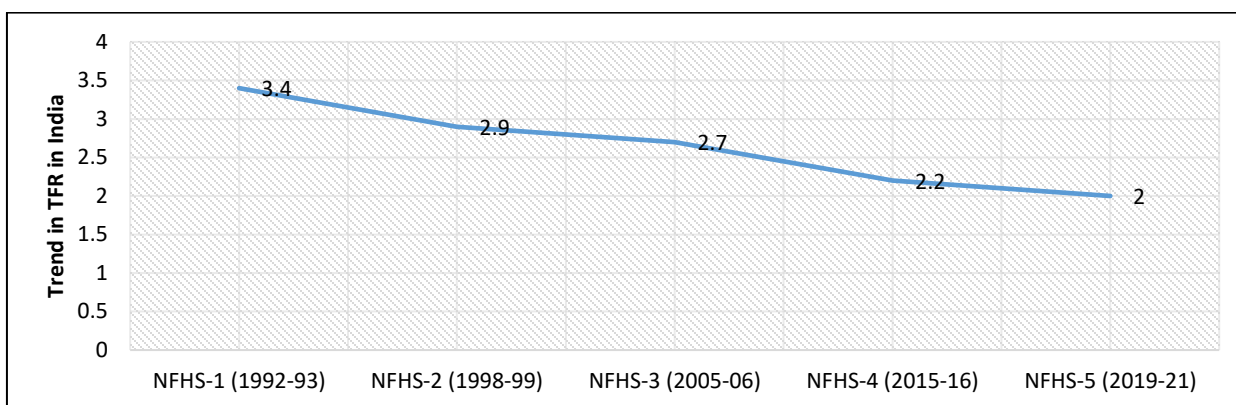


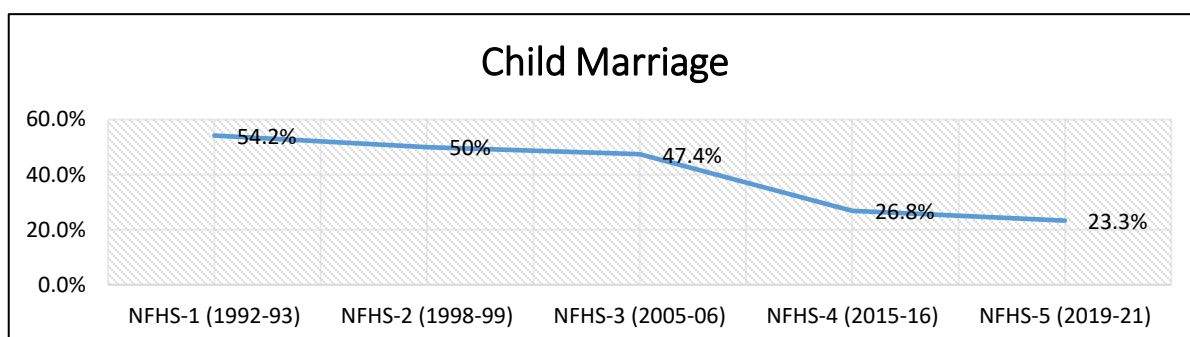
Fact-sheet—Family Planning & Fertility Indicators

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



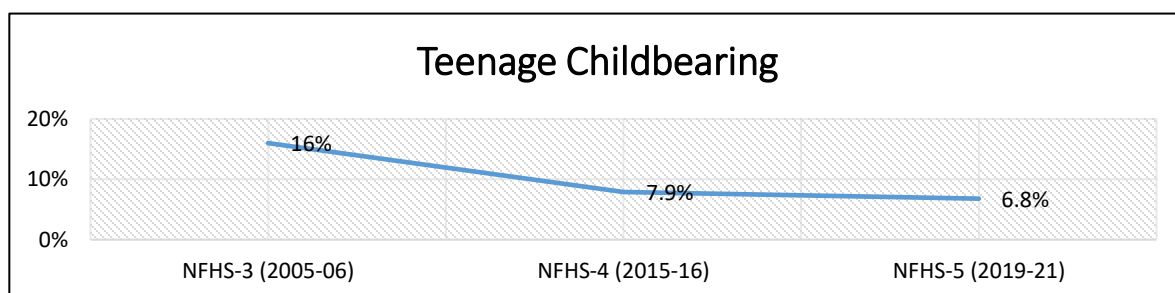
- India's TFR has reached below the replacement level of fertility i.e. 2.0 in 2019-21. In rural settings, it is 2.1, while in urban settings, it is 1.6.
- 31 states/UTs have TFR below the replacement level of fertility of 2.1¹.

