



# **National Family Health Survey NFHS-3(2005-06)**

**State Institute Of Health & Family Welfare  
Jaipur**



# Overview

- NFHS-3(2005-06): third in the series
  - NFHS-1(1992-93)
  - NFHS-2(1998-99)
- Conducted under MOHFW; Nodal agency- IIPS
- Funded by
  - USAID, DFID, The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation,
  - UNICEF and UNFPA
  - Technical assistance by Macro International
  - HIV assistance : NACO & NARI
  - Fieldwork by 18 Research Organizations/Population Research Centers



➤ **NFHS-I: 1992-93**

- 88,562 households
- 89,777 ever-married women age 13-49 years in
- 24 states and the National Capital Territory of Delhi

➤ **NFHS-II: 1998-99**

- database for implementation of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH)
- 91,000 ever-married women age 15-49 yrs.
- all 26 states of India

➤ **NFHS-III:2005-06**

- 124,385 women age 15-49 and 74,369 men age 15-54
- from all 29 states throughout India
- 102,946 women and men were tested for HIV

# Scope of NFHS-3

- Coverage
  - All 29 states covered
  - Slum and non-slum areas of (Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Kolkata, Meerut, Mumbai, Nagpur)
- Interviewees
  - Women age 15-49
  - Men age 15-54



# Biomarkers Measured in NFHS-3

- Height and weight
- Hemoglobin content in the blood to measure anemia
- Collection of blood samples for HIV testing



# Household & Individual Characteristics Sample for 29 States

Category	Number Interviewed	Response Rate
Households	109,041	97.7
Women (age 15-49)	124,385	94.5
Men (age 15-54)	74,369	87.1



# NFHS-3 Finds Some Improvements in the Household Environment Since NFHS-2

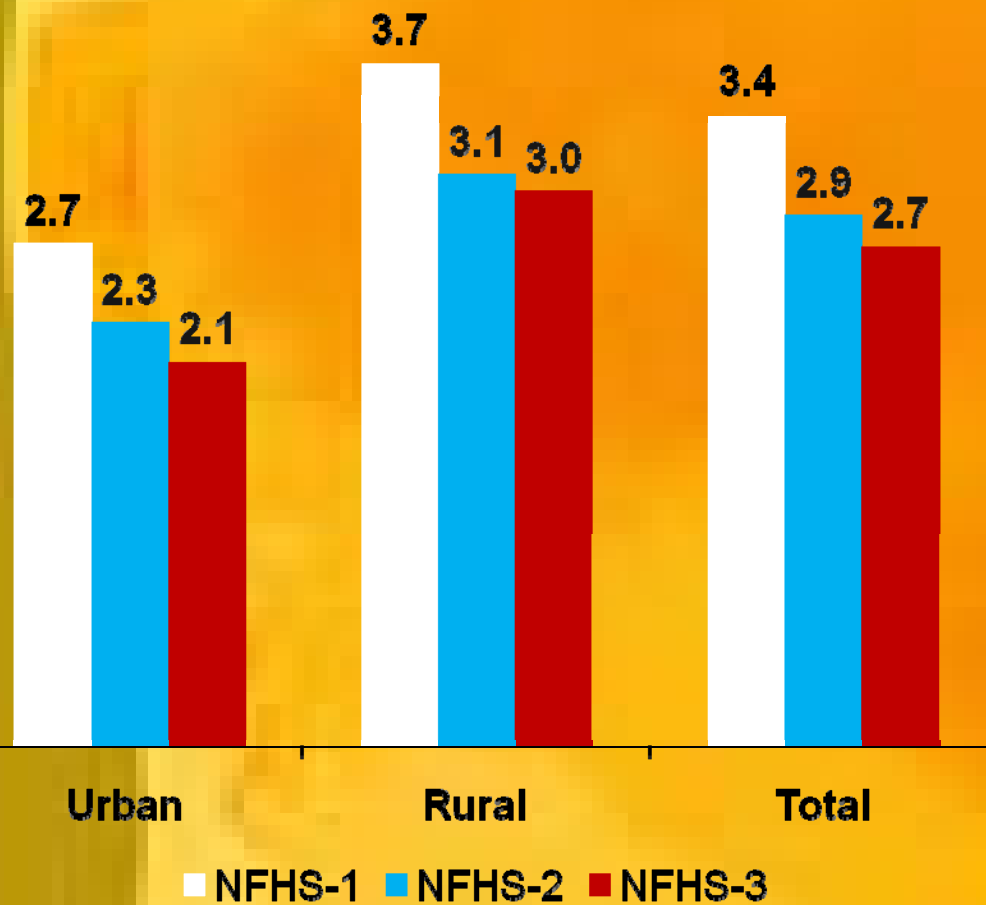
- 68% have electricity, up from 60% in NFHS-2
- 88% use an improved source of drinking water
- Only 29% have improved toilet facilities



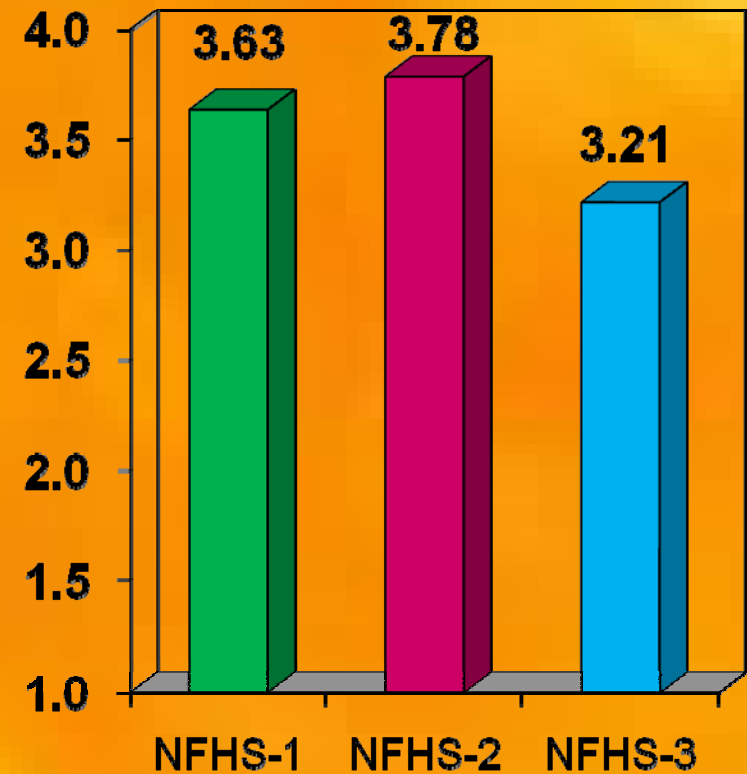
# Fertility, Marriage and Family Planning



