सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY - 6

2023-24

COMPENDIUM OF FACT SHEETS

KEY INDICATORS OF STATE AND DISTRICTS

KARNATAKA

(स्थापना/ Established in 1956)
बेहतर भविष्य के लिए क्षमता निर्माण
Capacity Building for a Better Future

International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-6)

2023-24

FACT SHEETS

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CONTRIBUTORS

Dhananjay W. Bansod
Reshmi R. S.
Akash Wankhede
Rincy Samuel
Roni Sikdar
Vaidehi Yelamanchili

For additional information about the 2023-24 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-6), please contact:

International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, B.S. Devashi Marg, Deonar, Mumbai- 400 088
Telephone: 022 – 42372549
Email: nfhs6pmu@gmail.com, nfhsdata@iipsindia.ac.in
For related information, visit https://www.iipsindia.ac.in and https://www.nfhsiips.in

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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY

(NFHS-6), 2023-24

FACT SHEET

State

Introduction

The National Family Health Survey 2023-24 (NFHS-6), the sixth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each State/Union Territory (UT) except Manipur. Like NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, NFHS-6 also provides District-level estimates for many important indicators. NFHS-6 is not designed to provide rural/urban estimates at the District level.

As in the earlier rounds, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-6. The NFHS-6 architecture has been designed and implemented indigenously, and it was conducted without any technical or financial support from external organizations.

The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-6 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-6 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

Four Survey Schedules - Household, Woman's, Man's, and Biomarker - were canvassed in local languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In the Household Schedule, information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socio-economic characteristics of the household; health insurance coverage; land ownership, etc. The Woman's Schedule covered a wide variety of topics, including the woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, children's immunizations and healthcare, nutrition, reproductive health, sexual behaviour, women's empowerment, and domestic violence. The Man's Schedule covered the man's characteristics, marriage, health issues, nutrition, sexual behaviour and attitudes towards gender roles. The Biomarker Schedule covered measurements of length/height and weight for children under age 5 years; measurements of height and weight for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years; and blood pressure and random blood glucose levels for women and men age 15 years and over. In addition, women and men were requested to provide a few additional drops of blood from a finger prick for laboratory testing for HIV, Hepatitis-B and Hepatitis-C. Additionally, Dried Blood Spot (DBS) was collected from children age 4-5 years for Hepatitis-B testing.

Like the previous NFHS surveys, a two-stage sample design was used to collect data from both urban and rural areas. However, unlike the previous rounds, the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks (2012-17) were selected in first stage in urban areas instead of Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB). This strategy improved the identification of boundaries of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Several standard protocols and strategies were adopted to minimize non-sampling errors and maintain data quality such as multi-level monitoring and supervision of fieldwork; use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) for collecting data; centralized training for uniformity in survey implementation; standardized tools and procedures; Clinical, Anthropometric, and Biochemical (CAB) protocols followed as per international standards; secondary editing of data in the field; feedback on data quality to field teams based on real-time data; etc.

This compendium of fact sheets provides information on key indicators and trends for Karnataka and its districts. NFHS-6 fieldwork for Karnataka was conducted from 23 February, 2024 to 24 October, 2024 by Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (ISEC) and Vone India Services Pvt. Ltd. The results presented in the NFHS-6 Fact Sheets are provisional. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.

Karnataka - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.8	6.3	6.5	7.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.9
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	13.1	15.8	14.6	13.3
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.1
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	98.9	96.2	97.3	95.3
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.3	94.7	96.3	92.8
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	57.1	68.1	63.3	31.8
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.0	99.1	98.6	94.5
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	86.4	71.5	77.8	73.0
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	20.2	36.9	29.5	16.2
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	51.7	50.0	50.7	44.5
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	69.4	48.3	57.6	50.2
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	69.8	57.3	63.0	56.5
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	74.1	45.1	57.9	35.0
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	90.2	79.4	84.3	56.3
Marriage and Fertility				
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.0	19.1	15.3	21.3
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	4.2	4.6	4.4	6.1
18. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.2	6.8	4.9	5.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
20. Any method[2] (%)	60.3	68.2	64.8	68.7
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	57.6	67.4	63.2	68.2
22. Any traditional method (%)	2.7	0.8	1.6	0.5
23. Female sterilization (%)	49.1	62.8	56.9	57.4
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)				
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	10.6	7.4	8.8	6.4
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	5.8	4.9	5.3	3.7
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	4.8	2.5	3.5	2.7
Maternal and Child Health				
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	88.3	77.3	82.4	71.0
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	94.9	97.5	96.3	98.3
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	87.6	81.9	84.5	70.9
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	96.3	95.6	95.9	93.6
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	84.0	74.5	78.9	44.7
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	73.4	60.4	66.4	26.7
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	95.5	99.4	97.6	97.6
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
35. Institutional births (%)	99.1	98.3	98.7	97.0
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	45.0	68.4	58.1	64.8
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5](%)	96.7	96.6	96.6	93.8
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	52.6	40.2	45.7	31.5
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	62.9	64.9	63.8	52.5
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	41.1	30.4	34.0	22.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Karnataka - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	94.1	93.2	93.6	87.4
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(27.0)	23.4	12.3
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	92.5	93.8	93.2	85.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	90.0	90.5	90.2	84.3
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	89.9	93.1	91.8	88.3
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	96.9	96.8	96.8	97.5
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.5	96.4	96.4	97.1
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	91.0	91.6	91.3	87.5
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	92.5	93.8	93.3	92.3
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	95.9	95.4	95.6	91.4
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	78.6	80.2	79.4	62.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	90.8	93.7	92.5	84.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	87.5	82.3	84.4	5.9
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	88.5	90.7	89.7	86.2
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	82.4	96.7	90.9	91.7
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	16.2	3.3	8.6	7.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.8	6.5	6.2	5.3
58. Prevalence of severe diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.7
59. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.5
60. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	82.8	78.8	80.3	65.7
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
61. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	52.7	44.7	48.3	49.1
62. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	58.6	63.7	61.6	61.0
63. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	92.8	94.5	93.8	92.4
64. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water only/other milk[10] (%)	79.9	84.0	82.3	75.2
65. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	60.7	56.2	57.9	45.8
66. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	14.8	13.8	14.2	10.6
67. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	31.2	31.2	31.2	18.9
68. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	19.7	17.3	18.3	12.4
69. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	19.0	32.0	26.5	35.4
70. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	16.3	20.5	18.7	19.5
71. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	3.1	5.6	4.6	8.4
72. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	20.2	33.4	27.8	32.9
73. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	1.1	0.9	1.0	3.2

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

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

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

[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

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

[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

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

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

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

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

Karnataka - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Total**
74. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	10.5	18.6	15.1	17.2
75. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2) (%)	8.5	18.4	14.0	14.3
76. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	51.7	33.0	41.2	30.2
77. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2) (%)	42.9	31.1	36.4	30.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.8	8.0	8.3	5.7
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	14.8	10.7	12.4	6.8
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	25.8	20.0	22.3	14.0
Men				
81. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.2	9.6	9.4	6.6
82. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	17.8	13.0	14.8	7.6
83. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	29.7	23.9	26.1	15.6
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.9	11.4	11.6	14.8
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.2
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.8	23.3	25.1	25.0
Men				
87. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.1	14.4	15.4	17.2
88. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.1	3.9	4.0	6.7
89. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	32.4	25.7	28.2	26.9
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
90. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions[17] (%)	92.9	86.4	89.2	82.7
91. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	35.8	44.2	40.6	37.0
92. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	94.4	95.0	94.7	88.7
93. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	85.9	61.7	72.4	61.8
94. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[18] (%)	93.6	77.4	84.1	84.6
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
95. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence[19] (%)	6.9	19.9	14.1	44.4
96. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	2.2	3.5	2.9	5.8
97. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
98. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.3	9.4	6.4	8.6
99. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	18.1	28.6	24.2	27.3
100. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.9
101. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.3	17.3	15.6	16.6

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.
[18]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.
[19]Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY

(NFHS-6), 2023-24

FACT SHEETS

Districts

Bagalkote, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	7.2	7.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.8	26.5
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	12.9	12.3
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	98.9
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	98.0	99.2
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	96.1	81.3
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	62.5	26.2
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.0	95.0
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	75.4	67.3
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	37.9	23.6
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	57.1	42.5
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	50.2	37.7
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	69.0	60.8
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	51.8	25.7
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	85.8	46.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	26.8	38.7
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	(0.0)	(5.5)
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	2.9	2.0
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.2	6.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	65.6	65.3
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	64.0	65.3
22. Any traditional method (%)	1.6	0.0
23. Female sterilization (%)	61.6	59.2
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	7.1	5.8
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	4.3	4.0
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	2.8	1.8
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	83.9	78.2
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	100.0	97.7
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	90.1	76.2
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	96.7	94.2
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	57.1	32.3
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	40.3	21.2
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.0	98.7
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	98.3	95.2
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	48.9	57.1
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	98.8	91.4
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.5	31.0
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	72.0	60.0
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	24.5	14.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Bagalkote, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	98.4	89.0
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	99.3	86.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	96.6	78.6
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	95.0	79.5
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	96.6	97.1
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.6	95.5
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	96.6	84.0
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	96.6	92.0
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	96.6	93.1
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	63.9	50.6
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	87.3	73.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	83.5	0.0
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	88.7	73.0
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.3	98.8
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	2.7	1.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	10.5	4.3
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.5	3.1
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(73.4)	79.1
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	41.6	30.2
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	(63.0)	(50.4)
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	(100.0)	(93.3)
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	(92.4)	(73.7)
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	8.6	5.1
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	9.0	6.1
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	36.7	48.3
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	23.9	16.9
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	6.7	4.4
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	38.4	42.3
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	0.0	2.4

