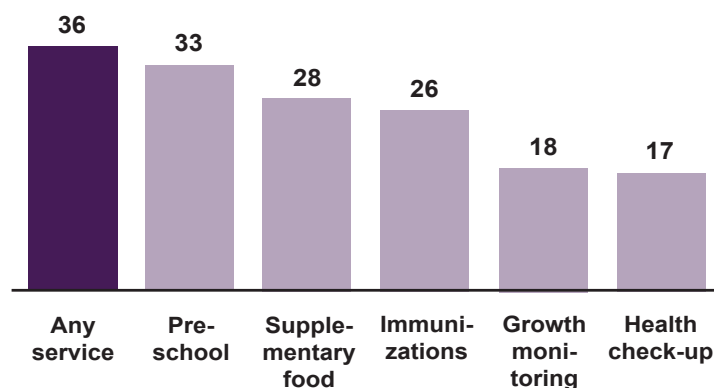
Children should receive more fluids than usual during diarrhoeal illness, but in Karnataka only 10 percent of children with diarrhoea received more liquids than normal. More than half (55%) of children with diarrhoea received less to drink than normal or received no liquids, which can increase the risk of dehydration.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age 6 years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5

How many children receive *anganwadi* centre services?

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



years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres. Among the 93 percent of children under age six who are in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, thirty-six percent received services of some kind from a centre. The most common services children under six years received are supplementary food (28%) and immunization (26%) services. One-third of children age 3-5 years received early childhood care or preschool services. Only 17-18 percent of children received health check-ups and growth monitoring services at an



anganwadi centre. More than half of the mothers of children who were weighted at an *anganwadi* centre received counseling from an *anganwadi* worker. Children from rural areas, children whose mothers have little or no education, children of mothers in the lower wealth quintiles, and children from the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are more likely to take advantage of the services offered at *anganwadi* centres.

Among children under age six years in areas covered by an *anganwadi* centre, only 31 percent had mothers who received any service during pregnancy, and even less (20%) had mothers who received any service when breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Karnataka, only 59 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. In addition, only 75 percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, including 36 percent who started breastfeeding in the first hour of life, which means that many infants are deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains. Mothers in Karnataka breastfeed for an average of 21 months, which is shorter than the minimum of 24 months recommended by WHO for most children.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breast milk in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly. However, 29 percent are given something other than breast milk during that period.

WHO offers three recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children 6-23 months old: continued breastfeeding or feeding with appropriate calcium-rich foods if not breastfed; feeding solid or semi-solid food for a minimum number of times per day according to age and breastfeeding status; and, including foods from a minimum number of food groups per day according to breastfeeding status. Much less than half of the children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day (43%) and from the appropriate number of food groups (44%). Only 24 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles, diarrhoea, or malaria. The Government of India recommends that children under three years receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. However, only 23 percent of last-born children age 12-35 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months, and only 53 percent of children age 6-35 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the interview.

Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can prevent anaemia. Only 20 percent of children age 6-35 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the interview, and only 13 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the interview.

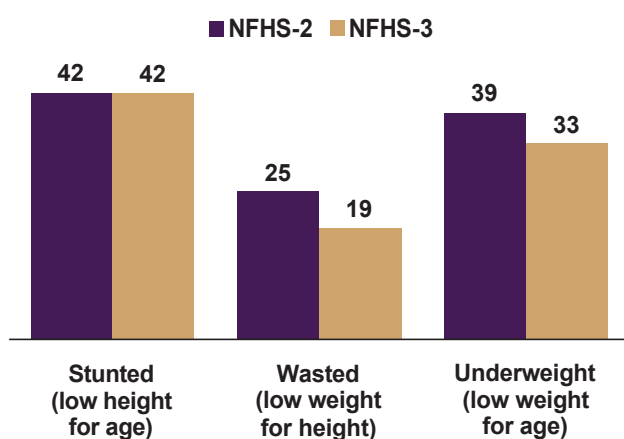


Children's nutritional status

Forty-four percent of children under age five are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. About one in six (18%) are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness. Thirty-eight percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under three years



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

Even during the first six months of life, when most babies are breastfed, 18-26 percent of children are undernourished according to each of these three measures. Children in rural areas are more likely to be undernourished; but even in urban areas, more than one-third of children under age five years suffer from chronic undernutrition. Boys are slightly more likely to be stunted, wasted, and underweight than girls.

Children's nutritional status in Karnataka has improved slightly since NFHS-2 by some measures but not by all measures. Children under age three years (the age group for which nutritional status data are available in NFHS-2) are less likely to be wasted (by 6

percentage points) and underweight for their age (5 percentage points) than they were in NFHS-2, but they are about equally likely to be too short for their age, or chronically undernourished.

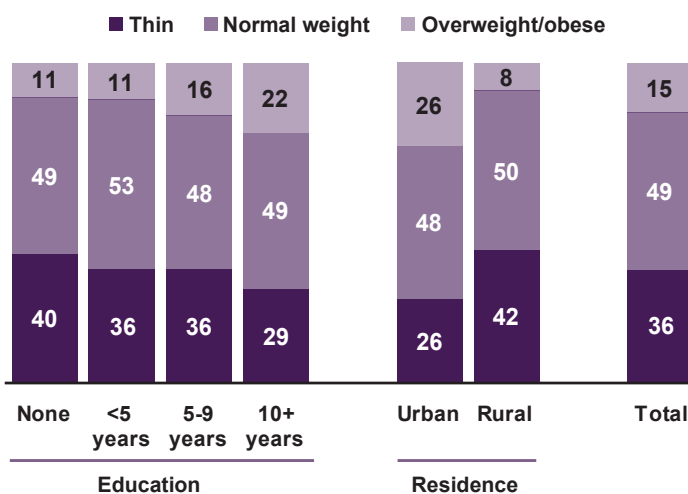
Adults' nutritional status

Adults in Karnataka suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition; over one-third of adults are too thin, and 15 percent of women and 11 percent of men are overweight or obese. Only 49 percent of women and 55 percent of men are at a healthy weight for their height. Undernutrition among ever-married women has declined in the past seven years from 39 percent in NFHS-2 to 31 percent in NFHS-3.

Undernutrition is particularly serious among teenagers. More than half of women and two-thirds of men age 15-19

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

Percent distribution of women



are too thin; and among those who are too thin, more than half are severely thin. Undernutrition is also much more common among adults in rural areas and in the lower wealth quintiles, and among scheduled tribe women.

Overweight and obesity increases sharply with wealth; 37 percent of women and 30 percent of men in the highest wealth quintile are overweight or obese. Overweight and obesity is also more common in older adults, those in urban areas, and the well educated.

Using iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. About two-fifths of households in Karnataka (43%) were using sufficiently iodized salt at the time of the survey. This is almost same as the percentage observed during NFHS-2 (44%). However, a nationwide ban on non-iodized salt took effect just as the NFHS-3 fieldwork was being completed, so the effects of the new law could not be determined by the survey.

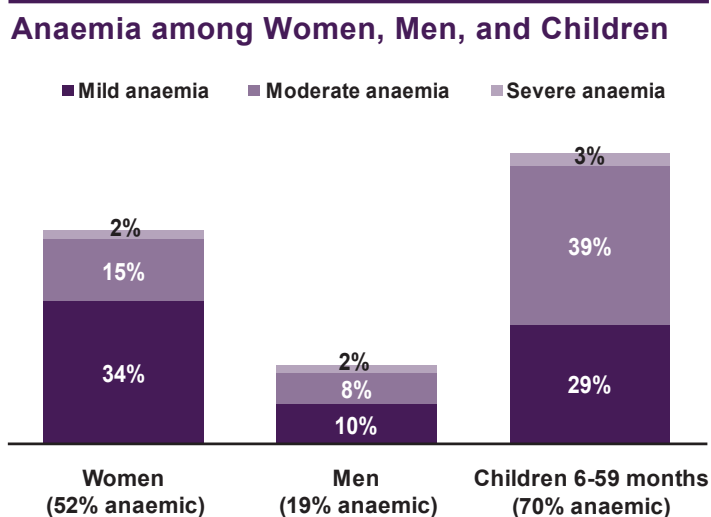
Anaemia

Anaemia is a major health problem in Karnataka, especially among women and children. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement.

Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, the great majority – 70 percent – are anaemic. This includes 29 percent who are mildly anaemic, 39 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 3 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Boys and girls are about equally likely to have anaemia. Children of mothers who have anaemia are more likely to be anaemic. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. More than three-fifths of children are anaemic even if their mother has 10 or more years of education or is in the highest wealth quintile.

More than half of women in Karnataka (52%) have anaemia, including 34 percent with mild anaemia, 15 percent with moderate anaemia, and 2 percent with severe anaemia. Sixty-three percent of pregnant women are anaemic, higher than any other group of women. Anaemia is also particularly high among women with no education, women from the scheduled tribes, and women in the two lowest wealth quintiles.

Anaemia is much more widespread among children age 6-35 months than it



was seven years ago at the time of NFHS-2, having risen 13 percentage points since then. The prevalence of anaemia among ever-married women has also risen substantially by 10 percentage points over this period.

About one-fifth of men in Karnataka (19%) are anaemic, with men under 20 years being more likely to suffer from anaemia than older men. Men from rural areas, men with low education, men belonging to the scheduled-castes, and men belonging to the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to be anaemic than most other men.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of AIDS

More than two-thirds (70%) of women in Karnataka have heard of AIDS. However, even in urban areas, 16 percent don't know about AIDS. Young women age 15-24 are somewhat more likely (76%) than older women to have heard of AIDS. More women know about AIDS now than in the late 1990s; among ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-2, 58 percent knew about AIDS, compared with 66 percent of ever-married women interviewed in NFHS-3.

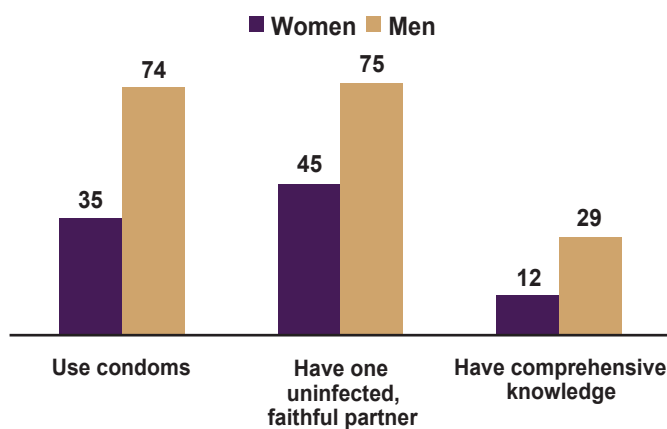
Men are much more likely than women to know about AIDS. In Karnataka, 87 percent of men have heard of AIDS, including 96 percent in urban areas. Knowledge of AIDS among both women and men increases sharply with education and wealth status. Knowledge of AIDS is nearly universal among men in urban areas, men with 10 years of schooling, and those in the wealthiest quintile.

Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Men are much more likely than women to know how HIV is transmitted and how to keep from getting it. For example, only 35 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 74 percent of men, and 45 percent of women know that having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, compared with 75 percent of men. Even in rural areas and among those with little education, men are much more likely than women to know how HIV can be transmitted and prevented.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



In Karnataka, only 12 percent of women and 29 percent of men have 'comprehensive knowledge' of HIV/AIDS. This means they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, that HIV/AIDS cannot be transmitted through mosquito bites or by sharing food,

and that condom use and having only one faithful, uninfected partner can help prevent HIV/AIDS. However, 60 percent of women and 70 percent of men know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby.

HIV-related stigma

Among adults who have heard of AIDS in Karnataka, sixty-five percent of women and 69 percent of men would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV/AIDS in their home. Three-fourths of women and four-fifths of men say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. Fewer adults say that they are comfortable buying fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS (53% of women and 61% of men). Six out of 10 adults (62% of women and 58% of men) in Karnataka say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret. Overall, however, only about three in ten adults express all four of these accepting attitudes toward persons with HIV/AIDS.

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

Only 9 percent of women and 5 percent of men in Karnataka age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3. Urban residents are about twice as likely as rural residents to have ever been tested for HIV.

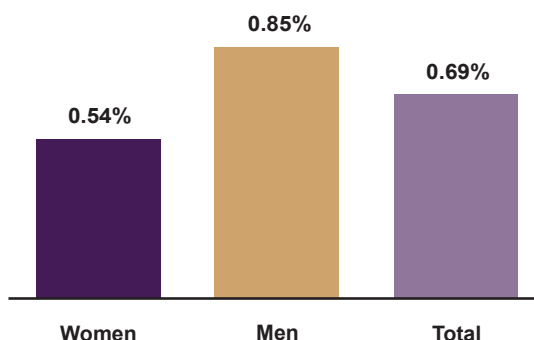
In Karnataka, a higher proportion of women (4%) than men (2%) have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are less likely than men (54% of women, compared with 58% of men) to have received an injection from a health worker in the past year. While the proportions of women and men who have ever received a blood transfusion does not vary by urban-rural residence, the proportion who received an injection from a health worker in the past year is higher in rural than in urban areas for both women and men. For more than 9 out of 10 women and men who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, the last injection was 'safe', i.e., the syringe and needle was taken from a newly opened package or the needle used had been sterilized.

HIV prevalence

In Karnataka, 82 percent of women age 15-49 and 72 percent of men age 15-54 eligible for interview in all sample households provided blood for HIV testing. Among all eligible respondents, only 6 percent refused to provide blood, 1-2 percent were not available at the time of blood collection, and 8 percent of women and 17 percent of men were not eligible for HIV testing because they could not be interviewed. Among those eligible for interview, women and men were equally likely to refuse to give blood. Response rates varied little by age among women and men age 15-49, but were higher in rural than in urban areas.

HIV Prevalence in Karnataka

Population age 15-49



In Karnataka, 0.69 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV, including 0.54 percent in urban areas and 0.79 percent in rural areas. Women (0.54%) are less likely than men (0.85%) to be HIV-positive. Prevalence among youth (age 15-24), at 0.25 percent, is lower than for the reproductive age population as a whole. (HIV prevalence data are not shown in the tables).

Karnataka ranks third among the five high HIV prevalence states for which NFHS-3 provides separate HIV estimates. Of these five states (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, and Tamil Nadu), only Manipur and Andhra Pradesh have higher HIV prevalence than Karnataka. The prevalence in Karnataka is marginally higher than the prevalence for all five high HIV prevalence states taken together (0.67%), and is more than twice as high as the national average. Nationally, 0.28 percent of adults age 15-49 are infected with HIV (0.35 in urban areas and 0.25 in rural areas).

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

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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

Age at first sexual intercourse

Half of women have had sexual intercourse by the time they are 18 years of age, while half of men age 30-49 years have had sexual intercourse before they are 26 years. Among youth 15-24 years of age, women are much more likely than men to have ever had sex (49% compared with 14%). The earlier age at sexual intercourse for women than men is a consequence of the fact that first sexual intercourse largely occurs within marriage and women marry at younger ages than men.

Higher-risk sex and multiple sex partners

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past year, only a negligible proportion of women and 3 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the period. Even fewer men said they had had multiple sex partners in the past year (1%). Men in rural areas are more likely to report higher risk sex and multiple sex partners than men in urban areas.

Use of condoms during higher-risk sex

About one-third (31%) of men who had higher-risk sex reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex.

Paid sex

Less than 1 percent of men age 15-49 said they had paid for sex in the past year.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Karnataka, 136 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents, lower than in any other state except Jammu and Kashmir. Prevalence of tuberculosis is higher among men (168) than among women (105). People who cook with solid fuels are about twice as likely to have tuberculosis as people who use other cooking fuels. The prevalence of tuberculosis increases sharply with age.

A sizable proportion of respondents have heard of tuberculosis (65% of women and 77% of men), but even among people who have heard of tuberculosis, only half of women and 57 percent of men know that it can be spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. Half of women and 53 percent of men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. However, most women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured (73% of women and 79% of men), and only about one in five adults say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret from the neighbours.

Diabetes, asthma, and goitre

According to self reports, about 1 percent of adults age 15-49 suffer from diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes is highest for both men and women, at 2 percent, in the age group 35-49.

About 1 percent of adults suffer from asthma (1,259 per 100,000 women and 691 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of goitre or other thyroid disorders is substantially higher for women than for men (798 per 100,000 women, compared with 285 per 100,000 men).

Tobacco and alcohol use

Less than half of men (45%) and 5 percent of women use some form of tobacco, including 1 percent of pregnant women (data for pregnant women are not shown in tables). Women who use tobacco are most likely to chew tobacco in the form of *paan masala*, *ghutka*, or other tobacco. Among men, smoking cigarettes or *bidis* is most common. Tobacco use is more common in rural than in urban areas.

Women and men are more likely to use tobacco than to drink alcohol. Twenty-eight percent of men and just 1 percent of women in Karnataka drink alcohol. More than half (53%) of men who drink, consume alcohol once a week or more frequently.



Source of health care

For most households (63%), the private medical sector is the main source of health care (76% of urban households and 55% of rural households). Wealthier households are less likely to use the public medical sector than households in the lower quintiles of the wealth index. Among households that do not use government health facilities, the main reasons given for not doing so are poor quality of care (51%), lack of a nearby facility (45%), and long waiting times (32%) (data not shown in tables).

For 76 percent of urban households and 55 percent of rural households in Karnataka, the private medical sector is the main source of health care.

Health insurance

Despite the emergence of a number of health insurance programmes and health schemes, only 11 percent of households in Karnataka report that they have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Three types of programmes or schemes dominate: a variety of private commercial health insurance schemes, the community health insurance programme, and the Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS). Health insurance is concentrated in wealthier households and slightly more common in urban areas than in rural areas.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Employment and financial independence

About half of currently married women (47%) in Karnataka were employed in the past year, compared with 100 percent of currently married men. More than one-fourth of employed women received no payment for their work, and 2 percent were paid only in kind. Among married women who work and are paid in cash, 72 percent decide how their earnings will be spent, either alone or together with their husband. Twenty-six percent of married women who work for cash earn about the same or more than their husbands.

Decision making

Married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, making large household purchases, making household purchases for daily household needs, and visiting their own family or relatives. Although half or more of currently married women (51-56%) in Karnataka participate in each of these decisions, only 35 percent participate in making all four of these decisions.

Women in nuclear households are more likely than women in non-nuclear households to participate in these decisions; similarly, women who are employed for cash are more likely than women who do not earn cash or are not employed. Other women who are more likely to participate in all four decisions are women in urban areas, women with 10 or more years of education, Christian women, and women in the highest wealth quintile.



Other indicators of women's empowerment

Sixty percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is highest for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women, women in the highest wealth quintile, Christian women, and women with at least 10 years of education. Nonetheless, it is notable that at least half of women in almost every group have some money that they themselves control. Only 22 percent of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

Among women age 15-49 in Karnataka, 22 percent have a bank or savings account that they themselves use and 9 percent have taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Knowledge and use of microcredit programmes in Karnataka is much higher than the national average. Fifty-five percent of women in Karnataka, compared with 39 percent at the national level, have heard of a microcredit or similar programme in the area; and 9 percent of women in Karnataka have taken a loan from such programmes, compared with only 4 percent at the national level.

About one-third (31%) of women in Karnataka are allowed to go by themselves to the market, to a health facility, and to places outside their own community. Women are least likely to have freedom to travel outside their own village or community (38%) and most likely to be allowed to go to the market alone (43%) (data not shown in tables). Widowed, divorced, separated or deserted women, older women, women with larger numbers of living children, and women employed for cash have more freedom of movement than other women.

Gender-role attitudes

Two-thirds of women in Karnataka believe that it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Women are most likely to say that wife-beating is justified if a woman shows disrespect for her in-laws (52%) or if she neglects the house or children (49%), goes out without telling her husband (41%), and argues with husband (35%). A similar proportion of men in Karnataka (63%) agree that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, including 47 percent who believe that disrespect for in-laws and 45 percent who believe neglecting the house or children are justifications for wife-beating. Even among women and men who have completed at least 10 years of schooling, about half (48-51%) agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more specified reasons.

Two-thirds of women and men (67-68%) in Karnataka believe a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, or if she is tired or not in the mood. However, more than one in ten women and men (12-16%) do not agree that a woman is justified in refusing her husband sex for all three of these reasons.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 20 percent have ever experienced physical violence, and 3 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 20 percent of women in Karnataka have experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone, including 22 percent of ever-married women.

Spousal violence

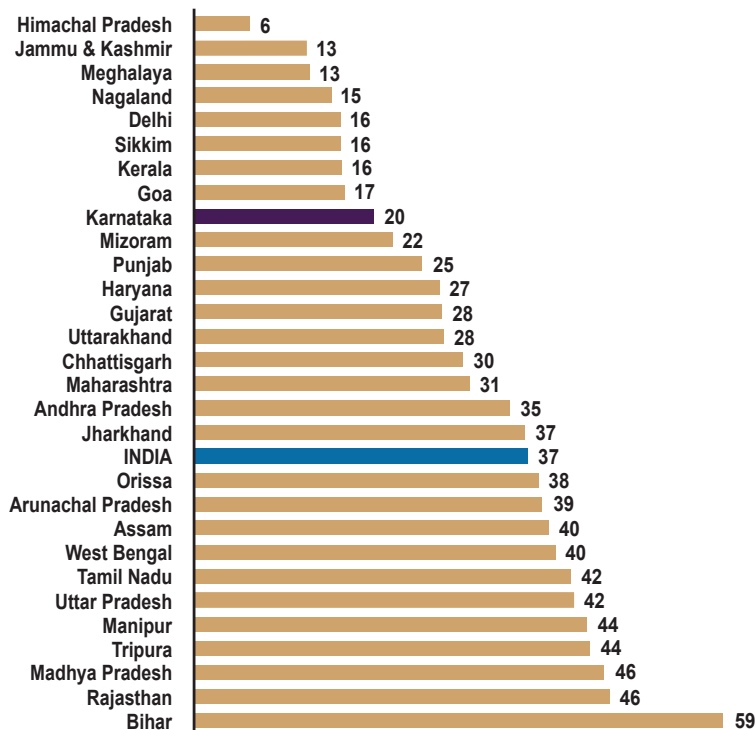
One in five (19%) ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; 7-9 percent report having their arms twisted, hair pulled, being pushed, punched with the fist or something else, shaken, kicked, dragged, or beaten up, or having something thrown at them. Three percent report that their husband has tried to choke or burn them on purpose and a similar proportion report being threatened or attacked with a knife or gun. Four percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex and 3 percent say that their husband has forced them perform sexual acts that they did not want to.

Overall, 20 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence from their current husband or if currently not married, their most recent husband.

Eight percent report spousal emotional violence. Only 1 percent of ever-married women have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Spousal Physical or Sexual Violence by State

Percentage of ever-married women



Although less than the national average, one in five ever-married women in Karnataka have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence.

The prevalence of spousal violence declines sharply with education from 29 percent among women with no education to 6 percent among women with 10 or more years of education. Women employed for cash are more likely than other employed or not employed women to have ever experienced violence. Women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are much more likely to be in abusive marriages themselves: 33 percent of women whose mothers experienced spousal violence have themselves experienced spousal physical or sexual violence, compared with 16 percent of women whose mothers did not experience spousal violence. Women with husbands who consume alcohol and get drunk are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume any alcohol to experience spousal violence; however, 13 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Thirty-four percent of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence, have suffered injuries as a result of spousal violence. For most women who have ever experienced spousal violence, the violence first occurred within the first three years of their marriage (data not shown in tables).

Help seeking

Less than one in three women (29%) who have ever experienced violence have sought help to end the violence. More than half (57%) of abused women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women most often seek help from their own families. Seven percent of abused women in Karnataka, however, have sought help from the police, much higher than the national average of only 2 percent.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	2,228	3,558	5,786
Households occupied	2,130	3,394	5,524
Households interviewed	2,050	3,292	5,342
Household response rate ¹	96.2	97.0	96.7
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	2,505	4,007	6,512
Number of eligible women interviewed	2,292	3,716	6,008
Eligible women response rate ²	91.5	92.7	92.3
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	2,675	3,955	6,630
Number of eligible men interviewed	2,143	3,385	5,528
Eligible men response rate ²	80.1	85.6	83.4

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied.

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents.

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

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

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	9.1	8.5	8.8	10.4	9.2	9.8	9.9	8.9	9.4
5-9	10.0	9.1	9.5	11.1	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.0	10.3
10-14	10.4	9.4	9.9	12.5	11.5	12.0	11.7	10.7	11.2
15-19	7.9	10.2	9.0	8.3	9.1	8.7	8.1	9.5	8.8
20-24	10.1	10.2	10.1	8.1	9.2	8.7	8.9	9.6	9.2
25-29	9.2	10.5	9.9	7.7	9.8	8.8	8.3	10.1	9.2
30-34	8.4	7.8	8.1	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.3	7.0	7.2
35-39	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.6
40-44	6.2	5.2	5.7	6.0	4.8	5.4	6.1	4.9	5.5
45-49	5.4	4.5	5.0	5.4	3.6	4.5	5.4	3.9	4.7
50-54	4.0	5.8	4.9	3.5	5.3	4.4	3.7	5.5	4.6
55-59	4.2	3.2	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.3	3.7
60-64	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.2
65-69	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1
70-74	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
75-79	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
80+	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,787	4,738	9,525	7,219	7,610	14,828	12,006	12,347	24,354
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	990	na	na	1,054	na	na	1,028
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	950	na	na	930	na	na	937
Education²									
No education	12.2	24.2	18.2	28.0	45.6	37.1	21.6	37.4	29.7
<5 years complete	14.3	13.0	13.6	20.1	16.7	18.4	17.8	15.3	16.5
5-9 years complete	31.4	30.5	30.9	33.6	26.9	30.2	32.7	28.3	30.5
10-11 years complete	16.4	14.6	15.5	9.5	6.5	7.9	12.3	9.6	10.9
12 or more years complete	25.4	17.3	21.4	8.5	3.7	6.1	15.3	9.0	12.1
Missing	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,267	4,243	8,509	6,323	6,771	13,094	10,590	11,013	21,603
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.1	6.4	7.0	4.3	1.4	3.1	5.8	3.4	4.6

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males.

² Population age 6 and above.