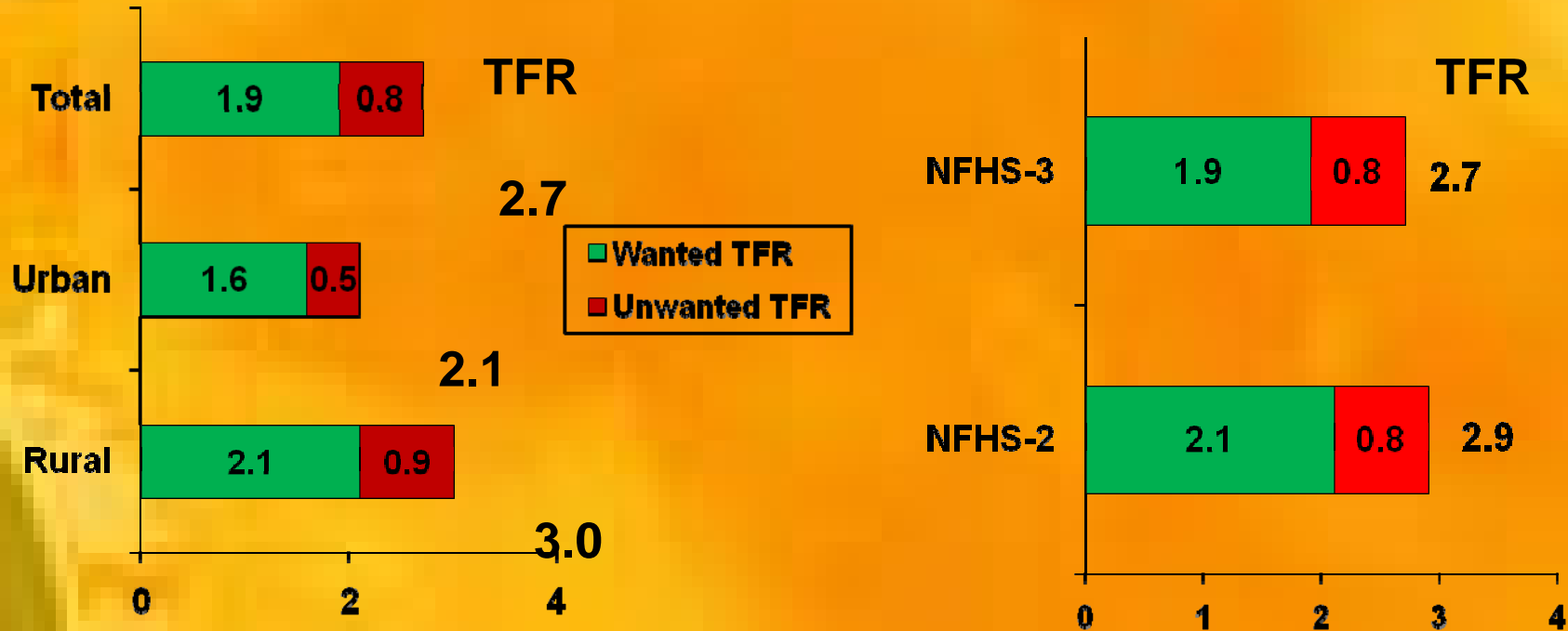
## Trends in Fertility by Residence



## Total Fertility Rate of Rajasthan

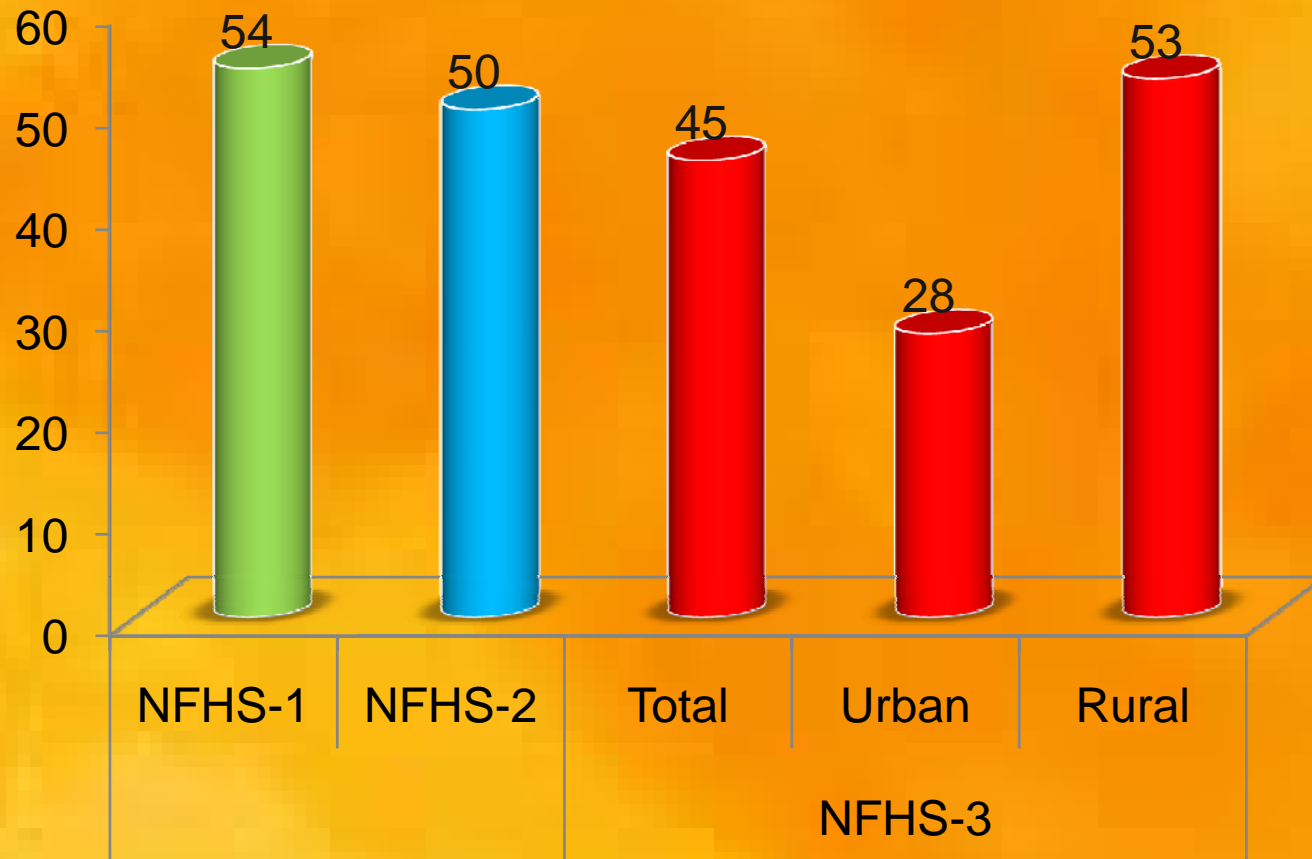


# Wanted and Actual Fertility Rates



**If unwanted fertility is averted TFR will reach replacement level.**

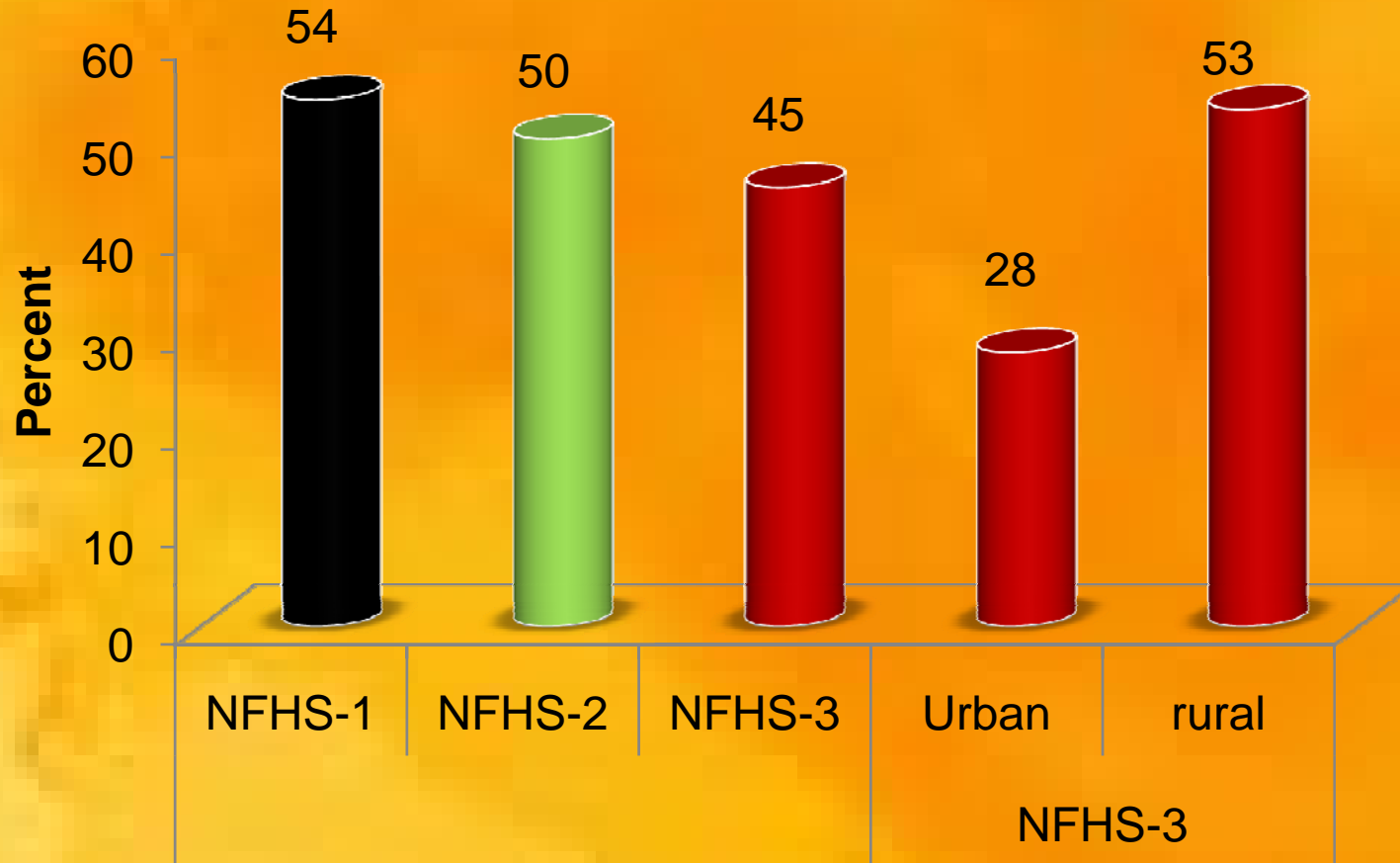
# Age at Marriage



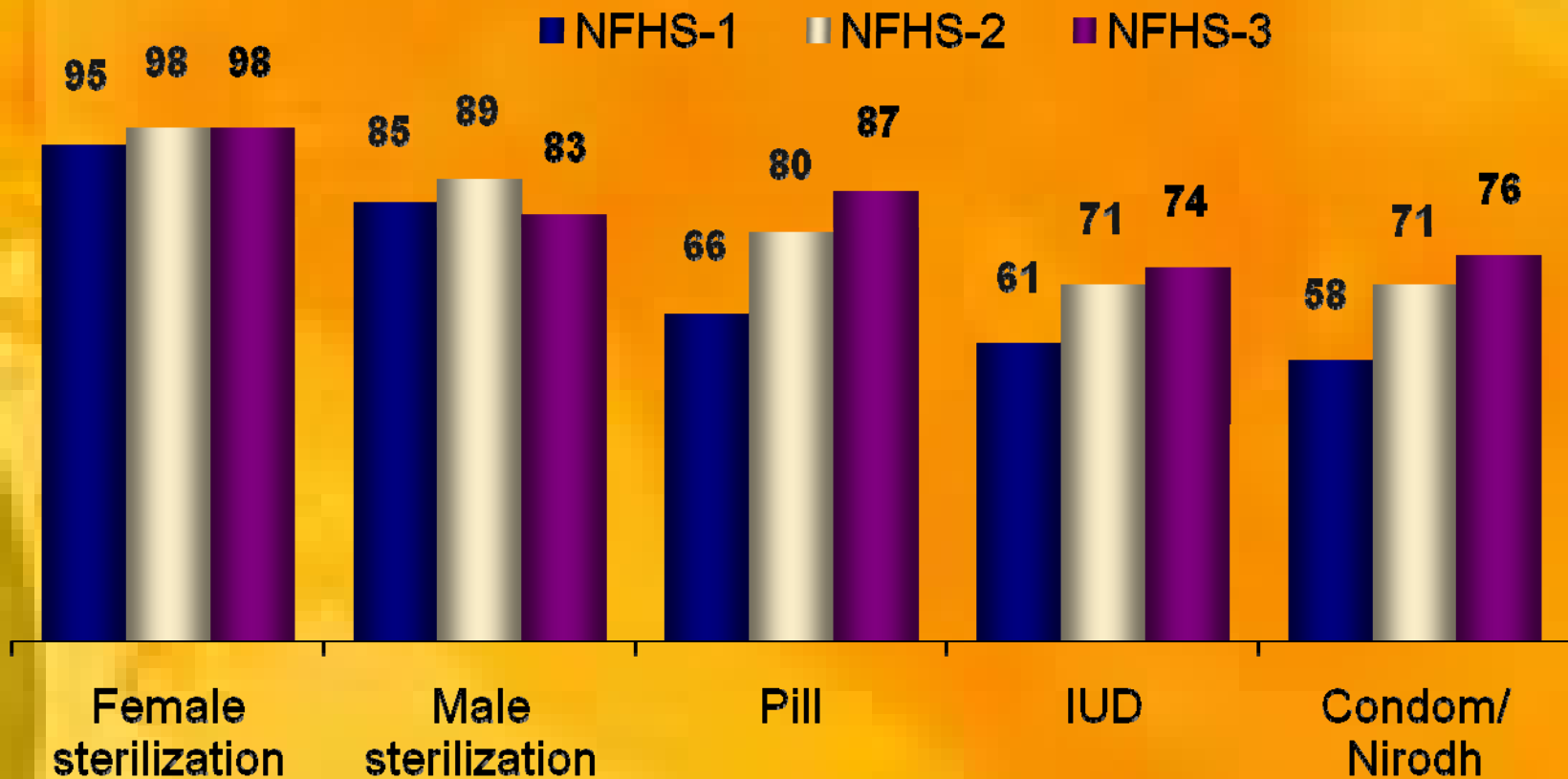
Percentage of women age 20-24 married by age 18