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Bagalkote, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	14.5	17.1
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	36.8	28.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	7.4	5.4
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.7	5.4
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	18.9	11.8
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.3	6.0
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	11.8	5.9
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	21.4	12.8
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.5	11.0
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.4	3.8
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	20.0	19.1
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.7	13.2
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.2	4.9
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	21.3	21.0
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	95.2	84.5
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	59.4	47.6
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	61.3	66.2
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.8	10.7
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	29.3	33.7
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.6
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.3	14.8

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Ballari, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	8.3	6.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	26.5	23.6
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	10.2	11.9
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.5	98.9
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	98.7	94.7
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.0	84.7
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	57.6	29.5
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.3	89.5
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	72.6	64.2
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	37.6	14.3
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	44.3	52.3
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	41.4	39.9
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	43.3	38.2
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	41.7	14.4
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	68.9	59.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	24.5	22.2
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	(12.9)
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	2.9	3.4
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.8	3.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	69.9	62.7
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	68.9	62.3
22. Any traditional method (%)	1.0	0.4
23. Female sterilization (%)	65.3	56.6
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	5.3	5.6
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	3.7	2.9
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	1.6	2.7
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.6	67.5
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	99.7	95.9
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	86.0	56.4
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	95.8	90.5
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	61.8	28.7
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	42.7	15.0
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.7	98.1
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	98.3	95.7
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	78.3	76.8
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	96.3	96.0
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	32.2	29.1
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	76.9	75.8
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	21.4	19.1

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Ballari, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	96.7	86.6
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	96.7	84.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	94.0	(71.5)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	95.7	(79.2)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	98.0	(100.0)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.0	(97.6)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	94.0	(77.8)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	95.8	(93.1)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	98.0	(89.4)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	85.5	(65.7)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	90.0	(78.2)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	85.7	(4.6)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	90.5	73.7
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	(98.1)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	(2.0)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.8	5.1
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.3	1.6
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(88.2)	(67.0)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	48.3	49.2
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	(38.5)	(56.9)
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	(97.3)	(88.0)
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	(78.0)	(69.7)
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	15.1	8.9
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	15.9	9.7
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	37.8	36.1
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	23.7	22.9
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	7.1	13.6
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	42.7	36.5
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	0.7	1.3

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Ballari, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	21.1	22.2
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	33.7	27.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	6.5	4.2
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.9	3.9
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	17.4	9.2
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	7.5	5.3
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	11.3	5.3
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	19.9	11.6
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.7	12.4
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.5	4.8
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	20.5	21.2
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.4	14.0
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.4	4.4
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.1	20.9
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	94.7	83.8
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	50.9	37.2
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	79.9	85.0
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.6	8.2
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	27.7	26.2
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.9	1.0
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.4	14.3

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Belagavi, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.8	8.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.0	25.0
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	14.2	12.6
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	99.1
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	99.6	94.4
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.1	95.2
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	66.4	22.9
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.9	96.0
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.1	72.4
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	33.9	15.9
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	52.1	46.8
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	57.2	47.8
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	67.0	66.2
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	56.8	32.7
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	81.7	68.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	17.3	32.8
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	(10.8)
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	1.6	2.5
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.3	9.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	69.4	70.8
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	68.3	70.6
22. Any traditional method (%)	1.1	0.2
23. Female sterilization (%)	63.7	63.3
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	8.3	5.5
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	5.2	2.0
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	3.1	3.5
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	91.2	71.2
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	100.0	98.4
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	93.6	63.7
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	96.4	94.4
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	93.9	36.9
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	79.5	16.9
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	96.1
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	100.0	97.5
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	58.3	60.6
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	100.0	96.4
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	48.3	24.2
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	70.0	39.7
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	32.8	15.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Belagavi, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	99.6	87.0
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	100.0	85.6
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	95.9	81.4
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(91.1)	86.5
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	100.0	97.2
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.0	97.2
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	95.9	87.0
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	98.0	91.6
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	98.0	91.8
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	88.0	60.7
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	97.1	81.3
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	83.9	7.3
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	94.9	91.9
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.9	92.8
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	2.1	4.7
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.5	4.7
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.2	1.1
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	66.6
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	40.4	58.0
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	(60.6)
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	(92.7)
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	(78.8)
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(8.1)	8.3
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	11.5	8.8
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	31.6	32.8
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	11.5	23.6
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	2.9	10.2
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	22.8	36.9
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	0.5	2.9

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Belagavi, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	20.2	22.2
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	34.5	23.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	6.7	4.8
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.3	6.6
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	17.8	12.9
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.8	5.1
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	11.3	5.9
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	21.2	12.2
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.1	11.5
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.1	4.3
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.7	19.4
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.3	14.7
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.9	4.9
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.5	22.2
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	95.4	77.7
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	60.3	55.0
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	78.2	75.3
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.6	6.6
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	27.8	28.8
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	0.5
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	11.4	11.5

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Bengaluru Rural, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.6	6.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.7	20.5
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	14.0	14.1
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	99.2
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	99.7	97.9
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.3	95.6
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	77.2	40.4
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.2	96.8
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	79.9	74.3
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	25.4	19.9
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	61.3	39.8
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	66.2	56.3
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	80.4	76.9
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	73.8	50.9
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	95.6	85.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.6	14.1
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.4
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.9	6.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	70.1	77.5
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	68.8	76.3
22. Any traditional method (%)	1.3	1.2
23. Female sterilization (%)	63.1	65.7
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	8.6	5.9
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	4.7	4.0
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	3.9	1.9
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	78.5	81.8
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	99.5	100.0
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	77.6	90.9
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	98.0	100.0
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	89.9	67.0
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	77.8	39.8
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.5	98.4
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	96.8	100.0
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	54.0	72.0
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	97.2	97.9
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	64.4	43.6
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	71.7	60.5
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	62.4	37.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Bengaluru Rural, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery+ (%)	90.2	91.7
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery+ (%)	91.4	91.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(97.7)	92.7
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(88.1)	(92.5)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(100.0)	100.0
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	100.0
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(97.7)	94.3
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(97.7)	98.4
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(100.0)	100.0
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(86.8)	76.6
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(100.0)	86.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(81.3)	4.3
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	93.9	84.9
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(78.5)	100.0
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(21.5)	0.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	13.2	3.2
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	11.4	0.4
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(72.9)	*
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	53.2	59.8
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	*
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	*
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	*
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(18.6)	15.7
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	22.4	17.6
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	20.3	36.6
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	11.0	16.2
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	5.2	9.4
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	18.7	23.8
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	1.0	6.0

+LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Bengaluru Rural, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	12.3	14.1
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	51.0	33.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.2	5.9
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	16.3	6.2
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	26.3	13.6
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	10.6	5.6
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	22.4	10.6
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	35.2	17.7
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.1	15.6
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.2	7.4
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.3	26.7
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	22.9	20.9
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.5	8.0
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	35.0	30.8
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	93.1	89.2
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	84.3	74.8
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	98.7	97.6
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.1	13.1
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	15.3	24.8
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.0	1.5
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.2	17.8

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Bengaluru Urban, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	7.1	5.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	21.9	20.6
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	12.5	11.7
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	98.8
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	99.9	99.2
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.8	99.4
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	53.1	31.6
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.6	95.1
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	85.9	85.7
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	17.9	6.1
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	53.4	34.1
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	70.8	70.1
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	72.7	68.6
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	81.1	55.1
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	95.1	77.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.0	14.5
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	0.0	2.0
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.0	2.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	60.6	73.2
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	58.1	73.0
22. Any traditional method (%)	2.5	0.2
23. Female sterilization (%)	49.6	55.2
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	11.4	4.7
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	6.2	3.0
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	5.2	1.7
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	95.2	75.3
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	94.6	99.0
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	91.6	74.6
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	96.9	98.4
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	89.8	58.8
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	85.6	46.3
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	93.9	98.0
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	99.2	99.3
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	41.9	54.7
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	98.2	94.4
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	51.7	30.6
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	59.8	48.9
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	41.5	16.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Bengaluru Urban, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	93.3	88.0
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	91.0	88.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(92.9)	(78.2)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(92.8)	(88.4)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(95.2)	(95.4)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(95.2)	(95.4)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(92.9)	(78.2)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(92.9)	(90.0)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(95.2)	(85.4)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	79.0	(55.9)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(92.9)	(84.8)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(88.6)	(11.2)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	85.7	86.9
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(70.0)	(67.1)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(27.4)	(32.9)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.0	2.2
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.0
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	55.2	53.8
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	*
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	*
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	*
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(22.5)	(4.8)
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	25.3	7.4
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	15.6	31.3
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	13.9	19.2
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	1.6	11.4
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	15.5	28.1
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	1.2	4.3

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Bengaluru Urban, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	7.6	10.0
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	55.3	40.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.6	8.4
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	16.0	9.7
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	27.5	19.4
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.6	10.4
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	18.4	9.2
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	30.1	21.3
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.2	21.1
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.7	5.6
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.8	30.7
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	18.2	21.8
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.5	7.5
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	32.3	33.5
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	93.9	91.8
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	91.5	88.3
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	97.4	98.5
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.1	2.9
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	17.6	20.9
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	1.1
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.9	17.3