Table 3 Housing characteristics

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

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household headship				
Male	86.1	82.9	84.2	87.5
Female	13.9	17.1	15.8	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	4.5	4.7	4.6	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	61.1	57.5	59.0	45.9
Non-nuclear	38.9	42.5	41.0	54.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	77.3	90.6	85.2	84.5
Muslim	15.6	6.8	10.3	11.7
Christian	6.2	1.3	3.3	2.8
Other	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	10.3	18.5	15.2	16.0
Scheduled tribe	4.3	7.5	6.2	6.8
Other backward class	66.4	51.1	57.3	58.0
Other	15.3	15.1	15.2	13.7
Don't know	3.6	7.7	6.1	5.4
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	96.5	84.4	89.3	90.6
No	3.5	15.6	10.7	9.4
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	88.1	84.9	86.2	85.5
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	39.9	15.8	25.5	24.7
Public tap/standpipe	31.4	32.4	32.0	31.1
Tube well or borehole	14.3	33.6	25.8	26.6
Other improved	2.6	3.1	2.9	3.1
Non-improved source	11.8	15.0	13.7	14.4
Other source	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises	66.0	35.3	47.7	46.2
Less than 30 minutes	22.2	46.1	36.4	36.6
Thirty minutes or longer	11.4	18.3	15.5	16.8
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking²				
Boil	23.0	12.3	16.6	15.7
Strain through cloth	15.9	21.3	19.1	20.1
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	25.5	3.4	12.4	11.6
Other treatment	4.9	1.7	3.0	2.9
No treatment	45.2	65.3	57.2	57.8
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Continued...

Table 3 Housing characteristics—Continued

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared	57.1	17.4	33.5	33.2
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	49.6	14.4	28.6	28.4
Pit latrine with slab	6.3	2.5	4.0	3.9
Other	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.9
Not improved	42.3	82.5	66.2	66.5
Any facility shared with other households	19.9	3.2	10.0	8.5
Flush/pour flush not to sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	3.2	0.4	1.6	1.4
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	2.0	0.8	1.3	1.2
Other unimproved facility	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
No facility/open space/field	17.0	78.0	53.3	55.3
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house³				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.8	7.0	4.9	4.9
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	17.2	55.0	39.6	40.9
<i>Pucca</i>	80.8	37.6	55.1	53.9
Missing	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
LPG/natural gas	57.7	7.9	28.1	26.0
Biogas	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Kerosene	13.0	1.5	6.2	5.4
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Wood	26.6	87.8	63.0	66.1
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Agricultural crop waste	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4
Dung cakes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
Missing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	75.5	59.9	66.2	66.4
In the house, no separate room	16.6	28.7	23.8	23.2
In a separate building	3.3	6.0	4.9	5.3
Outdoors	3.4	5.0	4.3	4.7
Other	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.2
Missing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,165	3,177	5,342	24,747
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels⁴				
Stove with chimney	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> under a chimney	46.7	41.6	42.5	44.0
Stove without chimney	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Open fire/ <i>chullah</i> not under a chimney	52.7	57.8	56.9	55.5
Missing	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	579	2,832	3,411	16,601

na = Not applicable

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

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

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

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	De jure population
Household goods				
Mattress	83.3	57.8	68.2	69.5
Pressure cooker	68.7	15.4	37.0	35.9
Chair	80.6	49.5	62.1	64.0
Cot or bed	69.4	37.3	50.3	52.1
Table	60.6	24.4	39.0	40.0
Electric fan	76.8	35.9	52.5	54.1
Radio or transistor	41.2	29.2	34.0	34.7
Television (black and white)	21.9	20.6	21.1	22.2
Television (colour)	56.2	17.6	33.3	34.3
Any television	76.6	37.9	53.6	55.8
Sewing machine	20.0	10.0	14.1	15.6
Mobile telephone	41.1	9.7	22.4	23.2
Any other type of telephone	27.3	9.1	16.4	18.3
Computer	9.9	0.6	4.4	4.1
Refrigerator	24.9	4.9	13.0	13.0
Watch or clock	88.3	69.1	76.9	79.3
Water pump	8.2	8.4	8.3	9.8
Thresher	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tractor	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.7
None of the above	1.9	11.6	7.7	6.1
Means of transport				
Bicycle	33.6	33.7	33.6	38.3
Motorcycle or scooter	32.0	11.0	19.5	21.5
Animal-drawn cart	1.3	9.0	5.9	8.4
Car	6.1	1.0	3.1	3.4
None of the above	46.4	57.8	53.2	48.3
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	82.6	38.5	56.4	52.3
Irrigated land only	4.9	13.4	10.0	11.5
Non-irrigated land only	9.6	37.5	26.2	27.2
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	2.4	10.3	7.1	8.6
Missing	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	61.3	90.3	78.6	81.8
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	8.4	55.1	36.2	42.1
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	49.0	33.4	39.7	41.0
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ²	11.8	9.7	10.5	11.2
Percentage owning a BPL card	29.0	59.0	46.8	48.3
Percentage with a mosquito net that can be used for sleeping	31.7	23.0	26.5	26.6
Wealth index				
Lowest	3.0	17.1	11.4	10.8
Second	6.7	33.2	22.5	22.2
Middle	16.1	28.5	23.5	24.0
Fourth	30.7	16.1	22.0	23.2
Highest	43.5	5.1	20.6	19.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,165	3,177	5,342	24,747

BPL = Below poverty line

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

² Any usual household member.

Table 5 Religion and caste/tribe by wealth index

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

Religion/caste/tribe	Wealth index					Total	De jure population
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Religion of household head							
Hindu	11.9	24.1	24.4	21.4	18.3	100.0	20,913
Muslim	5.2	12.5	24.7	35.3	22.2	100.0	2,885
Christian	0.8	3.1	11.6	31.5	53.0	100.0	690
Other	5.2	28.5	21.5	13.6	31.1	100.0	240
Caste/tribe of household head							
Scheduled caste	17.6	31.3	26.1	18.6	6.4	100.0	3,971
Scheduled tribe	24.1	32.7	25.9	13.7	3.7	100.0	1,679
Other backward class	8.3	19.3	22.5	26.2	23.7	100.0	14,362
Other	5.4	16.2	25.7	20.8	31.9	100.0	3,379
Don't know	13.4	27.5	28.1	23.6	7.4	100.0	1,335
Total	10.8	22.2	24.0	23.2	19.8	100.0	24,747

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

Table 6 School attendance

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

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
6-10 years	90.3	88.3	89.0	93.2	87.2	89.2	91.6	87.8	89.1
11-14 years	85.5	79.6	81.8	84.0	67.5	73.1	84.8	73.5	77.4
15-17 years	45.9	44.6	45.1	51.8	27.2	36.8	49.3	34.8	40.4
6-14 years	88.2	84.5	85.9	89.0	78.5	82.0	88.6	81.5	84.0
6-17 years	78.6	76.1	77.0	77.8	65.3	69.7	78.2	70.5	73.3

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

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

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

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Missing information on father/mother	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead	Number of children
Age								
<5 years	89.0	7.9	0.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	1.7	2,302
5-9 years	86.7	7.8	1.4	4.1	0.0	100.0	4.6	2,527
10-14 years	82.5	10.0	1.2	6.3	0.0	100.0	7.0	2,760
15-17 years	76.8	12.8	1.7	8.5	0.2	100.0	9.6	1,178
Residence								
Urban	85.5	9.1	0.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	5.0	3,224
Rural	84.2	9.2	1.4	5.2	0.1	100.0	5.4	5,543
Sex								
Male	85.5	9.3	1.3	3.9	0.0	100.0	5.3	4,426
Female	83.8	9.0	1.1	5.9	0.1	100.0	5.3	4,341
Total age <15 years	85.9	8.6	1.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	4.6	7,589
Total age <18 years	84.7	9.2	1.2	4.9	0.0	100.0	5.3	8,767

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			De jure children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	43.7	14.6	58.3	889
2-4 years	42.2	16.0	58.2	1,413
Sex				
Male	42.8	14.6	57.4	1,182
Female	42.8	16.4	59.2	1,121
Residence				
Urban	56.9	15.4	72.3	869
Rural	34.3	15.5	49.8	1,433
Wealth index				
Lowest	16.4	11.8	28.2	307
Second	29.0	18.2	47.2	512
Middle	37.6	14.8	52.4	531
Fourth	58.4	14.6	73.0	567
Highest	66.4	16.9	83.3	385
Total	42.8	15.5	58.3	2,302

Table 9 Children's work

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

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household ¹		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work ²	Total working ³	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Age						
5-7 years	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.1	1,509
8-11 years	1.6	0.2	1.5	3.5	6.6	2,062
12-14 years	7.8	0.1	6.9	5.9	18.1	1,716
Sex						
Male	3.2	0.3	2.2	3.9	8.6	2,698
Female	3.2	0.1	3.7	3.1	9.0	2,589
Residence						
Urban	2.6	0.1	1.3	1.6	5.0	1,887
Rural	3.5	0.3	3.8	4.6	10.9	3,399
Wealth index						
Lowest	8.1	0.5	5.4	7.1	19.0	732
Second	4.6	0.1	4.3	5.7	12.8	1,368
Middle	2.5	0.2	2.3	2.5	6.9	1,292
Fourth	1.2	0.1	1.9	1.6	4.9	1,098
Highest	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	797
Total	3.2	0.2	2.9	3.5	8.8	5,286

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

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

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

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

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

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	18.8	15.8	1,129	1,129	818	819
20-24	19.0	17.4	1,140	1,143	900	897
25-29	17.1	15.8	1,030	1,027	818	817
30-34	14.8	15.6	889	890	808	806
35-39	12.4	13.5	747	748	699	703
40-44	10.5	11.9	630	629	616	619
45-49	7.4	9.9	443	442	509	509
Residence						
Urban	40.6	42.4	2,440	2,292	2,190	1,996
Rural	59.4	57.6	3,568	3,716	2,979	3,174
Education						
No education	33.6	17.2	2,017	2,054	888	916
<5 years complete	8.4	12.5	503	512	647	665
5-9 years complete	30.2	32.3	1,816	1,811	1,670	1,675
10-11 years complete	14.3	16.8	858	845	869	857
12 or more years complete	13.5	21.1	812	785	1,093	1,056
Missing	0.0	0.0	1	1	1	1
Literacy						
Literate ¹	59.7	75.3	3,589	3,546	3,892	3,858
Not literate	39.7	24.2	2,383	2,426	1,252	1,288
Not measured	0.5	0.4	30	30	21	20
Missing	0.1	0.1	6	6	4	4
Media exposure						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	27.2	59.1	1,632	1,594	3,057	3,014
Watches television at least once a week	69.5	80.4	4,174	4,133	4,154	4,116
Listens to the radio at least once a week	32.4	57.4	1,947	1,935	2,967	2,941
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	10.4	38.3	627	624	1,981	1,956
Not regularly exposed to any media	22.1	7.8	1,329	1,360	401	420
Marital status						
Never married	21.3	39.1	1,281	1,271	2,020	2,007
Currently married	72.4	59.9	4,347	4,354	3,096	3,108
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.1	0.4	9	9	18	19
Widowed	4.0	0.3	243	244	16	17
Divorced/separated/deserted	2.1	0.4	128	130	18	19
Religion						
Hindu	85.3	85.2	5,125	5,146	4,403	4,427
Muslim	10.7	10.7	644	630	554	536
Christian	3.0	2.7	183	175	139	132
Other	0.9	1.3	53	53	69	71
Missing	0.1	0.1	4	4	4	4
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	14.9	16.1	898	905	833	844
Scheduled tribe	6.3	6.2	381	388	322	327
Other backward class	56.5	60.2	3,395	3,377	3,112	3,090
Other	16.0	13.8	960	957	712	714
Don't know	6.2	3.6	371	378	184	189
Missing	0.1	0.1	3	3	6	6
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	46.3	90.3	2,780	2,815	4,668	4,679
In agricultural occupation	25.8	34.6	1,552	1,604	1,790	1,884
In non-agricultural occupation	20.4	55.7	1,228	1,211	2,877	2,795
Not employed	53.7	9.6	3,226	3,191	496	486
Missing	0.0	0.1	2	2	5	5
Wealth index						
Lowest	8.8	9.0	528	544	465	487
Second	21.0	20.1	1,263	1,300	1,039	1,086
Middle	24.4	24.6	1,469	1,492	1,271	1,302
Fourth	24.2	25.5	1,454	1,436	1,317	1,291
Highest	21.5	20.8	1,294	1,236	1,077	1,004
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	6,008	6,008	5,169	5,170
Age 50-54	na	6.5	na	na	359	358
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	5,528	5,528

na = Not applicable

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

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-3, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1 by residence, Karnataka, 2005-06

Age	NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.052	0.107	0.086	0.069	0.135	0.112	0.094	0.147	0.129
20-24	0.167	0.179	0.175	0.160	0.180	0.172	0.169	0.226	0.206
25-29	0.104	0.099	0.101	0.091	0.089	0.090	0.127	0.138	0.134
30-34	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.042	0.033	0.037	0.057	0.069	0.064
35-39	0.009	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.020	0.026	0.024
40-44	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.009	0.006
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.009	0.002	0.005
TFR 15-44	1.89	2.19	2.07	1.89	2.24	2.12	2.34	3.07	2.82
TFR 15-49	1.89	2.19	2.07	1.89	2.25	2.13	2.39	3.09	2.85
CBR	18.6	20.2	19.6	18.5	21.4	20.4	22.7	27.5	25.9

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, and 2003-05 for NFHS-3). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

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

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.89	4.2	2.9	1.47
Rural	2.19	4.6	3.4	1.61
Education				
No education	2.40	3.9	3.7	1.72
<5 years complete	(2.18)	3.6	3.2	(1.64)
5-9 years complete	2.13	4.6	3.0	1.68
10 or more years complete	2.13	5.1	2.0	1.69
Religion				
Hindu	2.08	4.3	3.1	1.57
Muslim	2.17	6.3	4.3	1.59
Christian	*	3.4	(2.6)	*
Other	*	1.8	*	*
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	2.45	4.7	4.0	1.70
Scheduled tribe	(2.53)	4.4	3.6	(1.75)
Other backward class	1.99	4.8	3.2	1.53
Other	1.97	3.5	2.5	1.54
Wealth index				
Lowest	2.71	6.0	3.7	1.69
Second	2.08	4.4	3.7	1.58
Middle	2.02	4.3	3.4	1.47
Fourth	2.13	4.9	3.2	1.63
Highest	1.71	3.6	2.4	1.47
Total	2.07	4.5	3.2	1.56

Note: Total includes cases with missing information on religion, and cases for which caste/tribe was not known or is missing, which are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	4.6	1.1	5.7	171
16	4.6	3.5	8.1	228
17	7.9	3.8	11.7	235
18	17.8	6.3	24.1	280
19	26.7	5.5	32.2	215
Residence				
Urban	8.4	3.0	11.4	457
Rural	15.7	5.1	20.9	672
Education				
No education	35.4	7.6	43.0	158
<5 years complete	22.1	3.4	25.4	57
5-9 years complete	12.5	4.6	17.1	444
10 or more years complete	4.2	3.0	7.2	470
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	828
Currently married	47.9	16.4	64.4	294
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	*	*	*	6
Religion				
Hindu	13.2	4.2	17.4	945
Muslim	10.5	6.3	16.7	143
Christian	(3.5)	(0.0)	(3.5)	31
Other	*	*	*	10
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	17.0	3.8	20.8	185
Scheduled tribe	23.3	3.7	27.0	81
Other backward class	11.9	4.5	16.5	658
Other	7.3	4.3	11.6	155
Wealth index				
Lowest	27.7	7.1	34.9	96
Second	19.2	3.2	22.4	244
Middle	9.7	5.4	15.1	293
Fourth	11.5	5.1	16.6	270
Highest	4.9	1.8	6.7	226
Total	12.8	4.3	17.0	1,129

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion, and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 14 Birth order

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

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	68.8	24.8	5.8	0.7	100.0	152
20-29	36.2	36.6	17.0	10.3	100.0	943
30-39	18.2	27.0	20.0	34.8	100.0	180
40-49	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Residence						
Urban	42.0	36.1	13.4	8.4	100.0	468
Rural	34.6	32.6	17.4	15.3	100.0	815
Mother's education						
No education	21.6	27.4	22.2	28.8	100.0	387
<5 years complete	35.2	33.3	16.4	15.1	100.0	103
5-9 years complete	40.9	38.0	14.1	7.0	100.0	432
10 or more years complete	50.5	36.1	11.4	1.9	100.0	361
Religion						
Hindu	38.3	34.3	15.4	12.0	100.0	1,102
Muslim	27.3	29.3	22.6	20.8	100.0	149
Christian	(52.1)	(43.8)	(4.1)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Other	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	33.8	31.3	18.6	16.3	100.0	238
Scheduled tribe	32.4	27.0	16.6	24.0	100.0	107
Other backward class	37.8	34.1	16.0	12.1	100.0	699
Other	42.3	40.8	11.0	5.9	100.0	188
Wealth index						
Lowest	22.7	25.1	22.6	29.7	100.0	155
Second	30.5	34.0	16.7	18.8	100.0	280
Middle	36.0	34.4	17.5	12.0	100.0	310
Fourth	43.3	34.1	15.3	7.4	100.0	329
Highest	49.9	39.2	8.9	2.0	100.0	210
Total	37.3	33.9	16.0	12.8	100.0	1,284
Births to ever-married women						
NFHS-3	37.3	33.9	16.0	12.8	100.0	1,284
NFHS-2	36.1	30.3	14.9	18.8	100.0	1,283
NFHS-1	30.4	27.2	17.6	24.8	100.0	1,708

Note: Total includes births to women with missing information on religion, and to women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 15 Birth intervals

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

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
15-19	23.0	22.6	40.1	12.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	56	24.6
20-29	11.8	19.2	38.7	18.9	7.1	4.3	100.0	990	28.5
30-39	7.1	8.2	24.8	21.8	12.3	25.9	100.0	293	41.5
40-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20	*
Residence									
Urban	10.1	14.9	29.0	21.6	8.7	15.6	100.0	463	33.8
Rural	11.8	17.6	38.7	17.8	7.6	6.5	100.0	896	28.9
Mother's education									
No education	11.7	16.0	35.6	20.1	8.1	8.5	100.0	559	30.7
<5 years complete	7.9	17.4	39.7	17.2	9.9	7.9	100.0	110	30.1
5-9 years complete	12.0	18.4	37.0	18.1	6.1	8.4	100.0	408	29.0
10 or more years complete	10.4	15.2	30.8	19.3	9.9	14.4	100.0	281	31.6
Religion									
Hindu	10.8	16.4	36.8	18.8	8.2	8.9	100.0	1,134	30.3
Muslim	14.6	17.1	30.7	20.7	7.9	9.1	100.0	194	29.3
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8	*
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.6	19.1	32.9	20.7	6.3	8.4	100.0	247	29.3
Scheduled tribe	10.7	10.1	47.3	16.6	7.6	7.6	100.0	118	30.5
Other backward class	10.9	16.4	35.1	19.8	8.3	9.5	100.0	758	30.2
Other	7.1	19.3	33.7	16.5	11.3	12.1	100.0	170	31.6
Wealth index									
Lowest	11.8	16.0	37.8	19.8	8.0	6.6	100.0	207	30.8
Second	10.2	15.3	40.5	20.1	5.6	8.3	100.0	331	29.8
Middle	12.3	22.1	36.4	13.7	8.2	7.3	100.0	347	26.8
Fourth	12.1	15.5	31.4	21.6	8.8	10.7	100.0	299	31.1
Highest	8.9	11.4	27.8	22.7	10.8	18.5	100.0	175	38.0
Birth order									
2-3	11.5	18.0	35.4	18.2	7.1	9.7	100.0	1,078	29.6
4-6	9.6	11.9	36.2	21.3	10.9	10.0	100.0	253	32.3
7+	(14.1)	(10.6)	(25.0)	(32.0)	(14.4)	(3.9)	100.0	27	(36.1)
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	9.9	14.9	33.1	22.3	9.3	10.6	100.0	643	32.2
Female	12.4	18.3	37.5	16.2	6.8	8.8	100.0	715	28.9
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	9.6	16.5	36.1	19.5	8.4	9.9	100.0	1,251	30.7
Dead	30.1	18.5	27.3	13.9	3.6	6.5	100.0	108	24.5
Total	11.2	16.7	35.4	19.1	8.0	9.6	100.0	1,359	30.3

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes births to women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, which are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

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

Desire for children	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	77.7	20.9	3.1	2.3	0.9	0.0	1.0	11.6
Want another later ³	8.8	28.7	4.2	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.8	7.9
Want another, undecided when	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Undecided	3.0	4.9	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.8
Want no more	2.1	24.7	18.1	12.8	14.0	16.9	27.8	16.8
Sterilized ⁴	0.9	12.6	70.3	81.1	80.2	79.7	60.0	57.6
Declared infecund	5.7	6.7	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.2	7.6	3.7
Missing	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	333	813	1,578	927	412	178	106	4,347
MEN								
Want another soon ²	78.6	33.8	6.2	3.4	2.2	3.5	3.0	16.7
Want another later ³	9.3	24.9	4.3	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.8
Want another, undecided when	2.6	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Undecided	4.5	3.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.8
Want no more	3.4	31.9	63.5	62.6	64.4	64.5	76.4	52.3
Sterilized ⁵	0.4	4.0	23.3	29.3	31.9	31.2	19.0	19.7
Declared infecund	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3
Missing	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	260	620	1,144	634	265	111	62	3,096

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

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

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilization.

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

Table 17 Desire to limit childbearing

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

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Number of living children ¹				Total ²	Number of living children ¹				Total ²
	1	2	3	4+		1	2	3	4+	
Age										
15-24	18.1	74.7	80.3	(92.5)	41.5	1.4	(45.1)	*	*	13.1
25-34	45.3	91.2	94.9	91.3	79.6	27.3	79.8	84.3	88.7	56.3
35-49	68.6	93.5	96.8	95.4	90.9	59.3	93.2	94.9	97.6	87.7
Residence										
Urban	39.3	89.2	93.7	93.1	73.0	37.2	87.5	89.9	98.2	69.4
Rural	35.4	87.8	94.0	94.2	75.1	34.5	86.3	93.0	95.2	73.8
Education										
No education	33.6	86.1	93.5	94.6	81.0	30.7	81.3	92.0	93.5	75.0
<5 years complete	39.1	92.4	95.4	88.7	80.8	37.9	85.5	91.8	97.0	77.3
5-9 years complete	30.4	89.0	93.2	93.1	70.4	31.1	89.0	91.7	97.6	72.5
10 or more years complete	43.8	88.6	96.4	(96.7)	64.7	40.1	89.3	92.6	98.5	66.5
Religion										
Hindu	39.0	89.1	94.2	95.2	74.7	37.1	87.9	92.9	95.9	72.4
Muslim	18.4	78.7	91.4	88.0	71.0	24.4	71.2	83.3	96.5	67.9
Christian	*	(85.3)	*	*	71.9	*	(87.0)	*	*	73.3
Other	*	*	*	*	(80.1)	*	*	*	*	(75.4)
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	29.1	86.6	92.8	96.2	76.0	27.8	84.7	93.1	93.0	73.1
Scheduled tribe	(20.6)	84.4	91.7	97.1	71.9	(26.1)	76.2	(90.1)	(97.3)	68.7
Other backward class	35.7	88.2	93.9	92.7	73.6	34.0	87.0	91.1	97.3	70.7
Other	49.6	88.9	93.5	87.6	73.3	54.8	91.0	98.6	(96.4)	76.5
Wealth index										
Lowest	26.0	78.9	89.7	94.6	72.3	(22.2)	74.5	89.1	96.3	69.4
Second	30.5	88.6	93.5	92.4	76.3	28.2	84.4	92.9	94.0	73.7
Middle	36.1	90.1	96.0	94.0	76.3	40.6	88.6	93.5	95.9	75.9
Fourth	35.0	87.5	95.8	95.1	73.1	32.1	88.0	89.7	97.8	70.3
Highest	46.5	90.4	89.9	93.8	72.3	43.6	90.7	94.5	(100.0)	68.6
Number of living sons³										
0	41.5	76.9	77.1	(88.5)	41.3	32.3	73.1	(71.9)	95.8	36.9
1	41.9	91.4	95.3	94.9	81.4	44.0	92.5	93.5	94.5	80.7
2	na	92.7	96.0	95.9	94.6	na	92.9	95.6	98.8	95.1
3	na	na	95.3	91.0	93.0	na	na	94.4	96.7	95.5
4+	na	na	na	93.0	93.0	na	na	na	(100.0)	(100.0)
Total	37.3	88.4	93.9	93.9	74.3	35.9	86.8	92.0	96.1	72.0
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	22.6	80.0	88.9	86.1	67.5	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	18.3	67.3	83.9	88.0	63.4	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Total includes women and men with missing information on education and religion and for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately. na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife.

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

³ Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives.