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



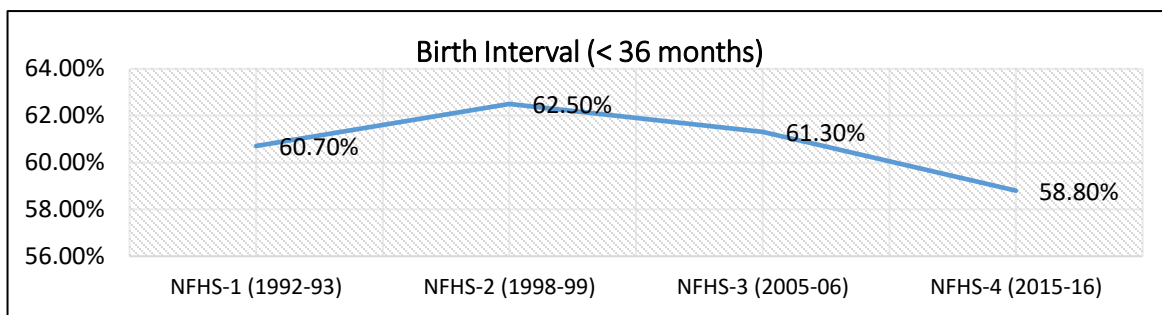
Child marriage has shown a decline over the years. From the National Family Health Survey-1 (1992-93) to NFHS-5 (2019-21), it has declined from 54.2% to 23.3%.

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



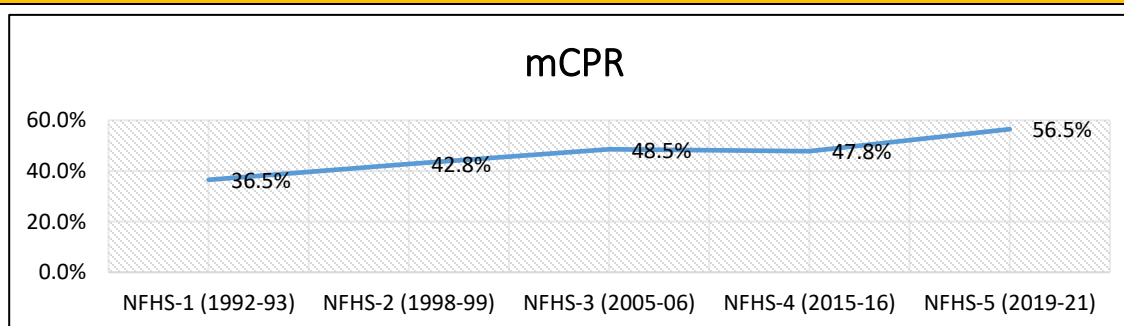
Like child marriage, teenage childbearing has also shown a decline over time. It has reduced to 6.8% in NFHS-5 (2019-21) as compared to 16% in NFHS-3 (2005-06).

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



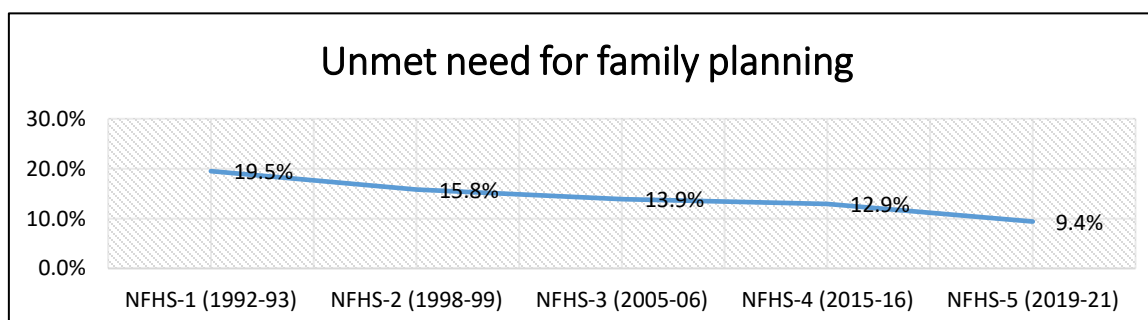
Short birth intervals (<36 months) are associated with increased health risks for both mothers and newborns. 58.8% of births occurred less than 36 months since the preceding birth during NFHS-4 (2015-16). *Data from NFHS-5 awaited.

