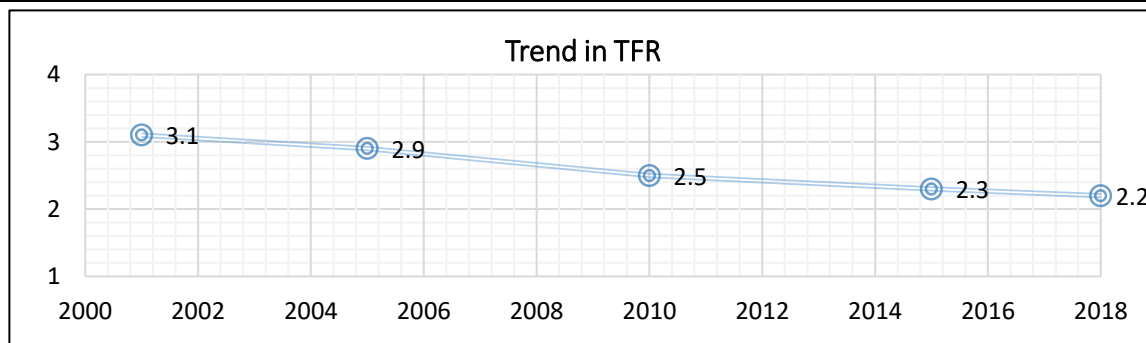


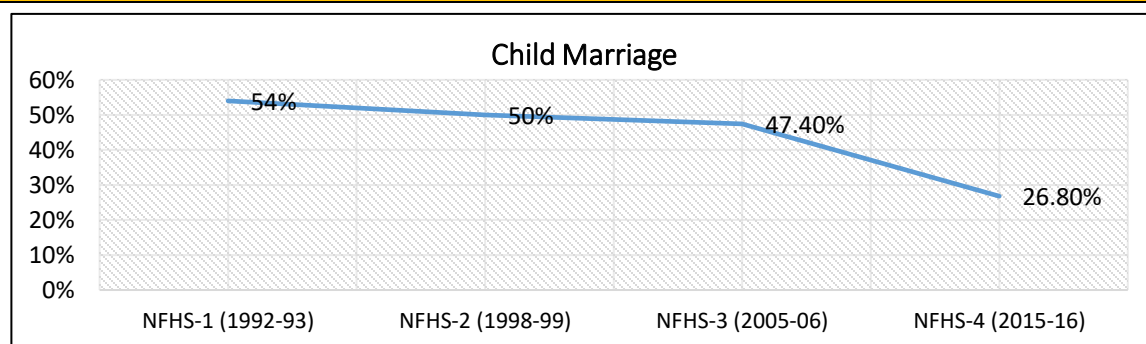
Fact-sheet—Family Planning & Fertility Indicators

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) - Number of children born or likely to be born to a woman in her lifetime if she were subject to the prevailing rate of age-specific fertility in the population



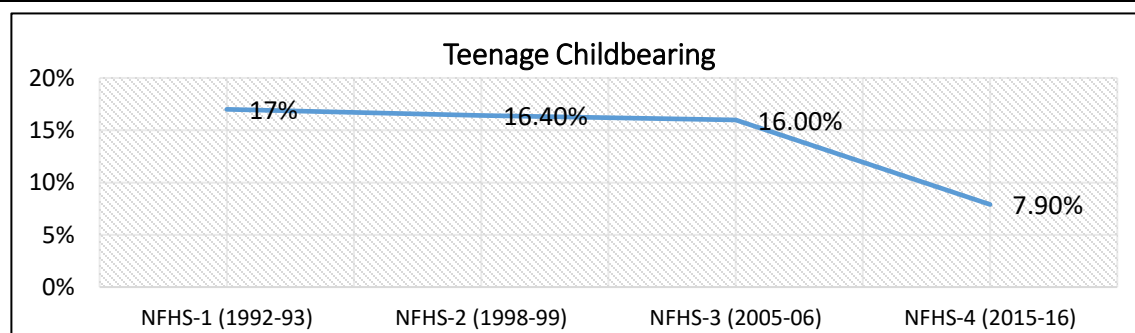
- Total Fertility Rate for the country is stable at 2.2 in 2018 and 2017. There has been a decline of 0.9 point in the TFR for the country from 2001 to 2018¹.
- It is noteworthy that the replacement level TFR viz. 2.1 has been attained by 14 states in year 2018².