Table 18. Ideal number of children

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

Ideal number of children	Number of living children ¹							Total	Ever-married respondents		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-1 (1992-93)
WOMEN											
0	4.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	3.1	0.5	0.9	2.3	1.6	0.1	0.1
1	28.0	24.6	11.3	3.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	15.4	11.6	10.2	4.1
2	59.3	68.3	77.4	64.3	49.9	41.6	24.5	64.7	66.5	65.6	49.0
3	1.9	2.9	6.9	21.1	18.3	26.1	18.3	9.0	11.0	12.8	20.6
4	0.8	2.1	1.7	6.8	22.5	19.8	36.8	5.1	6.3	5.8	10.1
5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.1	6.7	2.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.5
6+	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.1	5.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0
Non-numeric responses	4.8	0.7	1.3	2.2	3.1	3.1	10.6	2.7	1.9	4.5	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,679	892	1,686	1,004	447	187	113	6,008	4,718	4,374	4,388
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All women	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.5	2.0	na	na	na
Number	1,598	886	1,664	982	433	181	101	5,844	na	na	na
Ever-married women	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5
Number	382	886	1,664	981	433	181	101	4,628	4,628	4,178	3,787
Currently married	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5
Number	328	809	1,561	905	400	173	94	4,272	4,272	3,853	3,543
MEN											
0	3.3	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.4	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.8	na	na
1	21.1	20.0	8.2	2.5	0.8	1.7	1.5	14.1	9.1	na	na
2	66.8	69.6	79.8	63.7	42.2	28.4	31.7	67.1	67.7	na	na
3	5.1	6.2	8.7	22.0	23.4	25.5	17.5	9.6	12.8	na	na
4	2.2	2.0	2.2	7.5	27.7	28.4	23.6	4.9	6.8	na	na
5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.6	10.4	10.9	0.7	1.1	na	na
6+	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.5	1.0	9.6	0.4	0.6	na	na
Non-numeric responses	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.8	1.5	2.8	3.3	1.1	1.0	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	2,310	628	1,153	636	267	113	62	5,169	3,131	na	na
Mean ideal number of children for²:											
All men	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.6	2.1	na	na	na
Number	2,282	624	1,148	625	263	110	60	5,111	na	na	na
Ever-married men	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.6	2.2	2.2	na	na
Number	272	624	1,148	624	263	110	60	3,100	3,100	na	na
Currently married men	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.6	2.2	2.2	na	na
Number	259	616	1,138	623	261	108	60	3,065	3,065	na	na

na = Not applicable

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

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

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Age										
15-19	5.7	4.4	59.5	59.9	1,078	11.3	1.7	64.3	58.7	809
20-29	10.7	4.4	67.2	67.0	2,128	9.7	2.6	64.9	61.6	1,701
30-39	14.3	5.3	72.3	70.5	1,595	13.9	2.8	71.3	67.2	1,489
40-49	15.7	4.2	75.5	73.6	1,041	16.7	3.5	79.5	76.0	1,113
Residence										
Urban	8.4	6.3	62.2	63.2	2,366	10.1	2.8	63.9	60.4	2,153
Rural	13.9	3.5	73.0	70.9	3,477	14.6	2.6	74.2	69.9	2,958
Education										
No education	18.8	2.9	80.2	77.2	1,957	20.1	2.1	82.7	77.8	878
<5 years complete	15.5	2.6	74.9	70.0	487	16.2	3.2	81.0	76.4	641
5-9 years complete	8.6	5.0	69.1	68.5	1,779	12.3	2.6	72.8	68.9	1,651
10 or more years complete	5.1	6.8	52.3	55.0	1,618	8.5	2.8	57.9	54.5	1,939
Marital status										
Never married	4.0	6.5	51.6	54.5	1,216	8.8	2.3	60.6	56.8	2,011
Currently married	13.5	4.1	73.5	72.0	4,270	15.3	2.9	75.8	71.7	3,065
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	14.9	4.0	68.4	62.4	356	(8.1)	(2.7)	(83.4)	(78.0)	35
Religion										
Hindu	11.3	4.6	67.7	67.0	5,002	12.3	2.4	69.3	65.2	4,366
Muslim	14.7	2.3	78.8	76.3	612	17.6	3.9	77.9	73.7	536
Christian	9.5	10.8	59.8	62.3	174	9.8	3.7	60.5	58.2	137
Other	19.5	7.9	67.8	63.8	51	5.7	8.2	62.3	64.8	69
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	14.0	5.3	75.3	74.5	877	15.8	3.5	74.3	69.7	828
Scheduled tribe	14.6	1.4	74.0	69.7	370	17.1	2.2	78.4	73.1	318
Other backward class	11.5	4.4	68.2	67.9	3,296	12.2	2.5	69.6	66.1	3,075
Other	8.1	5.9	60.9	60.2	940	9.5	3.5	63.8	59.6	706
Wealth index										
Lowest	18.2	2.6	83.6	79.4	511	20.0	0.8	83.4	78.6	460
Second	14.9	3.0	76.2	73.2	1,231	16.8	2.3	77.8	73.2	1,034
Middle	12.2	3.5	70.5	69.2	1,420	13.4	2.4	73.7	68.9	1,255
Fourth	9.8	5.2	65.8	66.0	1,422	9.9	3.5	66.9	63.7	1,299
Highest	7.3	7.4	56.3	58.2	1,259	8.1	3.2	55.3	52.6	1,063
Total	11.6	4.6	68.6	67.8	5,842	12.7	2.7	69.9	65.9	5,111
Ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	13.6	4.1	73.1	71.3	4,626	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	13.0	1.9	70.0	67.5	4,178	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	27.0	2.1	85.9	81.9	3,780	na	na	na	na	na

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes women and men with missing information on education and religion and for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

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

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	97.0	98.6	92.6	99.3	99.6	98.8
Any modern method	97.0	98.6	92.6	99.3	99.6	98.8
Female sterilization	95.8	97.5	90.9	98.1	99.4	96.4
Male sterilization	59.9	64.1	49.3	81.1	86.5	73.9
Pill	79.5	82.7	72.6	80.8	83.9	76.7
IUD	75.5	82.5	57.4	56.9	68.8	41.4
Injectables	50.6	54.6	42.2	60.3	65.5	53.5
Condom/Nirodh	66.7	69.1	64.7	95.4	96.5	94.2
Female condom	21.9	21.5	25.2	24.9	25.0	24.8
Emergency contraception	20.7	23.5	14.1	27.0	31.0	21.7
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	58.6	64.3	46.7	54.4	65.0	40.6
Any traditional method	34.7	41.8	17.1	47.9	66.5	23.7
Rhythm	32.3	39.0	16.0	42.6	61.4	18.1
Withdrawal	15.4	18.3	8.3	26.7	35.2	15.5
Folk method	1.7	2.1	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.9
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	5.2	5.5	4.4	5.9	6.5	5.2
Number of respondents age 15-49	2,440	1,697	617	2,190	1,236	946
RURAL						
Any method	94.5	97.1	84.7	97.4	98.6	95.2
Any modern method	94.5	97.1	84.7	97.4	98.6	95.2
Female sterilization	93.3	96.3	82.0	94.4	97.2	89.5
Male sterilization	45.5	48.2	34.7	68.8	72.4	62.6
Pill	59.2	60.9	56.1	66.0	66.8	64.5
IUD	54.4	58.9	38.6	40.6	44.8	33.6
Injectables	33.6	35.1	31.1	45.2	47.3	41.5
Condom/Nirodh	34.0	34.1	37.9	81.2	79.4	84.1
Female condom	7.1	7.1	8.3	13.7	12.8	15.4
Emergency contraception	7.1	7.5	6.0	24.3	24.7	23.5
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	28.7	30.9	24.0	36.4	39.1	31.9
Any traditional method	19.9	22.6	9.9	39.4	48.4	24.1
Rhythm	18.5	20.9	9.1	33.3	43.6	16.0
Withdrawal	4.4	5.0	2.1	22.3	25.5	16.8
Folk method	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	3.6	3.8	3.1	4.9	5.2	4.5
Number of respondents age 15-49	3,568	2,650	672	2,979	1,859	1,093
TOTAL						
Any method	95.5	97.7	88.5	98.2	99.0	96.9
Any modern method	95.5	97.7	88.5	98.2	99.0	96.9
Female sterilization	94.3	96.8	86.2	95.9	98.1	92.7
Male sterilization	51.4	54.4	41.7	74.0	78.1	67.9
Pill	67.4	69.4	64.0	72.3	73.7	70.2
IUD	63.0	68.1	47.6	47.5	54.4	37.2
Injectables	40.5	42.7	36.5	51.6	54.6	47.1
Condom/Nirodh	47.3	47.8	50.7	87.2	86.2	88.8
Female condom	13.1	12.7	16.4	18.5	17.7	19.8
Emergency contraception	12.6	13.8	9.9	25.4	27.2	22.6
Other modern method	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pill, IUD, and condom ¹	40.9	43.9	34.9	44.0	49.5	35.9
Any traditional method	25.9	30.1	13.3	43.0	55.6	23.9
Rhythm	24.1	28.0	12.4	37.3	50.7	17.0
Withdrawal	8.9	10.2	5.1	24.2	29.4	16.2
Folk method	1.6	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	4.2	4.5	3.7	5.4	5.7	4.8
Number of respondents age 15-49	6,008	4,347	1,290	5,169	3,096	2,038

¹ All three methods.

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics
Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2005-06, and total for NFHS-2 and NFHS-1

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Total	Number of women			
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Nirodh	Condom/ Nirodh	Any traditional method			Rhythm	With-drawal	Folk method
Age															
15-19	6.7	5.4	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	93.3	294
20-24	39.9	38.9	32.4	0.0	1.1	3.4	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	60.1	778
25-29	65.7	64.6	57.9	0.0	1.2	3.3	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	34.3	896
30-39	77.6	76.5	71.2	0.0	0.9	2.5	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	22.4	1,464
40-49	77.6	76.8	73.2	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	22.4	915
Residence															
Urban	60.8	59.2	49.9	0.3	1.2	4.3	0.0	3.5	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	39.2	1,697
Rural	65.4	64.7	62.1	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	34.6	2,650
Education															
No education	69.7	69.7	68.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	30.3	1,713
<5 years complete	70.1	70.1	68.0	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9	407
5-9 years complete	60.8	59.9	54.5	0.1	1.1	2.5	0.1	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	39.2	1,271
10 or more years complete	53.5	50.0	36.3	0.3	1.3	6.7	0.0	5.4	3.4	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	46.5	955
Employment (past 12 months)															
Not employed	60.3	58.9	52.2	0.1	0.9	3.2	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	39.7	2,302
Employed for cash	66.8	66.1	61.7	0.2	0.7	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	33.2	1,472
Employed not for cash	68.4	68.1	66.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	31.6	571
Religion															
Hindu	64.7	63.7	59.1	0.2	0.5	2.3	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	35.3	3,748
Muslim	56.2	55.5	46.6	0.0	2.8	4.0	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	43.8	445
Christian	54.2	48.4	40.8	0.0	0.9	2.9	0.0	3.9	5.7	4.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	110
Other	(67.8)	(67.8)	(62.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.2)	41
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	65.3	64.7	62.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	34.7	649
Scheduled tribe	61.4	61.0	58.6	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.6	284
Other backward class	62.5	61.4	56.1	0.0	0.8	2.8	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	37.5	2,453
Other	63.4	62.2	53.1	0.6	1.3	3.4	0.0	3.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	36.6	697

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—Continued

Background characteristic	Modern method					Traditional method					Number of women				
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Any traditional method	Rhythm		With-drawal	Folk method	Not currently using	Total
Wealth index															
Lowest	56.2	56.2	55.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.8	100.0	423
Second	66.3	65.9	65.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	33.7	100.0	944
Middle	66.7	66.1	63.8	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	33.3	100.0	1,043
Fourth	62.5	61.4	55.6	0.1	1.0	3.4	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	37.5	100.0	1,032
Highest	62.0	59.2	44.8	0.5	1.4	6.5	0.0	6.0	2.8	1.8	1.0	0.0	38.0	100.0	905
Number of living children															
No children	1.8	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	98.2	100.0	448
1 child	28.7	26.0	12.6	0.3	1.3	6.3	0.1	5.4	2.7	1.8	0.7	0.1	71.3	100.0	796
1 son	32.2	29.1	13.9	0.5	1.2	7.2	0.2	6.2	3.1	2.2	0.7	0.2	67.8	100.0	426
No sons	24.6	22.4	11.2	0.0	1.4	5.3	0.0	4.5	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.0	75.4	100.0	371
2 children	79.7	78.3	73.2	0.1	0.7	2.7	0.0	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	20.3	100.0	1,513
1 or more sons	82.8	81.8	77.4	0.2	0.4	2.3	0.0	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	17.2	100.0	1,253
No sons	64.4	61.6	52.8	0.0	2.0	4.4	0.0	2.4	2.8	2.0	0.8	0.0	35.6	100.0	259
3 children	84.9	84.8	82.6	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.1	100.0	908
1 or more sons	87.3	87.2	84.9	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	12.7	100.0	843
No sons	53.9	53.9	52.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.1	100.0	65
4+ children	81.0	80.8	78.6	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	19.0	100.0	682
1 or more sons	80.6	80.4	78.2	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	19.4	100.0	648
No sons	(88.6)	(88.6)	(85.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.4)	100.0	35
Total	63.6	62.5	57.4	0.2	0.8	2.5	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	36.4	100.0	4,347
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	58.3	56.5	51.5	0.7	0.6	2.8	na	1.0	na	1.5	0.2	na	41.7	100.0	4,015
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	49.4	47.6	41.2	1.5	0.4	3.2	0.0	1.2	na	1.5	0.1	na	50.6	100.0	4,051

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), and religion, and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 23 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Among women age 15-49 who are current pill or condom users and men age 15-49 who are current condom users and for whom the brand being used is known, percentage who are using a social marketing brand, by residence, Karnataka, 2005-06

Residence	Women			Men		
	Percentage of pill users using a social marketing brand	Number of pill users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users	Percentage of condom users using a social marketing brand	Number of condom users
Urban	*	13	(10.7)	30	(17.8)	49
Rural	*	9	*	12	*	23
Total	*	21	(10.1)	41	18.7	72

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Karnataka, 2005-06

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
URBAN					
Public medical sector	78.4	*	36.8	9.1	70.6
Government/municipal hospital	57.0	*	30.9	3.6	51.4
Government dispensary	1.7	*	0.0	0.0	1.6
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	10.8	*	2.9	0.0	9.5
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	6.6	*	1.5	0.0	5.8
Other public medical sector	2.2	*	1.5	5.5	2.4
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.5	*	0.0	0.0	1.3
Private medical sector	20.1	*	58.8	81.8	27.1
Private hospital	19.3	*	51.5	3.6	20.4
Private doctor/clinic	0.7	*	7.4	3.6	1.5
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	0.0	70.9	4.8
Other private medical sector	0.1	*	0.0	3.6	0.4
Other source	0.0	*	1.5	9.1	0.7
Shop	0.0	*	1.5	5.5	0.5
Spouse	0.0	*	0.0	1.8	0.1
Friend/relative	0.0	*	0.0	1.8	0.1
Other	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	*	2.9	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	917	20	72	59	1,073
RURAL					
Public medical sector	91.5	*	(63.9)	*	90.1
Government/municipal hospital	47.8	*	(27.8)	*	46.7
Government dispensary	1.7	*	(8.3)	*	1.8
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	29.3	*	(19.4)	*	29.0
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	10.5	*	(8.3)	*	10.5
Other public medical sector	2.2	*	(0.0)	*	2.2
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.1	*	(2.8)	*	1.2
Private medical sector	7.2	*	(27.8)	*	8.3
Private hospital	6.6	*	(19.4)	*	6.8
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	*	(8.3)	*	0.6
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.7
Other private medical sector	0.1	*	(0.0)	*	0.1
Other source	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.2
Shop	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.1
Spouse	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
Friend/relative	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.0
Other	0.0	*	(0.0)	*	0.1
Don't know	0.1	*	(0.0)	*	0.1
Missing	0.2	*	(5.6)	*	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	1,769	12	35	17	1,837

Continued...

Table 24 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom/ Nirodh	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL					
Public medical sector	87.0	(30.6)	45.5	15.9	82.9
Government/municipal hospital	50.9	(16.0)	29.9	5.3	48.4
Government dispensary	1.7	(0.0)	2.7	0.0	1.7
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	23.0	(8.8)	8.3	2.5	21.8
Sub-centre/ANM/camp	9.2	(2.9)	0.0	2.5	8.7
Other public medical sector	2.2	(2.9)	3.7	5.5	2.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	1.3	(0.0)	0.9	0.0	1.2
Private medical sector	11.6	(66.1)	48.8	73.3	15.2
Private hospital	10.9	(9.4)	41.1	2.8	11.9
Private doctor/clinic	0.6	(6.5)	7.7	2.8	0.9
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(46.9)	0.0	63.6	2.2
Other private medical sector	0.1	(3.3)	0.0	4.1	0.2
Other source	0.0	(3.3)	1.0	10.8	0.4
Shop	0.0	(3.3)	1.0	6.7	0.2
Spouse	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.4	0.0
Friend/relative	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.4	0.0
Other	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.3	0.0
Don't know	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	(0.0)	3.8	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	2,685	33	107	76	2,910

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

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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



Table 25 Informed choice

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

Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker about other methods that could be used	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilization ¹	26.5	21.1	23.2	708
Pill	(32.3)	(28.6)	(49.8)	29
IUD	41.1	38.7	40.0	92
Initial source of method²				
Public medical sector	26.6	21.1	23.2	631
Private medical sector	33.4	29.4	34.4	180
Total	28.3	23.3	26.0	829

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

² Source at start of current episode of use.

Table 26 First-year contraceptive discontinuation rates

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

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Side effects/health concerns	Other reason	Total	Switched to another method ¹
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
IUD	0.7	3.5	8.6	4.2	16.9	3.3
All modern spacing methods ²	0.7	8.6	8.1	12.9	30.3	7.1
All spacing methods ³	1.2	8.3	7.2	12.9	29.6	6.6
All methods	0.4	2.9	2.5	4.6	10.4	2.3

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

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

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

³ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately.



Table 27 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree			Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	A woman who is breast-feeding cannot become pregnant	Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
							Total	Total	
Age									
15-19	14.3	8.9	16.7	52.1	9.1	1.2	37.6	100.0	818
20-24	15.8	8.9	25.1	63.6	12.0	1.6	22.8	100.0	900
25-29	16.8	9.3	32.9	67.0	11.5	2.1	19.3	100.0	818
30-39	17.5	10.1	38.4	66.6	11.5	1.5	20.3	100.0	1,507
40-49	19.6	10.0	39.0	56.7	12.3	1.9	29.1	100.0	1,126
Residence									
Urban	11.4	6.0	32.7	71.5	11.5	0.7	16.3	100.0	2,190
Rural	21.2	12.2	31.3	54.5	11.3	2.4	31.8	100.0	2,979
Education									
No education	16.8	9.8	34.8	39.6	9.2	2.4	48.8	100.0	888
<5 years complete	18.5	10.2	33.5	48.7	10.2	2.9	38.2	100.0	647
5-9 years complete	18.6	10.7	28.0	60.5	13.1	1.8	24.6	100.0	1,670
10 or more years complete	15.4	8.2	33.3	77.1	11.3	0.8	10.8	100.0	1,962
Religion									
Hindu	17.4	9.5	31.4	61.1	11.6	1.7	25.7	100.0	4,403
Muslim	13.3	7.9	36.5	63.9	11.8	1.3	23.0	100.0	554
Christian	21.0	8.3	29.7	78.6	7.3	1.4	12.7	100.0	139
Other	17.6	24.5	28.8	52.3	5.4	1.4	41.0	100.0	69
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	19.9	12.6	29.5	54.4	10.5	2.3	32.8	100.0	833
Scheduled tribe	16.8	10.3	32.8	48.5	15.8	2.1	33.6	100.0	322
Other backward class	15.8	8.0	33.3	67.2	9.5	1.3	21.9	100.0	3,112
Other	20.5	12.0	28.3	55.2	18.4	1.6	24.8	100.0	712
Wealth index									
Lowest	14.6	7.5	31.9	46.4	7.4	2.6	43.6	100.0	465
Second	20.9	11.3	32.8	49.1	11.0	2.5	37.4	100.0	1,039
Middle	20.2	12.8	29.9	59.8	10.6	2.5	27.2	100.0	1,271
Fourth	16.6	9.1	31.2	67.6	12.3	1.0	19.1	100.0	1,317
Highest	11.3	5.5	34.1	75.7	13.2	0.3	10.8	100.0	1,077
Total age 15-49	17.1	9.6	31.9	61.7	11.4	1.7	25.2	100.0	5,169
Age 50-54	21.0	10.9	37.7	58.4	13.3	1.1	27.1	100.0	359
Total age 15-54	17.3	9.6	32.3	61.5	11.5	1.6	25.4	100.0	5,528

Note: Total includes men with missing information on education and religion, and men for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

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

Table 28 Need for family planning among currently married women

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

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning ¹			Met need for family planning (currently using) ²			Total demand for family planning ³			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	26.3	2.0	28.3	2.4	4.3	6.7	28.7	6.3	35.0	19.2	294
20-24	13.3	5.4	18.7	4.0	35.9	39.9	17.3	41.3	58.6	68.1	778
25-29	6.0	4.4	10.4	3.2	62.4	65.7	9.2	66.9	76.1	86.3	896
30-34	2.8	5.4	8.3	1.3	75.3	76.6	4.1	80.8	84.9	90.3	804
35-39	0.4	2.3	2.7	0.1	78.6	78.8	0.6	80.9	81.5	96.6	660
40-44	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.2	78.4	78.6	0.2	79.9	80.1	98.1	547
45-49	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	76.2	76.2	0.0	76.8	76.8	99.2	368
Residence											
Urban	5.1	4.8	9.9	3.4	57.4	60.8	8.5	62.2	70.7	86.0	1,697
Rural	6.6	2.8	9.4	0.8	64.6	65.4	7.4	67.4	74.8	87.5	2,650
Education											
No education	3.4	2.8	6.1	0.2	69.6	69.7	3.5	72.3	75.9	91.9	1,713
<5 years complete	3.5	2.4	6.0	0.2	69.9	70.1	3.8	72.3	76.1	92.1	407
5-9 years complete	8.7	3.8	12.6	2.0	58.8	60.8	10.8	62.7	73.4	82.9	1,271
10 or more years complete	8.1	5.3	13.3	5.2	48.2	53.5	13.3	53.5	66.8	80.0	955
Religion											
Hindu	5.9	3.2	9.1	1.7	63.0	64.7	7.6	66.2	73.8	87.7	3,748
Muslim	5.7	6.7	12.4	2.5	53.7	56.2	8.3	60.3	68.6	81.9	445
Christian	10.3	7.4	17.7	4.8	49.3	54.2	15.2	56.7	71.9	75.4	110
Other	(4.7)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(67.8)	(67.8)	(4.7)	(67.8)	(72.5)	(93.5)	41
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	5.9	3.7	9.6	0.9	64.4	65.3	6.8	68.1	74.9	87.2	649
Scheduled tribe	4.2	1.1	5.3	1.1	60.3	61.4	5.3	61.4	66.7	92.1	284
Other backward class	6.2	3.8	10.0	1.8	60.6	62.5	8.0	64.4	72.5	86.2	2,453
Other	6.5	4.0	10.5	3.1	60.2	63.4	9.6	64.2	73.8	85.8	697
Wealth index											
Lowest	6.4	4.4	10.9	0.0	56.2	56.2	6.4	60.7	67.1	83.8	423
Second	5.6	2.6	8.2	0.3	66.0	66.3	5.9	68.6	74.5	89.0	944
Middle	6.4	3.1	9.5	1.0	65.6	66.7	7.4	68.7	76.2	87.5	1,043
Fourth	6.7	3.8	10.5	2.4	60.1	62.5	9.1	63.9	73.0	85.6	1,032
Highest	4.9	4.6	9.5	4.6	57.4	62.0	9.5	62.0	71.5	86.7	905
Total	6.0	3.6	9.6	1.8	61.8	63.6	7.8	65.4	73.2	86.9	4,347

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education and religion, and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 29 Age at first marriage

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

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sexual intercourse
	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	9.0	na	na	na	na	73.4	1,129	a	a	a
20-24	17.1	41.8	58.6	na	na	29.4	1,140	19.0	19.0	19.2
25-29	22.6	47.4	65.8	71.8	87.6	7.7	1,030	18.2	18.3	18.6
30-34	23.7	53.5	69.7	74.6	91.3	2.4	889	17.6	17.8	18.0
35-39	28.3	56.6	73.6	79.2	89.6	1.6	747	17.0	17.4	17.6
40-44	26.0	53.9	72.8	78.9	90.9	0.9	630	17.4	17.7	18.0
45-49	22.4	52.5	67.4	73.8	85.3	1.6	443	17.7	18.0	18.3
20-49	22.8	49.9	67.1	na	na	9.5	4,879	18.0	18.1	18.3
25-49	24.5	52.4	69.7	75.4	89.2	3.4	3,739	17.7	17.9	18.1
MEN										
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	99.5	818	a	a	a
20-24	1.2	3.5	8.1	na	na	81.9	900	a	a	a
25-29	0.8	2.7	10.2	14.9	37.6	43.3	818	a	a	a
30-34	1.9	4.6	12.8	20.0	44.0	13.4	808	25.9	26.0	25.5
35-39	2.5	6.6	15.4	22.1	46.0	2.0	699	25.4	25.6	25.3
40-44	2.0	6.3	18.4	25.5	52.6	1.6	616	24.6	24.9	24.7
45-49	1.1	5.2	13.1	19.4	47.6	0.2	509	25.2	25.4	25.2
20-49	1.6	4.7	12.6	na	na	28.1	4,351	a	a	a
25-49	1.7	4.9	13.8	20.1	45.0	14.1	3,451	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 30 Early childhood mortality rates

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

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (I _{q0})	Child mortality (C _{q1})	Under-five mortality (U _{q0})
URBAN					
0-4	27.5	9.1	36.6	6.5	42.9
5-9	26.3	16.8	43.1	6.0	48.8
10-14	31.0	16.6	47.6	15.7	62.6
NFHS-2 (0-4)	32.1	8.1	40.1	9.0	48.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	39.4	20.6	60.0	11.3	70.6
RURAL					
0-4	29.7	17.3	47.0	15.3	61.6
5-9	56.6	15.4	71.9	20.9	91.3
10-14	31.4	15.2	46.6	23.2	68.7
NFHS-2 (0-4)	39.3	17.2	56.5	23.9	79.0
NFHS-1 (0-4)	47.7	20.0	67.7	28.6	94.4
TOTAL					
0-4	28.9	14.3	43.2	12.1	54.7
5-9	46.1	15.9	61.9	15.7	76.6
10-14	31.3	15.6	46.9	20.6	66.5
NFHS-2 (0-4)	37.1	14.4	51.5	19.3	69.8
NFHS-1 (0-4)	45.3	20.2	65.4	23.5	87.3

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

Table 31 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	26.9	13.1	40.0	6.2	45.9
Rural	44.1	16.3	60.3	18.2	77.4
Education					
No education	47.2	16.2	63.4	21.8	83.9
<10 years complete	35.0	17.2	52.2	9.1	60.8
10 or more years complete	25.0	8.7	33.8	3.0	36.6
Religion					
Hindu	39.2	15.7	55.0	14.7	68.8
Muslim	33.9	11.4	45.3	12.5	57.2
Christian	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	44.8	12.4	57.2	8.7	65.4
Scheduled tribe	(36.0)	(9.9)	(45.8)	(33.6)	(77.9)
Other backward class	37.3	15.7	53.0	11.4	63.8
Other	29.0	14.5	43.5	17.7	60.4
Wealth index					
Lowest	51.9	12.0	64.0	29.0	91.1
Second	48.6	24.3	72.9	18.6	90.1
Middle	37.5	13.6	51.0	11.9	62.3
Fourth	35.8	11.1	47.0	10.4	56.9
Highest	12.9	11.8	24.7	0.8	25.5
Child's sex					
Male	40.9	16.6	57.5	14.7	71.4
Female	34.7	13.4	48.1	13.1	60.6
Mother's age at birth					
<20	53.5	20.3	73.8	19.7	92.1
20-29	33.4	13.2	46.6	10.4	56.6
30-39	(15.5)	(7.6)	(23.1)	(15.6)	(38.3)
40-49	*	*	*	*	*
Birth order					
1	48.3	13.0	61.3	8.7	69.4
2-3	29.4	18.2	47.6	14.7	61.6
4 or more	40.3	10.8	51.1	22.7	72.7
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	53.2	22.6	75.8	20.3	94.6
2-3 years	31.4	14.9	46.3	20.1	65.5
4 years or more	(9.6)	(7.9)	(17.5)	(7.5)	(24.9)
Total	37.9	15.1	53.0	13.9	66.2

Note: Total includes births to women with missing information on education, and births to women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 250-499 unweighted cases.

