



India Data Insights

A **SATTVA** INITIATIVE

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SDG 3 – Good Health & Well-being

Datashots

About SDG 3

SDG GOAL - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

SDGs aim is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being by 2030. India looks at achieving this through

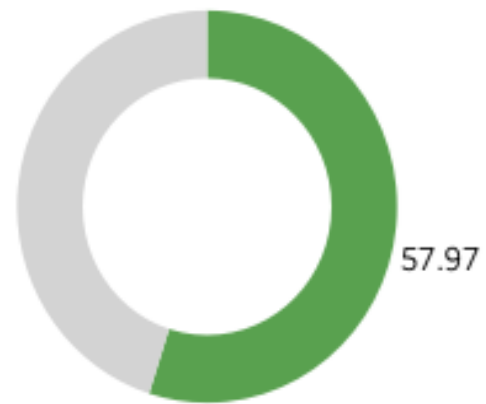
- Reducing maternal mortality rates, preventable deaths in infants and children.
- Ending the epidemics like AIDS, TB, malaria and other communicable diseases.
- Focusing on mental health issues.
- Providing universal health coverage including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services.
- Providing access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable medicines.



Country Rank

116_{/165}

Score



UN Dashboard Status

Major challenges remain



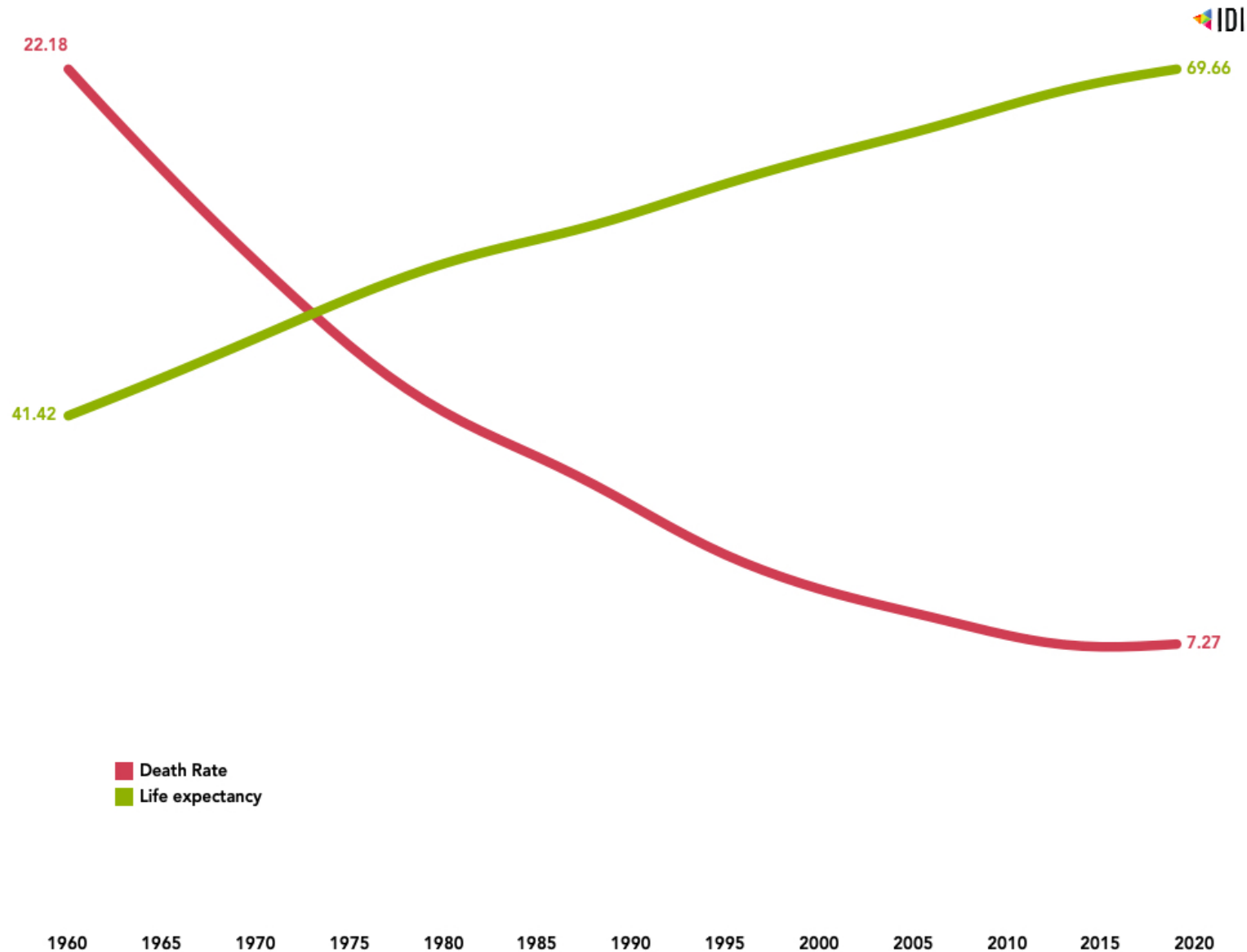
Trend

Moderately improving



Notes: As per UN Sustainable Development Report 2021

Death Rate & Life Expectancy in India



Death rate in India has seen a 67% decline over the last 60 years.