# Marital Status

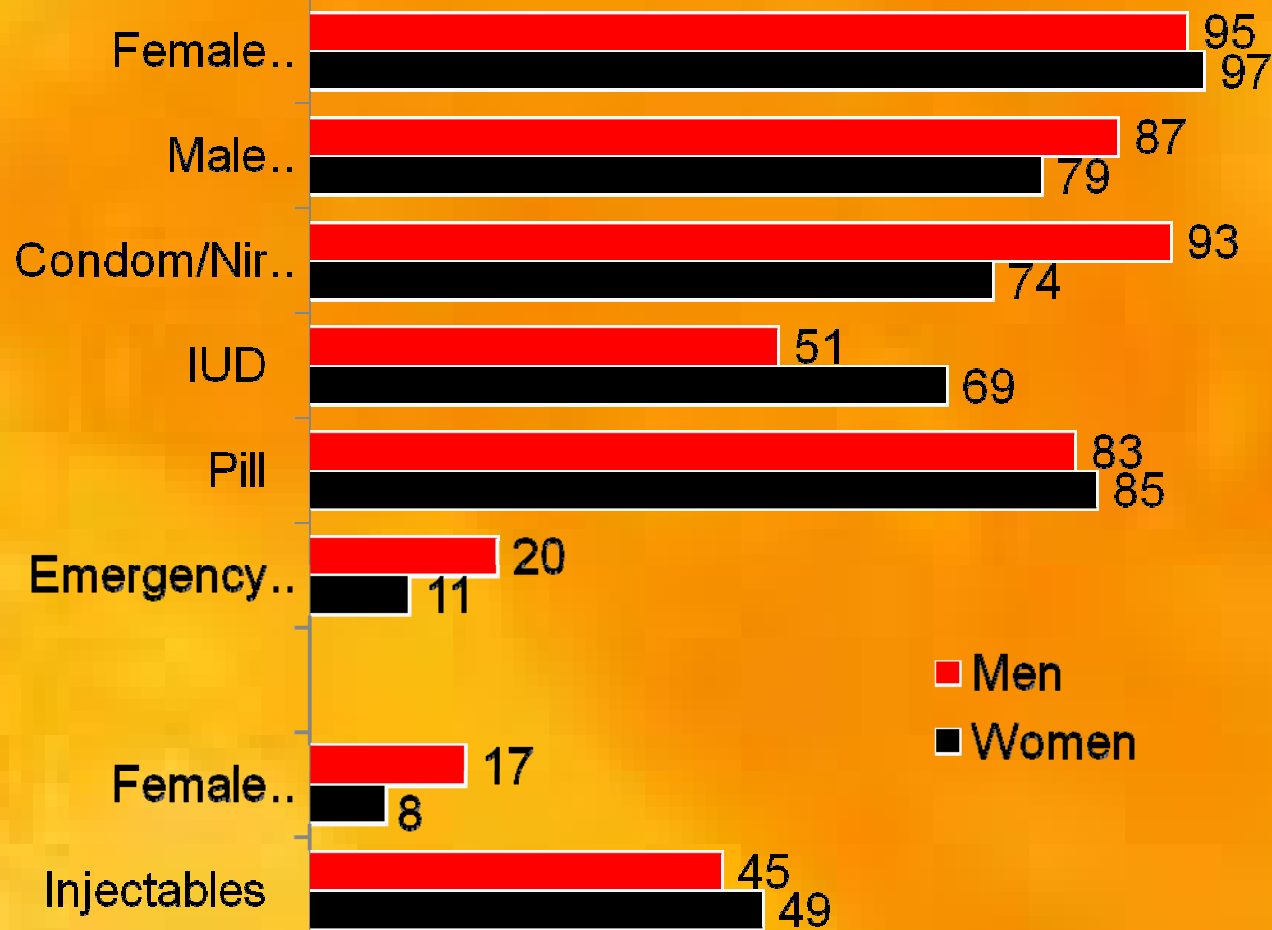
Percent of women age 20-24 married by age 18



