

NATIONAL FAMILY
HEALTH SURVEY

REFLECTION ON CHILDREN &
ENGAGEMENT FOR SOCIAL WORK
PRACTICE

SUBMITTED BY:

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INTRODUCTION

The **National Family Health Survey (NFHS)** is a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted in a representative sample of households throughout India.

- The **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)**, Government of India has designated the **International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS)** Mumbai, as the **nodal agency** for providing coordination and technical guidance for the survey.



OBJECTIVE

- To provide essential data on health and family welfare needed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and other agencies for policy and programme purposes.
- To provide information on important emerging health and family welfare issues.

Ministry of Health
and Family Welfare



International
Institute for
Population Sciences
(IIPS) Mumbai,



Field Organizations
(FO)

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY

HISTORY

NFHS	YEAR	STATES COVERED	REPORTS
NFHS I	1992-93	24 states + NCT Delhi	National and State level
NFHS II	1998-99	26 states + NCT Delhi	National and State level
NFHS III	2005-06	29 states + NCT Delhi	National and State level
NFHS IV	2015-16	All states + NCT Delhi + UTs	National , State level & District level (640)
NFHS V	2019-20	All states + NCT Delhi + UTs	National , State level & District level

The survey provides **state and national** information for India on:



CHILD HEALTH; NFHS

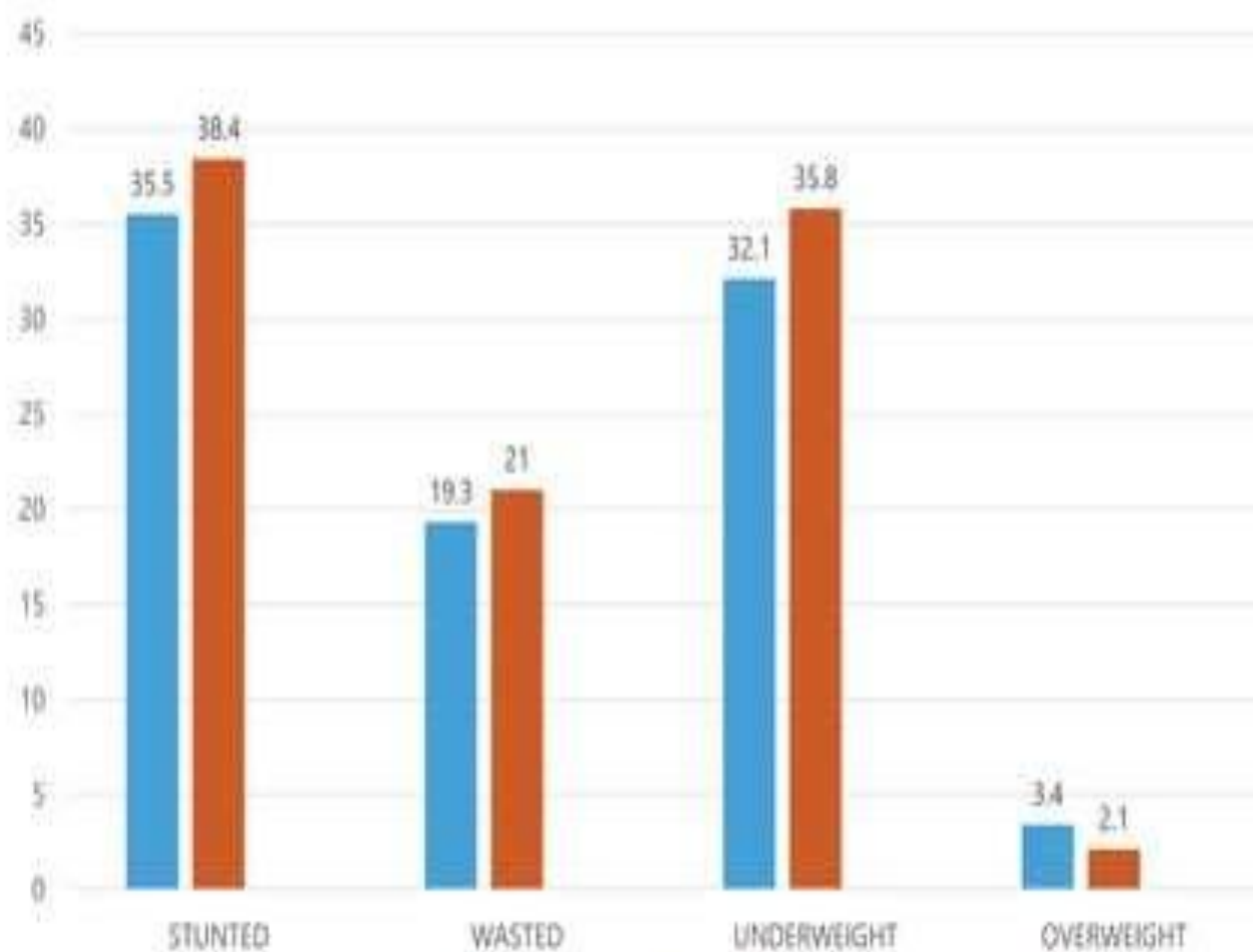


The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) collects data on various health indicators related to children in India

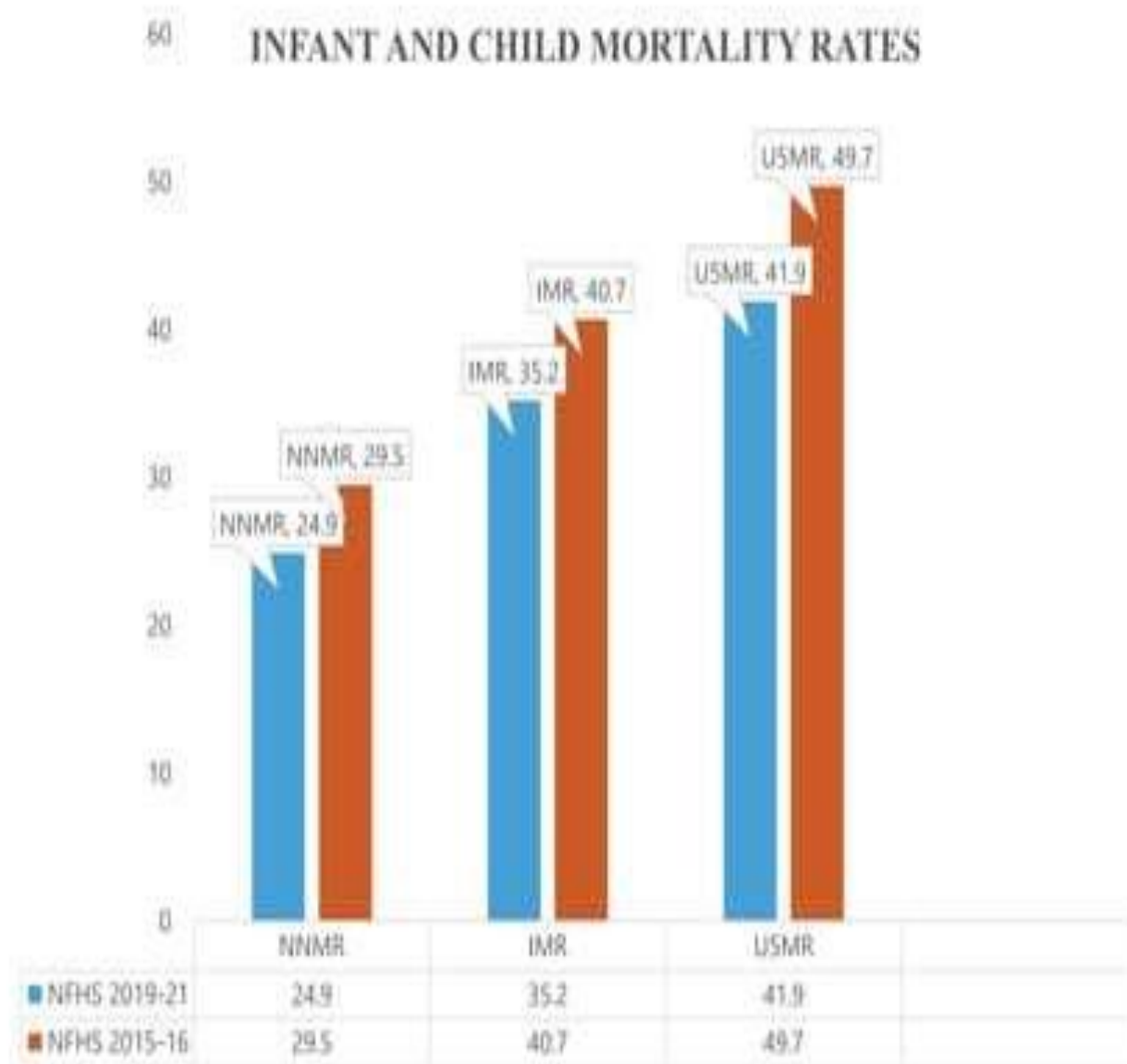
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): The number of deaths of infants under the age of one year per 1,000 live births.
- Child Mortality Rate (CMR): The number of deaths of children under the age of five years per 1,000 live births.
- Malnutrition: The prevalence of undernutrition among children, including stunting (low height-for-age), wasting (low weight-for-height), and underweight (low weight-for-age).
- Immunization Coverage: The proportion of children who have received recommended vaccines, including those for tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, and measles.
- Anemia: The prevalence of anemia among children, a condition characterized by low levels of hemoglobin in the blood.