Child Marriage - Percentage of women between 20-24 years who were married before the age of 18



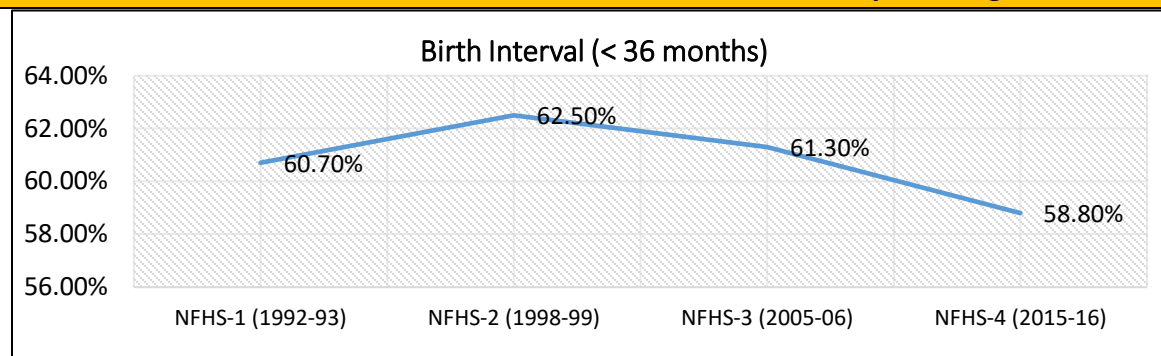
Child marriage has shown a decline over the years. From the National Family Health Survey-1 (1992-93), to NFHS-4 (2015-16), it has declined from 54% to 26.8%.

Teenage Childbearing - Women aged 15-19 years who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child



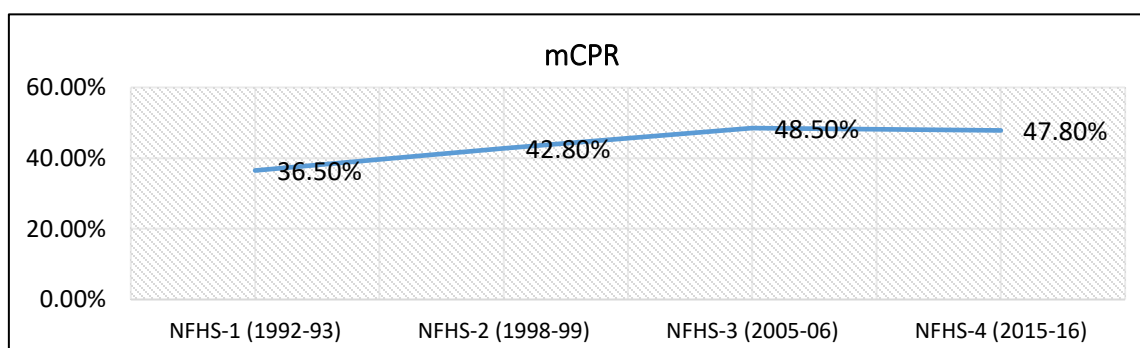
Like child marriage, teenage childbearing has also shown a decline over time. It has reduced to 7.9% at NFHS-4 (2015-16) as compared to 16% at NFHS-3 (2005-06).

Short Birth Interval - Less than 36 months birth interval since the preceding birth



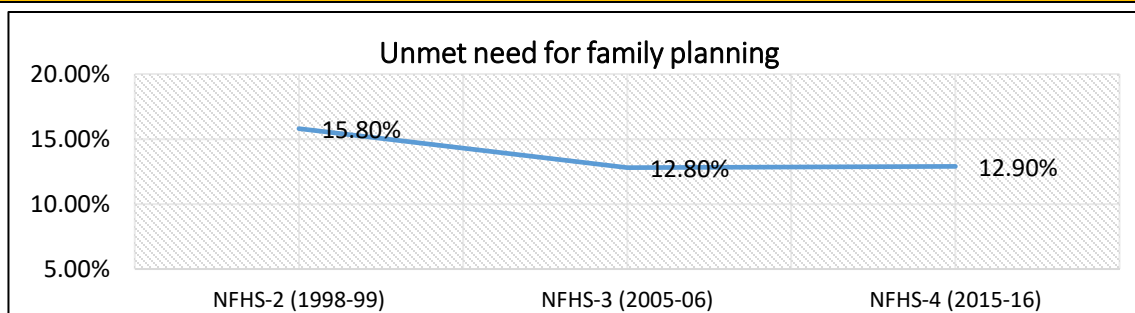
Short birth intervals (<36 months) are associated with increased health risks for both mothers and newborns. 58.8% of births occurred less than 36 months since the preceding birth during NFHS-4 (2015-16).