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Bidar, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	7.1	8.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	25.8	27.3
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	13.6	12.1
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.2	98.8
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	99.6	98.9
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.3	97.7
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	61.5	24.8
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.7	95.7
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	72.8	68.2
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	35.6	18.6
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	62.5	52.1
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	51.7	45.0
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	63.9	49.3
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	59.7	17.4
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	84.1	54.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.7	19.2
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	(9.8)
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	1.6	4.2
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	9.4	4.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	66.6	69.1
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	65.0	68.5
22. Any traditional method (%)	1.6	0.6
23. Female sterilization (%)	57.2	50.1
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	7.6	8.1
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	4.0	3.6
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	3.6	4.5
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	83.1	62.7
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	99.5	98.1
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	89.9	55.3
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	98.6	97.4
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	84.2	39.7
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	61.7	26.4
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.9	96.8
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	100.0	99.0
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	59.2	73.4
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	100.0	91.7
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.3	21.8
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	72.4	42.3
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.8	15.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Bidar, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery+ (%)	98.7	89.6
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery+ (%)	99.5	86.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	92.3	74.8
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	95.7	77.7
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	96.4	97.7
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.4	97.7
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	92.3	87.2
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	92.3	86.6
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	96.4	81.8
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(74.1)	51.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	94.3	82.1
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	86.9	13.0
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	91.8	80.5
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	96.5	93.6
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	3.6	5.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	10.4	9.0
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	2.4
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(79.8)	(56.9)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	45.9	31.3
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	(58.5)
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	(88.7)
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	(67.4)
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	6.9	13.0
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	8.7	13.8
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	33.2	36.8
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	17.7	22.1
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	3.8	11.1
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	31.7	36.1
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	0.0	2.5

+LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Bidar, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	18.5	24.9
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	31.9	20.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.7	4.7
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	6.8	3.4
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	16.3	9.0
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.1	6.3
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	12.2	5.0
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	22.0	12.5
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.1	12.9
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.4	4.2
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.3	21.2
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.4	15.7
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.6	5.4
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.4	24.1
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	94.8	91.8
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	59.4	44.8
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	86.7	81.8
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	9.0	8.5
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	28.4	31.2
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	0.3
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.2	16.6

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Chamarajanagar, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.0	5.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	18.3	19.4
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	18.3	16.5
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	98.7
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	100.0	99.9
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	93.6	98.0
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	53.7	39.7
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.3	97.7
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	65.2	63.2
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	30.4	21.4
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	53.0	43.8
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	44.3	41.7
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	57.0	35.4
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	35.9	33.4
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	73.0	35.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.9	19.3
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	1.9	0.4
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.3	6.1
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	67.0	79.8
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	66.6	79.4
22. Any traditional method (%)	0.4	0.4
23. Female sterilization (%)	60.9	70.0
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	9.9	3.4
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	6.1	2.6
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	3.8	0.8
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	64.2	83.2
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	92.5	100.0
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	77.7	84.1
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	83.2	96.6
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	49.7	41.2
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.0	27.9
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.9	100.0
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	99.4	100.0
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	82.2	82.7
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	88.1	96.7
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	52.6	31.4
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(73.8)	(51.8)
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	48.6	27.1

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Chamarajanagar, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	85.2	94.2
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	91.1	93.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(63.7)	(93.3)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	*	(90.8)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(97.9)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(97.9)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(63.7)	(95.5)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(88.0)	(95.8)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(95.7)	(97.9)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(83.3)	(79.3)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(92.2)	(90.9)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(55.6)	(0.0)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	91.8	93.6
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	(94.8)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	(5.2)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.0	4.6
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	3.6
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(84.7)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	65.9	43.5
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	*
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	*
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	*
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(6.6)	(16.7)
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(10.7)	17.8
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	28.0	32.2
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	17.6	18.0
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	4.3	6.8
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	29.9	28.7
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	1.5	1.6

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Chamarajanagar, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	14.7	17.9
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	36.7	30.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.7	6.5
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	11.2	6.3
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	21.5	14.1
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	10.4	6.0
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	14.1	8.1
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	25.8	14.8
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.2	16.4
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	9.4	9.3
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	29.0	28.8
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.7	18.9
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	9.8	9.1
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	33.1	29.9
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	96.1	88.9
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	67.5	57.9
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	91.8	94.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.9	2.8
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	21.8	22.4
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.6	0.9
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	20.6	20.0

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Chikkaballapura, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.7	6.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	19.2	21.7
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	17.2	16.2
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	99.9
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	99.8	98.1
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	93.5	95.0
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	76.5	28.5
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.3	93.4
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	70.5	65.9
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	32.4	22.2
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	63.2	60.8
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	53.9	48.0
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	69.8	47.3
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	60.3	31.4
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	86.4	44.9
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	19.3	27.1
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	1.4	0.5
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.4	5.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	73.0	77.8
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	72.3	77.4
22. Any traditional method (%)	0.7	0.4
23. Female sterilization (%)	67.4	69.4
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	8.1	3.8
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	6.0	2.6
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	2.1	1.2
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	95.1	82.6
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	92.5	100.0
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	90.0	90.5
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	97.4	94.7
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	96.0	48.8
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	84.6	19.7
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.5	98.2
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	100.0	99.0
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	68.0	83.0
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	96.7	97.5
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	51.5	38.2
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	61.1	(47.6)
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.0	36.9

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Chikkaballapura, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery+ (%)	94.9	91.2
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery+ (%)	95.4	90.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(98.1)	(76.6)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(95.3)	(79.5)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(96.5)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(87.9)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(98.1)	(81.2)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(83.8)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(100.0)	(92.4)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(86.5)	(76.5)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(97.6)	(85.1)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(95.5)	(10.4)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	93.8	84.8
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(94.0)	(100.0)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(6.0)	(0.0)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	17.7	4.3
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.0	1.0
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	45.4	39.8
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	*
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	*
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	*
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(11.8)	(17.7)
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	20.2	18.1
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	28.4	31.3
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	16.7	16.1
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	4.8	6.1
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	28.8	25.2
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	0.5	2.2

+LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Chikkaballapura, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	19.8	22.6
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	35.6	26.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.2	4.8
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.8	5.8
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	18.7	11.9
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.7	5.1
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	14.5	9.2
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	25.3	16.5
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.6	13.5
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.6	7.5
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.2	24.1
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.0	21.3
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	10.9	9.1
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.9	32.5
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	96.1	93.2
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	71.6	65.6
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	96.3	96.2
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	19.4	18.2
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	23.0	20.2
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.1	1.2
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.8	11.7

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.2	6.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	18.6	19.4
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	19.4	15.6
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.1	99.3
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	97.6	95.7
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.6	96.8
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	76.3	34.9
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.8	96.7
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	79.1	76.2
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	30.0	16.6
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	36.6	46.8
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	61.0	48.3
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	61.5	50.0
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	69.2	33.4
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	88.6	58.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	11.7	19.5
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	0.0	1.6
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.3	5.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	70.6	79.7
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	67.0	79.6
22. Any traditional method (%)	3.6	0.1
23. Female sterilization (%)	55.4	64.8
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	8.6	3.8
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	4.8	2.8
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	3.8	1.0
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	69.2	69.5
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	91.8	100.0
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	84.0	74.3
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	91.7	93.1
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	83.2	49.6
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	67.8	26.4
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	99.1
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	98.9	98.4
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	61.0	77.9
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	89.6	98.7
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.3	38.1
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	65.3	(68.8)
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	37.0	30.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	90.1	90.9
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	86.2	91.4
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(89.7)	(91.0)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(97.3)	(93.4)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(92.2)	(91.0)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(92.1)	(100.0)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(97.6)	(100.0)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(94.3)	(62.7)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(97.6)	(95.1)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(89.0)	(2.6)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	93.3	85.5
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(97.6)	(95.9)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(2.5)	(4.1)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.0	4.8
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.3	0.4
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(80.2)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	55.9	54.4
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	*
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	*
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	*
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(15.7)	14.4
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	29.5	15.4
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	17.6	27.3
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	17.2	24.9
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	3.1	11.5
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	19.5	25.4
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	0.7	6.6

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	14.9	14.2
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	41.5	33.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.1	6.6
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	13.7	7.5
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	24.2	15.6
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	11.6	6.9
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	17.0	7.7
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	30.9	15.7
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.2	18.0
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.0	7.7
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	30.9	29.2
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.9	19.0
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	8.5	6.0
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	32.4	28.7
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	92.3	93.5
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	82.0	67.9
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	97.7	93.1
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	9.1	10.9
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	26.9	32.3
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	2.1	1.5
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	25.8	23.8

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Chitradurga, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.7	6.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	19.5	22.5
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	17.1	14.6
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	99.8
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	99.7	97.8
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.3	96.4
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	81.8	40.1
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.2	98.4
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.6	73.0
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	31.6	22.7
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	44.2	49.7
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	58.6	48.3
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	65.6	63.6
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	34.8	19.4
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	81.1	64.6
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.5	20.7
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	0.9	0.4
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.8	7.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	63.1	72.8
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	60.3	72.5
22. Any traditional method (%)	2.8	0.3
23. Female sterilization (%)	56.0	62.0
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	8.3	5.0
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	5.4	3.5
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	2.9	1.5
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	58.9	66.3
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	95.3	100.0
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	65.7	79.3
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	97.8	93.9
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	70.3	50.5
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	52.4	36.6
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.9	99.1
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	99.1	98.3
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	65.0	68.8
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	99.6	95.1
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	61.1	42.8
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	80.6	70.8
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	51.6	31.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Chitradurga, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	96.8	95.2
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	96.7	94.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(88.9)	(94.6)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(88.1)	(97.2)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(95.1)	(97.3)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(95.1)	(97.3)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(88.9)	(97.3)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(92.0)	(94.6)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(95.1)	(97.3)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(77.1)	(84.0)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(95.1)	(93.6)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(79.1)	(4.5)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	92.6	93.5
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(97.2)	(100.0)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(2.8)	(0.0)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	10.4	6.2
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.0	2.5
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(80.2)	(67.2)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	60.5	54.2
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	(63.7)	(66.0)
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	(96.3)	(96.5)
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	(83.0)	(71.7)
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(16.4)	(16.8)
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(17.6)	27.2
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	33.3	36.0
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	25.7	17.9
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	9.6	8.3
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	35.3	32.4
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	1.2	3.1