# Trends in Knowledge of Modern Contraceptive Methods

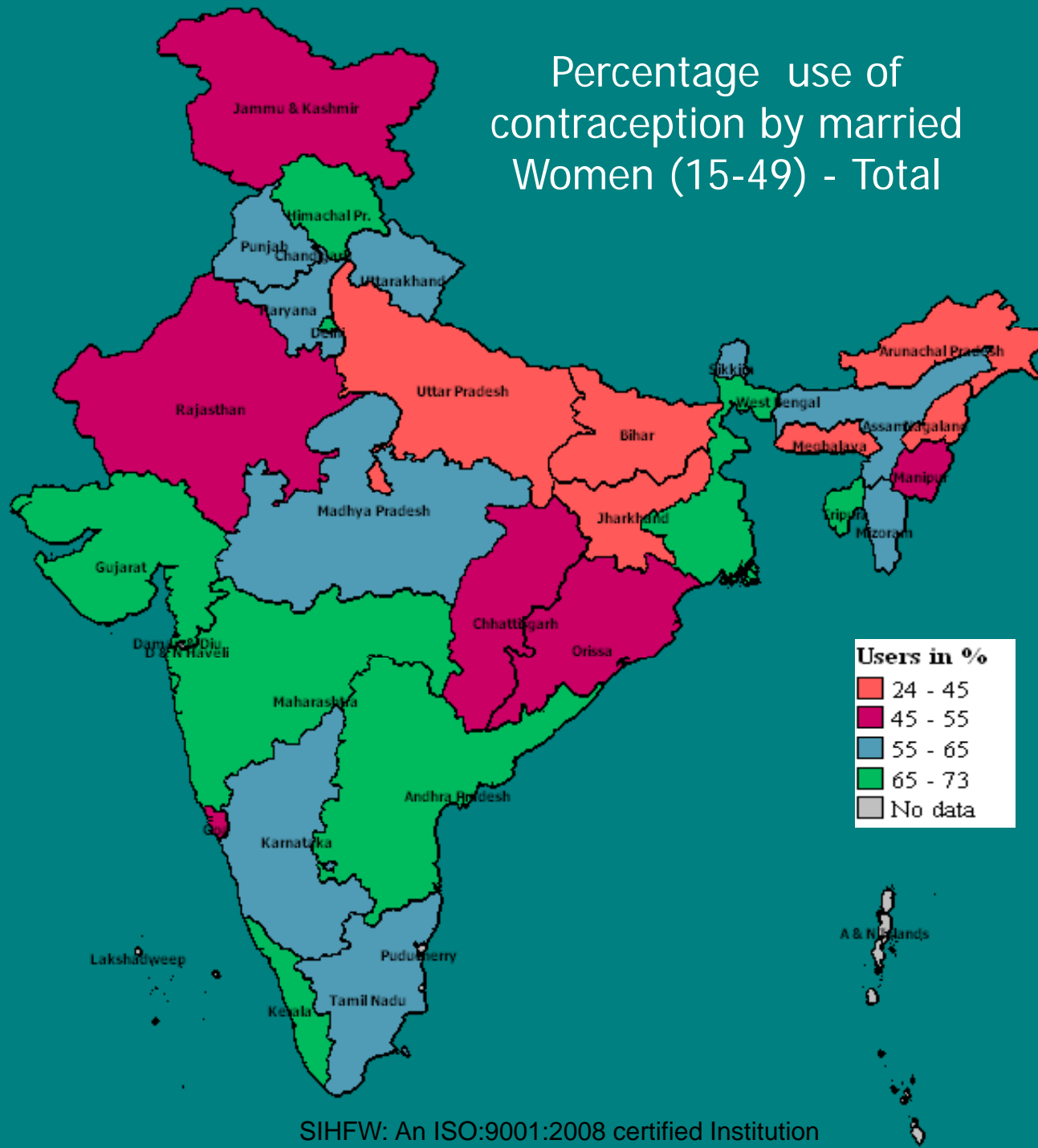


# Knowledge of Modern Methods



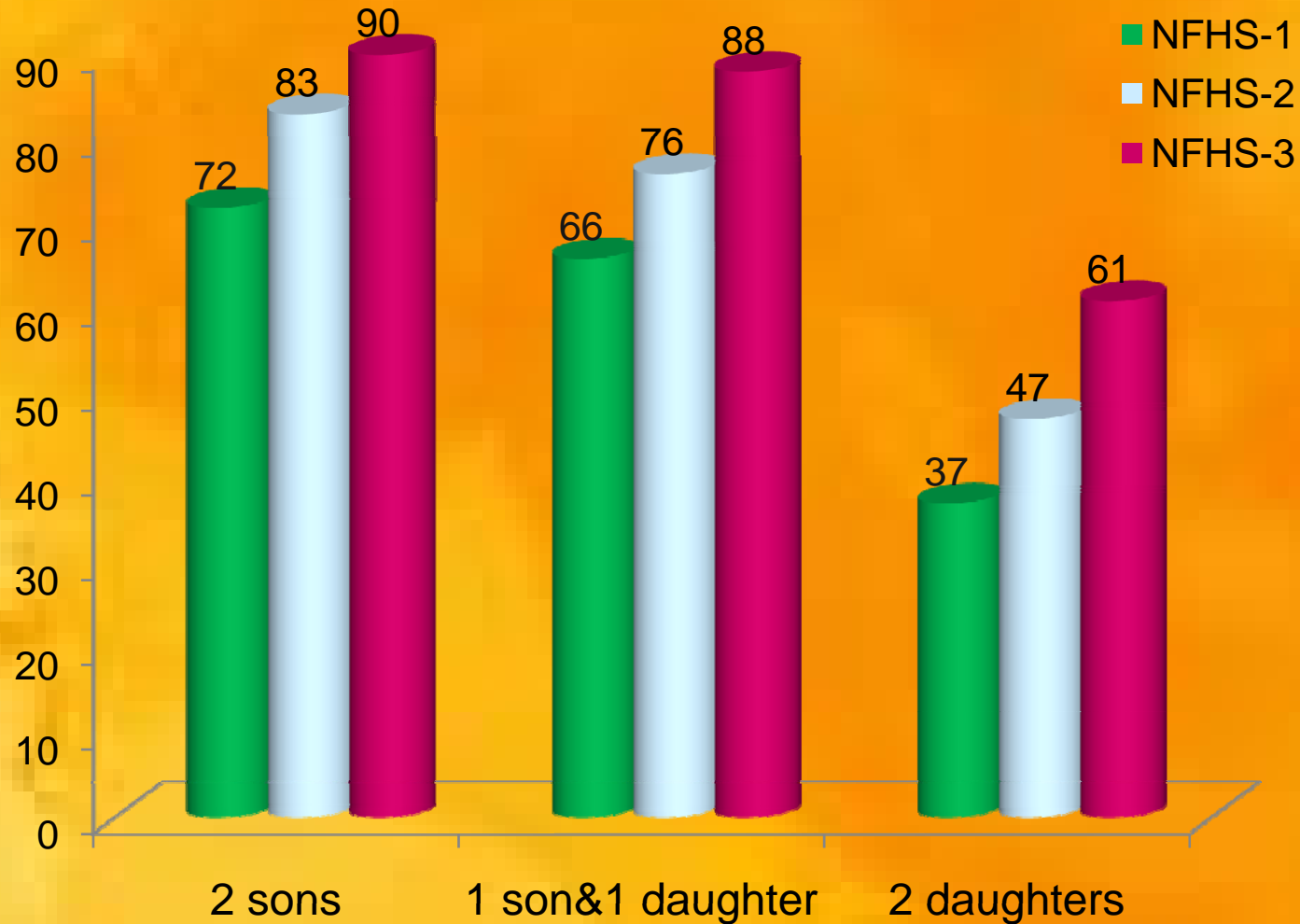
Percent of women and men 15-49 aware of family planning methods

# Percentage use of contraception by married Women (15-49) - Total



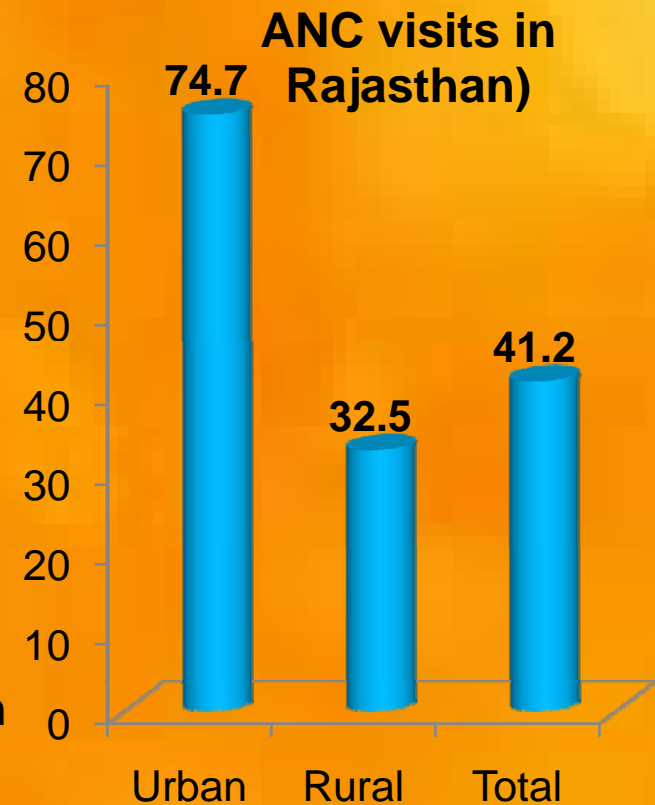
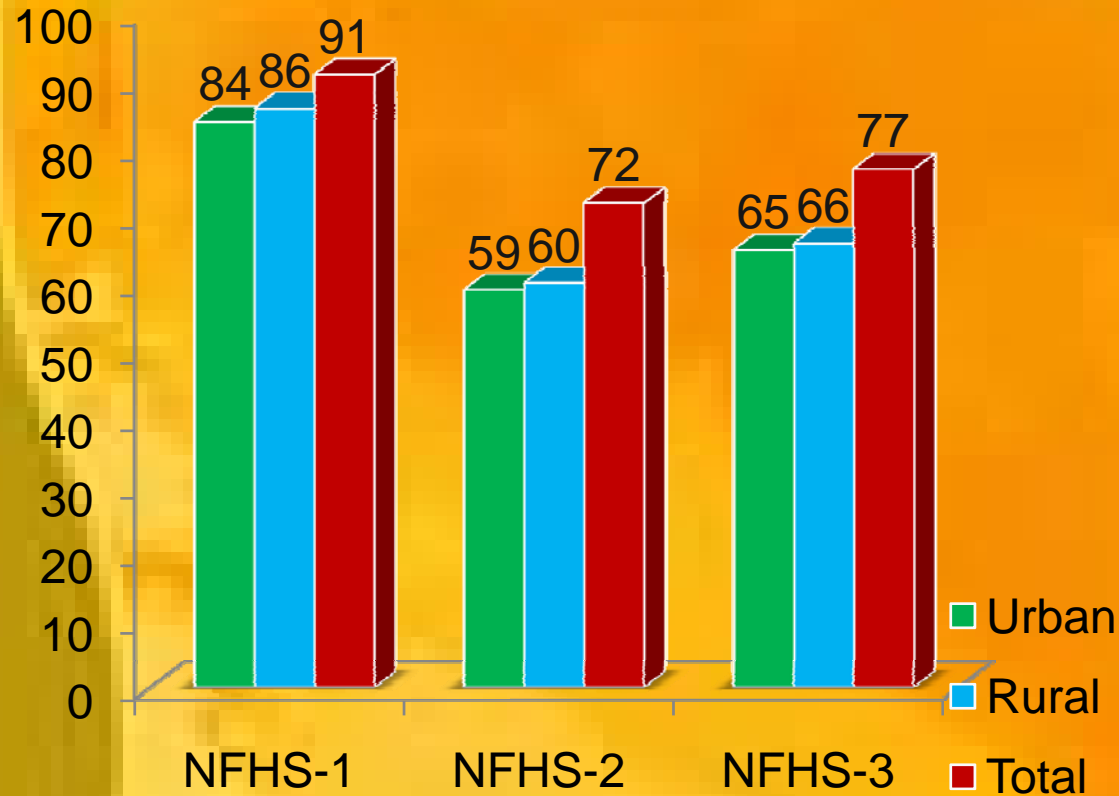