The average Indian today lives 28 years longer compared to 60 years ago.

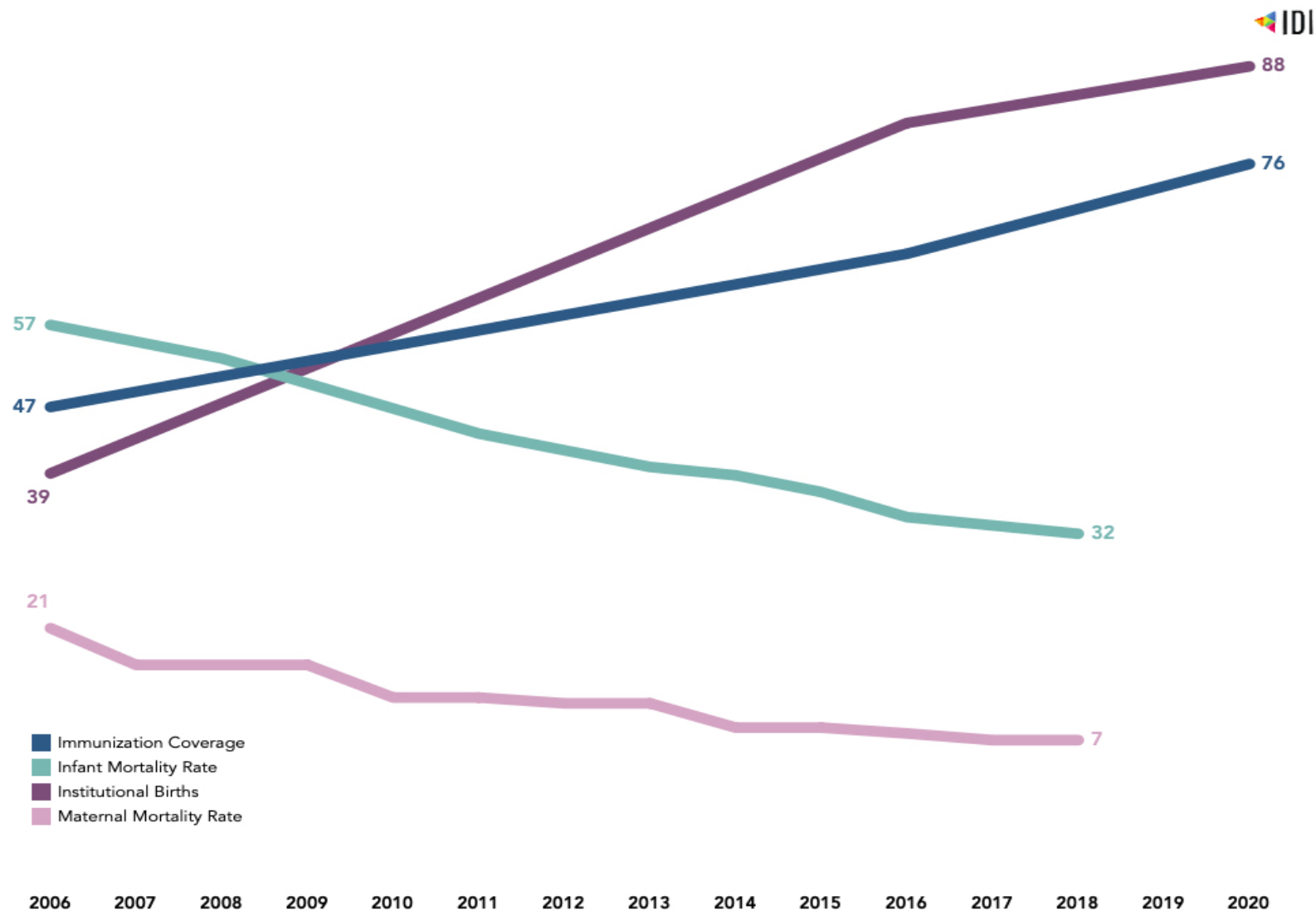
Source: World Bank | United Nations World Population Prospects | Census India |

Notes:

Death rate is the number of persons dying per thousand population in a year.

Life expectancy is the average age to which a person is expected to live.

Maternal & Child Health



Improved immunization coverage and increased institutional births coincides with reduced maternal and infant mortality rates.