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Chitradurga, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	17.5	14.5
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	38.4	37.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.3	6.3
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	15.1	6.9
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	25.1	15.1
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	12.0	5.4
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	17.4	7.5
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	31.1	14.4
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.6	18.4
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.6	8.4
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.3	29.7
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.5	19.6
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.4	8.6
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	29.5	30.6
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	93.2	96.1
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	60.9	60.9
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	92.9	85.5
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.1	14.2
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	27.0	36.9
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.6	2.0
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.5	21.2

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	7.5	6.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	24.0	19.8
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	17.0	14.5
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.8	99.8
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	91.6	88.6
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.7	96.9
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	80.4	39.1
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.3	97.0
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	87.0	83.9
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	28.0	10.8
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	51.0	47.0
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	67.2	62.8
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	58.6	63.6
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	76.3	51.0
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	86.7	66.8
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	2.6	4.9
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	0.3	1.2
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.0	1.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	41.3	61.9
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	37.8	60.2
22. Any traditional method (%)	3.5	1.7
23. Female sterilization (%)	23.6	46.2
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	15.6	9.5
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	7.1	6.6
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	8.5	2.9
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	89.7	86.1
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	99.5	100.0
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	87.7	82.0
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	96.4	97.5
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	90.8	68.9
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	83.0	35.4
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.3	98.3
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	98.4	100.0
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	44.6	41.9
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	98.8	91.9
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.0	30.4
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	41.5	35.0
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	39.7	24.1

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	90.6	83.5
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	91.4	83.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(85.4)	(86.8)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(91.9)	(93.9)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(88.8)	(89.0)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(95.0)	(90.0)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(98.3)	(96.5)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(90.7)	(63.1)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(95.9)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(93.1)	(5.8)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	82.5	88.7
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(84.4)	(96.6)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(15.6)	(3.4)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.8	3.9
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.9
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(96.8)	*
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	37.9	59.9
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	(35.5)	(63.5)
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	(95.9)	(92.6)
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	(73.6)	(77.5)
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	5.5	2.2
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	7.7	5.3
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	19.2	25.1
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	20.2	30.5
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	5.4	15.7
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	22.6	26.4
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	1.5	6.9

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	16.4	12.6
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	37.8	22.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.3	6.0
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	17.4	7.5
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	28.2	15.4
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.8	6.9
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	18.5	6.8
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	30.5	14.8
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.3	17.2
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.1	8.6
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.5	30.1
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.0	18.5
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	10.4	8.1
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	33.9	29.9
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	95.1	94.9
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	91.2	78.1
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	94.3	93.9
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.4	4.4
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	15.5	15.1
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.6	0.6
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.9	11.6

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Davanagere, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.0	7.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.7	21.9
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	14.1	12.2
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	98.8
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	98.7	97.5
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	93.6	94.9
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	61.8	28.0
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.1	87.8
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.9	74.9
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	38.1	18.6
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	45.3	46.2
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	49.9	47.1
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	56.4	54.6
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	38.4	21.0
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	75.1	40.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	15.3	19.1
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	0.6	2.6
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	10.1	4.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	70.9	47.1
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	68.4	46.9
22. Any traditional method (%)	2.5	0.2
23. Female sterilization (%)	63.1	41.6
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	6.0	11.5
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	3.9	4.9
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	2.1	6.6
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	79.1	63.0
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	98.7	96.8
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	88.3	63.1
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	97.4	86.4
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	71.7	25.0
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	56.4	21.0
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.3	96.3
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	98.7	98.3
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	72.6	68.9
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	95.2	88.1
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	36.8	39.8
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	71.4	59.9
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	25.0	32.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Davanagere, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	100.0	78.9
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	97.9	74.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(92.3)	(79.4)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(96.0)	(83.5)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(96.0)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(96.0)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(92.3)	(81.2)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(93.7)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(100.0)	(89.2)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(80.3)	51.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(96.6)	(81.1)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(81.3)	(6.6)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	92.6	78.7
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	(96.0)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	(4.0)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.0	9.2
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.8	3.4
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(44.6)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	36.2	37.0
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	(80.8)
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	(91.4)
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	(80.8)
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(6.1)	12.6
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(11.4)	16.8
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	28.5	38.4
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	30.2	18.8
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	8.2	3.9
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	33.5	32.8
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	0.6	2.5

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Davanagere, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	14.4	15.9
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	40.3	38.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.5	6.3
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	10.0	7.9
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	20.2	16.1
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.1	6.5
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	14.0	9.7
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	24.6	17.5
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.7	12.2
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.6	6.5
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	24.5	24.8
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.0	17.6
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.5	7.4
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.7	29.5
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	95.2	93.3
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	62.9	59.2
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	80.8	80.2
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.5	8.9
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	31.6	30.0
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.4	1.7
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	12.6	14.1

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Dharwad, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	4.9	6.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.1	22.1
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	15.6	13.7
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	99.4
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	99.7	87.9
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.9	92.3
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	57.8	28.3
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.4	95.0
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	83.3	78.2
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	27.2	13.8
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	64.8	48.3
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	54.7	51.4
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	56.2	58.3
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	58.2	39.0
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	79.0	57.9
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	5.0	17.8
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	1.7	2.5
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.6	3.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	65.4	67.1
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	64.4	65.7
22. Any traditional method (%)	1.0	1.4
23. Female sterilization (%)	59.3	58.7
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	5.9	6.3
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	3.6	3.7
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	2.3	2.6
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.8	78.7
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	99.3	100.0
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	82.5	85.2
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	97.2	92.1
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	80.4	45.1
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	58.9	25.7
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.3	96.9
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	98.0	99.7
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	55.4	69.2
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	98.4	99.0
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	39.7	29.9
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	57.0	49.4
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	27.7	21.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Dharwad, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	97.7	98.0
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	96.5	95.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(92.1)	(87.6)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(100.0)	(93.6)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(92.1)	(100.0)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(92.1)	(100.0)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(92.1)	(89.1)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(92.1)	(97.6)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(92.1)	(96.1)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(83.6)	73.3
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(74.9)	(91.0)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(89.5)	(0.0)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	93.4	83.5
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(94.7)	(91.0)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(5.3)	(9.0)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.1	1.9
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.5	0.0
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(82.1)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	43.5	70.3
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	*
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	*
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	*
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(10.9)	15.9
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	9.5	15.3
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	33.0	45.2
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	14.1	16.5
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	1.9	4.6
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	24.6	40.4
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	1.7	2.8

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Dharwad, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	14.9	17.3
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	41.1	33.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	7.7	5.6
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	12.9	6.2
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	22.2	13.8
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.5	7.0
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	12.8	6.3
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	22.8	14.1
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.7	15.0
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.7	6.0
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.0	26.6
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.3	15.0
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	8.6	6.1
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.5	23.7
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	97.0	90.1
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	66.3	53.7
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	75.2	81.0
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.4	6.8
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	29.0	36.8
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	0.5
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	12.1	15.8

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Gadag, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.9	8.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.7	24.1
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	13.0	12.5
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	98.6
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	79.6	95.5
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	88.9	77.1
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	56.6	32.6
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.1	90.3
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	75.3	73.3
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	33.7	22.6
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	56.6	53.9
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	44.2	45.1
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	54.1	48.2
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	29.5	19.0
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	73.3	30.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	16.8	27.7
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	0.4	2.6
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.7	2.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	67.6	58.3
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	67.1	57.7
22. Any traditional method (%)	0.5	0.6
23. Female sterilization (%)	63.8	48.8
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	6.0	7.0
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	3.5	3.8
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	2.5	3.2
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	69.8	52.6
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	94.9	95.1
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	69.8	68.7
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	95.0	93.3
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	52.4	33.5
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	32.4	17.4
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.3	97.0
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	98.7	96.2
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	73.8	67.5
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	87.5	98.2
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	35.8	33.5
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	59.9	51.3
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.2	27.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Gadag, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery+ (%)	95.2	84.7
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery+ (%)	94.0	83.4
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(86.3)	74.3
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(85.4)	81.4
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(100.0)	95.3
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	93.0
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(86.3)	86.3
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(93.7)	82.1
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(98.1)	85.5
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(67.8)	59.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(91.0)	74.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(75.8)	0.0
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	90.4	72.0
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(97.4)	98.9
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	1.1
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	10.9	10.4
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.9	2.3
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(88.7)	71.2
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	60.0	41.8
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	*
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	*
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	*
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	7.5	5.0
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	7.2	9.5
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	36.5	45.2
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	32.3	18.2
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	5.0	4.5
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	46.5	39.8
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	1.0	1.5

+LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Gadag, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	18.9	18.9
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	33.2	30.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	6.3	4.9
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.6	5.9
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	17.0	12.1
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	7.4	5.4
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.6	6.9
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	17.8	13.2
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.0	12.0
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.0	6.8
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	19.6	22.1
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.0	14.7
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.6	7.1
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.3	23.9
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	96.2	79.1
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	54.5	37.6
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	50.1	68.5
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.1	8.5
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	35.9	35.6
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	0.5
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	13.7	13.7

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Hassan, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.1	6.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	16.5	20.2
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	20.7	15.4
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	99.3
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	98.0	96.8
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.8	98.5
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	86.0	42.9
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.7	95.7
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	77.3	74.4
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	34.5	19.3
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	45.6	39.2
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	59.7	51.3
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	66.5	54.7
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	54.2	37.4
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	85.9	58.8
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	10.7	16.2
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.0
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.0	6.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	70.6	78.1
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	70.4	77.5
22. Any traditional method (%)	0.2	0.6
23. Female sterilization (%)	62.9	62.1
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	8.4	5.2
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	4.8	1.7
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	3.6	3.5
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	88.7	67.6
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	98.0	98.7
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	88.7	75.8
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	97.0	98.6
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	79.7	50.1
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	76.9	33.6
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.2	97.8
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	98.8	100.0
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	61.8	71.7
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	98.5	97.1
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	52.0	41.8
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	70.7	71.6
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	41.7	30.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Hassan, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	87.4	92.6
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	90.5	86.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(81.3)	(96.8)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	*	(94.3)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(93.2)	(100.0)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(93.2)	(100.0)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(81.3)	(96.8)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(84.9)	(100.0)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(93.2)	(100.0)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(87.8)	(66.0)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(93.2)	(94.4)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(73.7)	(8.7)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	91.0	91.7
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	*	(97.4)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	*	(2.6)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.7	4.0
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.6	1.9
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	23.7	43.1
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	*
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	*
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	*
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(13.6)	(25.2)
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(17.1)	29.1
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	17.2	27.1
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	19.9	15.2
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	8.1	5.2
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	22.0	23.8
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	2.3	5.1