REFLECTION ON CHILDREN(NUTRITION)



INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY RATES



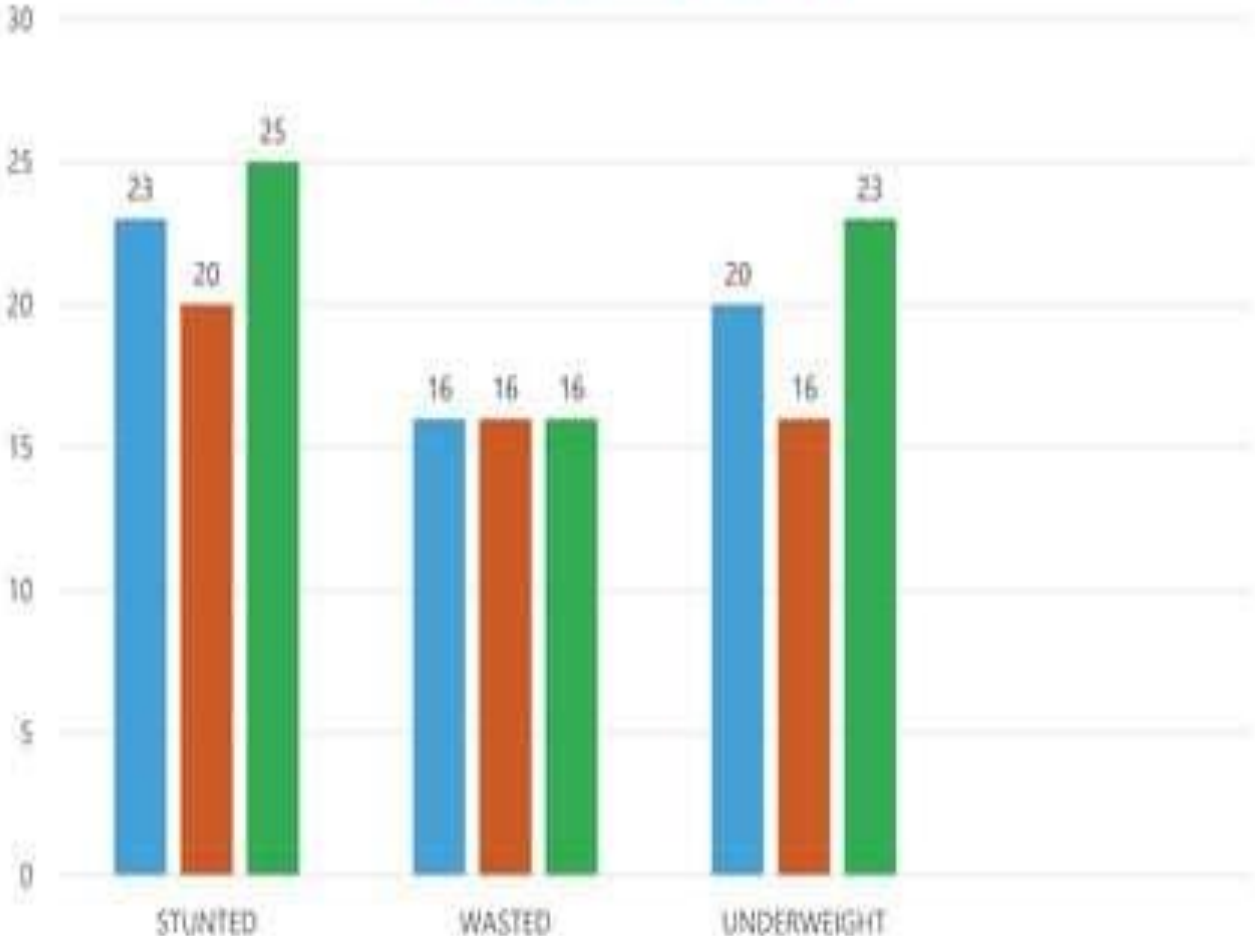
CONTINUE

- Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)
- Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall(%)
- Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)
- Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)
- Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)