* Rate not shown; based on fewer than 250 unweighted cases.

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

² Excludes first-order births.

Table 32 High-risk fertility behaviour

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

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	32.9	1.0	69.5 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births to mothers age 18-34 years	29.7	1.9	7.9
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	9.0	2.6	0.9
Mother's age >34	0.9	*	6.1
Birth interval <24 months	13.1	2.6	6.7
Birth order >3	9.3	0.9	2.7
Subtotal	32.3	2.0	16.4
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	1.5	(1.1)	0.4
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	nc	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.8	*	4.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.1	*	0.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	2.7	2.4	1.6
Subtotal	5.2	2.2	6.1
In any avoidable high-risk category	37.4	2.0	22.5
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	2,179	na	4,347

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

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

^a Includes sterilized women.

Table 33 Antenatal care

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

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/ LHV	Other health personnel	Dai/TBA	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age at birth										
<20	72.7	16.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	8.3	0.3	100.0	327
20-34	80.7	7.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	9.6	0.3	100.0	1,207
35-49	(82.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.1)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Birth order										
1	87.7	8.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.2	100.0	490
2-3	79.0	9.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	9.1	0.2	100.0	856
4+	60.7	12.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	24.0	0.4	100.0	228
Residence										
Urban	90.4	3.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	4.5	0.3	100.0	610
Rural	71.9	13.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	12.5	0.2	100.0	964
Education										
No education	57.3	15.5	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	23.4	0.6	100.0	501
<5 years complete	75.3	14.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	8.8	0.0	100.0	122
5-9 years complete	88.8	7.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.9	0.2	100.0	505
10 or more years complete	93.5	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	446
Religion										
Hindu	77.6	10.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	10.4	0.3	100.0	1,334
Muslim	86.3	6.9	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	189
Christian	(92.3)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	71.6	13.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	14.1	0.0	100.0	253
Scheduled tribe	59.6	18.5	0.0	2.5	1.6	0.0	17.9	0.0	100.0	122
Other backward class	82.1	7.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	7.9	0.4	100.0	904
Other	85.7	7.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	225
Wealth index										
Lowest	57.0	11.9	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.5	27.4	0.0	100.0	186
Second	65.0	16.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	16.1	0.6	100.0	338
Middle	76.3	12.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	8.5	0.6	100.0	367
Fourth	89.9	6.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	385
Highest	98.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	298
Total	79.1	9.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	9.4	0.3	100.0	1,574

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this tabulation. Total includes women with missing information on religion, and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 34 Antenatal care services and information received

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

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public sector	Private/ NGO sector	Both public and private/ NGO sector	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	92.5	73.6	75.9	88.4	(83.0)	(35.5)	81.3
Blood pressure measured	96.0	85.3	85.5	95.3	(96.7)	(45.2)	89.6
Urine sample taken	94.7	78.9	79.6	92.5	(93.0)	(35.2)	85.3
Blood sample taken	96.0	81.3	83.0	92.9	(89.7)	(48.6)	87.3
Abdomen examined	95.4	85.2	85.1	95.1	(93.0)	(45.5)	89.3
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	33.4	18.0	20.0	29.1	(20.7)	(10.0)	24.3
Convulsions	33.8	19.4	20.8	30.3	(21.0)	(10.0)	25.3
Prolonged labour	35.0	19.3	21.6	30.7	(17.7)	(6.9)	25.7
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	55.0	39.0	39.3	52.5	(41.3)	(26.2)	45.6
Number of women	580	841	643	714	29	31	1,421

NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 35 Antenatal care indicators

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who had three or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who received one TT injection during the pregnancy and at least one more in the three years prior to the pregnancy	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 90 days	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	75.5	66.3	75.7	0.9	71.7	30.0	5.6	327
20-34	80.8	72.3	79.6	0.9	75.0	41.9	7.2	1,207
35-49	(72.4)	(66.5)	(69.7)	(2.4)	(74.6)	(39.2)	(5.1)	39
Birth order								
1	90.5	82.5	85.7	0.2	86.1	49.1	7.5	490
2-3	78.6	71.8	79.7	0.9	71.8	38.0	6.9	856
4+	58.9	42.9	58.9	2.5	58.5	23.3	5.2	228
Residence								
Urban	89.4	81.7	85.2	0.5	79.8	46.2	6.6	610
Rural	73.2	64.1	74.4	1.2	70.8	35.0	7.0	964
Education								
No education	57.0	48.3	62.9	1.0	52.3	20.3	5.5	501
<5 years complete	78.4	64.2	77.0	2.4	79.9	36.3	9.0	122
5-9 years complete	89.1	78.2	84.4	1.0	80.8	43.5	7.6	505
10 or more years complete	94.0	90.0	90.0	0.5	90.0	56.8	6.9	446
Religion								
Hindu	77.3	69.7	77.6	0.8	74.4	39.1	6.1	1,334
Muslim	90.0	76.0	83.5	1.5	70.8	37.2	9.7	189
Christian	(100.0)	(79.4)	(90.0)	(2.6)	(87.3)	(59.1)	(17.9)	40
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	67.8	59.5	74.2	0.4	66.4	26.9	7.0	253
Scheduled tribe	62.4	52.9	60.1	0.8	56.8	26.1	6.3	122
Other backward class	82.6	74.1	81.4	1.3	76.8	44.4	5.9	904
Other	87.4	79.3	83.7	0.4	80.8	41.7	10.2	225
Wealth index								
Lowest	55.8	45.3	61.0	1.0	45.8	16.0	3.1	186
Second	64.9	55.7	65.4	1.4	64.0	25.6	6.0	338
Middle	80.5	70.7	77.8	0.8	77.1	35.8	8.2	367
Fourth	89.5	79.6	88.0	0.8	81.2	46.6	8.1	385
Highest	96.5	93.3	93.3	0.7	91.3	64.5	6.7	298
Total	79.5	70.9	78.6	0.9	74.3	39.3	6.8	1,574

Note: Total includes women with missing information on religion, and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 36. Pregnancies for which an ultrasound was done

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ²				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	41.9	850	41.5	45.2	4.1	9.2	100.0	356
20-34	51.3	1,723	47.2	39.3	4.4	9.0	100.0	883
35-49	(51.1)	43	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Residence								
Urban	65.9	963	46.8	39.9	3.5	9.7	100.0	634
Rural	37.9	1,652	44.3	42.1	5.5	8.1	100.0	627
Antenatal care visits¹								
None	8.0	149	*	*	na	na	100.0	12
1-3	30.3	336	52.4	47.6	na	na	100.0	102
4+	67.3	1,070	54.5	45.5	na	na	100.0	720
Education								
No education	19.8	847	47.4	38.3	2.9	11.4	100.0	167
<5 years complete	40.2	198	42.3	47.9	4.8	5.0	100.0	80
5-9 years complete	55.4	864	45.0	42.4	4.9	7.7	100.0	479
10 or more years complete	75.7	707	46.0	39.6	4.6	9.8	100.0	536
Religion								
Hindu	47.3	2,196	45.7	41.0	4.5	8.9	100.0	1,039
Muslim	50.7	342	46.4	40.0	4.0	9.6	100.0	173
Christian	70.0	59	(40.2)	(47.4)	(4.9)	(7.5)	100.0	41
Other	*	19	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	30.2	432	43.3	44.3	2.2	10.1	100.0	130
Scheduled tribe	28.7	200	53.8	39.3	3.5	3.4	100.0	57
Other backward class	53.0	1,503	47.2	38.5	4.7	9.6	100.0	797
Other	60.5	363	40.4	46.3	5.4	7.8	100.0	220
Wealth index								
Lowest	14.1	316	(49.8)	(35.1)	(6.5)	(8.7)	100.0	44
Second	24.3	582	40.6	42.8	6.2	10.5	100.0	142
Middle	46.2	627	43.4	43.9	3.4	9.3	100.0	290
Fourth	63.4	643	46.8	40.3	4.4	8.5	100.0	408
Highest	84.3	448	47.2	39.6	4.6	8.6	100.0	378
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	62.9	1,064	43.2	40.9	6.1	9.8	100.0	669
1 child	45.2	930	47.3	42.0	2.7	8.0	100.0	421
0 sons	41.6	495	46.9	39.8	3.0	10.4	100.0	206
1 son	49.3	436	47.7	44.2	2.4	5.8	100.0	215
2 children	33.4	374	48.9	39.0	2.3	9.8	100.0	125
0 sons	37.0	127	(57.5)	(36.4)	(2.0)	(4.1)	100.0	47
1 or more sons	31.6	248	43.7	40.6	2.5	13.2	100.0	78
3 children	23.8	139	(56.6)	(37.0)	(3.2)	(3.2)	100.0	33
0 sons	(31.0)	41	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
1 or more sons	20.7	98	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
4+ children	12.8	107	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
0 sons	*	18	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
1 or more sons	9.9	89	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Total	48.2	2,616	45.5	41.0	4.5	8.9	100.0	1,261

Note: Total includes pregnancies to women with missing information on antenatal care visits and religion, and pregnancies to women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 37 Delivery and postnatal care

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

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	81.8	54.8	64.7
Public sector	37.8	33.0	34.8
NGO/trust	0.9	1.1	1.0
Private sector	43.0	20.6	28.9
At home	17.8	44.7	34.8
Own home	9.6	24.9	19.3
Parents' home	8.1	18.7	14.8
Other home	0.1	1.1	0.8
Other	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery¹			
Doctor	72.0	46.0	55.6
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	12.1	14.3	13.5
Other health personnel	0.4	0.8	0.6
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	4.9	14.4	10.9
Friends/relatives	10.1	23.4	18.5
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2
No one	0.0	0.4	0.3
Don't know/missing	0.4	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage delivered by a skilled provider	84.5	61.0	69.7
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	22.2	11.6	15.5
Number of births	802	1,378	2,179
For home deliveries			
Disposable delivery kit used	27.8	26.7	26.9
Clean blade used to cut the cord	72.2	86.4	83.8
Either of the above	72.2	86.4	83.8
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	35.6	52.1	49.0
Number of births delivered at home	96	417	513
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Had postnatal check-up	73.8	62.5	66.9
Less than 4 hours	57.1	38.4	45.7
4-23 hours	5.8	5.9	5.8
1-2 days	7.5	6.7	7.0
3-41 days	3.5	11.5	8.4
Don't know/missing/other response	3.0	1.8	2.2
No postnatal check-up	23.2	35.8	30.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check-up²			
Doctor	64.4	41.1	50.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	7.0	17.4	13.4
Other health personnel	0.3	0.6	0.5
<i>Dai</i> (TBA)	2.1	3.2	2.8
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
Missing	3.0	1.8	2.2
No postnatal check-up	23.2	35.8	30.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of births	610	964	1,574

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

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

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

Table 38 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up within two days of birth ²	Number of women
Mother's age at birth						
<20	56.7	63.8	563	65.0	53.1	327
20-34	67.4	71.7	1,574	67.2	59.6	1,207
35-49	(70.0)	(69.8)	42	(72.2)	(69.5)	39
Birth order						
1	80.1	83.4	812	74.8	69.2	490
2-3	61.2	66.6	1,086	66.7	57.0	856
4+	34.2	42.0	282	50.4	41.1	228
Antenatal care visits²						
None	18.0	21.3	149	31.3	18.8	149
1-3	48.5	58.3	336	58.2	42.9	336
4+	80.4	83.5	1,070	75.4	69.9	1,070
Residence						
Urban	81.8	84.5	802	73.8	70.3	610
Rural	54.8	61.0	1,378	62.5	51.0	964
Education						
No education	33.9	42.4	724	46.7	33.8	501
<5 years complete	68.0	75.9	174	62.0	58.1	122
5-9 years complete	75.0	79.3	711	73.3	64.8	505
10 or more years complete	90.1	90.3	570	83.6	79.1	446
Religion						
Hindu	62.9	67.9	1,836	66.3	57.2	1,334
Muslim	70.8	76.5	283	65.2	61.1	189
Christian	(95.4)	(95.4)	47	(90.0)	(90.0)	40
Other	*	*	13	*	*	10
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	54.1	60.0	375	58.7	49.1	253
Scheduled tribe	41.5	47.1	174	59.3	47.4	122
Other backward class	68.2	73.1	1,234	70.5	62.6	904
Other	79.2	81.3	296	63.9	58.3	225
Wealth index						
Lowest	29.2	36.7	267	42.3	31.4	186
Second	47.2	53.3	494	53.1	40.2	338
Middle	58.6	66.6	526	67.2	56.8	367
Fourth	83.2	86.5	528	76.5	70.0	385
Highest	96.5	95.9	364	85.0	83.3	298
Place of delivery						
Public health facility	na	97.0	759	75.1	73.7	564
NGO or trust/hospital/clinic	na	*	23	*	*	16
Private health facility	na	97.2	629	85.9	83.9	475
Home	na	19.5	759	39.8	17.7	513
Other ⁴	na	*	10	*	*	6
Total	64.7	69.7	2,179	66.9	58.5	1,574

Note: Total includes births with missing information on antenatal care visits and religion, and births for which caste/tribe of the mother was not known or is missing, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

⁴ Includes missing.

Table 39 Trends in maternal care indicators

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

Indicator	NFHS-3	NFHS-2	NFHS-1
URBAN			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	95.4	94.4	88.6
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	89.3	86.6	79.0
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	81.9	68.4	58.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	84.8	78.8	67.8
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	87.7	86.3	78.6
RURAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	87.9	83.7	85.7
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	73.4	66.0	71.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	64.9	46.7	44.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	56.8	38.6	26.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	62.3	46.9	42.3
TOTAL			
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	90.7	87.0	86.5
Percentage who had at least three antenatal care visits ¹	79.3	72.4	73.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	71.2	53.5	48.7
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ²	67.0	51.1	38.5
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{2, 3}	71.6	59.1	52.8

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

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

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

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

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

Antenatal/delivery care and information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	92.4	78.7	84.4
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care visit	77.5	55.2	64.5
Percentage who were told by a health provider or health worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	44.1	33.2	37.7
Convulsion	46.5	36.8	40.8
Prolonged labour	48.6	39.0	43.0
Percentage ever told what to do if mother had any pregnancy complication	69.6	53.5	60.3
Percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility	82.7	54.3	66.1
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	75.7	66.0	70.1
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	79.0	68.1	72.7
Family planning or delaying his next child	71.4	53.2	60.8
Number of men with a child age 0-35 months	361	503	864
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after birth	52.6	56.3	55.5
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	54.4	56.3	55.9
Cleanliness at the time of delivery	56.1	54.3	54.7
Using a new or unused blade to cut the cord	54.4	50.6	51.4
Number of men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	63	230	292

Table 41 Vaccinations by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio ¹			Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children	
		1	2	3	0	1	2						3
Sex													
Male	86.6	84.9	79.7	71.2	72.3	91.9	87.4	71.7	73.7	54.5	6.7	49.7	220
Female	89.2	88.7	83.5	77.3	78.3	91.7	88.5	76.3	70.1	55.5	7.2	56.3	193
Birth order													
1	89.1	87.9	83.7	79.4	77.8	89.7	86.3	74.7	78.6	62.2	8.9	59.6	153
2-3	91.1	90.1	83.1	73.7	78.5	95.0	90.0	74.4	73.1	54.7	4.0	52.0	202
4-5	(75.1)	(73.1)	(70.9)	(59.4)	(59.4)	(84.2)	(82.0)	(66.5)	(57.1)	(38.7)	(13.3)	(38.9)	43
6+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Residence													
Urban	91.1	91.8	82.9	77.4	80.8	92.5	87.7	78.1	79.5	59.6	4.8	61.6	155
Rural	85.8	83.6	80.6	72.0	71.6	91.4	88.1	71.3	67.5	52.2	8.2	47.4	257
Mother's education													
No education	81.0	73.2	68.3	54.2	62.1	91.3	85.7	64.7	51.9	33.0	8.0	33.9	124
<5 years complete	(90.8)	(90.8)	(87.5)	(84.1)	(84.7)	(90.8)	(87.5)	(84.1)	(78.3)	(71.5)	(9.2)	(74.9)	31
5-9 years complete	85.5	89.2	84.8	80.4	77.8	88.3	86.9	71.0	76.1	58.5	9.3	55.4	137
10 or more years complete	96.7	96.7	89.8	84.7	83.0	96.6	91.5	83.9	86.6	69.5	2.5	63.5	120
Religion													
Hindu	88.4	86.7	82.0	74.1	75.4	92.3	88.8	73.9	72.8	56.0	6.5	53.3	349
Muslim	(84.1)	(86.5)	(76.2)	(71.9)	(74.0)	(90.1)	(81.8)	(73.6)	(64.1)	(47.2)	(7.7)	(47.6)	50
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	87.8	90.1	88.9	80.1	79.0	91.1	84.4	68.6	75.2	56.0	7.7	51.8	87
Scheduled tribe	(76.2)	(72.6)	(66.1)	(52.7)	(69.3)	(89.9)	(86.6)	(73.3)	(59.6)	(39.7)	(10.1)	(39.7)	30
Other backward class	87.8	85.2	77.3	69.0	71.0	91.8	88.0	72.6	70.2	49.8	6.3	47.4	219
Other	91.0	91.0	91.0	89.2	82.1	92.7	91.0	82.3	78.8	75.4	7.3	71.0	55
Wealth index													
Lowest	(76.7)	(72.8)	(68.5)	(43.5)	(66.4)	(85.5)	(73.0)	(50.3)	(51.9)	(22.7)	(10.2)	(29.0)	47
Second	83.1	78.2	74.6	68.7	62.4	91.5	90.3	67.6	51.7	38.5	8.5	41.2	80
Middle	90.0	87.9	85.9	82.0	76.1	93.9	92.9	82.8	78.8	65.8	6.1	59.9	98
Fourth	88.9	91.5	81.0	74.9	79.5	91.4	86.0	75.9	76.9	56.9	6.8	56.5	118
Highest	95.8	95.8	92.7	88.4	86.8	94.3	91.5	80.8	91.5	77.7	4.2	65.8	69
Total	87.8	86.7	81.5	74.0	75.1	91.8	87.9	73.8	72.0	55.0	6.9	52.8	413
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	84.8	87.0	84.8	75.2	26.4	91.9	89.0	78.3	67.3	60.0	7.7	41.2	426
NFHS-1 (1992-93)	81.7	80.6	76.6	70.7	5.3	81.9	77.7	71.4	54.9	52.2	15.2	34.4	546

Note: Total includes children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccine given at birth.

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

Table 42 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

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

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Number of children
Age in months									
<6	1.2	12.1	172	*	*	2	*	*	21
6-11	1.7	21.6	233	*	*	4	86.6	8.3	50
12-23	2.2	17.9	413	*	*	9	81.0	10.8	74
24-35	2.5	10.3	412	*	*	10	(73.6)	(9.3)	42
36-47	2.1	13.1	432	*	*	9	80.6	9.1	56
48-59	0.5	8.3	419	*	*	2	(62.5)	(5.5)	35
Sex									
Male	1.7	13.6	1,083	*	*	18	77.7	11.1	147
Female	1.8	13.2	998	*	*	18	78.7	7.5	132
Residence									
Urban	1.8	14.5	773	*	*	14	79.0	11.4	112
Rural	1.7	12.8	1,308	*	*	22	77.6	8.0	167
Mother's education									
No education	1.4	7.5	691	*	*	10	70.0	5.9	52
<5 years complete	4.3	18.9	165	*	*	7	(81.6)	(6.5)	31
5-9 years complete	1.3	17.4	673	*	*	9	80.4	11.8	117
10 or more years complete	1.9	14.3	551	*	*	10	78.9	9.2	79
Religion									
Hindu	1.4	13.5	1,748	(75.0)	(23.7)	25	77.5	11.1	236
Muslim	3.4	12.0	274	*	*	9	(81.7)	(0.0)	33
Christian	(0.0)	(18.1)	47	nc	nc	0	*	*	8
Other	*	*	12	*	*	1	*	*	1
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	1.4	11.3	349	*	*	5	(77.9)	(5.1)	40
Scheduled tribe	0.6	11.2	167	*	*	1	*	*	19
Other backward class	1.7	14.1	1,184	*	*	20	77.6	7.7	167
Other	2.5	13.4	285	*	*	7	(73.8)	(16.1)	38
Wealth index									
Lowest	1.5	5.7	255	*	*	4	*	*	15
Second	1.4	13.5	464	*	*	7	75.3	7.7	63
Middle	2.2	14.2	502	*	*	11	79.3	9.7	71
Fourth	2.0	17.7	505	*	*	10	81.4	11.6	89
Highest	1.2	11.5	356	*	*	4	(77.4)	(5.2)	41
Total	1.7	13.4	2,081	68.9	27.3	36	78.2	9.4	279

Note: Total includes children with missing information on religion, and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.

Table 4.3. Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea
Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments, and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Karnataka, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments					Number of children	
	Any diarrhoea	Percentage of children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider ¹	ORS packets	Gruel	Either ORS or gruel	Increased fluids	Any ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drug	Other drug ²	Zinc supplements	Home remedy/herbal/other		Missing
Age in months													
<6	11.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
6-11	16.1	(65.6)	(29.3)	(31.8)	(50.6)	(5.4)	(50.6)	(23.6)	(15.9)	(2.6)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(23.3)
12-23	15.9	72.9	36.2	24.7	51.8	9.1	54.7	18.0	28.7	0.0	9.1	1.6	17.9
24-35	7.1	(52.2)	(28.6)	(25.0)	(35.5)	(17.7)	(42.4)	(27.2)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(33.7)
36-47	3.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
48-59	3.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sex													
Male	9.7	63.1	33.5	26.8	48.8	9.7	50.6	22.7	26.7	0.0	7.6	1.0	18.8
Female	7.4	69.2	29.6	20.5	43.2	10.8	45.9	20.1	18.9	2.6	9.3	1.3	28.8
Residence													
Urban	9.0	66.2	36.9	32.3	55.4	13.8	56.9	20.0	27.7	0.0	7.7	1.5	13.8
Rural	8.4	65.2	28.7	19.1	40.9	7.8	43.5	22.6	20.9	1.7	8.7	0.9	28.7
Mother's education													
No education	6.5	(55.0)	(17.9)	(13.1)	(31.0)	(8.6)	(35.2)	(20.2)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(28.6)
<5 years complete	8.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5-9 years complete	10.3	71.3	30.0	24.5	47.5	7.5	50.4	26.8	24.5	1.4	5.7	1.4	24.0
10 or more years complete	9.5	65.4	50.9	39.7	66.9	17.6	66.9	15.9	25.8	0.0	13.3	2.0	11.5
Religion													
Hindu	8.2	64.7	27.5	23.0	42.9	8.3	45.7	22.0	20.0	1.3	8.2	1.4	26.0
Muslim	9.8	(65.6)	(42.3)	(31.2)	(57.7)	(19.8)	(57.7)	(15.4)	(38.3)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(7.5)
Christian	(18.1)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	7.7	(81.7)	(29.9)	(21.9)	(48.2)	(11.2)	(51.8)	(29.9)	(26.7)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(21.9)
Scheduled tribe	7.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other backward class	9.5	67.8	35.9	25.6	48.7	10.1	50.4	20.4	24.8	0.9	9.0	1.8	18.5
Other	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wealth index													
Lowest	5.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Second	8.3	(54.6)	(12.4)	(14.9)	(27.3)	(7.4)	(29.8)	(27.5)	(17.6)	(2.5)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(39.9)
Middle	9.0	(67.1)	(32.9)	(23.9)	(48.0)	(11.3)	(52.5)	(19.6)	(28.4)	(2.1)	(6.4)	(2.1)	(15.1)
Fourth	11.5	66.5	36.4	30.5	51.1	10.5	51.1	14.0	24.3	0.0	12.3	1.8	22.6
Highest	7.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	8.6	65.6	31.9	24.2	46.5	10.1	48.7	21.6	23.5	1.1	8.3	1.1	23.0

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and gruel. Total includes children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.
 () Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
 * Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner.
² Includes antimotility drugs and unknown drugs.