Source: Sample Registration System | National Family & Health Survey |

Notes:

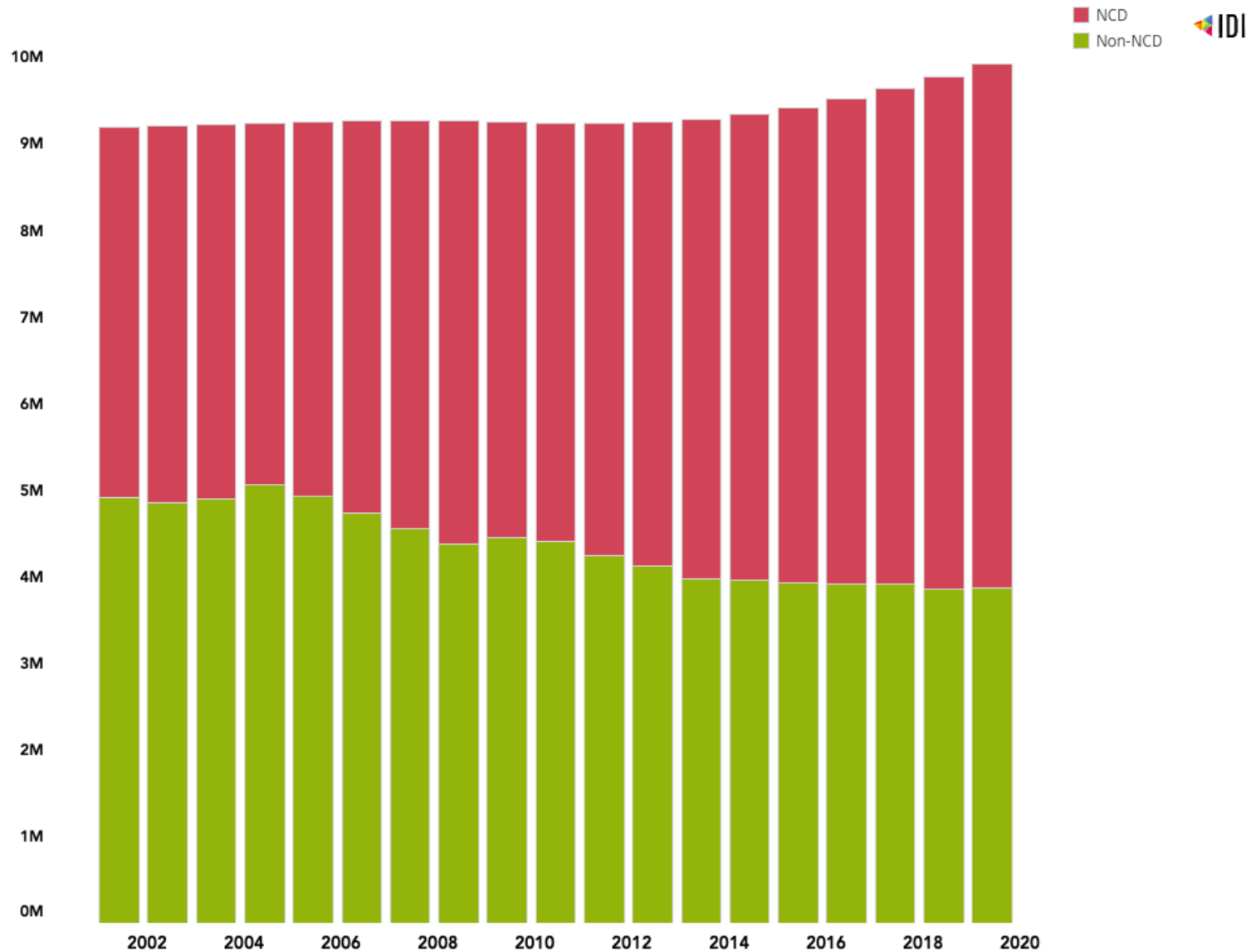
Infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality Rate is the number of maternal deaths per the total women in the reproductive age.

Institutional Births: Child birth that takes place at any medical facility staffed by skilled delivery assistance

Immunization Coverage: Full immunization includes vaccination for BCG, DPT, polio & measles.

Percentage of deaths that occur due to non-communicable diseases (NCDs)



NCDs account for more than half the deaths in the country. Over the last 18 years, the contribution of NCDs total deaths has steadily increased.