# Desire for No More Children among Women with 2 Children

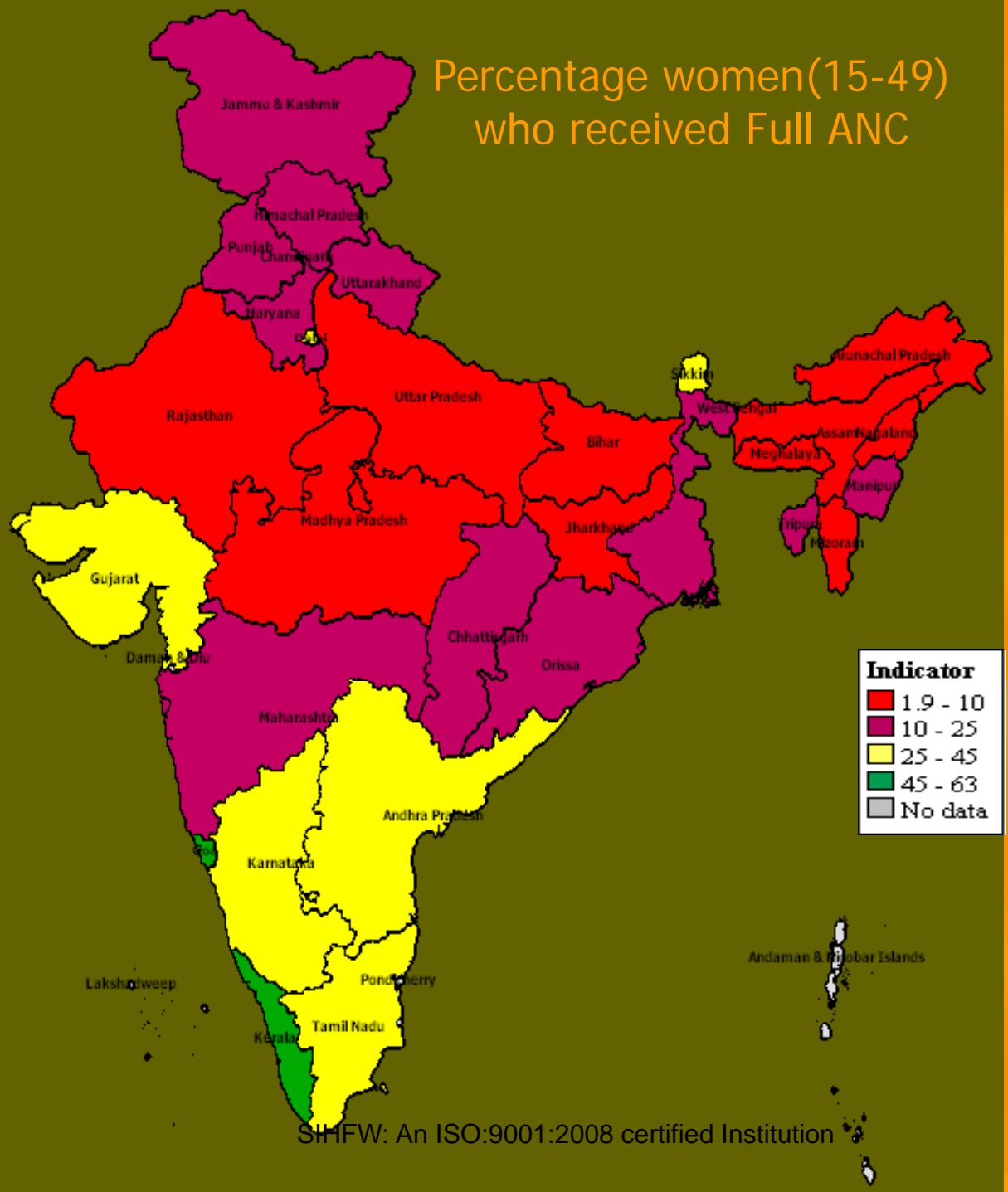




# Trends in Antenatal Care

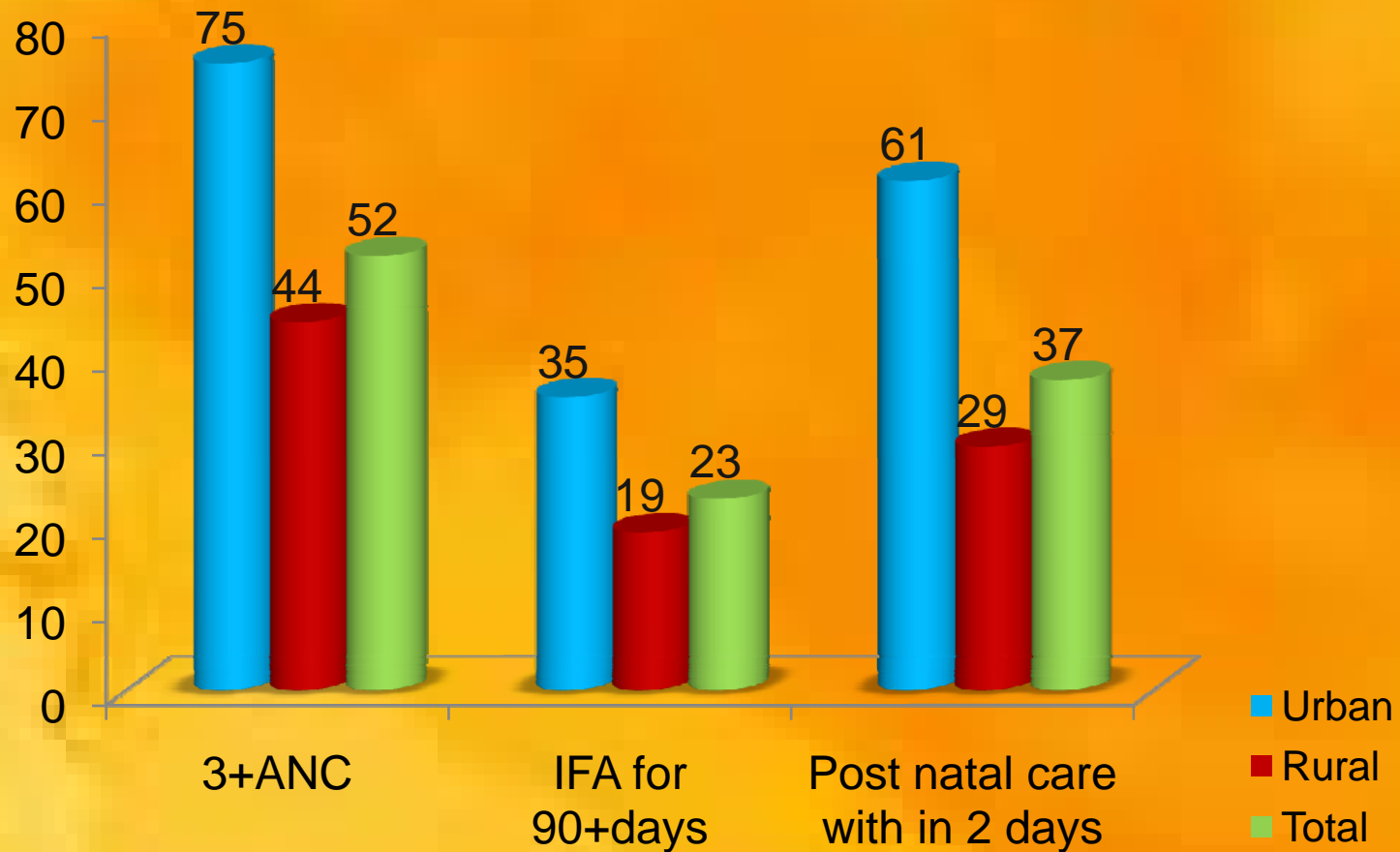


# Percentage women(15-49) who received Full ANC

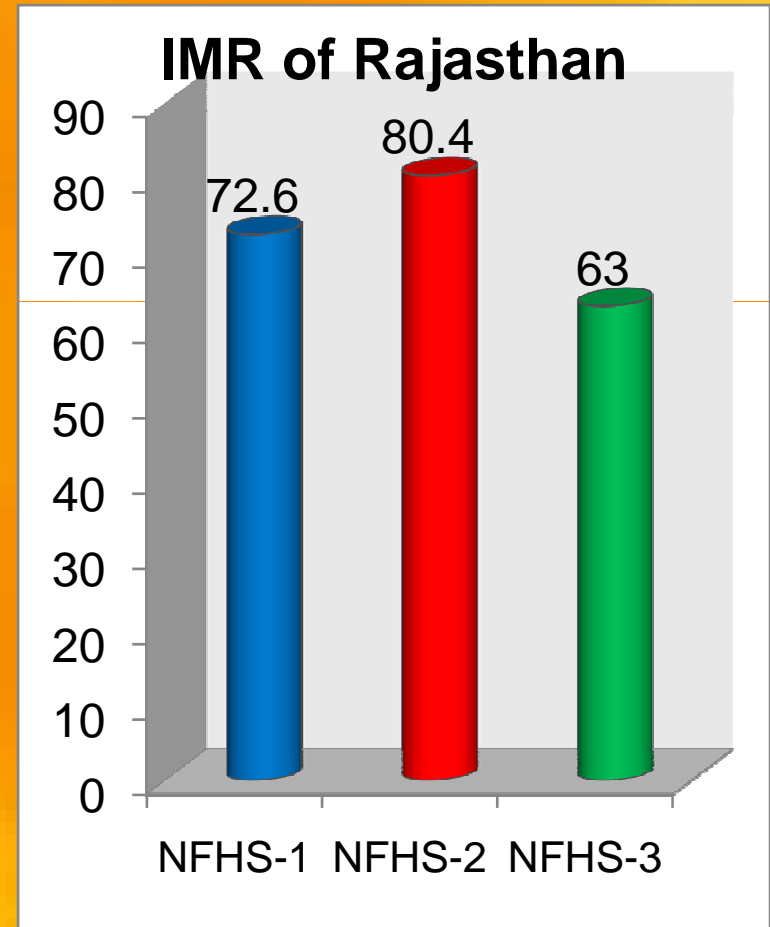
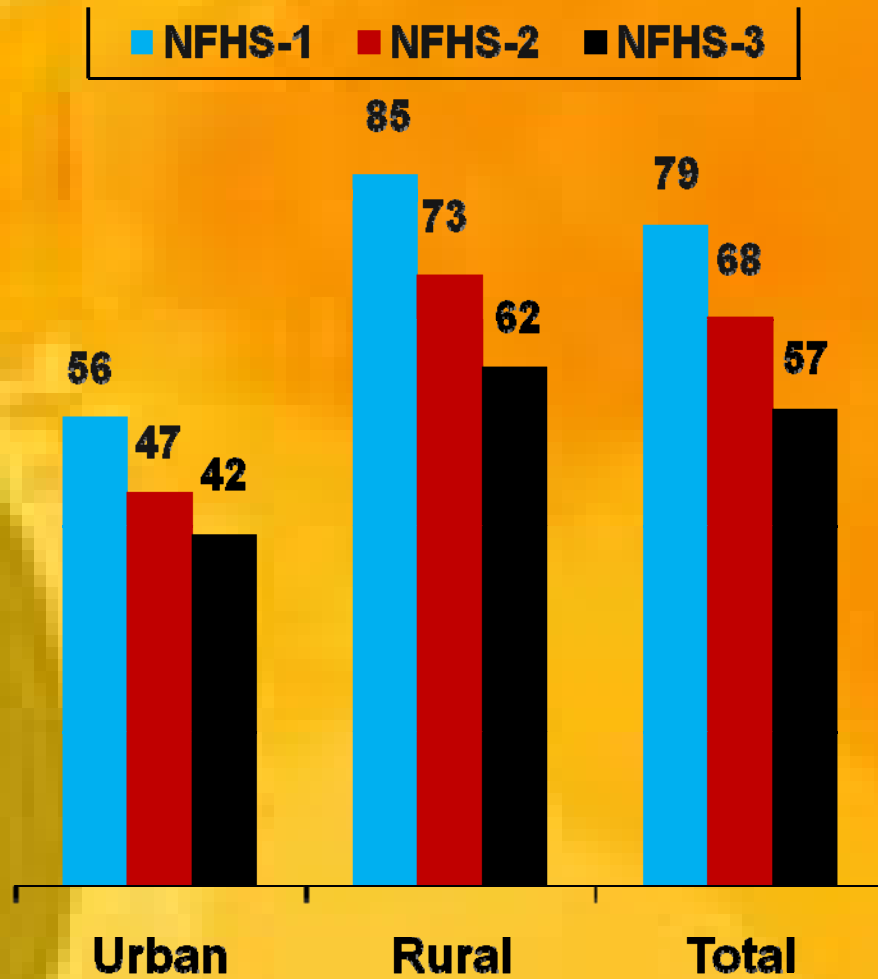