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



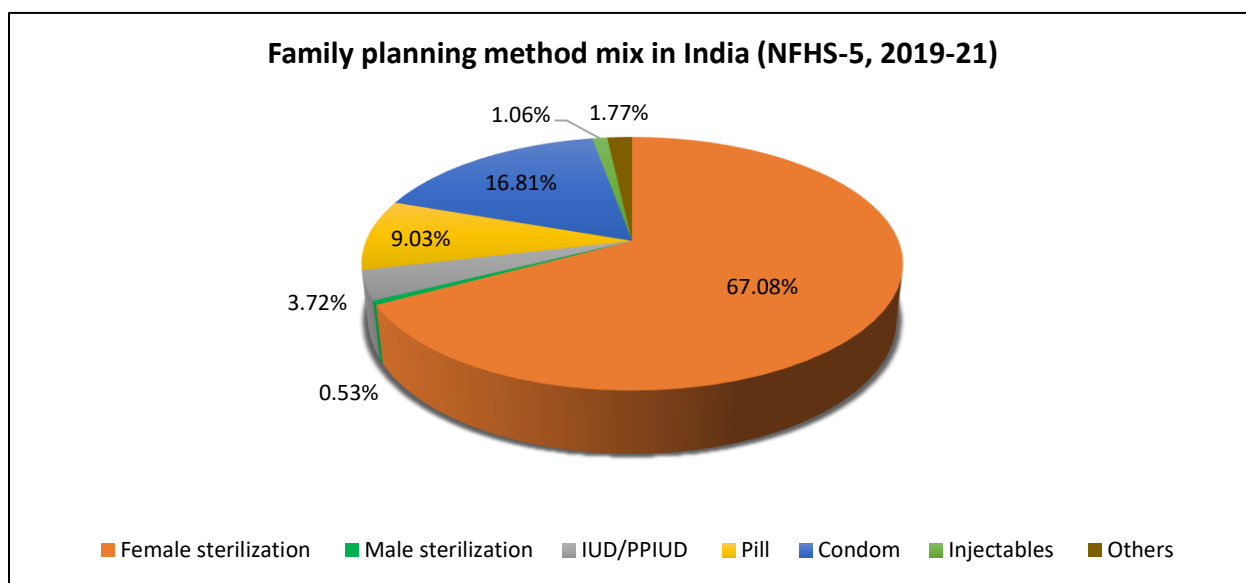
Modern Contraceptive use by currently married women increased to 56.5% in 2019-21 compared to 47.8% in 2015-16.

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



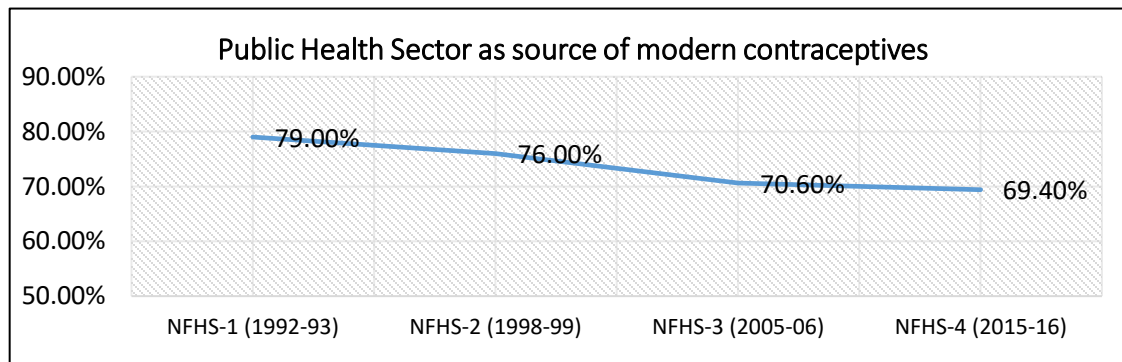
Unmet need for family planning has shown a decline over the years. From the National Family Health Survey-1 (1992-93) to NFHS-5 (2019-21), it has declined from 19.5% to 9.4%.

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



The family planning method mix shows the use of modern methods is skewed toward women. Within modern contraceptive use, the proportion of female sterilization is huge at more than 67% as per NFHS-5 (2019-21).

Public Health Sector as a source of modern contraceptive methods* - *Proportion of modern contraceptive users obtaining 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, the public health sector is still the major source of modern contraceptive methods at 69.40% during NFHS-4 (2015-16). *Data from NFHS-5 awaited.

¹ International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF. 2021. National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), India, 2019-21. Mumbai: IIPS. http://rchiips.org/nfhs/NFHS-5_FCTS/India.pdf