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Hassan, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	11.7	11.1
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	43.9	36.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.3	6.6
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	15.0	8.4
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	24.6	16.3
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	11.0	8.8
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	18.6	9.1
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	31.1	18.7
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.8	15.5
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.9	7.6
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.4	28.1
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.2	18.0
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	8.3	8.0
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	30.2	29.5
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	98.6	92.2
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	79.9	64.1
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	92.7	92.0
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.1	10.9
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	23.5	29.0
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.8	1.0
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	26.6	26.6

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Haveri, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.6	8.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	23.3	25.4
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	12.0	12.2
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	99.1
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	99.4	99.1
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.0	87.9
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	56.7	32.2
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.6	92.3
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	82.0	72.6
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	30.3	24.8
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	43.1	41.2
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	48.9	40.0
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	47.9	37.7
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	30.5	18.5
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	72.1	44.7
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.0	16.5
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	2.2	3.4
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.2	4.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	66.5	44.6
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	66.1	44.6
22. Any traditional method (%)	0.4	0.0
23. Female sterilization (%)	61.3	42.6
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	5.4	8.4
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	3.0	3.5
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	2.4	4.9
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	51.9	73.3
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	97.0	96.1
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	78.6	58.7
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	95.8	88.0
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	52.5	30.5
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	31.6	16.8
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	98.8
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	99.2	97.2
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	75.3	82.6
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	86.2	95.8
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.1	23.9
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	70.9	49.3
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	33.4	20.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Haveri, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	89.7	92.4
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	90.4	85.4
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	91.8	95.7
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	98.3	93.4
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	98.3	98.6
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.3	98.6
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	91.8	95.7
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	95.1	97.2
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	95.1	97.2
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(74.6)	66.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	91.8	78.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	91.5	5.2
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	93.1	78.4
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.3	98.5
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.7	1.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	9.9	8.9
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.1	1.7
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(88.3)	68.0
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	40.9	45.8
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	(45.4)	(80.0)
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	(100.0)	(96.8)
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	(69.1)	(86.7)
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	10.0	7.6
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	15.0	7.4
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	24.3	29.9
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	30.5	17.7
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	10.9	3.9
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	33.6	35.0
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	1.7	0.0

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Haveri, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	15.9	19.9
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	34.0	29.1
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	6.8	4.8
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	10.7	6.4
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	18.8	12.7
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.2	6.4
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	11.2	7.0
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	21.3	15.2
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.1	11.0
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.3	4.7
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.5	21.4
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.0	14.4
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.9	6.9
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	21.5	24.4
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	95.1	82.2
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	55.0	39.2
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	62.6	75.8
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.0	9.2
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	30.3	33.1
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.8	1.0
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	11.5	12.1

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Kalaburagi, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	8.2	9.2
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	27.0	26.8
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	12.2	11.2
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	99.4
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	97.1	92.5
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	98.1	92.2
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	49.9	19.8
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.2	94.2
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	65.8	65.0
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	38.3	13.6
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	52.2	38.9
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	43.3	42.0
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	49.5	44.2
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	34.9	20.7
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	81.4	55.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	20.7	29.8
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	(3.5)
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	2.7	4.0
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.7	4.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	61.8	53.0
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	61.2	53.0
22. Any traditional method (%)	0.6	0.0
23. Female sterilization (%)	58.0	40.3
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	6.3	12.6
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	5.1	5.3
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	1.2	7.3
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	81.4	59.3
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	99.6	96.6
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	85.7	53.6
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	98.6	90.8
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	79.4	26.6
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	50.7	18.2
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.2	95.1
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	98.6	88.7
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	70.3	60.5
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	98.2	87.1
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	29.4	22.7
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	51.2	47.8
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	21.3	15.3

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Kalaburagi, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	97.9	79.6
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	96.7	78.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	88.2	75.3
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	90.8	86.3
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	91.4	96.0
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	89.8	95.0
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	89.9	81.9
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	91.4	87.4
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	91.4	84.0
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	70.4	45.2
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	79.7	77.5
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	79.2	12.2
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	89.6	94.5
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.1	94.6
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.9	4.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.8	9.4
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.8
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	49.9
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	31.9	37.8
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	(50.9)	(45.1)
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	(100.0)	(83.7)
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	(90.4)	(45.1)
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	16.4	16.9
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	(10.3)
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	15.6	15.4
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	40.2	34.5
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	22.6	25.0
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	3.0	12.2
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	44.6	36.2
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	0.0	4.1

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Kalaburagi, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	22.6	20.8
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	28.9	21.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	6.1	5.9
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	6.4	3.8
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	13.7	11.4
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.5	7.2
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.4	6.1
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	19.0	15.1
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.6	10.2
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.7	3.4
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.5	17.0
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.1	16.1
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.8	5.5
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.2	24.8
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	94.9	80.2
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	53.2	57.0
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	72.7	69.7
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	11.6	11.0
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	33.1	33.5
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.1	0.8
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.6	17.0

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Kodagu, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.3	7.4
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	19.6	21.2
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	18.4	16.3
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	98.4	98.7
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	97.1	89.2
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.2	98.5
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	72.0	50.9
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.6	93.5
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	84.8	83.6
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	19.4	14.8
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	38.5	40.8
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	65.1	58.9
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	66.1	62.6
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	72.9	60.3
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	87.7	72.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	9.3	12.8
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	3.2	0.8
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.7	3.2
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	60.0	73.0
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	58.0	72.3
22. Any traditional method (%)	2.0	0.7
23. Female sterilization (%)	47.0	53.7
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	11.6	5.6
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	6.9	2.3
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	4.7	3.3
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	59.2	70.6
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	90.6	99.5
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	71.4	74.4
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	89.1	95.5
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	80.1	46.8
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	71.3	30.2
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.6	97.8
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	100.0	98.4
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	78.4	73.3
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	90.8	94.1
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.7	33.3
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(53.3)	43.0
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	37.2	30.6

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Kodagu, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	80.3	93.3
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	75.4	91.9
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	78.0	(90.6)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(79.5)	(96.5)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	100.0	(93.7)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.9	(93.7)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	82.0	(90.6)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	88.1	(93.7)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	95.7	(93.7)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(72.8)	(60.7)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	87.0	(89.6)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	77.9	(2.8)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	95.0	90.7
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	95.6	(88.1)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	4.4	(11.9)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	10.9	5.5
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.1	2.5
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(47.8)	*
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	44.5	42.3
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	(46.8)	*
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	(59.6)	*
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	(58.1)	*
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(20.1)	3.5
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	25.4	9.1
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	16.4	30.4
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	21.8	21.7
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	6.7	9.3
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	20.3	22.6
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	2.3	7.3

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Kodagu, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	15.1	12.0
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	41.2	34.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.2	6.2
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	13.7	9.1
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	24.7	17.4
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	10.7	6.6
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	16.8	9.9
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	29.1	19.3
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.0	15.7
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.2	10.6
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	31.6	31.5
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.9	19.5
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	9.3	8.6
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	32.1	33.3
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	95.3	89.7
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	86.0	77.9
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	94.2	94.6
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.9	8.7
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	21.5	22.2
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.0	2.3
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	26.5	27.9

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Kolar, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.0	6.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.7	21.8
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	17.0	14.4
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	99.5
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	97.9	98.5
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.0	94.7
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	76.2	38.3
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.8	96.2
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	76.3	71.6
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	24.1	16.0
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	54.4	44.2
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	60.5	55.0
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	69.7	58.0
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	59.4	36.9
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	87.8	73.1
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	23.8	26.7
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	0.4	0.9
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	4.5	9.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	68.8	72.7
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	66.8	71.9
22. Any traditional method (%)	2.0	0.8
23. Female sterilization (%)	64.4	65.4
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	8.8	5.1
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	6.2	3.5
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	2.6	1.6
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	65.5	78.0
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	100.0	98.8
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	75.2	90.9
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	95.2	97.1
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	80.9	60.2
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	62.9	39.5
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	99.1
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	99.7	99.6
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	61.4	76.1
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	99.2	99.3
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	59.1	42.1
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	85.5	66.1
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.9	35.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Kolar, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	96.3	95.7
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	97.9	95.0
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	85.3	(86.3)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(87.4)	(86.3)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	98.2	(100.0)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	96.2	(100.0)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	89.6	(90.6)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	89.3	(89.0)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	96.2	(86.3)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(86.7)	80.4
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	98.2	(87.3)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	70.7	(6.4)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	87.3	87.5
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	100.0	(90.8)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	0.0	(9.2)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	15.2	3.6
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.0	1.5
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(57.1)	*
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	66.1	42.6
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	(50.7)	*
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	(83.4)	*
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	(66.5)	*
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(9.9)	20.1
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(29.6)	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	17.4	21.7
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	20.9	31.1
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	13.9	15.5
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	1.4	5.8
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	21.1	15.7
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	1.4	5.3