# Maternity Care

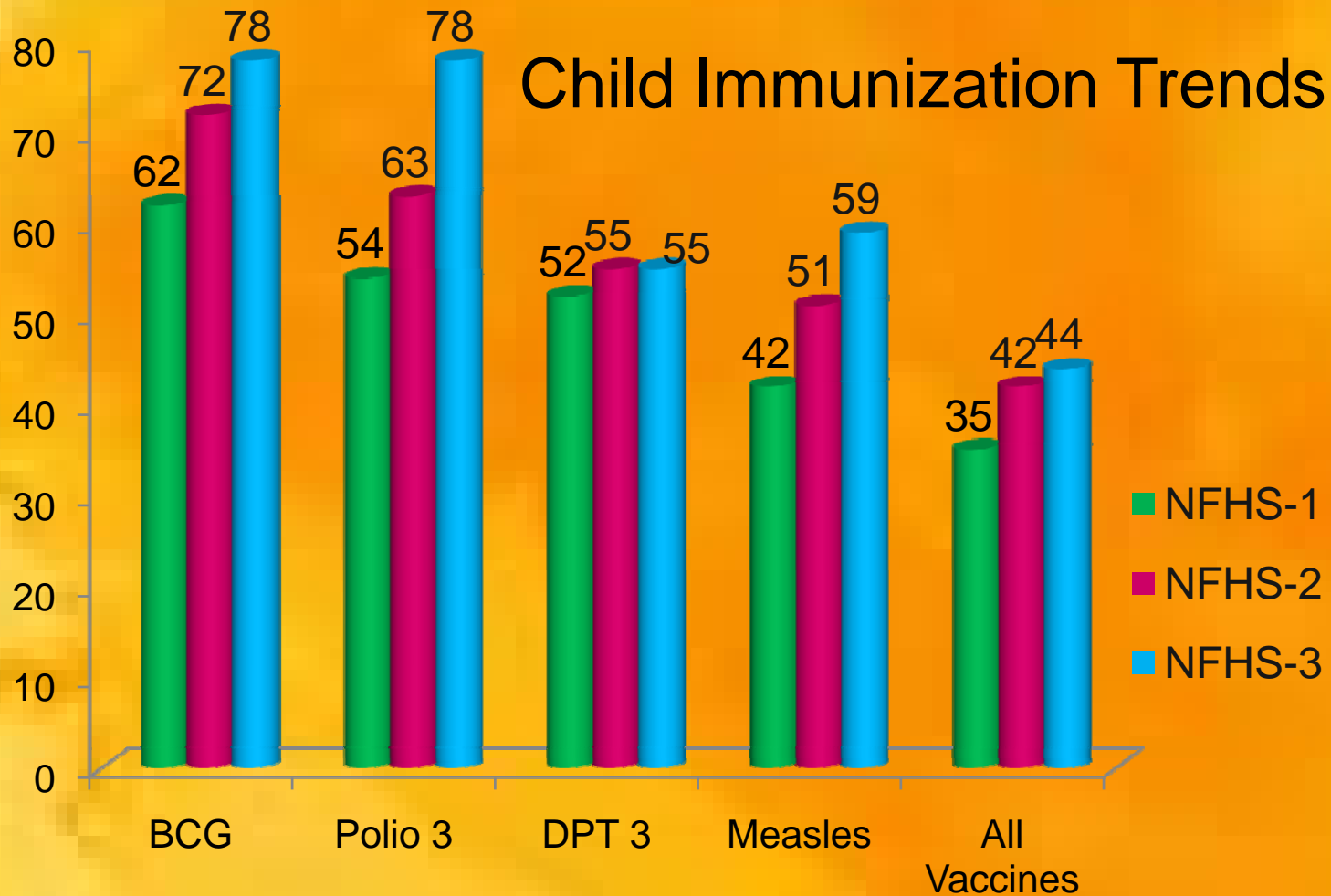
(for most recent birth in the last 5 years)



# Infant Mortality Rate



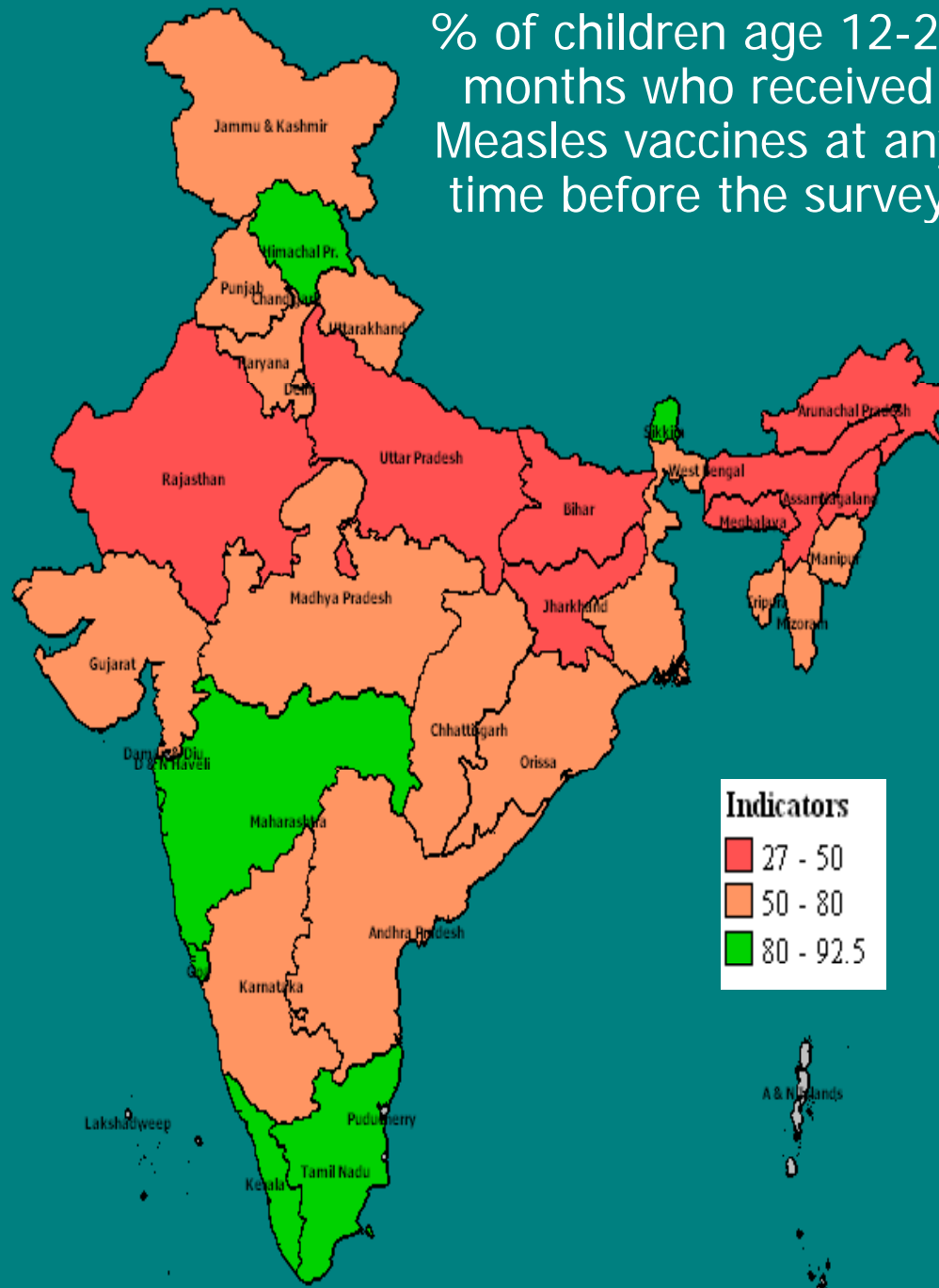
# Immunization and Child Health



Percent of children age 12-23 months vaccinated



% of children age 12-23 months who received Measles vaccines at any time before the survey