Table 4.4. Feeding practices during diarrhoea
Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Karnataka, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered					Total	Amount of food offered					Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ^{1,2}	Percentage given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ²	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None		Don't know/missing	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less					None
Age in months																
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
6-11	(5.4)	(50.0)	(23.6)	(15.9)	(2.6)	(2.6)	100.0	(0.0)	(34.6)	(21.0)	(10.2)	(13.1)	(0.0)	(24.4)	38	
12-23	9.1	24.7	43.7	22.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.1	29.2	41.1	0.0	5.8	6.2	38.5	66	
24-35	(17.7)	(23.9)	(47.8)	(6.9)	(3.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.6)	(27.9)	(51.8)	(3.6)	(3.3)	(17.7)	(38.8)	29	
36-47	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
48-59	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Sex																
Male	9.7	32.4	39.9	15.2	1.9	0.9	100.0	3.9	30.7	37.2	2.8	8.3	6.9	38.5	105	
Female	10.8	36.6	30.4	15.8	6.5	0.0	100.0	1.4	32.7	28.1	2.6	14.4	6.9	26.4	74	
Residence																
Urban	13.8	40.0	32.3	12.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	6.2	41.5	36.9	1.5	3.1	12.3	50.8	69	
Rural	7.8	30.4	38.3	17.4	5.2	0.9	100.0	0.9	25.2	31.3	3.5	15.7	3.5	22.6	110	
Mother's education																
No education	(8.6)	(31.9)	(35.5)	(19.8)	(4.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(31.7)	(28.8)	(2.1)	(8.6)	(4.3)	(22.4)	45	
<5 years complete	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
5-9 years complete	7.5	38.4	32.8	18.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	1.5	34.4	30.3	4.2	14.0	6.0	32.0	69	
10 or more years complete	17.6	29.8	38.9	9.8	3.9	0.0	100.0	8.0	30.0	39.3	13.1	7.6	12.1	49.9	52	
Religion																
Hindu	8.3	36.2	35.7	15.0	4.1	0.7	100.0	1.4	31.5	32.5	2.8	12.9	4.9	28.8	143	
Muslim	(19.8)	(19.0)	(49.8)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.9)	(22.9)	(46.2)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(15.8)	(46.2)	27	
Christian	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	(11.2)	(52.2)	(25.9)	(7.2)	(3.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.0)	(44.6)	(25.9)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(7.6)	(37.4)	27	
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Other backward class	10.1	32.2	40.1	15.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	2.8	29.8	38.6	2.7	9.5	7.4	34.6	112	
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Wealth index																
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Second	(7.4)	(35.0)	(30.0)	(22.6)	(2.5)	(2.5)	100.0	(2.5)	(27.5)	(27.5)	(5.0)	(9.9)	(5.0)	(14.9)	39	
Middle	(11.3)	(30.7)	(34.3)	(17.3)	(6.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(31.4)	(30.0)	(4.3)	(17.0)	(6.8)	(31.0)	45	
Fourth	10.5	31.6	42.1	14.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	3.7	31.6	42.5	0.0	6.8	5.5	40.8	58	
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Total	10.1	34.1	36.0	15.4	3.8	0.5	100.0	2.9	31.5	33.5	2.7	10.8	6.9	33.5	180	

Note: Total includes children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 45 Knowledge of ORS packets

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

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	65.5	1,129	70.7	143
20-24	75.0	1,140	77.5	601
25-34	77.3	1,918	79.8	749
35-49	68.1	1,820	74.3	80
Residence				
Urban	80.8	2,440	85.9	610
Rural	65.7	3,568	72.7	964
Education				
No education	57.7	2,017	62.4	501
<5 years complete	66.0	503	69.4	122
5-9 years complete	76.0	1,816	84.2	505
10 or more years complete	86.2	1,670	90.1	446
Religion				
Hindu	70.4	5,125	76.3	1,334
Muslim	80.4	644	84.8	189
Christian	84.7	183	(95.0)	40
Other	64.6	53	*	10
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	69.3	898	75.0	253
Scheduled tribe	59.9	381	64.2	122
Other backward class	74.5	3,395	80.5	904
Other	72.8	960	79.0	225
Wealth index				
Lowest	52.6	528	61.5	186
Second	60.3	1,263	65.2	338
Middle	68.1	1,469	76.9	367
Fourth	77.9	1,454	86.4	385
Highest	88.4	1,294	92.4	298
Total	71.9	6,008	77.8	1,574

Note: Total includes women with missing information on education and religion, and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 46. ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

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

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC										
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Number of children age 0-71 months covered by an AWC	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed
Age in months											
<12	92.3	32.0	17.8	23.3	13.3	374	na	na	12.0	374	(52.4)
12-23	94.4	27.7	17.9	22.5	11.9	390	na	na	15.1	390	63.8
24-35	92.1	35.6	28.7	27.2	16.3	379	na	na	17.4	379	54.8
36-47	92.1	39.2	34.5	26.9	21.5	398	32.1	398	21.2	398	48.2
48-59	92.7	39.5	34.1	29.5	19.2	389	33.2	389	23.1	389	47.4
60-71	93.8	38.5	34.0	27.5	19.8	411	33.2	411	na	na	na
0-35	93.0	31.7	21.5	24.3	13.9	1,143	na	na	14.9	1,143	57.3
36-71	92.9	39.1	34.2	27.9	20.2	1,198	32.9	1,198	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	93.5	33.5	25.8	24.3	16.1	1,207	30.4	600	16.3	1,013	60.4
Female	92.4	37.6	30.4	28.2	18.1	1,134	35.4	598	19.5	917	45.1
Residence											
Urban	85.0	16.0	11.2	10.7	6.5	798	13.8	415	5.2	654	(59.4)
Rural	97.6	45.6	36.7	34.2	22.5	1,542	42.9	783	24.3	1,276	51.7
Mother's education											
No education	96.0	43.9	33.5	34.2	18.8	831	40.7	479	20.2	662	51.0
<5 years complete	95.2	43.0	35.6	31.7	22.8	200	46.5	105	24.6	157	(49.9)
5-9 years complete	93.7	33.7	28.3	23.2	16.7	753	29.6	359	17.3	635	57.7
10 or more years complete	87.0	22.8	16.7	16.2	12.9	557	17.1	254	13.0	476	48.0
Religion											
Hindu	93.1	37.6	29.4	27.5	17.7	1,969	35.6	990	18.2	1,623	51.6
Muslim	93.8	25.8	20.7	21.2	14.5	309	19.3	171	16.9	258	(57.6)
Christian	79.4	(17.3)	(17.3)	(8.5)	(10.7)	45	*	25	(8.0)	36	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	17	*	12	*	12	*

Continued...

Table 46 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Background characteristic	Children in areas covered by an AWC												
	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC				Children age 36-71 months			Children age 0-59 months			Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC		
	Number of children age 0-71 months covered by an AWC	Any service ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunization	Health check-ups	Number of children age 0-71 months	Percentage who went for early childhood care/pre-school to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counseling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children	
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	93.7	429	38.2	32.0	27.6	18.4	402	36.5	191	18.6	327	52.2	61
Scheduled tribe	95.9	194	40.5	29.3	32.0	16.6	186	32.8	83	19.1	161	(56.3)	31
Other backward class	91.9	1,431	34.6	26.0	26.4	15.9	1,315	31.9	702	16.8	1,083	53.2	182
Other	93.3	351	26.8	22.7	19.0	15.5	327	25.2	160	14.9	265	(41.2)	40
Wealth index													
Lowest	93.8	323	40.9	35.1	29.8	18.0	304	37.5	164	19.8	238	(57.1)	47
Second	97.8	560	46.8	36.3	35.5	22.2	547	44.4	289	21.7	453	54.0	98
Middle	97.4	612	40.1	32.4	29.9	20.4	596	38.2	310	21.8	489	55.5	107
Fourth	94.0	596	31.8	23.3	22.7	14.7	561	27.5	259	16.3	473	45.5	77
Highest	78.0	426	9.8	7.7	6.4	5.8	332	8.1	175	5.4	277	*	15
Years since AWC was established													
<6 years ago	na	na	24.2	20.9	17.5	16.6	599	23.0	302	12.8	492	46.0	63
6 or more years ago	na	na	39.4	30.4	29.1	17.2	1,741	36.2	896	19.6	1,438	53.9	281
Total	92.9	2,518	35.5	28.0	26.2	17.1	2,340	32.9	1,198	17.8	1,930	52.5	344

Note: Total includes children with missing information or religion, and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ICDS= Integrated Child Development Services

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 47 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	No services	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	86.8	12.5	6.1	9.5	798	93.1	6.1	3.9	4.8	797
Rural	59.2	39.5	22.4	26.7	1,542	73.6	24.8	13.9	16.5	1,540
Mother's education										
No education	68.0	30.5	17.3	21.0	831	77.8	20.6	11.0	12.6	829
<5 years complete	62.6	36.3	20.9	24.3	200	74.9	24.1	13.0	16.4	200
5-9 years complete	64.2	34.9	16.8	22.1	753	81.1	17.9	9.5	11.7	753
10 or more years complete	77.8	21.5	14.7	17.6	557	84.5	13.9	10.1	12.2	556
Religion										
Hindu	67.1	31.8	17.5	21.9	1,969	79.2	19.4	11.0	13.0	1,966
Muslim	77.7	21.6	12.0	14.8	309	86.5	12.3	7.2	9.1	309
Christian	(75.9)	(19.9)	(11.1)	(8.8)	45	(84.9)	(15.1)	(10.9)	(8.8)	45
Other	*	*	*	*	17	*	*	*	*	17
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	62.0	36.5	19.5	26.8	402	76.4	22.4	10.5	15.6	402
Scheduled tribe	67.6	31.9	17.2	23.1	186	75.1	24.4	14.6	15.1	186
Other backward class	71.3	27.8	16.1	18.4	1,315	82.1	16.2	10.1	11.3	1,314
Other	72.9	25.9	14.5	18.4	327	85.4	14.0	6.9	8.6	325
Wealth index										
Lowest	65.0	33.9	18.1	24.5	304	76.5	22.8	11.1	13.6	304
Second	59.4	38.7	22.2	25.3	547	74.9	23.0	14.1	14.3	545
Middle	64.2	35.0	20.8	25.6	596	79.1	19.3	11.5	14.3	596
Fourth	71.6	27.3	13.4	17.4	561	81.7	17.4	8.5	12.0	561
Highest	89.9	9.8	5.6	7.4	332	91.9	7.2	5.4	6.3	331
Years since AWC was established										
<6 years ago	77.2	22.3	17.4	18.1	599	85.9	13.3	10.1	10.8	598
6 or more years ago	65.7	33.0	16.7	21.8	1,741	78.2	20.2	10.6	13.1	1,740
Total	68.6	30.3	16.9	20.8	2,340	80.2	18.4	10.5	12.5	2,337

Note: Total includes children with missing information on religion, and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

ICDS= Integrated Child Development Services

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 48 Nutritional status of children

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

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	16.1	26.0	-0.6	4.9	19.9	16.3	-0.2	4.9	18.0	1.6	-0.7	61
6-11	12.0	26.5	-1.1	7.1	22.4	5.5	-0.9	9.6	28.1	2.4	-1.3	163
12-23	25.5	45.1	-1.8	5.7	20.4	2.8	-0.9	12.3	33.3	0.6	-1.5	321
24-35	25.4	51.2	-1.9	6.2	15.1	1.5	-0.9	14.1	37.8	0.3	-1.6	323
36-47	19.1	47.5	-1.9	6.6	17.4	0.6	-1.2	15.2	45.1	0.0	-1.9	333
48-59	17.3	43.2	-1.8	4.6	14.6	1.6	-1.1	12.8	42.2	0.0	-1.8	324
Sex												
Male	21.1	44.9	-1.7	7.1	18.1	1.9	-1.1	12.5	38.7	0.5	-1.7	795
Female	19.9	42.5	-1.7	4.5	17.0	3.5	-0.9	13.2	36.3	0.5	-1.6	729
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	16.8	39.1	-1.6	6.0	17.1	3.7	-0.9	10.7	34.3	0.7	-1.5	522
<24	26.1	48.2	-1.9	9.1	19.4	2.1	-1.0	16.0	40.1	0.7	-1.8	270
24-47	21.5	47.1	-1.9	5.5	18.3	1.2	-1.1	14.6	41.6	0.2	-1.8	493
48+	22.1	40.1	-1.5	2.4	16.5	4.5	-0.8	9.8	32.1	0.6	-1.5	161
Birth order²												
1	16.6	38.9	-1.6	6.1	17.2	3.7	-0.9	10.6	34.3	0.7	-1.5	517
2-3	20.6	44.0	-1.7	6.0	17.8	2.3	-1.0	12.4	36.4	0.5	-1.6	739
4-5	28.0	55.4	-2.1	5.3	18.4	1.3	-1.2	19.7	49.0	0.0	-2.0	151
6+	(48.8)	(53.6)	(-2.6)	(7.3)	(24.6)	(0.0)	(-1.1)	(26.6)	(61.1)	(0.0)	(-2.3)	40
Residence												
Urban	15.4	36.0	-1.5	6.7	16.5	3.9	-0.9	10.0	30.7	0.0	-1.5	519
Rural	23.2	47.7	-1.8	5.5	18.2	2.0	-1.0	14.3	41.1	0.8	-1.7	1,005
Size at birth²												
Very small	33.1	51.3	-2.1	8.6	31.1	3.2	-1.1	18.2	55.6	1.1	-2.0	92
Small	24.8	54.7	-2.0	6.8	20.0	3.6	-1.1	16.4	46.1	0.9	-1.9	224
Average or larger	18.8	40.6	-1.6	5.7	16.3	2.4	-0.9	11.6	34.4	0.4	-1.6	1,113
Mother's education⁴												
No education	29.5	54.8	-2.2	6.3	20.7	1.6	-1.1	19.3	50.7	0.0	-2.0	488
<5 years complete	23.4	41.2	-1.6	6.0	16.9	2.2	-1.0	13.2	41.1	0.7	-1.7	133
5-9 years complete	18.8	42.4	-1.6	6.7	19.1	2.8	-1.0	12.4	35.7	0.8	-1.6	464
10 or more years complete	10.9	31.9	-1.3	5.2	13.4	3.7	-0.8	5.7	22.5	0.7	-1.2	387
Religion												
Hindu	20.5	44.2	-1.7	6.2	17.9	2.6	-1.0	13.2	38.2	0.5	-1.7	1,281
Muslim	22.1	41.3	-1.6	4.0	16.1	3.1	-0.9	12.5	36.8	0.5	-1.5	200
Christian	(13.4)	(40.2)	(-1.3)	(6.8)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(-0.8)	(0.0)	(23.1)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	31
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	25.2	48.9	-1.9	6.0	16.4	3.3	-1.0	14.0	41.7	0.4	-1.8	244
Scheduled tribe	23.9	51.0	-2.0	5.0	18.8	2.0	-1.0	20.1	41.9	1.0	-1.9	99
Other backward class	20.9	44.1	-1.7	6.2	17.7	2.2	-1.0	12.4	37.9	0.6	-1.6	877
Other	14.9	35.3	-1.4	5.9	18.0	4.2	-0.9	10.3	32.6	0.4	-1.5	219
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	20.7	43.6	-1.7	6.0	17.8	2.6	-1.0	12.9	37.6	0.5	-1.6	1,447
Not interviewed but in household	(18.9)	(42.3)	(-1.5)	(11.3)	(23.0)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	(18.9)	(41.6)	(0.0)	(-1.9)	26
Not interviewed and not in household ⁵	15.2	46.9	-1.6	0.0	7.4	3.9	-0.8	7.6	33.8	0.0	-1.4	52

Continued...

Table 48 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status												
Underweight (BMI < 18.5)	20.6	45.5	-1.8	6.8	19.0	1.3	-1.1	13.9	42.8	0.2	-1.8	547
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	22.2	44.4	-1.7	6.4	18.1	2.9	-0.9	13.9	36.6	0.7	-1.6	728
Overweight (BMI ≥ 25.0)	13.8	32.5	-1.4	2.4	12.6	6.1	-0.6	6.0	24.6	1.1	-1.2	168
Mother not measured	(26.9)	(51.3)	(-2.2)	(7.0)	(24.2)	(0.0)	(-1.1)	(16.6)	(44.7)	(0.0)	(-2.0)	29
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	20.0	43.5	-1.7	6.0	17.8	2.3	-1.0	12.9	38.2	0.6	-1.6	1,265
Living with one or neither parent	23.0	44.7	-1.7	5.3	16.4	4.2	-0.9	12.5	34.5	0.0	-1.6	260
Wealth index												
Lowest	36.5	57.9	-2.3	9.2	23.5	1.6	-1.3	24.2	56.9	0.5	-2.2	182
Second	24.6	52.7	-2.0	5.4	18.4	0.6	-1.1	16.2	47.3	0.6	-1.9	344
Middle	21.8	46.7	-1.8	4.1	17.5	3.0	-0.9	13.1	37.9	0.3	-1.7	360
Fourth	16.2	38.4	-1.5	7.2	18.6	3.5	-1.0	9.9	31.7	0.5	-1.5	397
Highest	7.7	24.6	-1.0	4.8	10.4	4.3	-0.6	3.9	18.1	0.8	-1.0	240
Total	20.5	43.7	-1.7	5.9	17.6	2.6	-1.0	12.8	37.6	0.5	-1.6	1,524
Children age 0-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women												
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	22.7	42.4	-1.6	6.2	18.9	3.8	-0.8	12.0	33.3	0.9	-1.5	835
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	20.9	41.9	-1.6	8.6	25.1	2.2	-1.1	16.4	38.6	0.7	-1.7	1,034

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the 2006 WHO International Reference Population. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurements of both height and weight. Total includes children with missing information on size at birth, mother's nutritional status, and religion, and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

BMI = Body mass index (kg/m²)

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

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

⁵ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 49 Initial breastfeeding

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

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Number of children	Percentage who started breastfeeding:			Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
			Within half an hour of birth	Within one hour of birth ¹	Within one day of birth ²		
Residence							
Urban	97.1	802	37.5	37.9	75.1	29.7	598
Rural	95.9	1,378	33.5	34.4	74.4	28.9	944
Sex							
Male	96.8	1,136	32.8	34.0	73.6	30.4	837
Female	95.8	1,043	37.7	37.8	75.9	27.8	705
Mother's education							
No education	97.3	724	29.8	30.4	63.4	33.7	492
<5 years complete	94.4	174	36.5	37.3	75.6	29.4	121
5-9 years complete	94.9	711	37.7	38.5	78.8	26.7	490
10 or more years complete	97.3	570	37.6	38.3	82.4	27.0	439
Religion							
Hindu	96.1	1,836	33.2	33.9	74.1	29.9	1,307
Muslim	97.2	283	45.9	45.9	77.3	25.5	185
Christian	(97.7)	47	(50.4)	(52.8)	(79.1)	(26.0)	39
Other	*	13	*	*	*	*	10
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	94.5	375	36.2	37.4	72.1	28.8	247
Scheduled tribe	94.9	174	20.8	23.4	60.9	36.2	118
Other backward class	97.1	1,234	38.9	39.4	77.5	28.8	887
Other	95.4	296	25.2	25.2	73.8	27.1	220
Assistance at delivery							
Health personnel ⁴	96.5	1,518	37.4	38.1	80.3	25.7	1,103
Dai (TBA)	96.3	238	30.2	31.3	62.8	39.4	168
Other/no one	96.0	413	28.9	29.3	59.5	37.4	267
Place of delivery							
Health facility	96.1	1,388	38.3	38.9	81.2	24.7	1,016
At home	96.8	759	28.4	29.3	61.3	39.2	507
Other	(92.8)	27	*	*	*	*	18
Wealth index							
Lowest	97.4	267	31.2	31.2	64.3	30.3	184
Second	94.7	494	31.9	33.1	68.7	30.5	332
Middle	96.3	526	34.5	35.0	74.1	29.4	358
Fourth	96.3	528	39.1	40.1	81.0	25.4	375
Highest	97.7	364	36.6	36.9	80.5	31.7	293
Total	96.3	2,179	35.1	35.7	74.6	29.2	1,542

Note: Table is based on children born in the last five years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children with missing information on religion, assistance at delivery, and place of delivery, and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

TBA = Traditional birth attendant

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 50 Breastfeeding status by age

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

Age in months	Breastfeeding and consuming:						Total	Number of youngest children under three years	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children
	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods				
<2	(0.0)	(81.0)	(4.1)	(4.1)	(6.6)	(4.1)	100.0	47	(6.2)	47
2-3	1.9	61.1	0.0	7.0	21.1	8.9	100.0	56	10.9	56
4-5	4.7	41.3	14.3	1.6	11.9	26.2	100.0	69	10.6	69
6-8	2.4	12.8	10.2	0.0	4.9	69.7	100.0	123	16.8	124
9-11	8.2	1.8	5.4	0.0	2.6	82.0	100.0	109	20.6	109
12-17	18.8	1.0	2.3	1.0	0.5	76.5	100.0	212	16.9	219
18-23	45.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	100.0	178	22.1	194
24-35	69.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	100.0	295	7.6	412
<4	1.0	70.1	1.9	5.7	14.6	6.7	100.0	103	8.8	103
<6	2.5	58.6	6.8	4.0	13.5	14.5	100.0	172	9.5	172
6-9	3.8	10.6	8.0	0.0	5.0	72.5	100.0	157	17.1	158
12-23	31.0	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.2	66.1	100.0	390	19.3	413

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on all children under three years.

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: ²				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: ³				
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast- feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Age in months													
6-8	na	na	na	na	14.9	53.2	12.4	120	100.0	14.5	51.9	12.1	123
9-11	na	na	na	na	39.9	40.0	21.2	100	97.3	40.2	37.7	19.4	109
12-17	na	na	na	na	51.4	42.6	27.6	172	97.7	49.2	38.8	25.2	212
18-23	na	na	na	na	62.3	61.6	40.0	97	91.0	59.6	44.9	32.0	178
Sex													
Male	20.2	2.7	4.1	676	42.8	48.9	24.9	266	95.6	43.7	43.2	23.3	340
Female	20.7	3.3	4.2	607	41.6	47.8	25.1	223	96.8	43.8	42.6	23.9	281
Residence													
Urban	18.3	2.8	3.5	468	43.8	53.4	26.7	155	95.6	45.4	44.9	24.4	218
Rural	22.3	3.2	4.5	815	41.5	46.1	24.2	333	96.4	42.9	41.9	23.1	403
Mother's education													
No education	23.4	2.9	5.5	387	32.9	46.8	20.4	163	95.2	32.4	41.5	18.1	184
<5 years complete	0.8	(0.8)	0.8	103	(41.1)	(41.1)	(21.5)	45	100.0	39.2	37.4	19.6	55
5-9 years complete	*	*	*	432	42.3	49.6	25.2	161	96.2	43.1	44.4	23.7	209
10 or more years complete	16.9	2.2	4.3	361	55.3	51.9	32.4	120	95.9	57.9	44.4	30.4	174
Religion													
Hindu	21.1	3.3	4.6	1,102	42.5	47.8	24.9	429	96.1	44.1	42.4	23.4	533
Muslim	(17.2)	*	*	149	(37.2)	(48.3)	(22.9)	48	96.9	39.0	43.6	21.9	70
Christian	*	*	*	26	*	*	*	9	*	*	*	*	17
Other	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	2

Continued...

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

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹					Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:		
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast- feeding ²	Number of children	Three or more food groups ³	Minimum number of times ⁴	3+ food groups and minimum number of times	Number of children	Breast milk, or milk products ⁵	Appropriate number of food groups ⁶	Minimum times ⁷	With 3 IYCF practices ⁸	Number of children
Caste/tribe													
Scheduled caste	(22.3)	(2.2)	(3.2)	238	36.8	49.0	21.3	97	92.0	36.4	41.5	18.6	121
Scheduled tribe	*	*	*	107	(34.5)	(39.3)	(19.6)	40	(100.0)	(37.2)	(39.3)	(21.8)	45
Other backward class	19.4	2.9	4.3	699	46.4	52.2	28.5	265	98.5	48.1	46.5	27.0	333
Other	(20.3)	(4.3)	(5.0)	188	37.0	40.1	21.6	65	90.9	39.7	37.5	22.1	91
Wealth index													
Lowest	*	*	(6.9)	155	33.5	32.5	15.3	63	93.2	32.6	30.3	15.0	71
Second	(23.0)	(3.6)	(4.3)	280	34.9	52.3	24.9	116	97.8	35.9	47.7	23.4	132
Middle	20.6	(3.7)	(4.9)	310	43.5	46.5	23.0	119	96.6	43.6	41.4	20.5	148
Fourth	19.8	(3.0)	(3.6)	329	43.3	49.2	24.2	133	97.2	44.6	43.4	24.0	176
Highest	(16.4)	(2.3)	(3.1)	210	61.8	60.4	42.0	57	93.4	61.4	47.4	34.0	95
Total	20.5	3.1	4.1	1,284	42.2	48.4	25.0	489	96.1	43.7	42.9	23.5	622

Note: Total includes children with missing information on religion, and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not Applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 52 Prevalence of anaemia in children

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

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	25.7	55.9	2.0	83.6	146
12-23	28.7	54.0	5.0	87.7	300
24-35	31.2	43.2	5.3	79.6	322
36-47	29.1	32.2	2.1	63.3	323
48-59	26.9	17.6	0.9	45.5	310
Sex					
Male	27.8	40.6	2.9	71.3	756
Female	29.6	36.3	3.5	69.5	646
Birth order¹					
1	25.2	39.3	2.3	66.8	445
2-3	32.7	37.3	3.0	73.1	681
4-5	22.6	42.2	5.2	70.0	134
6+	(40.1)	(36.5)	(2.6)	(79.2)	37
Residence					
Urban	31.7	32.4	3.0	67.1	456
Rural	27.1	41.6	3.3	72.0	946
Mother's education²					
No education	26.7	41.5	4.3	72.5	455
<5 years complete	26.0	44.6	1.5	72.1	132
5-9 years complete	32.2	36.6	3.5	72.4	426
10 or more years complete	29.4	36.1	1.5	67.0	330
Religion					
Hindu	28.2	38.7	3.2	70.1	1,180
Muslim	32.1	37.1	3.9	73.1	187
Christian	(24.2)	(39.9)	(0.0)	(64.2)	26
Other	*	*	*	*	9
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	28.9	44.0	2.1	75.0	229
Scheduled tribe	40.5	34.9	5.2	80.6	97
Other backward class	28.3	37.5	3.3	69.2	811
Other	23.5	38.4	2.6	64.4	189
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	29.3	38.5	3.0	70.8	1,297
Not interviewed but in household	(21.4)	(50.8)	(6.4)	(78.6)	47
Not interviewed and not in household ³	19.0	32.0	5.0	56.0	58
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	30.1	37.9	2.9	70.9	1,166
Living with one or neither parent	21.4	42.0	4.6	68.1	236
Mother's anaemia status					
Not anaemic	31.2	32.9	2.1	66.2	607
Mildly anaemic	30.7	41.4	3.0	75.1	439
Moderately/severely anaemic	23.2	45.9	4.7	73.7	230
Wealth index					
Lowest	30.3	42.3	6.2	78.8	173
Second	23.4	45.5	3.5	72.4	333
Middle	30.2	37.1	3.0	70.2	333
Fourth	32.8	35.5	2.0	70.3	352
Highest	26.2	32.3	2.4	61.0	210
Total	28.6	38.6	3.2	70.4	1,402
Children age 6-35 months born to interviewed ever-married women					
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	29.4	50.0	4.6	83.9	721
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	19.6	43.3	7.6	70.6	856

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

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

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

Table 53. Micronutrient intake among children

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

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron-rich foods in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children	Number of children
Age in months											
6-8	12.9	1.6	123	na	13.1	na	12.5	4.8	35.7	124	123
9-11	31.1	8.0	109	na	34.3	na	17.1	2.8	38.4	109	106
12-17	50.7	15.5	212	37.2	37.2	219	15.6	9.1	38.4	219	212
18-23	68.2	29.4	178	20.3	20.3	194	15.5	18.2	41.7	194	192
24-35	70.5	29.1	295	16.3	16.3	412	10.6	20.3	37.7	412	404
36-47	na	na	na	na	9.5	na	11.1	18.9	37.1	432	423
48-59	na	na	na	na	6.1	na	11.4	20.9	36.8	419	411
Sex											
Male	51.2	18.1	498	24.3	17.2	429	12.8	16.3	39.5	997	974
Female	55.3	21.9	419	21.2	15.0	396	12.1	17.0	35.9	912	897
Birth order											
1	54.5	17.9	306	25.4	17.7	301	14.4	19.0	45.1	705	689
2-3	52.6	21.4	476	23.3	16.9	411	11.5	18.1	37.4	949	931
4-5	51.6	20.1	104	15.8	9.8	87	11.5	4.8	20.9	202	197
6+	(51.2)	(13.1)	30	(7.6)	7.2	25	7.4	3.6	11.3	54	54
Breastfeeding status											
Breastfeeding	41.8	12.1	580	25.7	23.0	371	11.7	6.7	32.3	653	639
Not breastfeeding	72.6	33.0	337	20.5	12.8	453	13.0	21.8	40.8	1,239	1,216
Residence											
Urban	56.6	23.3	339	24.7	18.1	311	15.2	21.9	62.7	706	685
Rural	51.0	17.8	578	21.7	15.0	514	10.9	13.6	23.4	1,203	1,187

Continued...