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Kolar, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	15.8	17.8
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	43.7	27.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.6	4.4
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	14.4	7.5
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	23.8	12.5
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	10.4	6.1
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	17.0	8.1
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	29.5	15.1
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.9	13.1
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.6	9.0
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	23.4	24.3
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.5	17.9
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	8.7	8.7
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	31.2	27.9
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	92.3	90.4
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	76.2	63.1
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	97.4	93.7
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	9.1	13.0
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	18.6	19.2
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.1	0.3
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	14.0	12.8

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Koppal, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	8.1	8.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	27.8	28.8
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	10.6	11.8
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.4	99.2
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	97.6	96.0
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	78.2	47.9
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	64.0	23.4
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.6	94.2
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	65.4	63.9
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	39.6	22.4
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	53.0	46.7
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	36.1	34.4
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	50.3	43.2
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	27.8	16.8
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	67.8	40.8
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	22.3	27.1
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	(0.0)
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	2.6	2.1
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	6.7	8.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	67.4	63.4
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	67.0	63.2
22. Any traditional method (%)	0.4	0.2
23. Female sterilization (%)	63.5	58.4
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.1	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	9.3	9.7
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	8.0	6.0
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	1.3	3.7
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	57.5	52.4
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	94.4	91.4
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	72.1	50.7
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	92.6	84.5
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	46.7	15.8
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	28.4	8.0
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.4	100.0
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	94.8	90.7
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	72.7	68.2
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	92.4	89.2
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	36.9	19.1
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	74.4	44.0
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.1	13.5

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Koppal, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	91.2	80.7
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	90.6	79.5
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	93.5	84.8
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(94.6)	93.4
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	100.0	97.3
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	100.0	97.3
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	93.5	84.8
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	98.3	94.2
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	98.3	90.3
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	72.0	47.5
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	94.2	81.7
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	80.7	0.0
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	89.0	70.9
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	97.0	98.6
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	3.0	1.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.6	7.0
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.5	0.0
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(75.3)	(58.4)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	55.8	49.2
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	(82.6)	(77.3)
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	(100.0)	(88.7)
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	(97.2)	(85.1)
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	17.1	8.4
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	(22.2)
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	16.4	12.2
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	36.1	49.1
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	26.7	23.1
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	8.4	3.8
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	44.1	45.8
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	1.0	0.8

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Koppal, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	24.6	24.9
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	27.1	21.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	6.9	4.9
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	7.2	4.2
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	14.7	9.6
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.5	6.6
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.1	6.8
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	18.6	14.5
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.8	11.3
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.4	5.6
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	18.6	19.5
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.4	14.2
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.3	5.1
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	20.0	22.2
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	94.7	91.3
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	47.1	41.5
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	59.2	67.8
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	9.8	19.9
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	33.5	34.1
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.7	1.2
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.8	13.0

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Mandya, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	4.8	5.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	17.3	18.1
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	19.8	16.5
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	98.4
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	99.6	98.4
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	93.3	97.7
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	53.7	45.4
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	96.2	96.4
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	69.6	67.7
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	21.7	20.1
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	53.9	58.9
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	60.1	52.5
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	65.7	55.8
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	43.4	34.9
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	82.9	52.0
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	8.8	13.1
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	2.0	0.0
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.9	5.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	58.7	80.0
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	58.5	78.5
22. Any traditional method (%)	0.2	1.5
23. Female sterilization (%)	54.7	70.2
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.6	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	9.7	3.8
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	5.6	2.0
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	4.1	1.8
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	43.1	85.6
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	81.7	100.0
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	63.9	90.1
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	87.2	99.3
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	69.8	54.8
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	69.0	21.3
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.2	100.0
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	98.6	99.5
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	68.0	60.2
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	85.6	97.3
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	50.5	39.5
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	(67.1)	58.0
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	44.1	27.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Mandya, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	69.2	95.5
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	72.9	95.1
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	*	(93.9)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	*	(96.9)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	*	(100.0)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	*	(100.0)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	*	(96.9)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	*	(93.9)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	(100.0)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	*	(87.5)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	*	(94.1)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	*	(0.0)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	90.6	94.9
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	*	(100.0)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	*	(0.0)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	12.3	3.1
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.0	2.3
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(71.0)	*
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	28.3	63.7
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	*
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	*
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	*
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	(3.1)
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(20.3)	(12.4)
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	19.0	24.3
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	17.6	11.8
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	7.2	5.3
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	24.5	16.7
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	1.5	1.3

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Mandya, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	13.8	13.7
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	45.1	38.7
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	10.5	5.2
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	13.5	9.3
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	25.8	16.1
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	10.8	7.2
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	18.1	10.0
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	30.3	18.2
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.9	16.9
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	9.1	7.6
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	29.8	30.1
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.4	20.6
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	8.6	6.2
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	29.1	29.8
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	90.3	95.1
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	77.7	73.3
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	88.3	87.3
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	3.4	5.3
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	20.5	20.1
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.7
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	18.9	19.1

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Mysuru, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.5	6.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	18.8	20.7
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	14.8	13.8
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	99.5
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	99.4	95.4
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.0	98.0
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	66.7	30.7
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	97.5	94.3
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	78.4	72.4
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	25.7	18.2
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	44.5	42.8
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	58.3	49.6
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	73.9	59.1
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	53.3	39.8
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	87.3	60.1
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.6	17.5
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.1
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.8	7.0
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	70.7	79.5
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	68.2	77.3
22. Any traditional method (%)	2.5	2.2
23. Female sterilization (%)	61.9	68.2
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	9.6	5.6
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	6.0	4.4
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	3.6	1.2
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	74.9	82.0
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	84.5	98.6
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	67.7	85.7
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	98.3	94.6
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	71.5	65.2
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	62.0	31.1
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	97.9	98.4
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	98.5	100.0
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	59.2	56.2
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	91.1	97.8
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	47.4	43.7
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	62.5	67.9
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.6	24.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Mysuru, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery+ (%)	89.5	93.5
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery+ (%)	92.0	88.6
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(96.6)	(97.2)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(90.5)	(92.6)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(96.6)	(100.0)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(98.3)	(97.2)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(72.0)	(65.1)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(93.5)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(92.3)	(2.2)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	89.4	98.1
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(97.8)	(93.9)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(2.2)	(6.1)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	5.5	3.0
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	1.6
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	56.3	49.9
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	*
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	*
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	*
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(14.4)	(11.7)
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	28.4	13.4
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	14.8	27.5
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	21.3	15.6
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	5.9	7.2
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	21.4	28.2
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	0.6	1.3

+LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Mysuru, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	12.8	14.7
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	46.1	36.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.1	5.2
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	13.5	7.1
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	23.9	13.8
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	11.0	4.2
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	17.9	8.2
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	30.7	14.0
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.5	13.8
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.9	7.3
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.9	25.5
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	17.3	18.1
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	8.5	6.8
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	30.5	27.4
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	95.9	95.6
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	76.8	47.3
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	92.4	90.6
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.6	6.7
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	21.2	22.7
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	1.6
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.2	22.2

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Raichur, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	9.0	9.6
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	27.8	29.3
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	12.1	11.0
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	99.7
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	94.5	94.0
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	90.4	73.3
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	49.3	20.5
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.1	84.7
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	60.0	55.3
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	39.0	18.9
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	37.1	46.9
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	34.9	31.7
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	47.2	49.0
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	21.6	13.3
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	71.0	56.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	29.4	21.9
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	(14.0)
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	2.1	4.0
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	7.0	8.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	64.6	50.1
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	64.2	49.6
22. Any traditional method (%)	0.4	0.5
23. Female sterilization (%)	62.9	46.3
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	4.8	10.0
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	2.5	6.8
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	2.3	3.2
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	73.0	66.4
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	99.1	98.5
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	84.3	67.5
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	95.0	89.0
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	65.1	32.8
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	41.4	25.0
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.2	97.1
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	96.7	88.9
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	65.5	64.4
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	97.3	83.3
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	28.4	20.0
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	61.5	45.6
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	14.0	13.7

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Raichur, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	92.8	76.1
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	(8.0)
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	90.2	73.3
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	92.2	80.2
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	94.8	89.6
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	97.3	92.0
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.3	92.0
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	93.9	81.2
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	92.2	83.8
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	96.4	85.0
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	79.3	53.1
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	95.6	75.4
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	79.6	1.0
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	93.3	83.0
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	98.2	98.8
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	1.8	1.2
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.9	5.2
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.3	2.9
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(57.0)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	38.7	63.4
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	(74.4)	51.7
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	(100.0)	89.3
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	(97.2)	68.8
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	11.1	15.2
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	12.3	13.0
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	46.3	39.8
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	24.6	23.2
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	7.7	11.7
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	49.5	40.7
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	0.7	1.6

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Raichur, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	26.2	23.3
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	22.5	19.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	7.4	4.7
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	6.8	3.6
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	15.0	8.9
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.5	3.9
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	12.0	4.7
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	21.5	9.2
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	9.4	11.0
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.3	4.4
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	18.3	18.5
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.4	10.4
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.1	4.3
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	22.0	16.7
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	92.8	87.2
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	42.5	39.0
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	66.0	68.8
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	14.4	13.5
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	29.3	28.4
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.8	0.9
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	18.1	15.8