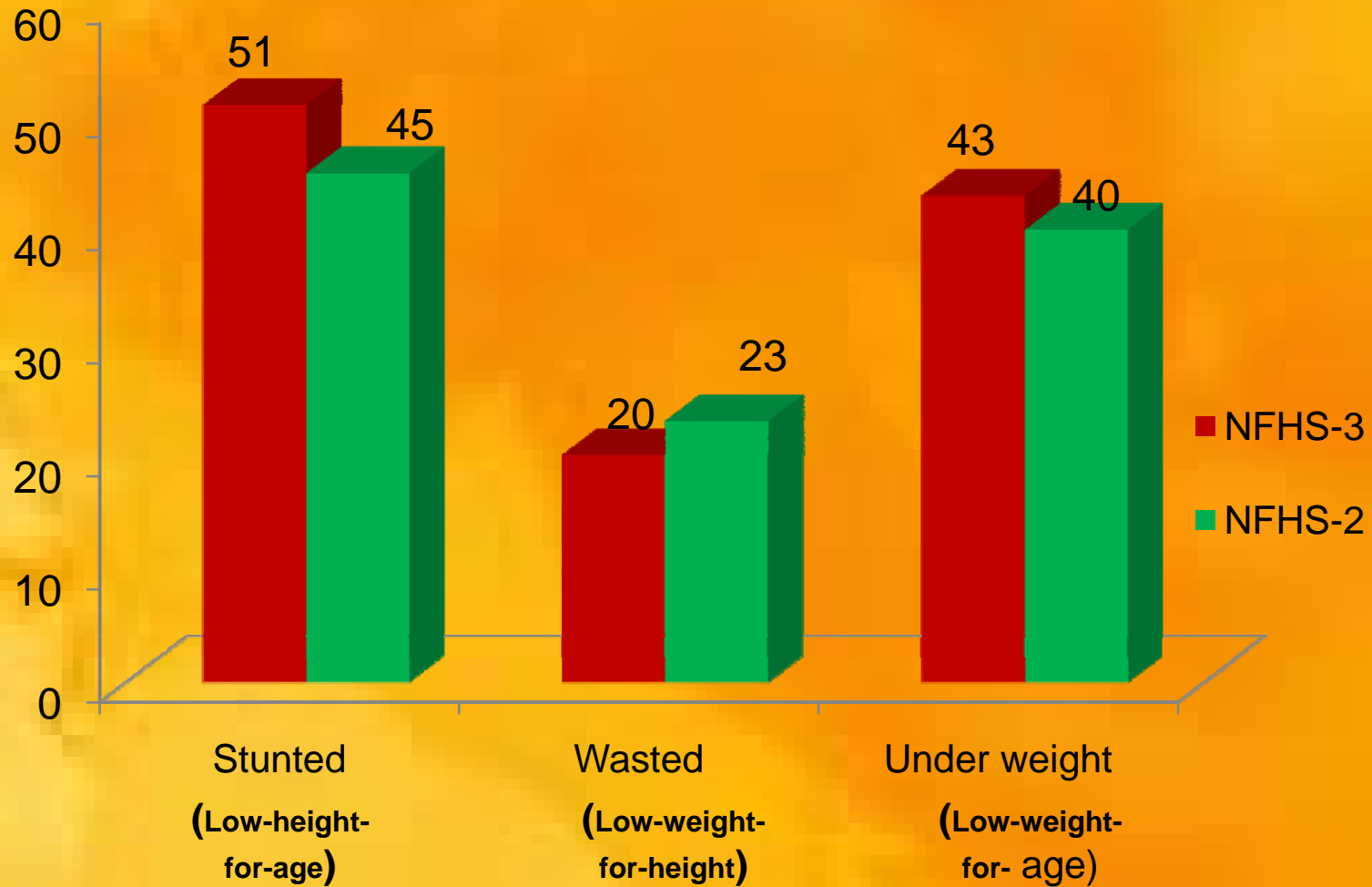
**Indicators**

27 - 50
50 - 80
80 - 92.5

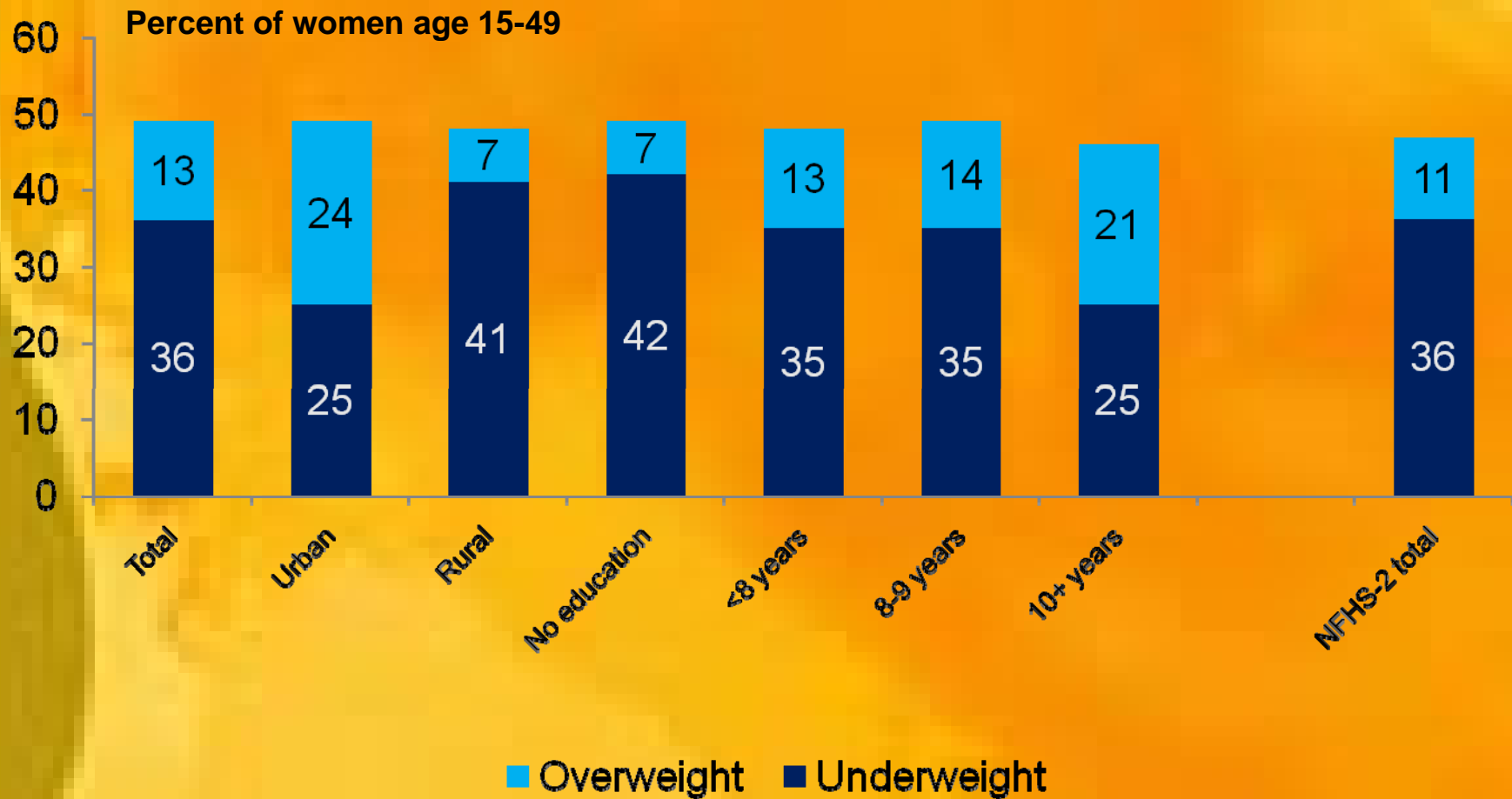


# Trends in Child Nutritional Status

Percent of children age under 3 years



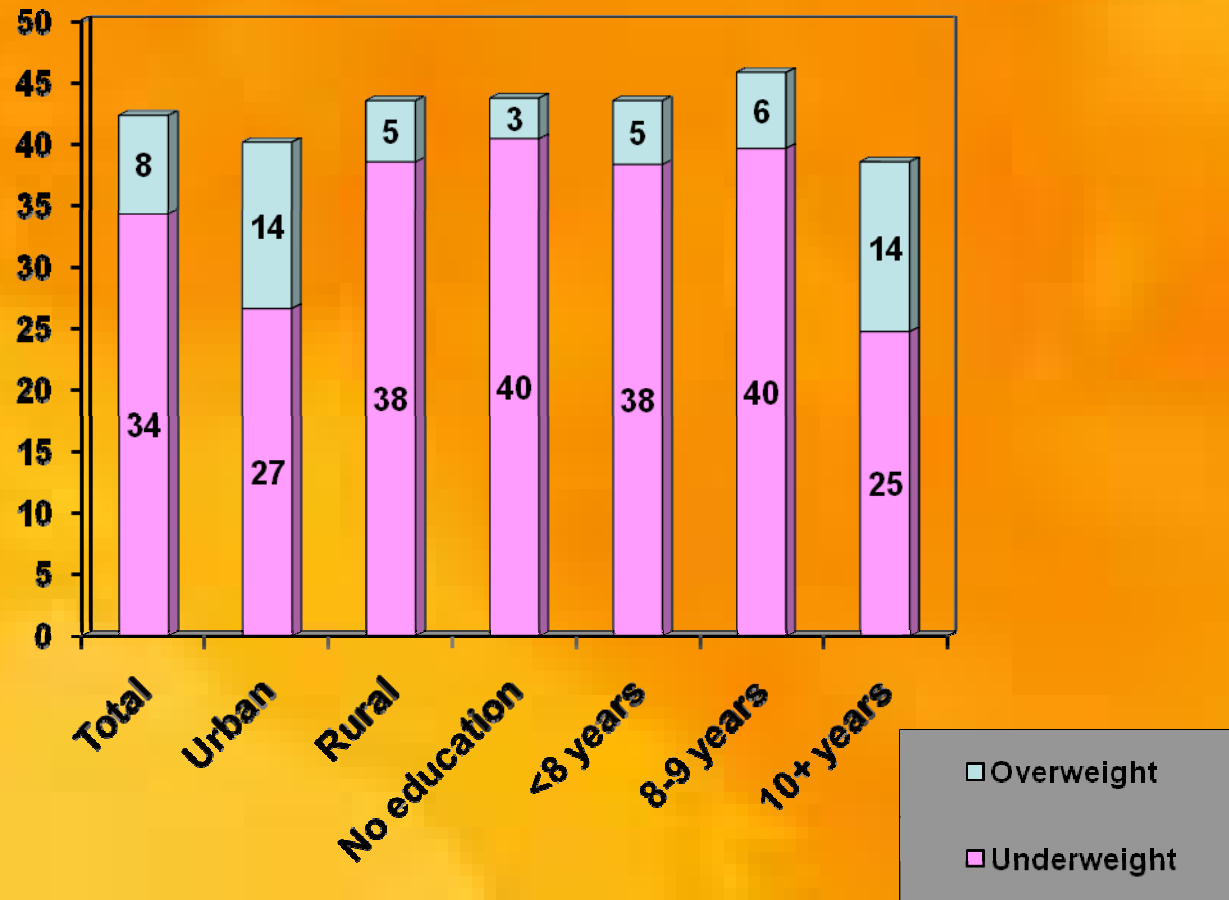
# Malnutrition of Women by Residence and Education