Table 53 Micronutrient intake among children—Continued

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 6-35 months living with their mother			Children age 12-35 months			Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed vitamin A in last 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed iron in last 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using adequately iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's education											
No education	42.3	12.9	281	12.3	254	8.4	7.1	7.4	645	17.6	630
<5 years complete	56.9	24.9	83	25.8	69	16.7	12.3	13.1	159	32.8	154
5-9 years complete	51.1	21.1	303	26.3	272	19.8	15.7	18.5	613	36.0	608
10 or more years complete	66.3	24.3	250	29.4	230	21.6	15.5	27.6	492	68.0	480
Religion											
Hindu	52.7	16.8	782	24.0	701	16.6	11.9	16.9	1,601	36.0	1,566
Muslim	52.1	35.3	110	16.2	101	14.1	15.9	11.6	253	41.9	251
Christian	*	*	22	*	20	(13.7)	(12.2)	(40.2)	43	(71.6)	43
Other	*	*	4	*	3	*	*	*	11	*	11
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	52.4	19.9	167	24.9	159	18.0	8.6	11.4	324	25.8	314
Scheduled tribe	42.3	13.7	70	14.7	65	13.2	7.8	13.3	148	22.9	145
Other backward class	54.6	18.4	508	22.7	451	15.0	13.6	16.4	1,090	39.1	1,073
Other	55.0	26.5	133	26.1	118	19.7	13.3	25.0	258	57.6	252
Wealth index											
Lowest	43.1	14.3	107	10.9	98	10.3	5.0	4.6	234	10.2	228
Second	45.7	16.7	204	19.1	178	11.5	8.7	10.2	430	13.6	426
Middle	51.6	18.8	209	25.8	198	18.3	12.6	14.0	459	29.4	448
Fourth	53.9	21.3	245	26.3	211	20.1	16.9	21.5	464	51.9	457
Highest	70.7	26.8	152	26.2	140	17.8	16.3	30.8	322	82.0	313
Total	53.1	19.8	917	22.8	825	16.1	12.5	16.6	1,909	37.8	1,871

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card and mother's recall. Total includes children with missing information on breastfeeding status, and children for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

³ Deworming for intestinal parasites.

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

Table 54 Presence of iodized salt in household

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

Background characteristic	Iodine content of salt			Total	Number of households
	None (0 ppm)	Inadequate (<15 ppm)	Adequate (15+ ppm)		
Residence					
Urban	14.4	19.0	66.5	100.0	2,085
Rural	47.2	25.2	27.6	100.0	3,098
Religion of household head					
Hindu	35.2	23.3	41.6	100.0	4,414
Muslim	33.4	20.4	46.2	100.0	533
Christian	14.0	15.4	70.6	100.0	173
Other	13.1	24.7	62.2	100.0	60
Caste/tribe of household head					
Scheduled caste	46.8	23.0	30.2	100.0	779
Scheduled tribe	56.4	15.1	28.5	100.0	324
Other backward class	31.6	22.6	45.9	100.0	2,966
Other	22.2	22.3	55.5	100.0	794
Wealth index					
Lowest	59.6	24.2	16.2	100.0	588
Second	52.9	27.8	19.4	100.0	1,177
Middle	40.6	27.6	31.7	100.0	1,208
Fourth	22.1	22.7	55.2	100.0	1,136
Highest	4.5	10.8	84.7	100.0	1,074
Total	34.0	22.7	43.3	100.0	5,184
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	24.1	32.4	43.5	100.0	4,267

Note: Only 1 percent of households did not have any salt in the household. Total includes households with missing information on religion of the household head, and households with household heads for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, which are not shown separately.

ppm = parts per million

Table 55 Women's and men's food consumption

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

Type of food	Frequency of consumption					Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	Missing		
WOMEN							
Milk or curd	77.6	9.8	8.0	4.5	0.1	100.0	6,008
Pulses or beans	86.0	12.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,008
Dark green leafy vegetables	71.2	25.3	3.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	6,008
Fruits	28.8	41.6	27.6	1.9	0.1	100.0	6,008
Eggs	6.5	36.3	26.6	30.5	0.1	100.0	6,008
Fish	4.8	16.0	38.1	40.9	0.2	100.0	6,008
Chicken/meat	1.3	30.0	38.1	30.4	0.2	100.0	6,008
Fish or chicken/meat	5.6	32.6	32.9	28.7	0.1	100.0	6,008
MEN							
Milk or curd	73.7	16.7	7.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	5,169
Pulses or beans	85.7	13.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,169
Dark green leafy vegetables	65.3	33.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,169
Fruits	24.2	50.7	24.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	5,169
Eggs	6.0	47.8	26.4	19.8	0.0	100.0	5,169
Fish	3.8	21.4	42.7	32.1	0.0	100.0	5,169
Chicken/meat	1.2	37.0	37.7	24.0	0.0	100.0	5,169
Fish or chicken/meat	4.6	41.2	31.1	23.0	0.0	100.0	5,169

Table 56 Nutritional status of adults

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

Background characteristic	Body mass index (BMI) in kg/m ²									
	Women ¹					Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	51.4	26.0	3.6	0.3	977	65.2	37.9	2.6	0.6	729
20-29	38.4	17.7	10.2	2.3	1,782	33.8	12.1	7.6	1.3	1,521
30-39	28.5	13.4	20.9	5.9	1,494	24.2	8.9	14.1	1.9	1,327
40-49	25.0	11.8	27.6	6.5	1,005	24.1	10.4	18.1	3.1	984
Marital status										
Never married	49.4	25.6	5.9	1.3	1,177	46.9	23.3	6.2	1.2	1,798
Currently married	31.3	14.3	18.4	4.5	3,740	25.2	9.3	14.1	2.1	2,731
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	33.1	15.2	14.1	3.6	340	(50.0)	(20.5)	(9.1)	(0.0)	33
Residence										
Urban	26.3	13.7	25.9	7.5	2,080	25.3	11.9	18.4	3.1	1,858
Rural	41.5	19.0	8.4	1.3	3,177	39.9	17.0	5.8	0.8	2,703
Education										
No education	40.1	18.8	10.5	1.6	1,803	36.8	13.0	5.2	0.8	776
<5 years complete	35.7	17.3	11.4	2.4	457	33.9	14.5	6.1	0.4	595
5-9 years complete	35.6	16.7	16.2	4.7	1,585	39.0	19.0	9.1	1.6	1,505
10 or more years complete	29.4	14.4	21.7	5.8	1,412	28.1	12.3	16.9	2.8	1,685
Religion										
Hindu	36.7	17.3	13.6	2.9	4,516	34.5	15.3	10.7	1.7	3,911
Muslim	26.9	14.7	27.4	8.9	545	30.9	11.9	11.2	2.3	465
Christian	24.3	8.4	26.7	9.9	149	21.0	11.5	20.5	1.7	127
Other	(44.6)	(22.8)	(7.3)	(2.4)	44	46.4	20.4	7.4	1.7	55
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	40.6	18.1	11.0	1.9	802	38.7	16.8	9.5	1.5	759
Scheduled tribe	48.7	25.6	5.4	1.5	341	34.4	12.3	5.3	1.1	291
Other backward class	33.7	15.9	16.9	4.3	2,924	31.3	14.0	11.2	1.7	2,703
Other	29.3	14.7	19.9	5.0	853	35.7	17.0	14.6	2.5	633
Wealth index										
Lowest	49.9	24.5	2.8	0.6	464	49.6	22.1	2.4	0.7	404
Second	48.7	23.3	4.7	0.4	1,110	46.8	21.2	2.8	0.4	935
Middle	39.6	19.0	9.4	1.0	1,312	39.3	15.9	5.0	0.3	1,151
Fourth	28.9	13.7	17.0	4.5	1,276	26.8	12.2	11.6	1.0	1,166
Highest	18.6	8.3	36.7	10.9	1,096	16.0	7.5	29.9	6.2	905
Total	35.5	16.9	15.3	3.7	5,257	33.9	14.9	10.9	1.7	4,561

Note: Total includes women and men with missing information on education and religion and for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table 57 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

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

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²		Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	
Age										
15-19	33.5	16.5	1.3	51.3	1,012	14.4	11.1	1.4	26.9	719
20-29	34.8	14.8	2.3	51.9	1,896	8.6	5.2	1.4	15.3	1,478
30-39	34.4	14.4	1.9	50.6	1,480	8.5	8.2	1.6	18.3	1,296
40-49	34.3	15.5	2.3	52.1	967	8.8	8.0	3.3	20.1	963
Marital status										
Never married	33.7	14.0	1.4	49.0	1,143	10.1	7.4	1.4	18.9	1,752
Currently married	34.4	15.0	2.1	51.6	3,884	9.1	7.7	2.2	19.0	2,670
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	35.7	20.0	3.6	59.4	327	(17.6)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(30.5)	33
Maternity status										
Pregnant	27.7	32.0	3.0	62.6	231	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	36.6	16.2	1.7	54.5	684	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	34.4	14.1	2.0	50.4	4,440	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	33.3	14.0	1.0	48.3	2,088	7.0	4.6	0.7	12.2	1,795
Rural	35.0	15.8	2.7	53.5	3,266	11.3	9.7	2.7	23.7	2,661
Education										
No education	34.9	16.6	3.1	54.6	1,820	11.3	9.8	3.0	24.1	757
<5 years complete	38.0	13.5	1.7	53.2	463	9.6	9.0	3.8	22.4	590
5-9 years complete	35.2	15.6	2.0	52.8	1,624	10.6	7.9	1.8	20.3	1,478
10 or more years complete	31.6	13.2	0.8	45.5	1,446	7.8	5.9	0.7	14.4	1,630
Religion										
Hindu	34.2	15.2	2.1	51.5	4,596	9.8	8.1	2.0	19.9	3,825
Muslim	35.6	15.2	1.4	52.2	563	7.2	4.5	0.8	12.5	451
Christian	33.7	11.5	0.7	45.9	147	8.6	2.6	0.8	12.0	122
Other	(38.5)	(15.7)	(2.2)	(56.4)	44	10.5	13.6	8.5	32.6	55
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	33.5	16.4	2.4	52.3	809	9.9	9.8	2.4	22.1	741
Scheduled tribe	36.7	16.5	3.6	56.8	346	10.7	7.2	1.0	18.9	279
Other backward class	34.7	14.7	1.7	51.0	3,010	9.1	7.0	1.4	17.5	2,644
Other	34.2	13.2	2.0	49.4	856	9.6	7.5	3.1	20.2	623
Wealth index										
Lowest	35.5	18.3	4.1	57.9	474	12.8	14.6	4.8	32.1	395
Second	35.5	17.6	3.1	56.2	1,140	11.9	8.9	2.6	23.4	915
Middle	36.2	14.5	2.3	53.0	1,336	11.4	7.9	1.9	21.2	1,135
Fourth	32.6	16.1	1.0	49.7	1,311	7.1	6.7	1.2	15.0	1,143
Highest	32.6	10.7	0.7	44.1	1,094	6.3	4.1	0.8	11.1	867
Total	34.4	15.1	2.0	51.5	5,354	9.5	7.6	1.9	19.1	4,456
Total for ever-married women										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	34.5	15.4	2.2	52.2	4,211	na	na	na	na	na
NFHS-2 (1998-99)	26.7	13.4	2.3	42.4	4,121	na	na	na	na	na

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

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 58. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	76.1	90.3	36.4	76.7	49.1	78.1	12.3	32.6	65.6	70.2	2,269	1,718
15-19	77.5	90.8	35.0	74.2	50.0	74.6	12.5	31.0	67.7	68.6	1,129	818
20-24	74.7	89.8	37.9	79.0	48.3	81.2	12.1	34.0	63.5	71.7	1,140	900
25-29	70.5	89.8	39.1	78.7	47.0	77.7	13.0	29.7	59.2	71.0	1,030	818
30-39	67.3	87.2	33.8	74.7	42.0	75.0	11.6	28.0	57.2	71.3	1,636	1,507
40-49	62.3	81.7	28.6	64.8	37.5	69.0	9.0	24.9	51.6	65.3	1,073	1,126
Residence												
Urban	83.5	95.6	48.0	85.2	56.3	85.1	17.5	41.2	72.5	77.2	2,440	2,190
Rural	61.3	81.4	25.7	65.5	36.8	67.8	7.6	20.2	51.0	64.0	3,568	2,979
Education												
No education	43.7	66.5	10.3	45.2	19.9	47.6	1.3	7.0	32.9	41.8	2,017	888
<5 years complete	58.2	79.0	18.4	58.0	30.9	62.5	3.4	12.4	46.1	55.1	503	647
5-9 years complete	78.6	89.0	37.7	75.2	48.7	75.5	10.4	23.7	66.3	68.7	1,816	1,670
10 or more years complete	97.0	98.3	66.0	90.9	74.7	91.6	27.9	49.2	89.1	87.7	1,670	1,962
Regular media exposure²												
Yes	78.7	90.3	41.8	77.8	51.8	78.6	14.5	31.5	68.3	72.6	4,615	4,671
No	42.4	60.9	11.4	36.7	21.4	42.9	2.1	6.3	31.2	41.1	1,393	498
Marital status												
Never married	84.6	91.3	43.2	78.6	57.2	79.6	16.5	35.0	75.2	72.6	1,290	2,038
Currently married	67.5	85.1	33.6	71.0	42.4	72.5	10.7	25.3	56.8	67.8	4,347	3,096
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	53.2	(67.3)	18.7	(47.5)	29.1	(53.4)	6.1	(22.9)	40.5	(48.0)	371	35
Times slept away from home in the past 12 months												
None	na	81.7	na	66.6	na	71.0	na	32.5	na	63.8	na	1,194
1-2	na	89.3	na	75.2	na	75.5	na	29.7	na	73.2	na	781
3-4	na	86.4	na	73.1	na	76.0	na	29.4	na	67.9	na	850
5+	na	90.1	na	77.4	na	76.9	na	26.9	na	72.1	na	2,331

Continued...

Table 58 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of AIDS		Percentage who say that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by using condoms		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Religion												
Hindu	69.0	86.5	34.5	73.2	44.2	74.9	11.3	28.4	58.6	69.7	5,125	4,403
Muslim	75.0	93.3	30.4	76.3	42.7	76.6	10.7	30.9	61.6	66.8	644	554
Christian	91.4	96.5	61.7	90.5	70.7	89.5	23.4	49.8	85.1	84.4	183	139
Other	68.6	78.4	27.7	59.3	38.6	52.3	15.7	21.0	57.5	56.1	53	69
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	63.1	82.4	25.6	67.4	36.7	69.5	7.5	22.5	52.4	63.7	898	833
Scheduled tribe	57.6	79.6	23.7	65.2	33.5	66.4	5.8	18.7	46.3	61.0	381	322
Other backward class	74.5	90.5	38.0	77.5	48.8	78.3	12.5	32.2	63.9	72.8	3,395	3,112
Other	72.5	86.7	39.3	73.7	47.4	76.8	15.5	31.1	63.5	73.1	960	712
Wealth index												
Lowest	38.3	67.9	7.9	49.0	16.3	50.6	0.9	11.0	26.9	46.5	528	465
Second	51.6	76.3	15.1	58.8	27.3	62.4	3.4	14.4	40.5	54.6	1,263	1,039
Middle	65.6	86.5	27.2	71.9	39.0	74.0	6.8	22.8	54.8	68.1	1,469	1,271
Fourth	82.3	94.6	41.9	83.1	51.6	81.0	13.3	33.4	70.2	76.9	1,454	1,317
Highest	93.4	99.0	65.5	90.0	72.2	92.3	27.6	53.3	85.6	86.8	1,294	1,077
Total	70.3	87.4	34.8	73.8	44.8	75.2	11.6	29.1	59.7	69.6	6,008	5,169

Note: Total includes women and men with missing information on education and religion, men with missing information on times slept away from home in the past 12 months and for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:				Percentage of men who:				Number of men who have heard of AIDS
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	
Age									
15-24	69.1	59.6	79.9	61.4	69.8	64.1	83.5	54.4	28.9
15-19	72.8	64.2	83.7	59.8	69.6	57.6	81.5	53.1	26.4
20-24	65.3	54.8	76.0	63.0	69.9	69.9	85.3	55.6	31.3
25-29	64.6	53.1	73.6	62.5	68.8	63.1	80.2	59.3	29.0
30-39	61.8	45.1	70.0	63.1	70.9	60.1	77.5	60.9	29.6
40-49	58.8	46.7	69.9	60.9	66.5	55.4	76.2	58.4	26.0
Residence									
Urban	72.4	60.9	80.9	63.8	72.8	70.4	85.5	55.8	32.7
Rural	57.7	45.0	68.8	60.3	66.3	52.9	74.7	59.7	25.0
Education									
No education	47.7	26.5	51.5	62.9	56.9	39.2	61.1	60.5	16.7
<5 years complete	51.1	31.5	59.8	58.0	61.5	40.0	66.6	56.5	15.4
5-9 years complete	64.3	49.5	73.0	61.2	63.8	42.7	77.7	55.4	23.4
10 or more years complete	77.0	73.5	91.4	62.8	79.3	77.3	90.4	59.4	39.6
Regular media exposure¹									
Yes	67.8	56.7	78.0	62.8	70.1	62.8	81.3	57.6	29.8
No	46.3	27.8	54.1	57.0	57.6	35.9	58.2	62.6	10.8
Marital status									
Never married	73.6	68.2	86.3	62.0	71.1	66.2	84.4	54.4	30.7
Currently married	61.8	47.8	70.8	61.7	68.1	57.4	76.6	60.4	27.0
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	60.7	38.4	67.5	65.1	68.1	57.4	76.6	60.4	27.0
Religion									
Hindu	63.8	51.6	73.9	61.7	68.8	60.7	79.7	58.9	28.7
Muslim	68.5	53.0	76.4	65.9	69.0	63.6	80.0	52.1	26.6
Christian	76.0	74.4	84.0	58.1	91.2	68.2	87.1	54.6	33.2
Other	(58.9)	(53.9)	(78.6)	(50.7)	55.5	45.7	60.1	54.6	23.0
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	60.9	41.7	64.8	64.7	70.0	57.5	75.1	55.1	25.1
Scheduled tribe	59.1	43.1	67.0	61.5	66.9	56.3	77.2	57.8	28.1
Other backward class	66.8	54.0	77.5	63.1	70.1	63.0	81.3	59.6	30.2
Other	66.2	61.9	78.7	58.6	68.4	61.8	80.8	54.0	27.8
Wealth index									
Lowest	51.5	28.8	54.7	57.1	53.1	38.2	63.9	61.1	14.2
Second	50.8	34.7	60.2	59.2	59.8	43.2	68.7	59.8	20.5
Middle	57.1	41.7	67.6	64.1	66.7	55.4	76.9	56.9	24.8
Fourth	69.0	56.9	77.5	59.2	73.7	67.5	85.3	57.3	32.7
Highest	76.6	70.8	88.5	65.2	78.7	79.2	89.0	57.2	37.6
Total	64.8	52.7	74.6	62.0	69.3	61.0	79.7	57.9	28.5

Note: Total includes women and men with missing information on education and religion and for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Table 60 Sexual behaviour, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher-risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and medical injections for women and men age 15-49, by residence, Karnataka, 2005-06

Behaviour/blood transfusion/injections	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:						
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.3
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.3	0.0	2.7
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.9
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1,629	1,221	2,513	1,860	4,142	3,081
Among those who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹						
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	nc	*	*	32.3	*	31.3
Number who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months	0	23	1	61	1	84
Among those who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime						
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.4
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	1,809	1,275	2,883	1,915	4,692	3,189
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months						
Number of men	nc	0.3	nc	0.3	nc	0.3
Number of men	0	2,190	0	2,979	0	5,169
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse						
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	nc	*	nc	*	nc	*
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0	5	0	8	0	13
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-3	11.9	6.8	6.7	3.4	8.8	4.8
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	4.2	1.8	4.2	2.2	4.2	2.0
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	48.7	53.5	56.8	61.8	53.5	58.3
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	2.9	2.4	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.1
Number of respondents	2,440	2,190	3,568	2,979	6,008	5,169
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²						
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	96.4	97.7	92.8	96.1	94.1	96.7
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	1,189	1,170	2,028	1,842	3,217	3,012

na = Not applicable

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

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

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

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

Table 61 Knowledge of AIDS and sexual behaviour: Youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24, by residence, Karnataka, 2005-06

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Knowledge						
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS ¹	16.1	43.1	9.8	24.6	12.3	32.6
Percentage who know a condom source	43.9	90.3	23.4	71.9	31.5	79.8
Sexual behaviour						
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	38.0	9.0	55.5	17.5	48.6	13.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	7.0	0.3	14.5	0.7	11.6	0.5
HIV testing, injections, and blood transfusion						
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	1.7	0.6	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.6
Percentage who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	47.2	55.8	55.8	64.5	52.4	60.7
Mean number of medical injections in the past 12 months ²	2.0	2.1	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.8
Number of respondents age 15-24	893	744	1,376	974	2,269	1,718
Among those who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, the syringe and needle were taken from a newly opened package or the needle was sterilized ²	97.2	96.6	95.4	97.3	96.0	97.0
Number of respondents who received an injection from a health worker in the past 12 months ²	422	415	767	628	1,189	1,043
Percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	1.9	11.5	1.3	9.3	1.4	9.9
Number who ever had sexual intercourse	340	67	764	171	1,104	238
Percentage tested for HIV and received results in the past 12 months	9.5	(0.0)	6.9	2.6	7.7	1.9
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0.0	(14.9)	0.0	22.7	0.0	20.7
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	324	52	721	145	1,045	196
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ³	nc	*	nc	(25.7)	nc	(29.0)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse ³ in the past 12 months	0	8	0	33	0	41
Among those never married						
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	100.0	96.9	100.0	94.1	100.0	95.3
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.3	0.0	2.2
Number of never married respondents age 15-24	553	699	612	852	1,164	1,551

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 63 Prevalence of tuberculosis

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

Characteristic	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		Number of usual residents
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis	
URBAN			
Age			
<15	115	115	2,756
15-59	85	68	6,216
60+	431	431	735
Sex			
Women	175	153	4,838
Men	65	65	4,869
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	250	250	2,956
Other fuel	63	47	6,696
Total	120	109	9,707
RURAL			
Age			
<15	20	20	4,833
15-59	175	175	8,809
60+	483	483	1,399
Sex			
Women	76	76	7,658
Men	235	235	7,383
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	141	141	13,644
Other fuel	280	280	1,378
Total	154	154	15,041
TOTAL			
Age			
<15	54	54	7,589
15-59	138	131	15,025
60+	465	465	2,133
Sex			
Women	114	105	12,496
Men	168	168	12,251
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ²	161	161	16,601
Other fuel	100	87	8,075
Total	141	136	24,747

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

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis.