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Ramanagara, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	4.2	5.3
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	16.5	18.1
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	18.2	18.0
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	100.0	99.6
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	96.3	98.3
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.6	95.7
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	61.8	42.3
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.1	96.0
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	67.0	68.8
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	25.6	23.6
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	41.6	62.1
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	49.9	54.5
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	48.5	56.8
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	48.4	47.6
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	80.8	74.4
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	12.3	11.8
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	0.0	1.7
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	5.1	5.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	72.3	78.1
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	70.7	77.5
22. Any traditional method (%)	1.6	0.6
23. Female sterilization (%)	66.1	70.0
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	7.1	5.1
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	4.6	3.1
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	2.5	2.0
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	75.5	91.8
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	89.8	100.0
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	63.2	88.7
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	84.7	94.7
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	70.2	47.9
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	66.1	23.9
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	100.0
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	99.2	100.0
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	62.8	68.8
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	98.4	100.0
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	44.3	39.9
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	49.9	57.8
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	41.6	31.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Ramanagara, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	79.7	87.0
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	83.0	84.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(88.8)	(100.0)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	*	(92.6)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(88.8)	(100.0)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(71.0)	(75.0)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(64.0)	(0.0)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	95.3	87.6
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(95.9)	(96.5)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(4.1)	(3.5)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.6	7.2
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	2.5
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	34.9	49.9
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	*
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	*
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	*
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(11.0)	(8.6)
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(19.4)	(16.6)
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	17.4	15.6
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	21.2	20.0
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	6.2	7.7
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	22.7	19.8
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	0.6	4.0

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Ramanagara, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	14.3	13.2
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	39.8	36.5
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.3	6.5
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	12.1	9.7
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	23.3	18.2
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	10.5	6.3
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	14.4	11.9
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	26.4	19.6
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.5	16.1
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.1	7.3
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.4	28.2
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.6	17.8
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	9.2	7.9
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.8	29.9
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	97.9	92.9
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	80.1	78.2
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	91.5	99.5
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.5	3.6
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	25.3	25.9
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.9	0.5
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	19.3	17.9

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Shivamogga, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	6.0	6.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.5	22.9
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	14.1	13.9
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.7	99.5
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	94.9	94.6
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.1	91.0
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	66.6	31.0
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.2	95.8
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	82.4	78.8
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	37.9	17.8
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	45.9	41.5
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	57.3	49.1
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	49.5	47.1
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	61.8	35.5
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	76.0	60.7
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	4.8	11.1
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	0.9	2.5
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	1.2	2.4
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	68.7	76.4
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	67.9	76.4
22. Any traditional method (%)	0.8	0.0
23. Female sterilization (%)	58.7	68.3
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	5.5	5.3
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	2.1	3.9
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	3.4	1.4
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	79.9	58.7
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	99.5	99.1
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	79.0	79.4
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	95.7	96.9
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	77.3	56.6
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	52.7	39.1
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	98.5
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	100.0	99.7
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	73.0	74.1
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	97.4	96.5
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	40.8	43.7
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	52.8	69.3
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	36.4	35.1

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Shivamogga, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	96.7	91.5
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	97.2	89.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(89.9)	(96.1)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(89.4)	(97.9)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(92.4)	(100.0)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(92.4)	(100.0)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(89.9)	(98.1)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(89.9)	(98.0)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(89.9)	(98.0)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	79.2	(77.1)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(89.9)	(89.4)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(87.7)	(2.1)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	97.0	92.2
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(97.1)	(91.9)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(2.9)	(8.1)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.0	4.8
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	3.3
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(62.6)	(77.3)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	64.1	35.3
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	(46.3)
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	(96.3)
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	(74.5)
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(14.8)	(18.6)
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	21.7	18.5
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	24.9	29.0
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	17.2	23.2
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	3.6	13.5
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	24.5	34.4
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	2.3	6.0

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Shivamogga, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	15.4	15.0
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	33.9	30.3
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	7.3	6.3
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	13.2	7.2
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	22.4	15.3
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	10.6	8.5
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	14.2	6.9
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	26.4	16.7
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.9	15.2
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.5	7.1
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.1	27.2
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.9	19.3
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.0	7.1
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.4	28.7
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	97.3	89.8
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	74.9	65.7
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	90.7	86.3
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	7.3	11.3
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	30.5	32.0
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.3	1.4
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	18.5	18.5

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Tumakuru, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.1	6.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	17.4	21.2
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	19.6	16.9
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	99.6
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	98.1	96.2
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.0	94.7
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	75.8	35.0
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.5	93.4
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	80.2	72.3
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	39.4	20.3
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	56.5	36.9
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	66.3	58.9
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	64.3	65.3
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	60.3	50.1
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	87.8	74.9
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	14.1	24.8
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.0
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	3.6	4.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	70.5	77.0
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	69.0	75.8
22. Any traditional method (%)	1.5	1.2
23. Female sterilization (%)	60.9	60.9
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	6.6	5.3
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	4.7	4.3
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	1.9	1.0
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	86.5	68.6
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	99.7	99.5
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	92.4	80.4
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	92.4	92.7
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	81.3	61.8
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	74.7	27.9
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	98.9	99.3
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	99.5	100.0
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	52.8	66.9
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	99.5	93.1
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	74.5	52.1
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	85.0	64.8
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	65.9	45.8

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Tumakuru, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	99.3	95.2
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	99.4	90.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(95.6)	(97.7)
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(91.0)	(93.5)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(98.6)	(100.0)
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(95.6)	(100.0)
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(98.6)	(97.7)
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(96.3)	(78.0)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(100.0)	(95.3)
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(93.6)	(2.7)
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	79.8	96.8
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(95.6)	(100.0)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(4.4)	(0.0)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	7.5	4.5
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	1.6
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	*
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	47.5	33.0
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	*
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	*
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	*
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(16.2)	12.2
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(20.6)	15.5
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	19.2	40.3
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	12.1	10.9
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	3.8	3.1
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	18.5	26.7
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	0.0	6.1

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Tumakuru, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	15.4	15.2
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	42.9	30.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.7	5.6
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	15.1	8.1
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	27.6	15.4
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	12.3	7.4
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	17.1	11.0
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	31.3	19.9
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.2	16.3
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.4	6.5
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.7	27.4
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.9	22.3
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.0	9.4
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	27.4	34.0
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	95.9	90.2
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	76.2	74.3
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	95.2	94.5
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	9.5	9.8
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	21.8	26.7
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	0.8
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.9	18.8

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Udupi, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.1	6.7
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	18.9	19.5
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	21.9	16.9
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	99.6
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	80.7	81.5
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.8	95.6
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	85.9	59.0
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.1	99.0
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	83.9	82.0
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	43.1	23.7
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	42.6	59.7
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	66.7	55.4
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	68.2	53.5
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	80.4	48.2
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	89.0	70.3
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	2.0	4.4
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	0.5	0.0
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.0	0.7
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	60.6	72.0
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	57.0	71.3
22. Any traditional method (%)	3.6	0.7
23. Female sterilization (%)	43.7	46.1
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.3	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	9.8	7.1
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	5.1	4.7
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	4.7	2.4
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.3	75.1
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	96.1	100.0
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	92.8	59.4
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	97.0	94.8
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	91.0	51.3
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	81.4	34.2
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	99.2
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	99.5	98.9
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	41.7	37.6
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	97.3	90.2
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	54.1	51.9
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	62.0	60.8
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	43.9	39.1

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Udupi, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	94.0	89.2
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	95.3	87.7
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(96.4)	89.9
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(96.4)	(87.8)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(100.0)	100.0
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(100.0)	100.0
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(96.4)	94.3
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(100.0)	94.0
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(100.0)	96.2
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(85.4)	75.6
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(100.0)	90.8
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(92.3)	2.0
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	98.9	88.1
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(92.5)	90.5
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(7.5)	7.6
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.3	3.5
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	2.9	1.9
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(49.4)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	36.5	44.2
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	(74.5)
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	(100.0)
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	(86.2)
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(17.6)	11.4
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	24.9	10.3
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	18.3	23.1
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	10.9	17.6
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	3.2	6.0
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	18.7	21.0
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	1.7	3.2

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Udupi, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	21.1	23.8
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	33.8	22.9
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	9.7	6.0
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	12.2	9.1
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	24.7	16.7
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	10.7	6.0
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	17.6	9.7
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	30.7	17.7
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.6	16.1
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.1	8.2
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	32.7	31.2
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	15.4	18.4
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	7.9	9.1
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	36.2	32.5
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	91.8	97.1
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	90.2	85.4
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	99.4	95.5
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	5.0	7.0
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	16.3	17.4
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.4	1.0
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	19.6	15.6

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Uttara Kannada, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	5.5	5.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	20.0	18.2
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	17.6	14.8
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.9	99.1
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	73.5	84.8
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	97.7	94.3
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	67.2	34.7
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.5	95.5
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	84.1	81.1
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	40.7	13.4
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	62.6	35.7
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	55.0	49.2
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	60.9	47.4
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	63.6	39.4
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	84.7	59.1
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	4.6	11.6
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	0.5	2.4
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	0.0	1.3
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	64.1	69.3
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	62.0	69.3
22. Any traditional method (%)	2.1	0.0
23. Female sterilization (%)	54.8	56.7
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.2	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	5.3	7.4
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	3.6	3.7
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	1.7	3.7
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	91.6	80.4
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	100.0	98.5
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	89.1	57.9
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	100.0	92.2
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	94.7	35.6
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	76.7	18.4
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	100.0	97.9
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	98.7	99.3
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	59.8	69.5
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	100.0	99.2
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	42.5	36.3
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	53.3	46.2
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	36.3	32.4

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Uttara Kannada, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	96.7	87.4
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	97.9	87.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(93.5)	93.6
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(96.5)	(96.8)
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(96.9)	98.2
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(96.9)	98.2
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(93.5)	93.6
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(96.9)	96.7
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(96.9)	96.7
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(81.2)	(70.9)
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(87.4)	86.6
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(90.3)	4.3
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	92.3	89.7
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(93.0)	(84.3)
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(7.0)	(15.7)
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.1	5.9
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	3.0
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(62.0)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	44.7	56.1
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	*
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	*
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	*
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(14.3)	13.9
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	(12.9)	14.7
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	26.2	29.6
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	17.1	21.9
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	6.9	13.1
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	25.8	33.3
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	0.0	3.3