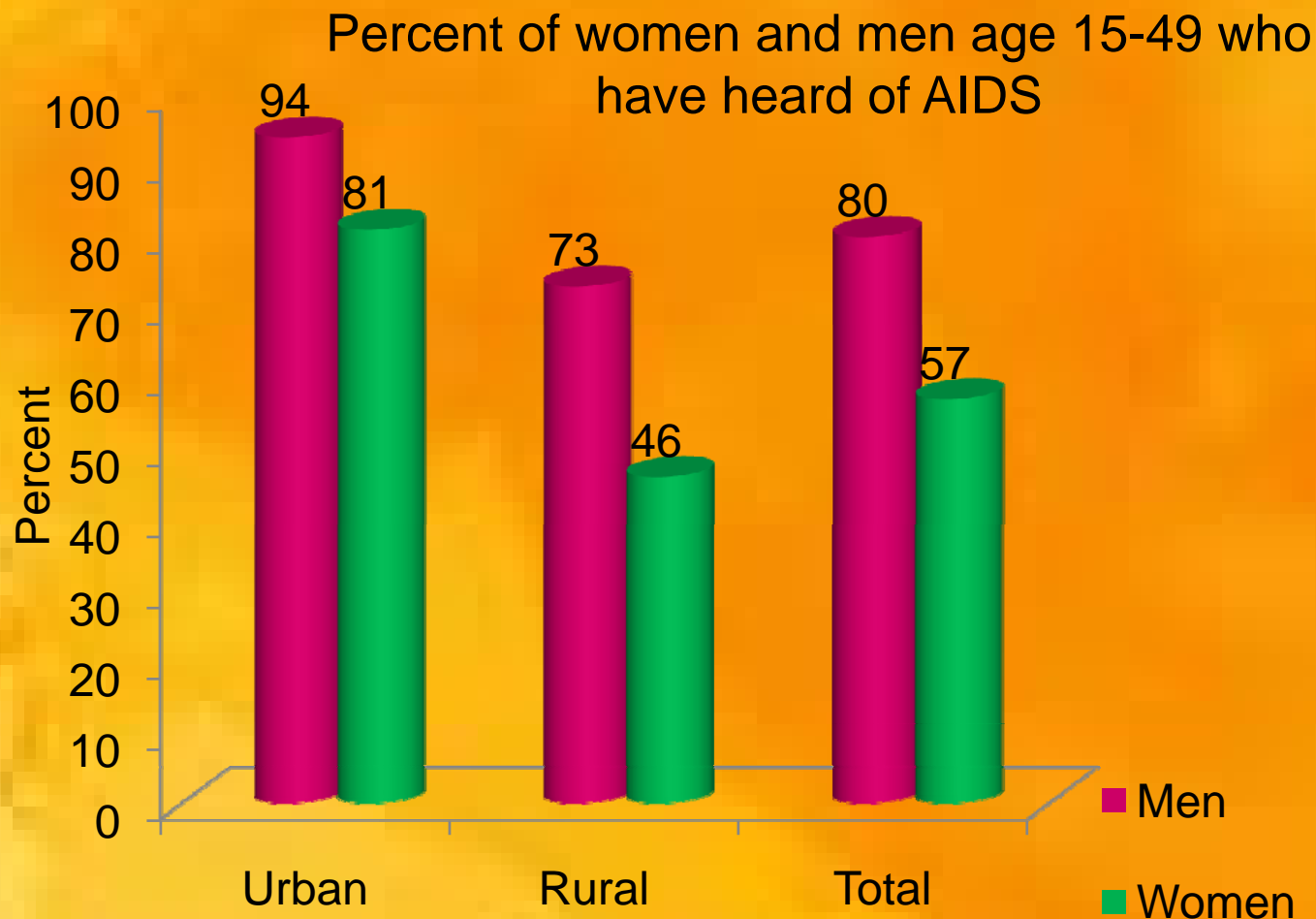


# Malnutrition of Men by Residence and Education

Percent of men age 15-49

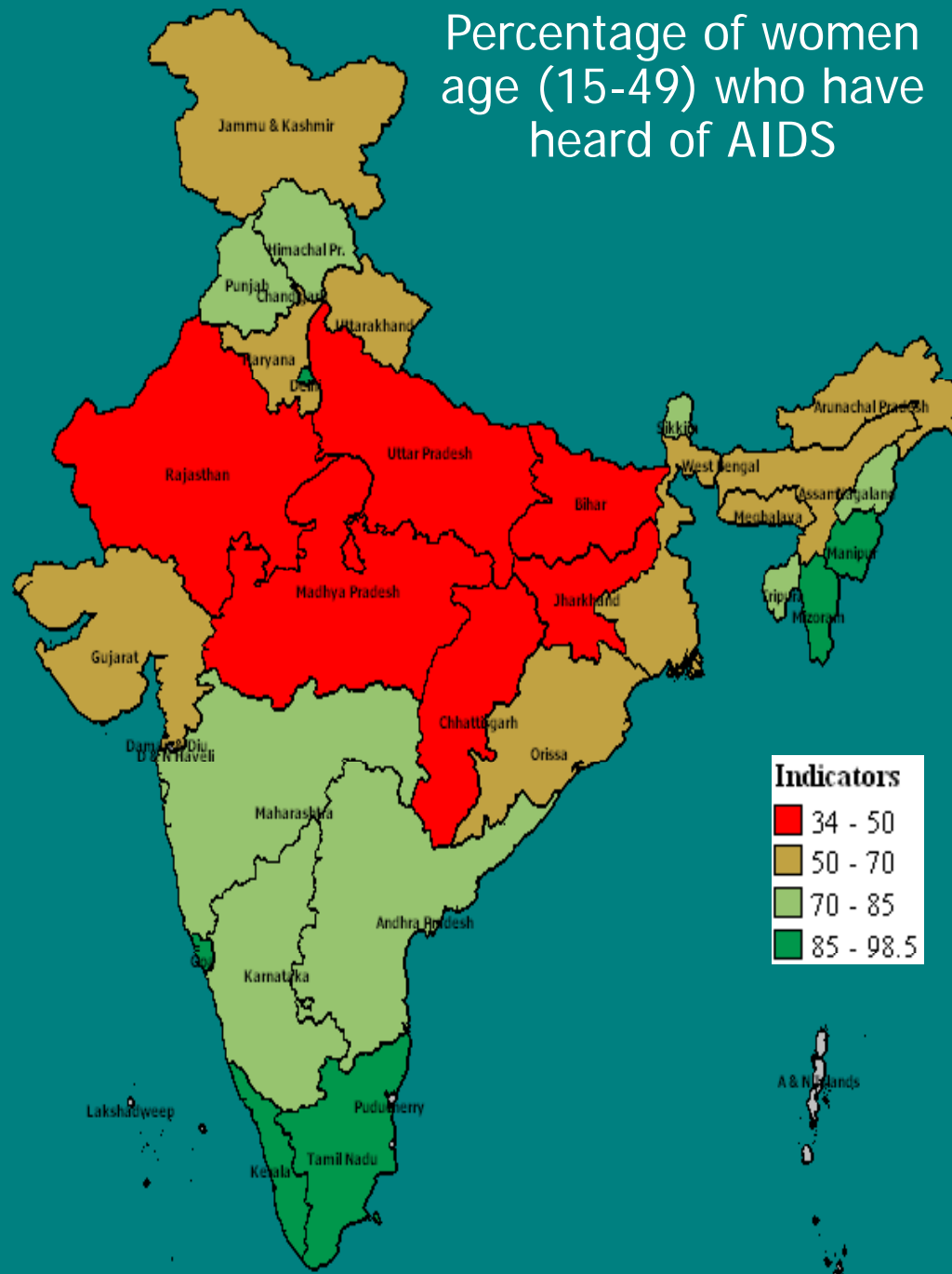


# HIV Knowledge, Behavior and Prevalence



## AIDS Awareness

# Percentage of women age (15-49) who have heard of AIDS



**Indicators**

- 34 - 50
- 50 - 70
- 70 - 85
- 85 - 98.5





# Most Adults Support Family Life Education in Schools

- 63% women and 81% men think that
  - information about HIV/AIDS should be taught in schools to both boys and girls
- More than 40% of women and 60% of men
  - are in favor of teaching about sexual behavior and condom use to avoid sexually transmitted diseases
- Adults are less likely to favor teaching about contraception than about HIV/AIDS



# Coverage of HIV Testing

- % of eligible women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 whose blood was tested for HIV
  - Women: 85 percent
  - Men: 78 percent
- Response rates are comparable to HIV test on national household surveys worldwide



# HIV Prevalence

- Based on HIV tests of 102,946 blood samples-  
(52,853 from de facto women age 15-49 +  
50,093 from de facto men age 15-54)
- 60% higher among males than females and  
40% higher in urban than rural (by  
Residence and Sex, India)



# Summary and Highlights

- Improvements seen in child survival
- Fertility continues to decline
  - Urban women
    - reached replacement level fertility
  - rural women
    - an average of three children
- First time more than half of currently married women are using a contraceptive method





- Steady decline in the proportion of women age 20-24 marrying before the legal minimum age of marriage
- Improvements in ANC, ID, & assistance at delivery by a health professional, but the changes over time have been slow
- Immunization coverage has improved for all vaccines except DPT



- Full immunization coverage not changed much in the last 7 years
- Under nutrition and anemia among children remain major challenges
- Adults suffer a dual burden of under nutrition and over nutrition
- HIV prevalence of men and women age 15-49 is 0.28 %



# Thank You

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