NFHS-5	NFHS-4
4.2	2.5
76.4	62.0
7.3	9.2
2.8	2.7
13.6	NA

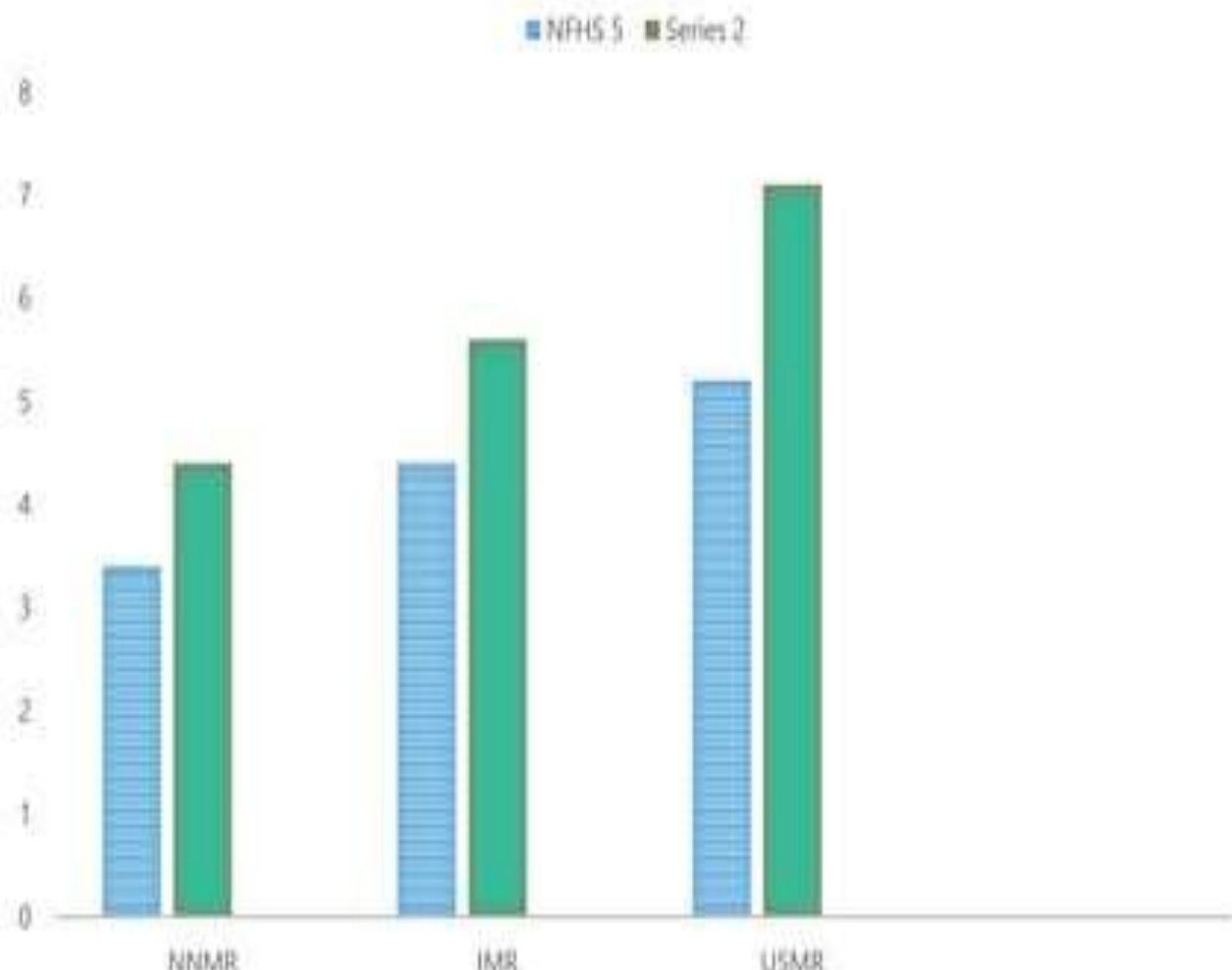
Case study: Kerala

NUTRITIONAL STATUS



CONTINUE

CHILD MORTALITY RATE



CONTINUE

- Children who received postnatal care from a doctor /nurse /ANM /other personnel within 2 days of delivery
- Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall(%)
- Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)
- Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)
- Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)