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

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:										Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:											
	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing					Have misconceptions about transmission of TB					Believe that TB can be cured					Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret from the neighbours	Number of men who have heard of TB			
Age																						
15-19	66.3	1,129	48.3	47.4	69.0	20.5	748	73.6	818	55.4	51.1	74.1	23.1	602	78.5	2,526	56.4	51.3	78.6	18.7	1,983	
20-34	65.4	3,059	49.4	49.4	72.1	20.0	2,001	76.3	1,825	59.2	55.7	82.5	19.3	1,392	76.3	1,825	59.2	55.7	82.5	19.3	1,392	
35-49	62.4	1,820	53.7	53.8	76.3	19.1	1,137															
Residence																						
Urban	76.7	2,440	53.6	52.2	77.9	15.5	1,870	87.1	2,190	61.4	53.0	82.1	15.1	1,907	69.5	2,979	53.4	52.6	76.7	23.7	2,071	
Rural	56.5	3,568	47.5	48.5	67.9	23.9	2,015															
Education																						
No education	40.5	2,017	41.5	45.6	61.6	18.4	817	55.1	888	44.2	44.9	69.4	21.1	489	63.6	647	43.1	45.9	71.1	24.4	411	
<5 years complete	54.8	503	43.0	46.3	62.3	25.1	276	76.9	1,670	53.9	49.4	77.3	21.2	1,284	76.9	1,670	53.9	49.4	77.3	21.2	1,284	
5-9 years complete	70.9	1,816	44.7	46.5	70.5	22.2	1,287															
10 or more years complete	90.1	1,670	61.5	56.9	82.6	17.7	1,504	91.3	1,962	66.4	59.0	85.3	16.9	1,791	91.3	1,962	66.4	59.0	85.3	16.9	1,791	
Religion																						
Hindu	63.3	5,125	50.6	50.6	72.8	20.2	3,244	76.7	4,403	56.9	53.8	79.5	19.6	3,376	76.7	4,403	56.9	53.8	79.5	19.6	3,376	
Muslim	68.6	644	41.8	47.5	70.6	21.0	442	78.4	554	57.6	46.8	79.2	18.7	434	78.4	554	57.6	46.8	79.2	18.7	434	
Christian	91.4	183	68.2	51.3	76.3	12.4	167	81.7	139	73.4	53.1	79.3	21.1	114	81.7	139	73.4	53.1	79.3	21.1	114	
Other	59.3	53	(55.6)	(52.2)	(75.2)	12.9	31	74.3	69	37.9	36.1	68.5	17.9	52	74.3	69	37.9	36.1	68.5	17.9	52	
Caste/tribe																						
Scheduled caste	57.1	898	46.8	49.9	66.2	18.2	513	71.8	833	50.7	49.9	74.2	20.3	598	71.8	833	50.7	49.9	74.2	20.3	598	
Scheduled tribe	48.0	381	45.9	50.0	71.3	16.5	183	70.8	322	53.3	48.8	79.8	21.6	228	70.8	322	53.3	48.8	79.8	21.6	228	
Other backward class	67.7	3,395	48.8	49.0	74.0	19.8	2,297	80.6	3,112	58.7	54.0	81.0	18.8	2,508	80.6	3,112	58.7	54.0	81.0	18.8	2,508	
Other	70.7	960	60.7	55.9	76.2	20.4	678	73.6	712	61.0	52.5	78.8	20.2	524	73.6	712	61.0	52.5	78.8	20.2	524	
Wealth index																						
Lowest	34.7	528	39.1	42.3	51.3	19.5	183	53.4	465	47.3	49.2	70.8	21.1	249	53.4	465	47.3	49.2	70.8	21.1	249	
Second	47.3	1,263	43.6	46.8	62.5	25.8	597	63.3	1,039	51.7	50.5	73.9	24.3	657	63.3	1,039	51.7	50.5	73.9	24.3	657	
Middle	60.0	1,469	46.4	48.1	68.1	22.3	881	73.8	1,271	53.3	51.5	76.7	24.9	937	73.8	1,271	53.3	51.5	76.7	24.9	937	
Fourth	73.2	1,454	46.8	48.9	75.2	20.8	1,064	84.8	1,317	57.2	52.4	80.1	18.2	1,117	84.8	1,317	57.2	52.4	80.1	18.2	1,117	
Highest	89.6	1,294	62.2	56.5	82.6	14.1	1,160	94.5	1,077	66.8	56.8	86.4	12.7	1,017	94.5	1,077	66.8	56.8	86.4	12.7	1,017	
Total	64.7	6,008	50.4	50.3	72.7	19.9	3,886	76.9	5,169	57.2	52.8	79.3	19.6	3,977	76.9	5,169	57.2	52.8	79.3	19.6	3,977	

Note: Total includes women and men with missing information on education and religion and for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 65 Health problems

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

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000 who have:			Total number of women	Number of men per 100,000 who have:			Total number of men
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder		Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or other thyroid disorder	
Age								
15-19	264	444	538	1,129	134	612	115	818
20-34	171	763	816	3,059	409	360	273	2,526
35-49	1,797	2,599	931	1,820	2,128	1,184	377	1,825
Residence								
Urban	1,047	1,527	785	2,440	1,353	601	200	2,190
Rural	431	1,076	807	3,568	693	756	347	2,979
Education								
No education	386	1,311	481	2,017	670	1,110	423	888
<5 years complete	1,016	1,165	995	503	435	774	290	647
5-9 years complete	856	1,226	693	1,816	478	722	290	1,670
10 or more years complete	746	1,262	1,237	1,670	1,708	447	216	1,962
Wealth index								
Lowest	182	727	363	528	403	1,244	1,042	465
Second	236	1,148	836	1,263	361	768	271	1,039
Middle	610	1,009	537	1,469	369	443	222	1,271
Fourth	711	1,100	836	1,454	891	915	71	1,317
Highest	1,366	2,049	1,194	1,294	2,619	393	306	1,077
Total	681	1,259	798	6,008	973	691	285	5,169

Note: Total includes women and men with missing information on education, who are not shown separately.

Table 66 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

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

Tobacco/alcohol use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes or <i>bidis</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	26.7	28.7	27.9
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.7	1.3
Chews <i>paan masala</i> , <i>gutkha</i> , or other tobacco	2.0	6.0	4.4	14.6	25.8	21.1
Uses snuff	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Does not use tobacco	97.7	93.4	95.1	62.7	49.8	55.2
Drinks alcohol	0.8	1.5	1.2	29.5	27.5	28.3
Number of respondents	2,440	3,568	6,008	2,190	2,979	5,169
Number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	*	*	2.6	4.5	3.7
1-4	*	*	*	32.8	22.9	27.0
5-9	*	*	*	19.3	15.4	17.0
10 or more	*	*	*	44.5	56.8	51.8
Missing	*	*	*	0.8	0.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	3	4	7	585	855	1,440
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	*	18.2	16.1	16.6	19.4	18.2
About once a week	*	38.2	33.4	32.6	36.4	34.7
Less than once a week	*	40.0	45.0	50.6	43.9	46.9
Missing	*	3.6	5.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of respondents who drink alcohol	20	53	73	646	818	1,465

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

Table 67 Source of health care

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

Source/health insurance	Residence		Wealth index					Total
	Urban	Rural	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest	
Public medical sector	23.3	44.6	55.5	49.2	39.1	31.3	12.2	36.0
Government/municipal hospital	16.3	15.8	16.8	18.7	17.2	19.1	7.8	16.0
Government dispensary	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4
UHC/UHP/UFWC	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
CHC/rural hospital/PHC	4.6	25.2	33.4	27.6	18.3	9.7	2.3	16.9
Sub-centre	0.0	2.0	3.0	1.4	1.7	0.7	0.0	1.2
Other public medical sector	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
Private medical sector	75.6	54.5	44.2	49.7	60.0	67.9	86.2	63.0
Private hospital	36.5	29.9	22.0	27.0	31.0	34.7	43.9	32.6
Private doctor/clinic	38.7	24.4	22.1	22.5	28.8	32.6	42.0	30.2
Private paramedic	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Traditional healer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other private medical sector	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2
Shop	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Home treatment	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance								
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	11.8	9.7	0.6	3.1	10.3	12.9	21.8	10.5
Number of households	2,165	3,177	608	1,200	1,255	1,177	1,103	5,342
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance								
Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	20.7	5.6	*	(0.0)	7.8	12.7	16.9	12.5
Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS)	9.5	4.1	*	(0.0)	2.2	5.3	10.3	6.5
Community health insurance programme	17.8	36.1	*	(23.1)	38.6	36.9	17.0	27.8
Other health insurance through employer	9.5	4.4	*	(2.6)	3.1	3.9	11.2	6.7
Medical reimbursement from employer	5.8	1.6	*	(0.0)	0.7	2.8	6.0	3.5
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	31.0	27.9	*	(48.7)	26.4	25.8	30.5	29.3
Other	10.7	21.6	*	(23.1)	22.6	14.7	13.3	16.7
Missing	2.9	1.3	*	(2.6)	0.0	0.6	3.9	2.0
Number of households	256	308	4	38	129	152	241	563

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	35.7	294	59.6	2.7	1.9	35.8	100.0	73.1	26.9	100.0	105
20-24	35.2	778	64.4	4.2	1.8	29.3	100.0	69.4	30.6	100.0	274
25-29	42.7	896	75.0	1.3	1.3	22.5	100.0	55.1	44.9	100.0	383
30-34	55.1	804	69.9	3.7	2.2	24.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	443
35-39	56.0	660	69.8	5.5	1.3	23.1	100.0	56.8	43.2	100.0	369
40-44	52.1	547	67.2	3.4	2.7	26.7	100.0	61.3	38.7	100.0	285
45-49	50.6	368	59.0	5.8	1.0	34.2	100.0	59.7	40.3	100.0	186
Total	47.0	4,347	68.2	3.7	1.7	26.2	100.0	60.6	39.4	100.0	2,045
MEN											
15-19	*	4	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	100.0	4
20-24	99.4	161	66.2	5.3	1.2	27.3	100.0	49.2	50.8	100.0	160
25-29	99.8	460	73.9	4.3	1.7	20.1	100.0	39.2	60.8	100.0	459
30-34	99.7	694	76.7	6.4	3.2	13.6	100.0	34.4	65.6	100.0	692
35-39	99.7	682	73.9	6.3	3.1	16.5	100.0	39.2	60.8	100.0	680
40-44	99.7	597	69.1	7.0	4.8	19.2	100.0	43.1	56.9	100.0	595
45-49	98.8	498	67.0	9.5	3.5	20.0	100.0	45.1	54.9	100.0	492
Total	99.6	3,096	72.1	6.6	3.2	18.0	100.0	40.3	59.7	100.0	3,082

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:				Percentage of currently married men who report that:				
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash	Number of men whose wives are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how her earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age									
15-19	64.0	41.8	290	18.4	65	0	nc	3	0
20-29	64.2	58.3	1,658	18.4	476	64	78.9	473	57
30-39	75.9	65.3	1,440	27.5	587	240	79.1	1,121	204
40-49	75.7	66.1	893	34.3	305	222	83.3	829	175
Residence									
Urban	83.5	69.8	1,676	23.8	465	190	89.0	1,170	179
Rural	65.7	55.6	2,607	26.4	968	336	76.3	1,256	257
Education									
No education	64.8	57.0	1,674	24.4	765	164	70.2	516	130
<5 years complete	69.7	52.9	402	21.4	137	93	76.1	361	71
5-9 years complete	76.2	63.4	1,257	25.9	292	118	81.0	732	97
10 or more years complete	89.0	69.0	949	31.2	239	151	95.3	818	137
Religion									
Hindu	70.1	60.8	3,689	25.6	1,284	471	79.9	2,029	387
Muslim	81.7	62.4	441	22.4	85	26	(80.2)	294	21
Christian	90.7	65.1	110	32.8	54	19	*	65	19
Other	*	(65.7)	40	*	9	10	(63.1)	35	9
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	66.8	62.5	632	22.1	293	99	78.6	441	91
Scheduled tribe	61.6	59.7	274	27.9	118	40	(80.2)	142	35
Other backward class	73.5	60.0	2,422	25.4	704	312	80.2	1,418	242
Other	78.1	68.2	691	29.1	223	60	90.3	328	54
Wealth index									
Lowest	64.5	57.9	414	21.0	229	76	78.9	218	60
Second	62.2	56.6	916	23.0	409	135	67.1	482	105
Middle	72.2	57.9	1,028	29.0	357	115	82.2	550	85
Fourth	80.0	60.0	1,022	26.9	255	103	82.8	621	90
Highest	88.2	72.2	902	28.4	183	97	97.7	555	95
Total	71.5	61.2	4,283	25.5	1,433	526	80.9	2,426	436

Note: Total includes women and men with missing information on education and religion and for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person they think should have the greater say in the decision					
	Woman		Someone else		Other	Missing	Wife		Mainly wife		Don't know/depends	Total
	Mainly woman	and husband jointly	Mainly husband	else	Other	Missing	Mainly and husband jointly	jointly	Mainly wife	Don't know/depends	Missing	Total
	URBAN											
Own health care	21.3	40.5	32.9	4.3	0.8	0.1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	13.7	45.5	32.9	6.3	1.4	0.1	19.1	70.5	9.0	1.5	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	37.3	28.2	25.9	6.8	1.8	0.1	9.7	42.6	46.7	1.1	0.0	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	15.1	50.1	28.2	5.1	1.4	0.1	16.4	71.9	10.6	1.1	0.0	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.5	70.5	20.2	0.7	0.1	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.6	93.8	1.9	0.5	0.2	100.0
	RURAL											
Own health care	19.0	28.7	43.6	6.6	2.0	0.1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	12.4	32.5	42.4	9.1	3.5	0.1	29.1	65.0	4.4	1.4	0.1	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	31.4	19.2	36.1	9.7	3.4	0.2	24.3	36.2	37.5	1.9	0.1	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	15.4	34.5	38.4	8.4	3.1	0.1	24.4	61.3	12.4	1.8	0.2	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	18.5	61.1	18.4	2.0	0.1	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.8	87.3	1.8	1.0	0.1	100.0
	TOTAL											
Own health care	19.9	33.3	39.4	5.7	1.5	0.1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Major household purchases	12.9	37.6	38.7	8.0	2.7	0.1	25.1	67.2	6.2	1.5	0.0	100.0
Purchases of daily household needs	33.7	22.7	32.1	8.6	2.8	0.2	18.5	38.7	41.2	1.5	0.1	100.0
Visits to her/wife's family or relatives	15.3	40.6	34.5	7.1	2.4	0.1	21.2	65.5	11.7	1.5	0.1	100.0
What to do with the money wife earns	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.5	64.8	19.1	1.5	0.1	100.0
How many children to have	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.4	89.9	1.8	0.8	0.1	100.0

na = Not applicable

Table 71 Decision making by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband				Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who say that wives should have an equal or greater say than their husband in:		Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives				All of five specified decisions ¹	None of five specified decisions ¹	
Age										
15-19	28.9	23.5	29.0	27.9	13.8	57.7	294	*	*	4
20-24	41.6	38.0	42.4	44.1	26.1	39.4	778	49.6	5.2	161
25-29	55.0	50.1	54.7	55.2	33.9	25.4	896	51.0	2.9	460
30-39	58.3	57.5	64.9	62.8	41.4	20.4	1,464	54.7	2.8	1,377
40-49	61.2	58.8	64.9	64.4	41.3	18.3	915	55.1	2.6	1,094
Residence										
Urban	61.9	59.2	65.4	65.1	45.5	20.2	1,697	65.9	1.0	1,236
Rural	47.8	44.9	50.5	49.9	28.7	31.2	2,650	46.0	4.1	1,859
Education										
No education	47.7	47.4	53.8	52.1	31.4	30.8	1,713	47.8	3.8	744
<5 years complete	48.5	47.9	53.3	49.6	29.1	27.7	407	51.7	3.6	493
5-9 years complete	52.2	49.1	54.8	54.6	35.1	28.6	1,271	52.1	3.1	913
10 or more years complete	66.7	58.9	64.2	67.0	44.8	17.4	955	61.9	1.6	944
Employment (past 12 months)										
Employed	52.9	51.9	58.5	56.0	35.2	25.8	2,042	53.9	2.9	3,080
Employed, for cash	58.1	57.6	65.0	59.7	40.2	20.8	1,472	56.2	2.7	2,426
Employed, not for cash	39.6	37.2	42.0	46.4	22.3	38.9	571	45.6	3.7	653
Not employed	53.7	49.3	54.5	55.8	35.3	27.8	2,301	*	*	14
Number of living children										
0	41.7	36.5	40.0	43.9	24.1	40.6	448	54.6	2.4	353
1-2	55.6	51.8	57.6	58.4	37.3	25.1	2,309	57.2	2.2	1,692
3-4	52.4	51.6	59.0	54.8	33.7	25.2	1,310	49.8	3.6	882
5+	56.1	56.4	60.1	59.2	43.2	27.7	280	42.0	6.8	169
Household structure²										
Nuclear	58.8	57.3	63.9	62.1	40.3	20.1	2,234	56.0	2.8	1,513
Non-nuclear	47.4	43.2	48.4	49.2	29.8	34.2	2,113	52.1	3.0	1,583
Religion										
Hindu	52.7	49.9	55.4	55.9	34.1	27.0	3,748	53.2	3.0	2,657
Muslim	54.3	51.6	59.3	52.1	40.0	29.8	445	59.1	1.6	320
Christian	62.4	65.0	70.8	66.9	50.9	16.9	110	65.7	1.5	72
Other	(64.4)	(54.4)	(66.2)	(57.0)	(44.5)	(18.9)	41	(46.4)	(4.3)	44
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	48.3	48.3	55.3	52.1	31.7	29.8	649	49.1	4.1	508
Scheduled tribe	50.5	50.9	54.1	55.5	31.5	27.3	284	52.9	1.4	208
Other backward class	54.3	50.3	55.4	54.2	35.7	28.2	2,453	55.8	2.9	1,855
Other	58.7	55.8	63.7	68.8	42.8	18.0	697	55.3	1.4	405
Wealth index										
Lowest	49.9	50.3	54.5	52.5	34.8	29.7	423	49.0	3.5	321
Second	46.6	46.4	52.1	49.9	29.7	32.0	944	43.8	5.0	681
Middle	48.4	44.4	50.1	50.7	28.7	31.5	1,043	47.5	3.0	752
Fourth	54.7	50.3	56.9	55.1	35.7	25.8	1,032	58.3	2.3	747
Highest	65.8	61.9	68.3	70.5	48.2	16.4	905	71.2	0.7	594
Total	53.3	50.5	56.4	55.9	35.2	26.9	4,347	54.0	2.9	3,096

Note: Total includes women and men with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), and religion and for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

Table 72 Women's access to money and credit

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

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	51.3	11.5	49.3	3.2	13.5	1,129
20-24	56.0	14.7	55.0	7.2	20.2	1,140
25-29	61.0	22.4	55.6	8.8	29.1	1,030
30-39	65.9	27.9	58.6	13.0	41.4	1,636
40-49	64.8	32.0	55.3	12.2	44.8	1,073
Residence						
Urban	67.1	27.7	58.1	5.3	33.6	2,440
Rural	55.6	18.3	53.0	11.8	28.6	3,568
Education						
No education	55.7	13.7	42.2	10.2	33.5	2,017
<5 years complete	52.8	16.5	51.0	13.1	25.3	503
5-9 years complete	58.5	20.1	55.3	9.8	26.4	1,816
10 or more years complete	69.8	36.2	71.4	6.2	33.3	1,670
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	61.9	25.5	54.0	12.0	38.2	2,775
Employed, for cash	66.5	28.8	55.0	12.3	42.2	2,082
Employed, not for cash	47.9	15.7	51.1	11.1	26.1	693
Not employed	58.8	19.2	55.9	6.8	24.1	3,226
Marital status						
Never married	56.9	19.0	57.6	5.2	21.9	1,290
Currently married	59.4	22.6	54.6	10.1	30.7	4,347
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	82.3	27.0	50.6	12.9	60.4	371
Number of living children						
0	57.4	18.2	55.1	5.7	20.5	1,794
1-2	63.1	26.0	58.2	10.0	33.6	2,496
3-4	59.6	21.6	52.4	12.2	35.5	1,422
5+	56.4	15.5	41.2	8.9	43.1	296
Household structure²						
Nuclear	62.5	23.3	54.8	9.2	34.4	3,120
Non-nuclear	57.9	20.8	55.3	9.2	26.5	2,888
Religion						
Hindu	60.0	22.0	55.5	9.5	30.9	5,125
Muslim	59.7	16.5	44.4	5.5	26.9	644
Christian	70.8	42.7	72.5	11.1	38.8	183
Other	52.9	22.9	77.1	11.1	28.2	53
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	57.2	17.7	51.7	9.1	30.5	898
Scheduled tribe	53.4	12.7	45.7	8.2	28.0	381
Other backward class	60.0	21.5	55.6	8.2	30.9	3,395
Other	67.2	32.2	60.4	11.4	32.1	960
Wealth index						
Lowest	54.7	9.4	38.8	8.6	30.0	528
Second	52.2	13.5	47.1	10.4	31.3	1,263
Middle	56.6	17.3	53.5	12.4	27.9	1,469
Fourth	62.7	21.5	57.8	8.9	27.8	1,454
Highest	71.8	41.8	68.0	5.1	36.6	1,294
Total	60.3	22.1	55.0	9.2	30.6	6,008

Note: Total includes women and men with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), and religion and for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

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

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

Table 73 Gender-role attitudes

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

Reason/behaviour	Ever married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	44.4	34.2	28.0	33.8	40.9	34.0
She neglects the house or children	51.8	44.4	40.0	44.6	49.3	44.5
She argues with him	38.2	27.6	23.0	28.0	34.9	27.7
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	28.2	8.4	13.7	9.3	25.1	8.8
She doesn't cook food properly	29.8	16.1	18.0	16.0	27.2	16.1
He suspects she is unfaithful	37.0	32.3	22.9	33.0	34.0	32.6
She shows disrespect for in-laws	55.4	45.3	40.7	49.3	52.2	46.9
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	68.9	62.0	53.9	63.7	65.7	62.7
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease	80.6	82.4	70.3	83.0	78.4	82.7
Knows husband has sex with other women	77.2	75.9	69.6	76.6	75.6	76.2
Is tired or not in the mood	76.1	78.7	66.9	76.4	74.1	77.8
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	68.6	67.5	61.6	67.8	67.1	67.6
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	14.2	11.6	24.7	12.3	16.4	11.9
Percentage who agree that when a woman refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	15.4	na	14.6	na	15.1
Refuse to give her financial support	na	7.5	na	7.8	na	7.6
Use force to have sex	na	4.4	na	3.3	na	4.0
Have sex with another woman	na	3.8	na	3.2	na	3.6
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	1.2	na	1.3	na	1.3
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	80.5	na	81.8	na	81.0
Number of respondents	4,718	3,131	1,290	2,038	6,008	5,169

na = Not applicable

Table 74 Gender-role attitudes by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	62.0	67.6	64.1	65.9	83.4	1,129	818
20-24	65.3	64.2	67.6	67.6	78.5	1,140	900
25-29	65.3	65.4	68.2	67.1	81.3	1,030	818
30-39	66.4	59.5	68.7	69.1	80.9	1,636	1,507
40-49	69.3	60.2	66.4	67.3	81.1	1,073	1,126
Residence							
Urban	50.6	50.4	71.5	74.8	88.5	2,440	2,190
Rural	76.0	71.7	64.1	62.4	75.5	3,568	2,979
Education							
No education	77.3	70.6	63.9	55.4	77.2	2,017	888
<5 years complete	78.9	70.8	66.2	62.0	74.7	503	647
5-9 years complete	65.3	68.6	65.8	67.4	78.9	1,816	1,670
10 or more years complete	48.1	51.4	72.8	75.3	86.6	1,670	1,962
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	71.3	63.5	70.0	67.1	80.2	2,775	4,665
Employed, for cash	68.6	60.9	69.1	68.3	81.1	2,082	3,670
Employed, not for cash	79.6	73.1	72.7	62.6	76.7	693	995
Not employed	60.8	55.8	64.7	72.5	89.0	3,226	496
Marital status							
Never married	53.9	63.7	61.6	67.8	81.8	1,290	2,038
Currently married	68.6	62.0	68.7	67.6	80.5	4,347	3,096
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	72.5	(68.1)	68.0	(59.2)	(73.1)	371	35
Number of living children							
0	58.4	63.3	63.2	67.7	81.7	1,794	2,403
1-2	65.0	60.1	68.6	68.6	81.1	2,496	1,709
3-4	74.2	66.2	68.3	66.8	80.0	1,422	886
5+	74.4	62.0	73.0	61.3	74.9	296	171
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	63.5	59.9	66.9	67.7	81.8	3,120	2,519
Non-nuclear	68.1	65.3	67.4	67.6	80.3	2,888	2,650
Religion							
Hindu	67.7	63.7	66.7	67.2	80.7	5,125	4,403
Muslim	53.6	60.4	69.0	68.8	81.6	644	554
Christian	53.2	43.9	72.2	81.4	89.7	183	139
Other	58.0	52.0	70.4	61.3	81.1	53	69
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	74.8	63.1	66.4	66.0	78.4	898	833
Scheduled tribe	75.7	64.7	62.6	61.5	81.7	381	322
Other backward class	63.0	62.1	67.0	69.7	82.5	3,395	3,112
Other	58.1	59.5	70.3	63.7	78.9	960	712
Wealth index							
Lowest	82.4	78.6	60.8	52.2	77.4	528	465
Second	79.2	75.1	61.4	58.9	75.0	1,263	1,039
Middle	70.3	70.2	66.9	65.6	77.3	1,469	1,271
Fourth	66.5	60.2	68.5	70.5	83.1	1,454	1,317
Highest	39.5	38.1	73.9	81.5	90.2	1,294	1,077
Total	65.7	62.7	67.1	67.6	81.0	6,008	5,169

Note: Total includes women and men with missing information on education, employment (past 12 months), and religion and for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

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

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

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

Table 75 Experience of physical or sexual violence

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

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence ever	21.8	12.2	19.7
Sexual violence ever	4.1	0.1	3.2
Physical and sexual violence ever	3.8	0.0	2.9
Physical or sexual violence ever	22.1	12.2	19.9
Number of women	3,154	911	4,065
Person committing physical violence			
Current husband	76.9	0.0	66.3
Former husband	12.8	0.0	11.0
Former boyfriend	0.1	0.0	0.1
Father/step-father	7.0	47.3	12.6
Mother/step-mother	9.7	55.9	16.1
Sister/brother	3.2	25.1	6.2
Other relative	0.5	3.6	0.9
Mother-in-law	0.5	0.0	0.4
Father-in-law	0.3	0.6	0.3
Other in-law	0.3	0.0	0.3
Teacher	0.9	10.9	2.3
Employer/someone at work	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.5	0.0	0.4
Number who experienced physical violence	688	111	799
Person committing sexual violence			
Current husband	71.3	*	70.9
Former husband	26.2	*	26.0
Other relative	1.0	*	1.0
Own friend/acquaintance	0.5	*	0.5
Family friend	0.0	*	0.6
Stranger	1.0	*	1.0
Number who experienced sexual violence	128	1	129

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.

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

Table 76. Forms of spousal violence

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

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months ¹		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	19.5	3.1	9.9	13.0
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	7.0	1.5	3.3	4.8
Slapped her	18.9	2.3	9.8	12.1
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	9.1	1.4	4.8	6.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	7.1	1.6	3.6	5.3
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	7.3	1.4	3.6	5.0
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	2.9	0.7	0.8	1.5
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	2.6	0.4	0.9	1.4
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	4.0	1.1	1.7	2.8
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	3.8	1.0	1.6	2.6
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	2.5	0.8	0.8	1.6
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	8.1	2.1	3.7	5.8
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	6.8	1.2	3.4	4.6
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	5.7	1.1	2.7	3.8
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	5.3	1.5	2.3	3.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	20.0	3.5	9.8	13.4
Any form of physical and sexual violence	3.6	1.5	1.2	2.7
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	21.5	4.2	10.6	14.9
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.9
Any violence by women against their husband ²	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3
Number of ever-married women	3,154	3,000	3,000	3,000

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

¹ Excludes widows.