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Uttara Kannada, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	18.1	18.4
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	31.2	22.6
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	7.7	4.9
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.8	6.6
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	18.4	12.7
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	7.9	6.2
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	10.8	6.9
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	19.8	13.8
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.5	14.8
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	8.0	7.1
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	25.9	26.9
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.1	14.7
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	9.2	6.8
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	28.1	25.1
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	98.8	87.4
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	73.3	69.5
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	82.8	93.9
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	6.2	10.5
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	28.9	26.1
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.2	0.3
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	8.8	12.3

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Vijayapura, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	8.0	8.9
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	27.1	28.0
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	13.0	11.2
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	97.6
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	98.4	92.5
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	95.4	92.3
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	62.5	24.0
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	98.4	94.2
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	71.1	66.1
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	37.9	12.5
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	42.3	43.1
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	46.3	37.1
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	53.4	59.6
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	46.4	23.6
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	76.6	63.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	29.8	39.2
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	*
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	3.0	2.6
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	12.6	11.8
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	61.6	63.1
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	61.4	62.7
22. Any traditional method (%)	0.2	0.4
23. Female sterilization (%)	59.3	55.5
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	11.5	7.0
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	8.5	4.0
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	3.0	3.0
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	82.5	60.3
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	100.0	96.8
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	69.6	56.4
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	94.8	93.5
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	58.8	36.6
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	46.9	15.4
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	96.6	91.1
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	95.1	91.8
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	54.5	59.6
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	94.3	90.0
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	38.8	20.9
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	68.0	46.6
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	20.4	9.9

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Vijayapura, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	91.4	74.4
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	91.4	74.8
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(66.8)	71.1
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(80.2)	73.2
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(89.8)	95.5
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(83.8)	95.5
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(74.9)	81.4
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(73.0)	84.7
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(83.4)	81.8
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	67.8	45.0
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(69.5)	76.0
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(73.1)	14.1
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	90.8	83.4
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(95.7)	92.8
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(4.3)	6.0
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	11.5	8.2
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	1.6
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	(97.4)	68.7
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	53.9	57.3
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	(43.7)	(63.5)
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	(100.0)	(100.0)
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	(84.1)	(85.2)
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	*	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	18.4	10.0
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	19.2	14.6
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	41.5	45.9
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	23.2	15.0
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	5.2	4.3
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	45.3	39.0
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	0.4	2.7

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Vijayapura, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	17.5	18.1
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	33.9	27.4
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	7.2	4.9
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.6	5.7
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	16.9	11.6
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	8.0	5.4
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	11.1	7.3
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	20.7	14.3
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	10.1	11.2
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	4.7	5.1
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	18.7	20.2
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.5	13.2
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.4	5.1
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	20.1	21.0
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	92.4	79.5
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	56.0	53.6
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	62.5	71.9
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	10.5	10.8
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	31.2	34.6
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	0.8
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	15.4	15.3

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Yadgir, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Population and Household Profile	**Total**	**Total**
1. Population below age 5 years (%)	8.2	9.5
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	27.6	29.2
3. Population age 60 years and above (%)	12.8	11.2
4. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.5	99.0
5. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source[1] (%)	96.8	95.2
6. Households using iodized salt (%)	94.4	76.3
7. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	46.5	20.2
8. Households with any usual member having a bank account/post office account (%)	99.4	94.6
9. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	57.2	51.9
10. Households with any usual female members owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	36.6	21.8
11. Children age 2-4 years who attended pre-school (%)	48.4	34.1
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)		
12. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	32.9	26.4
13. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	53.6	35.4
14. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	33.2	17.3
15. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	69.1	60.2
Marriage and Fertility		
16. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	32.3	33.2
17. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	*	(24.7)
18. Three or more births in the 5 years preceding the survey (%)	4.5	3.5
19. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	8.6	6.9
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
20. Any method[2] (%)	61.1	64.0
21. Any modern method[2] (%)	60.1	63.7
22. Any traditional method (%)	1.0	0.3
23. Female sterilization (%)	58.5	57.6
24. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15–49 years)		
25. Total unmet need[3] (%)	6.7	7.5
26. Unmet need for spacing[3] (%)	5.3	5.9
27. Unmet need for limiting[3] (%)	1.4	1.6
Maternal and Child Health		
Antenatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)		
28. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	90.8	57.4
29. Mothers who had any antenatal care visits (%)	100.0	97.7
30. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	92.8	63.6
31. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[4] (%)	98.0	79.4
32. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	88.7	29.6
33. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	74.7	10.8
34. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	99.7	97.9
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)		
35. Institutional births (%)	97.9	93.3
36. Institutional births in public facility (%)	76.0	73.4
37. Births attended by skilled health personnel[5] (%)	99.3	93.0
38. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.8	14.3
39. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	54.5	45.0
40. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	10.4	7.2

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey. Readers are cautioned when comparing trends and interpreting results of some indicators due to the small sample size.
( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
[1]Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant. The main source used for drinking water at the time of interview is recorded.
[2]Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.
[3]Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
· Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.
Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:
· At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
· Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
· Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.
[4]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.
[5]Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

Yadgir, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Postnatal Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)	**Total**	**Total**
41. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	95.5	73.3
42. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	*	*
43. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery[+] (%)	93.4	72.2
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation		
44. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall[6] (%)	(84.2)	82.6
45. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only[7] (%)	(90.0)	84.6
46. Children age 12-23 months who have received any vaccine (%)	(92.4)	97.2
47. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	(90.7)	97.2
48. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine[8] (%)	(86.6)	85.3
49. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of pentavalent vaccine (%)	(85.9)	91.0
50. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	(88.9)	89.3
51. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	65.4	48.9
52. Children age 12-23 months who have received birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (%)	(88.5)	79.9
53. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	(72.8)	1.6
54. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	93.3	77.7
55. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	(100.0)	97.6
56. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	(0.0)	2.4
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)		
57. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.1	5.1
58. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	0.0	0.6
59. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	(80.8)
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children		
60. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth[9] (%)	44.6	47.1
61. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed[10] (%)	*	(54.7)
62. Children under age 6 months currently breastfeeding[10] (%)	*	(96.0)
63. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed or breastfeeding and consuming plain water/other milk only[10] (%)	*	(72.0)
64. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk[10] (%)	(50.3)	*
65. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	12.2	12.4
66. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	*	*
67. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet[10, 11] (%)	14.7	13.4
68. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)[12] (%)	44.7	57.6
69. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height)[12] (%)	20.4	17.7
70. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height)[13] (%)	4.5	7.2
71. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)[12] (%)	43.1	45.2
72. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height)[14] (%)	2.8	2.3

[+]LHV = Lady Health Visitor; ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.
[6]Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[7]Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.
[8]Not including polio vaccination given at birth.
[9]Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.
[10]Based on the youngest child living with the mother.
[11]Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).
[12]Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[13]Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.
[14]Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

Yadgir, Karnataka- Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-6 (2023-24)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)	**Total**	**Total**
73. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	21.5	26.0
74. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m^2)[15] (%)	23.8	18.8
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
75. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	7.9	3.6
76. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	5.9	3.6
77. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	14.7	7.7
Men		
78. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	7.2	6.5
79. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl)[16] (%)	7.2	5.9
80. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level[16] (%)	15.6	13.1
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
Women		
81. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	8.4	10.5
82. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	3.4	4.5
83. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	16.6	17.5
Men		
84. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.2	11.2
85. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	5.9	4.5
86. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	20.9	18.0
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)		
87. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	92.2	80.9
88. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	39.0	30.7
89. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period[17] (%)	61.4	67.9
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)		
90. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	12.3	14.6
91. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	24.4	31.8
92. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	0.7	1.1
93. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	16.7	19.4

[15]Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.
[16]Random blood sugar measurement.
[17]Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

Appendix: State and Districtwise Sample Size

S.No.	District Name	Sample		
		Household	Women	Men
1	Bagalkote	892	1,035	145
2	Ballari	879	998	145
3	Belagavi	913	1,000	121
4	Bengaluru Rural	932	919	129
5	Bengaluru Urban	910	793	110
6	Bidar	893	928	124
7	Chamarajanagar	899	790	105
8	Chikkaballapura	926	882	146
9	Chikkamagaluru	934	821	122
10	Chitradurga	913	851	117
11	Dakshina Kannada	903	796	114
12	Davanagere	907	852	143
13	Dharwad	908	881	151
14	Gadag	898	984	140
15	Hassan	931	765	109
16	Haveri	905	991	155
17	Kalaburagi	899	934	150
18	Kodagu	936	775	102
19	Kolar	924	934	136
20	Koppal	925	1,085	150
21	Mandya	891	712	97
22	Mysuru	940	875	116
23	Raichur	875	977	132
24	Ramanagara	912	791	122
25	Shivamogga	903	845	142
26	Tumakuru	931	790	107
27	Udupi	904	793	108
28	Uttara Kannada	894	824	116
29	Vijayapura	874	900	144
30	Yadgir	818	904	143
	KARNATAKA	**27,169**	**26,425**	**3,841**

For additional information

Director General (Statistics)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
Room no. 311, 3rd Floor
Indian Red Cross Society Building
Red Cross Road
New Delhi – 110 001 (India)
Landline: 011-2373 6973/2373 6975
Email: dgstats.mohfw@gov.in

Chief Director (Statistics)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
Room no. 313, 3rd Floor
Indian Red Cross Society Building
Red Cross Road
New Delhi – 110 001 (India)
Landline: 011-2373 6983
Email: cdstats.mohfw@gov.in

Director & Senior Professor/
Principal Investigator (NFHS-6)
International Institute for Population Sciences
Govandi Station Road, B.S. Devashi Marg, Deonar
Mumbai – 400 088 (India)
Telephone: 022-4237 2549
Email: nfhs6pmu@gmail.com
nfhsdata@iipsindia.ac.in
Website: https://www.iipsindia.ac.in
https://www.nfhsiips.in

https://www.mohfw.gov.in or https://www.nfhsiips.in