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (mCPR) - Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years, who are currently using, or whose partner is using, at least one modern method of contraception at a particular point of time. This indicator covers the uptake of all contraceptive methods by users and excludes natural methods



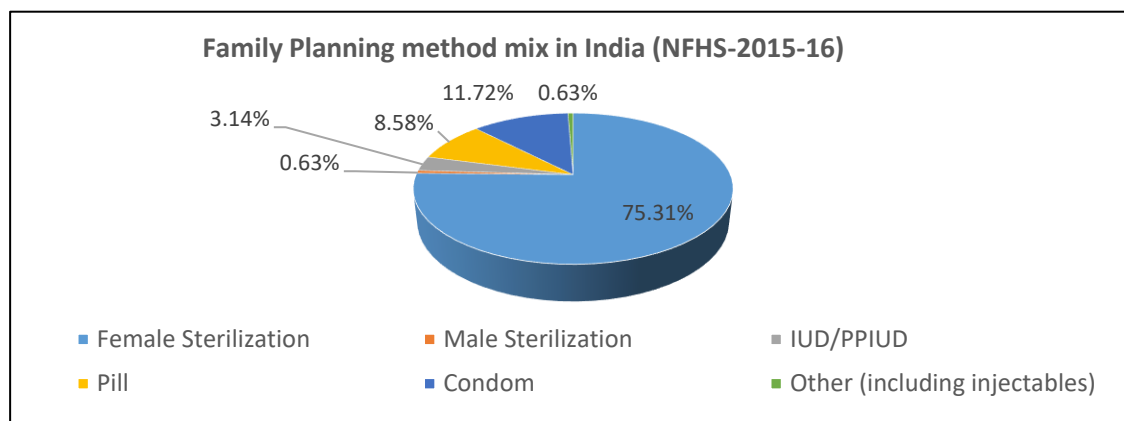
Modern Contraceptive use by currently married women has remained unchanged for last one decade, at just under 50 percent (between 2005-06 and 2015-16).

Unmet need for family planning - Proportion of currently married women (15-49 years) having an unmet need (both for spacing and limiting methods) for contraception



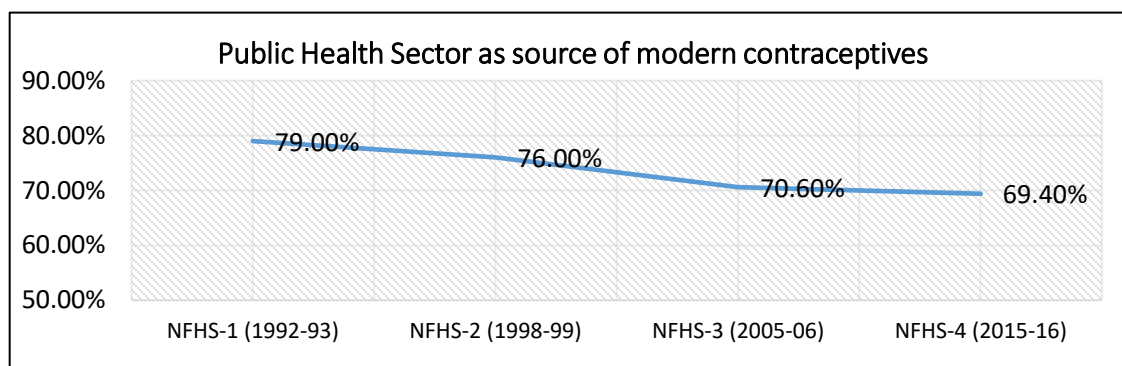
12.9 % of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (spacing – 6% and limiting – 7%), almost the same as the estimate in 2005-06 (12.8%).

Family Planning Method Mix - Proportion of each method within modern contraceptive prevalence rate



The family planning method mix shows that the use of modern methods is skewed towards women. Within modern contraceptive use, the proportion of female sterilization is huge at more than 75% as per NFHS-4 (2015-16).

Public Health Sector as source of modern contraceptive methods - Proportion of modern contraceptive users obtained the method from the public health sector



The trend suggests that users are getting modern contraceptives from multiple sources and their dependency on public health sector is reducing over time. However, public health sector is still the major source for modern contraceptive methods at 69.40% during NFHS-4 (2015-16).

¹ Sample Registration Survey (SRS), Office of the Registrar General, India

² Ibid