NFHS-5	NFHS-4
91.2	NA
77.8	82.1
4.3	3.4
2.4	0.8
29.0	NA

Social worker engagement

ADVOCACY

ASSESSMENT

CASE
MANAGEMENT

EDUCATION
AND
AWARENESS

MENTAL
HEALTH
SUPPORT

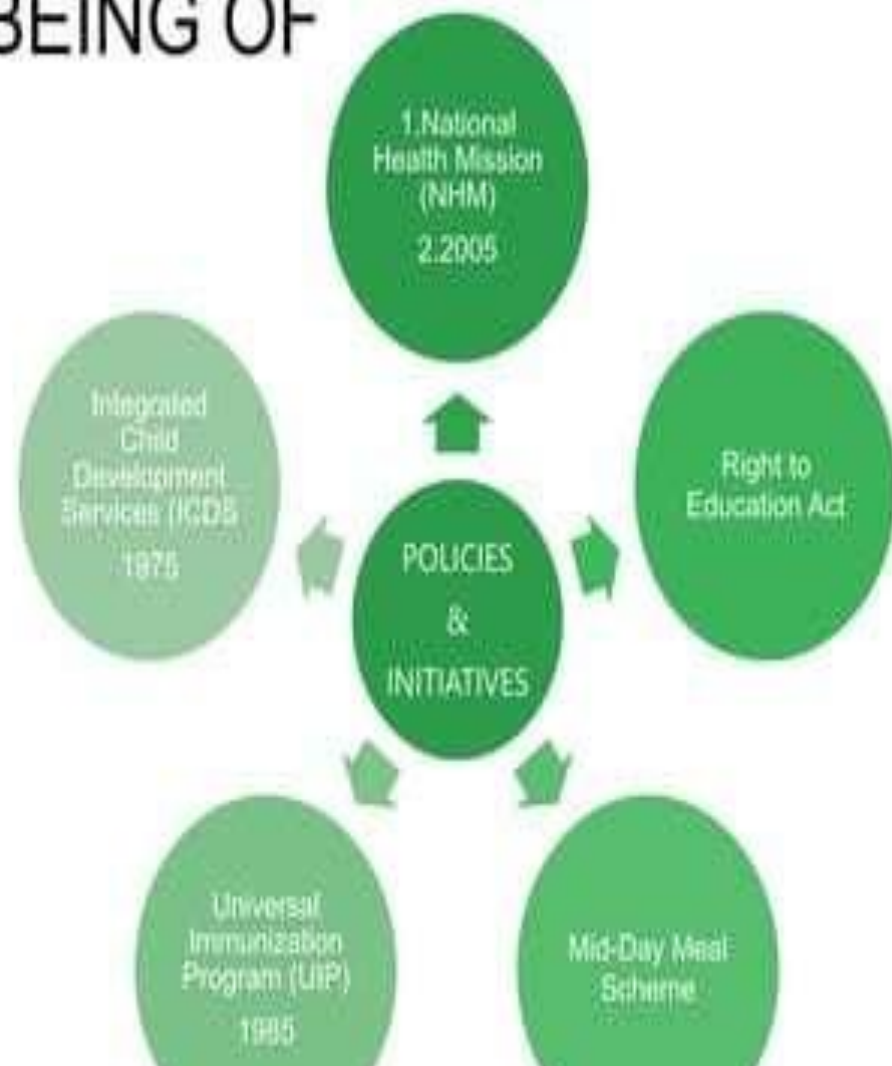
HEALTH
NAVIGATION

RESEARCH

Role of social worker



MAJOR POLICIES ON HEALTH & WELLBEING OF CHILD



conclusion

in conclusion, the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is a crucial tool for understanding the health and well-being of individuals and communities in India. The survey provides valuable information on a range of health indicators, including maternal and child health, nutrition, and access to healthcare services. The survey data can be used to inform policies and programs aimed at improving the health and well-being of the Indian population.

Regarding children and social work engagement, it is essential to recognize that children are a vulnerable population that requires special attention and care. Social workers play a critical role in promoting the well-being of children and families by addressing the social, emotional, and economic factors that contribute to poor health outcomes. Engaging with children in a sensitive, respectful, and culturally appropriate manner is essential to building trust and fostering positive relationships.