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

Table 77 Spousal violence by background characteristics

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

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	4.0	14.4	1.7	14.8	15.7	202
20-24	7.6	19.3	4.6	19.7	21.2	564
25-29	8.3	17.4	3.1	18.2	20.3	634
30-39	7.9	20.9	4.9	21.3	22.2	1,070
40-49	9.8	21.1	3.8	21.3	23.7	684
Residence						
Urban	6.5	14.6	3.7	15.0	16.6	1,243
Rural	9.1	22.7	4.2	23.2	24.8	1,911
Education						
No education	10.5	29.0	5.6	29.4	31.0	1,254
<5 years complete	7.7	21.4	3.1	21.8	22.7	304
5-9 years complete	7.5	16.3	4.4	16.8	17.9	927
10 or more years complete	4.7	5.5	1.0	6.0	8.4	669
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	11.1	27.7	5.9	28.1	29.6	1,513
Employed, for cash	12.4	30.6	7.4	30.8	32.7	1,116
Employed, not for cash	7.4	19.7	1.8	20.4	20.9	397
Not employed	5.3	11.9	2.3	12.4	14.1	1,636
Marital status						
Currently married	6.9	18.2	3.2	18.6	20.1	2,915
Widowed	12.4	24.2	9.9	25.1	26.4	154
Divorced/separated/deserted	40.3	58.5	22.2	59.3	62.6	85
Marital status and duration¹						
Married only once	7.0	18.2	3.2	18.6	20.2	2,899
0-4 years	4.2	11.0	2.1	11.5	12.8	547
5-9 years	7.1	16.6	3.6	17.3	19.0	635
10+ years	7.8	21.1	3.4	21.4	22.9	1,717
Married more than once	*	*	*	*	*	16
Number of living children						
0	7.5	17.1	3.8	17.6	19.4	350
1-2	8.8	17.9	4.0	18.5	20.2	1,686
3-4	7.9	22.2	4.6	22.4	24.0	934
5+	4.1	25.5	1.8	25.5	25.5	183
Household structure²						
Nuclear	9.0	21.1	4.1	21.5	23.3	1,606
Non-nuclear	7.2	18.0	4.0	18.4	19.7	1,548
Religion						
Hindu	8.1	20.1	4.1	20.6	22.1	2,710
Muslim	7.0	15.9	2.3	15.9	16.5	327
Christian	9.5	17.9	8.6	17.9	23.9	83
Other	(14.7)	(18.9)	(4.2)	(18.9)	(23.2)	31
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	11.1	28.1	5.6	28.3	29.6	488
Scheduled tribe	11.0	29.4	4.0	30.4	32.4	200
Other backward class	6.8	17.1	3.3	17.5	18.9	1,769
Other	7.1	13.4	3.9	14.0	15.9	493
Wealth index						
Lowest	9.0	28.9	5.6	30.0	31.5	309
Second	11.7	30.2	6.1	30.8	32.6	710
Middle	10.1	23.1	4.9	23.3	24.7	760
Fourth	6.5	14.1	2.8	14.7	16.6	741
Highest	3.2	5.1	1.5	5.1	6.4	635
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	13.3	31.7	7.3	32.5	34.8	597
No	6.6	15.3	3.0	15.6	17.0	2,386
Don't know	11.1	37.9	7.0	37.9	39.6	162
Total	8.1	19.5	4.0	20.0	21.5	3,154

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on education, employment (last 12 months), religion, respondent's father beat her mother, and women for whom caste/tribe was not known or is missing, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

Husband's characteristic/empowerment indicator	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's education						
No education	11.3	30.0	6.0	30.5	31.4	929
<5 years complete	11.5	30.1	4.6	30.3	34.0	293
5-7 years complete	7.7	19.1	4.2	19.5	20.7	496
8-9 years complete	11.6	16.9	4.5	17.3	20.4	352
10-11 years complete	4.2	12.8	2.1	12.8	14.0	461
12 or more years complete	2.9	5.6	1.8	6.4	7.6	604
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	4.7	12.0	1.8	12.5	13.8	2,146
Drinks/never gets drunk	*	*	*	*	*	1
Gets drunk sometimes	9.1	25.5	4.7	26.0	28.2	602
Gets drunk often	24.8	51.1	15.1	51.2	53.4	396
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(8.5)	(23.1)	(6.8)	(24.7)	(24.7)	41
Wife is same age	3.7	16.6	1.4	16.6	16.6	53
Wife 1-4 years younger	5.8	14.6	2.8	14.8	16.2	708
Wife 5-9 years younger	6.7	17.3	2.9	17.8	19.3	1,292
Wife 10+ years younger	8.6	22.6	4.1	23.0	25.0	815
Spousal education difference						
Husband better educated	6.7	16.6	3.3	17.0	18.7	1,469
Wife better educated	9.7	19.8	4.1	19.9	22.0	686
Both equally educated	3.7	8.8	2.7	9.6	10.3	294
Neither educated	11.4	30.4	6.1	31.1	32.3	685
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	2.4	10.8	1.4	11.1	12.1	2,045
1-2	8.5	27.4	4.0	28.1	30.2	800
3-4	32.8	51.3	16.0	52.3	54.9	203
5-6	69.0	68.3	32.3	69.0	75.5	106
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	6.5	20.0	3.1	20.3	21.4	762
1-2	7.6	20.6	3.3	21.1	22.7	776
3-4	6.8	15.8	3.2	16.2	17.9	1,378
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	6.8	12.4	3.5	12.7	13.7	977
1-2	8.1	19.4	4.0	20.4	21.4	549
3-4	9.1	21.8	3.1	22.1	24.8	708
5-6	6.4	23.9	3.4	24.4	25.8	492
7	11.3	27.2	7.5	27.6	29.4	428
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	8.1	17.8	5.8	17.8	19.4	411
1-2	7.8	22.7	3.2	23.0	24.6	554
3	8.2	19.1	3.9	19.6	21.2	2,189
Total	8.1	19.5	4.0	20.0	21.5	3,154

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

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

¹ Currently married women only.

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

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

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

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

Table 79 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

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

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence						
Ever	29.0	6.0	13.6	8.6	34.9	617
In the past 12 months ¹	31.2	5.5	14.6	9.3	37.9	390
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever	44.7	12.3	31.3	24.0	59.0	126
In the past 12 months ¹	42.8	7.8	32.0	25.1	58.3	85
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever	28.5	5.9	13.5	8.5	34.3	629
In the past 12 months ¹	30.5	5.3	14.4	9.2	37.1	401
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever	49.2	13.7	34.3	26.1	65.1	114
In the past 12 months ¹	48.1	8.9	35.7	27.9	65.9	75

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

¹ Excludes widows.

Table 80 Help seeking behavior

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

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever married	Never married	
Help seeking behaviour						
Never sought help and never told anyone	60.0	*	38.6	56.8	59.6	57.2
Never sought help but told someone	5.5	*	4.0	3.5	16.0	5.2
Sought help	25.4	*	53.3	32.3	10.1	29.2
Don't know/missing	9.1	*	4.1	7.4	14.3	8.3
Number of women who experienced violence	680	9	119	697	111	809
Sources of help among those who sought any help						
Own family	61.8	nc	65.3	62.1	*	62.8
Husband's family	21.9	nc	16.7	21.5	*	20.5
Husband/last husband	1.1	nc	0.0	0.9	*	0.8
Friend	16.7	nc	19.8	18.4	*	17.6
Neighbour	27.6	nc	39.9	31.3	*	30.9
Religious leader	0.8	nc	3.2	1.5	*	1.4
Doctor/medical personnel	1.1	nc	0.0	0.9	*	0.8
Police	3.4	nc	18.0	7.7	*	7.3
Lawyer	0.0	nc	8.5	2.4	*	2.3
Social service organization	0.0	nc	4.3	1.2	*	1.2
Other	0.0	nc	1.0	0.3	*	0.3
Number of women who sought help	173	0	64	225	11	236

nc = Not calculated because there are no cases

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

APPENDIX A

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

in which

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

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

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-3 sample for Karnataka, there were 176 clusters. Hence, 176 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

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

in which

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

- where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 176 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 175 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

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

Sampling errors for NFHS-3 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Karnataka as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, ratio, or percentage) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents



the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.



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

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

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Karnataka, 2005-06

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males, all ages)								
Urban	990	15	4534	4787	0.964	0.015	959	1020
Rural	1054	15	7479	7219	1.136	0.014	1025	1083
Total	1028	11	12013	12006	1.077	0.010	1007	1050
No education (household female population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.242	0.021	4018	4243	2.781	0.086	0.201	0.283
Rural	0.456	0.014	7015	6771	2.262	0.032	0.428	0.485
Total	0.374	0.012	11033	11013	2.324	0.032	0.350	0.397
No education (household male population age 6+ years)								
Urban	0.122	0.013	4041	4267	2.201	0.108	0.096	0.149
Rural	0.280	0.012	6551	6323	1.963	0.044	0.255	0.304
Total	0.216	0.009	10592	10590	1.941	0.042	0.198	0.234
Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000 usual household residents)								
Urban	120	37	9193	9707	1.040	0.313	45	194
Rural	154	36	15583	15041	1.149	0.234	82	226
Total	141	26	24776	24747	1.111	0.188	88	193
Using adequately iodized salt (households)								
Urban	0.665	0.033	1975	2085	3.126	0.050	0.599	0.732
Rural	0.276	0.023	3210	3098	2.933	0.084	0.230	0.323
Total	0.433	0.020	5185	5184	2.851	0.045	0.394	0.472
Urban residence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.406	0.013	6008	6008	1.977	0.031	0.381	0.431
Urban residence (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.424	0.013	5170	5169	1.868	0.030	0.398	0.449
No education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.336	0.014	6008	6008	2.348	0.043	0.307	0.364
No education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.172	0.010	5170	5169	1.835	0.056	0.153	0.191
Completed 10 or more years of education (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.278	0.014	6008	6008	2.368	0.049	0.251	0.305
Completed 10 or more years of education (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.380	0.015	5170	5169	2.274	0.040	0.349	0.410
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.215	0.008	6008	6008	1.418	0.035	0.200	0.230
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.394	0.008	5170	5169	1.190	0.021	0.378	0.410
Currently married (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.724	0.007	6008	6008	1.296	0.010	0.709	0.738
Currently married (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.599	0.008	5170	5169	1.186	0.013	0.583	0.615
Married before age 18 (women age 20-49)								
Total	0.499	0.017	4879	4879	2.373	0.034	0.465	0.533
Married before age 21 (men age 25-49)								
Total	0.201	0.011	3454	3451	1.602	0.054	0.179	0.223
Currently using any method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.608	0.019	1594	1697	1.534	0.031	0.570	0.645
Rural	0.654	0.013	2760	2650	1.458	0.020	0.628	0.680
Total	0.636	0.011	4354	4347	1.481	0.017	0.614	0.658
Currently using a modern method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.592	0.020	1594	1697	1.585	0.033	0.553	0.631
Rural	0.647	0.013	2760	2650	1.449	0.020	0.621	0.673
Total	0.625	0.011	4354	4347	1.493	0.018	0.604	0.647
Currently using a traditional method (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.016	0.004	1594	1697	1.263	0.246	0.008	0.024
Rural	0.007	0.002	2760	2650	1.089	0.249	0.003	0.010
Total	0.011	0.002	4354	4347	1.204	0.177	0.007	0.014

Continued...

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Currently using female sterilization (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.499	0.020	1594	1697	1.631	0.041	0.458	0.540
Rural	0.621	0.014	2760	2650	1.474	0.022	0.594	0.649
Total	0.574	0.011	4354	4347	1.508	0.020	0.551	0.596
Currently using pill (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.012	0.003	1594	1697	1.152	0.263	0.006	0.018
Rural	0.005	0.001	2760	2650	0.944	0.261	0.002	0.007
Total	0.008	0.001	4354	4347	1.109	0.193	0.005	0.010
Currently using IUD (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.043	0.006	1594	1697	1.265	0.150	0.030	0.055
Rural	0.013	0.003	2760	2650	1.384	0.229	0.007	0.019
Total	0.025	0.003	4354	4347	1.344	0.128	0.018	0.031
Currently using condom (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.035	0.006	1594	1697	1.302	0.173	0.023	0.046
Rural	0.007	0.002	2760	2650	1.071	0.252	0.003	0.010
Total	0.017	0.002	4354	4347	1.248	0.142	0.012	0.022
Using public medical sector source of contraception (women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception)								
Urban	0.706	0.026	1008	1073	1.843	0.037	0.653	0.759
Rural	0.901	0.011	1913	1837	1.599	0.012	0.879	0.923
Total	0.829	0.011	2921	2910	1.623	0.014	0.807	0.852
Want no more children (currently married women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.730	0.015	1594	1697	1.337	0.020	0.700	0.760
Rural	0.751	0.010	2760	2650	1.207	0.013	0.732	0.771
Total	0.743	0.008	4354	4347	1.263	0.011	0.726	0.760
Want no more children (currently married men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.694	0.021	1127	1236	1.518	0.030	0.652	0.736
Rural	0.738	0.012	1981	1859	1.261	0.017	0.713	0.762
Total	0.720	0.011	3108	3096	1.381	0.015	0.698	0.742
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married women age 15-49)								
Total	0.079	0.004	4354	4347	1.057	0.055	0.071	0.088
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years (currently married men age 15-49)								
Total	0.078	0.006	3108	3096	1.312	0.081	0.066	0.091
Ideal number of children (women age 15-49)								
Total	2.029	0.024	5845	5844	2.173	0.012	1.980	2.077
Ideal number of children (men age 15-49)								
Total	2.065	0.027	5114	5111	2.159	0.013	2.010	2.120
Mother received ANC from health personnel (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.944	0.013	573	610	1.342	0.014	0.918	0.970
Rural	0.857	0.018	1004	964	1.595	0.021	0.821	0.892
Total	0.891	0.012	1577	1574	1.522	0.013	0.867	0.914
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 90 days or more (women with at least one birth in last five years, last birth)								
Urban	0.462	0.040	573	610	1.911	0.086	0.383	0.542
Rural	0.350	0.022	1004	964	1.476	0.064	0.305	0.394
Total	0.393	0.021	1577	1574	1.666	0.052	0.352	0.434
Births delivered by a skilled provider (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.845	0.030	753	802	1.832	0.035	0.785	0.904
Rural	0.610	0.027	1435	1378	1.724	0.044	0.557	0.664
Total	0.697	0.021	2188	2179	1.729	0.030	0.655	0.738
Institutional delivery (births in the last five years)								
Urban	0.818	0.031	753	802	1.839	0.038	0.756	0.880
Rural	0.548	0.030	1435	1378	1.914	0.055	0.487	0.608
Total	0.647	0.023	2188	2179	1.885	0.036	0.601	0.694
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth (last birth in last five years)								
Urban	0.703	0.030	573	610	1.593	0.043	0.642	0.764
Rural	0.510	0.025	1004	964	1.584	0.049	0.460	0.560
Total	0.585	0.020	1577	1574	1.591	0.034	0.545	0.624

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Karnataka, 2005-06—Continued								
Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Children with diarrhoea treated with ORS packets (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.369	0.058	65	69	0.878	0.157	0.253	0.485
Rural	0.287	0.042	115	110	0.981	0.148	0.202	0.372
Total	0.319	0.035	180	180	0.941	0.109	0.249	0.388
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider (children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks)								
Urban	0.662	0.054	65	69	0.853	0.082	0.553	0.770
Rural	0.652	0.057	115	110	1.270	0.087	0.538	0.766
Total	0.656	0.041	180	180	1.108	0.062	0.574	0.737
Child's vaccination card seen by interviewer (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.616	0.059	146	155	1.426	0.095	0.499	0.734
Rural	0.474	0.040	268	257	1.284	0.084	0.394	0.553
Total	0.528	0.033	414	413	1.320	0.062	0.462	0.593
Child received BCG vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.911	0.025	146	155	1.052	0.027	0.861	0.961
Rural	0.858	0.029	268	257	1.341	0.033	0.801	0.916
Total	0.878	0.020	414	413	1.264	0.023	0.837	0.919
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.774	0.050	146	155	1.401	0.064	0.674	0.874
Rural	0.720	0.039	268	257	1.414	0.055	0.641	0.799
Total	0.740	0.031	414	413	1.401	0.042	0.679	0.802
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses) (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.781	0.037	146	155	1.049	0.047	0.707	0.855
Rural	0.713	0.032	268	257	1.138	0.045	0.648	0.777
Total	0.738	0.024	414	413	1.097	0.033	0.690	0.787
Child received measles vaccination (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.795	0.038	146	155	1.128	0.047	0.719	0.870
Rural	0.675	0.038	268	257	1.305	0.056	0.599	0.751
Total	0.720	0.028	414	413	1.242	0.039	0.665	0.776
Child fully vaccinated (children age 12-23 months)								
Urban	0.596	0.060	146	155	1.461	0.100	0.476	0.716
Rural	0.522	0.041	268	257	1.333	0.079	0.440	0.605
Total	0.550	0.034	414	413	1.369	0.062	0.482	0.618
Children given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.181	0.019	663	706	1.227	0.104	0.143	0.219
Rural	0.150	0.017	1253	1203	1.623	0.111	0.117	0.183
Total	0.161	0.013	1916	1909	1.474	0.079	0.136	0.187
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.199	0.012	4065	4065	1.839	0.058	0.176	0.222
Weight-for-height, wasting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.165	0.022	492	519	1.288	0.137	0.120	0.210
Rural	0.182	0.012	1041	1005	1.029	0.068	0.157	0.206
Total	0.176	0.011	1533	1524	1.129	0.064	0.153	0.198
Height-for-age, stunting (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.360	0.029	492	519	1.265	0.080	0.302	0.417
Rural	0.477	0.023	1041	1005	1.350	0.047	0.432	0.522
Total	0.437	0.018	1533	1524	1.328	0.041	0.401	0.474
Weight-for-age, underweight (children under age 5 years who were measured and are below -2SD)								
Urban	0.307	0.025	492	519	1.135	0.082	0.256	0.357
Rural	0.411	0.020	1041	1005	1.254	0.050	0.370	0.452
Total	0.376	0.016	1533	1524	1.231	0.044	0.343	0.408
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.263	0.016	1954	2080	1.633	0.062	0.230	0.295
Rural	0.415	0.012	3309	3177	1.431	0.030	0.390	0.439
Total	0.355	0.010	5263	5257	1.492	0.028	0.335	0.374
Body mass index (BMI) < 18.5 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.253	0.016	1694	1858	1.522	0.064	0.220	0.285
Rural	0.399	0.011	2880	2703	1.191	0.027	0.377	0.420
Total	0.339	0.009	4574	4561	1.354	0.028	0.320	0.358

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Karnataka, 2005-06—Continued

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Body mass index (BMI) \geq 25.0 kg/m ² (women age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.259	0.017	1954	2080	1.752	0.067	0.225	0.294
Rural	0.084	0.007	3309	3177	1.469	0.084	0.070	0.098
Total	0.153	0.008	5263	5257	1.646	0.053	0.137	0.170
Body mass index (BMI) \geq 25.0 kg/m ² (men age 15-49 who were measured)								
Urban	0.184	0.013	1694	1858	1.429	0.073	0.157	0.211
Rural	0.058	0.006	2880	2703	1.373	0.103	0.046	0.070
Total	0.109	0.007	4574	4561	1.414	0.060	0.096	0.122
Have heard of AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.835	0.024	2292	2440	3.097	0.029	0.786	0.883
Rural	0.613	0.022	3716	3568	2.722	0.036	0.569	0.656
Total	0.703	0.016	6008	6008	2.709	0.023	0.671	0.735
Have heard of AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.956	0.008	1996	2190	1.725	0.008	0.940	0.972
Rural	0.814	0.016	3174	2979	2.340	0.020	0.782	0.847
Total	0.874	0.010	5170	5169	2.159	0.011	0.854	0.894
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (women age 15-49)								
Urban	0.175	0.019	2292	2440	2.394	0.109	0.137	0.213
Rural	0.076	0.008	3716	3568	1.876	0.107	0.060	0.092
Total	0.116	0.009	6008	6008	2.144	0.076	0.099	0.134
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.412	0.026	1996	2190	2.335	0.062	0.361	0.464
Rural	0.202	0.013	3174	2979	1.848	0.065	0.176	0.228
Total	0.291	0.013	5170	5169	2.070	0.045	0.265	0.317
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)								
Urban	1.888	0.099	na	6966	1.176	0.052	1.690	2.086
Rural	2.185	0.088	na	10165	1.302	0.040	2.008	2.362
Total	2.068	0.068	na	17131	1.264	0.033	1.933	2.204
Age-specific fertility for women age 15-19 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.052	0.009	na	1408	1.325	0.163	0.035	0.069
Rural	0.107	0.008	na	2179	1.163	0.073	0.091	0.123
Total	0.086	0.006	na	3587	1.193	0.068	0.074	0.097
Age-specific fertility for women age 20-24 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.167	0.011	na	1348	1.046	0.064	0.146	0.189
Rural	0.179	0.010	na	1987	1.164	0.054	0.160	0.199
Total	0.175	0.007	na	3334	1.121	0.041	0.160	0.189
Age-specific fertility for women age 25-29 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.104	0.009	na	1234	1.037	0.088	0.086	0.123
Rural	0.099	0.008	na	1758	1.174	0.082	0.083	0.115
Total	0.101	0.006	na	2992	1.116	0.060	0.089	0.113
Age-specific fertility for women age 30-34 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.040	0.007	na	1023	1.097	0.175	0.026	0.053
Rural	0.040	0.006	na	1538	1.156	0.140	0.029	0.051
Total	0.040	0.004	na	2561	1.133	0.109	0.031	0.048
Age-specific fertility for women age 35-39 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.009	0.003	na	898	0.952	0.334	0.003	0.016
Rural	0.011	0.003	na	1234	0.998	0.264	0.005	0.017
Total	0.010	0.002	na	2132	0.981	0.208	0.006	0.015
Age-specific fertility for women age 40-44 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.005	0.003	na	693	0.985	0.566	0.000	0.010
Rural	0.001	0.001	na	1017	0.996	0.995	0.000	0.003
Total	0.002	0.001	na	1709	1.006	0.492	0.000	0.005
Age-specific fertility for women age 45-49 (last 3 years)								
Urban	0.000	0.000	na	362	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Rural	0.000	0.000	na	453	nc	nc	0.000	0.000
Total	0.000	0.000	na	815	nc	nc	0.000	0.000

Continued...

Table A.2 Sampling errors, Karnataka, 2005-06—Continued

Residence	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Neonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	27.487	7.497	761	810	1.171	0.273	12.492	42.482
Rural	29.737	4.941	1447	1389	0.984	0.166	19.855	39.619
Total	28.906	4.151	2208	2200	1.053	0.144	20.603	37.208
Postneonatal mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	9.127	3.081	767	817	0.891	0.338	2.966	15.289
Rural	17.257	3.759	1446	1388	0.990	0.218	9.739	24.775
Total	14.263	2.641	2213	2205	0.960	0.185	8.980	19.545
Infant mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	36.614	7.447	763	812	1.037	0.203	21.721	51.507
Rural	46.994	6.212	1448	1390	0.989	0.132	34.569	59.419
Total	43.169	4.801	2211	2203	1.001	0.111	33.567	52.770
Child mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	6.490	2.598	783	834	0.965	0.400	1.295	11.685
Rural	15.315	3.247	1450	1392	1.024	0.212	8.822	21.809
Total	12.061	2.299	2233	2226	1.010	0.191	7.463	16.660
Under-five mortality (0-4 years)								
Urban	42.867	8.502	766	815	1.105	0.198	25.863	59.871
Rural	61.590	7.245	1460	1402	1.022	0.118	47.099	76.081
Total	54.709	5.609	2226	2217	1.047	0.103	43.491	65.927
Women with any anaemia (women age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.483	0.017	1961	2088	1.476	0.034	0.450	0.516
Rural	0.535	0.012	3402	3266	1.447	0.023	0.511	0.560
Total	0.515	0.010	5363	5354	1.455	0.019	0.495	0.535
Men with any anaemia (men age 15-49 years)								
Urban	0.122	0.012	1636	1795	1.472	0.098	0.098	0.146
Rural	0.237	0.013	2835	2661	1.623	0.055	0.211	0.263
Total	0.191	0.010	4471	4456	1.617	0.050	0.172	0.210
Children with any anaemia (children age 6-59 months)								
Urban	0.671	0.028	432	456	1.198	0.042	0.615	0.727
Rural	0.720	0.017	980	946	1.148	0.023	0.687	0.754
Total	0.704	0.014	1412	1402	1.155	0.020	0.676	0.733
HIV prevalence ¹ (women and men age 15-24)								
Total	0.248	0.089	3520	3515	1.059	0.358	0.070	0.426
HIV prevalence ¹ (women age 15-49)								
Total	0.542	0.125	5367	5269	1.246	0.230	0.292	0.791
HIV prevalence ¹ (men age 15-49)								
Total	0.855	0.159	4448	4537	1.149	0.186	0.537	1.172
HIV prevalence ¹ (women and men age 15-49)								
Urban	0.536	0.145	3596	3966	1.193	0.271	0.245	0.826
Rural	0.789	0.180	6219	5840	1.603	0.228	0.429	1.149
Total	0.686	0.123	9815	9807	1.471	0.179	0.441	0.932
na = Not applicable								
nc = Not calculated because the denominator is zero								
¹ R value is a percentage.								

APPENDIX B

HIV RESPONSE RATES

<u>Coverage of HIV testing</u>							
Percent distribution of women and men eligible for HIV testing by testing status by age and residence (unweighted), Karnataka, 2005-06							
	DBS tested	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/missing	Not interviewed	Total	Number
WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	82.4	5.7	0.9	2.9	8.1	100.0	1,228
20-24	80.5	5.7	1.4	3.6	8.7	100.0	1,253
25-29	79.8	7.0	1.0	3.7	8.5	100.0	1,121
30-34	84.5	4.4	0.9	3.7	6.4	100.0	951
35-39	83.3	4.5	0.7	2.9	8.6	100.0	818
40-44	83.8	6.0	0.3	3.6	6.4	100.0	672
45-49	85.9	5.5	0.9	1.9	5.8	100.0	469
Residence							
Urban	78.6	7.3	1.4	4.2	8.5	100.0	2,505
Rural	84.8	4.5	0.6	2.7	7.3	100.0	4,007
Total	82.4	5.6	0.9	3.3	7.7	100.0	6,512
MEN							
Age							
15-19	75.7	5.4	1.7	3.8	13.5	100.0	953
20-24	73.3	5.7	1.6	3.6	15.8	100.0	1,061
25-29	68.7	6.2	2.8	3.1	19.3	100.0	1,012
30-34	70.1	7.5	1.7	4.9	15.9	100.0	962
35-39	72.3	4.3	1.2	4.1	18.1	100.0	856
40-44	71.9	4.9	1.7	4.3	17.2	100.0	750
45-49	68.6	6.7	1.5	5.7	17.6	100.0	615
50-54	72.4	5.7	2.6	3.8	15.4	100.0	421
Residence							
Urban	65.5	6.8	2.3	5.5	19.9	100.0	2,675
Rural	75.9	5.2	1.5	3.1	14.4	100.0	3,955
Total	71.7	5.8	1.8	4.1	16.6	100.0	6,630
Total women and men	77.0	5.7	1.4	3.7	12.2	100.0	13,142

DBS = Dried blood spots