Source: World Health Organization

Notes:

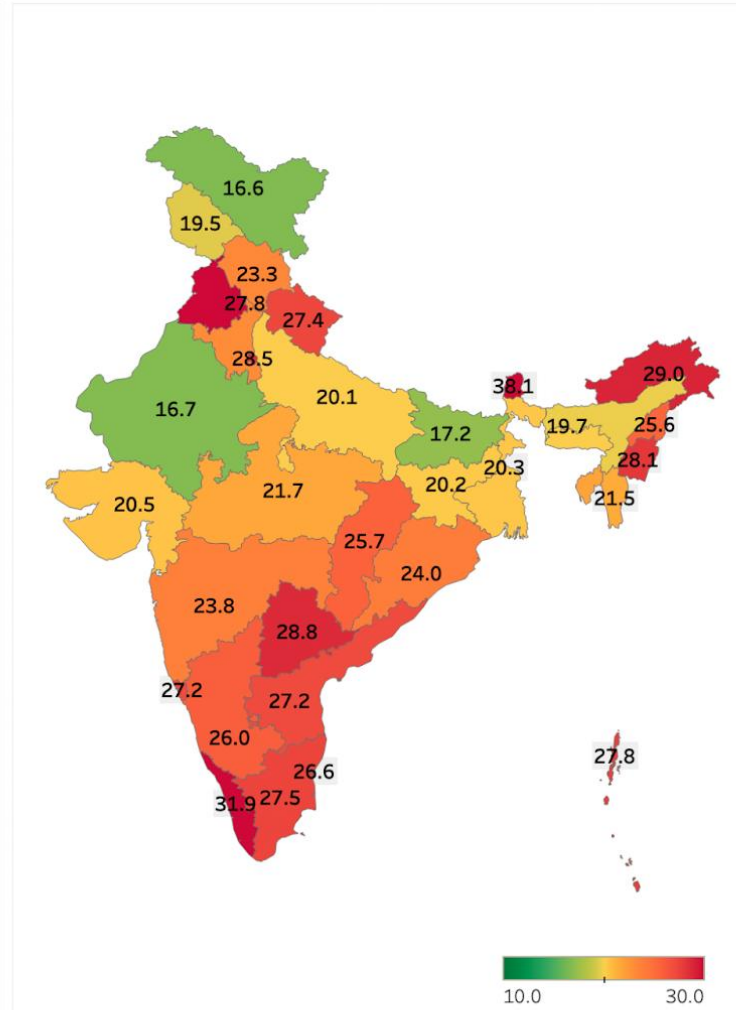
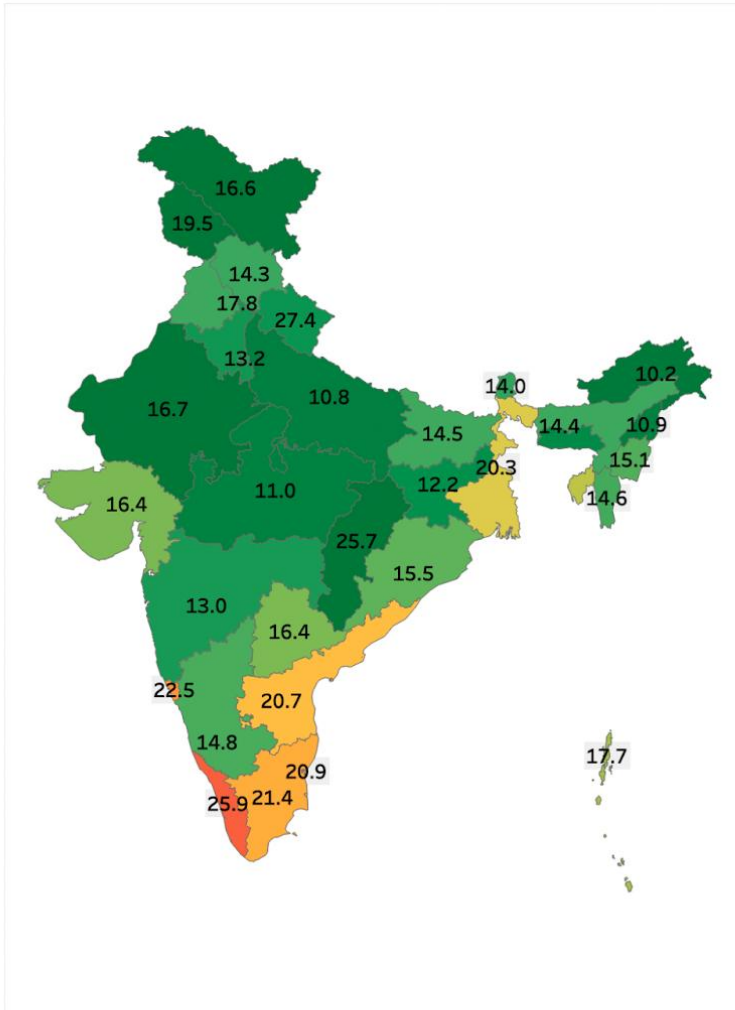
Non communicable diseases: Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), also known as chronic diseases, are not passed from person to person. They are of long duration and generally slow progression. Common NCDs include: cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, and diabetes.

Predisposing Factors for NCDs

Percentage of population with:

High Blood Sugar

High Blood Pressure



Cardiovascular disease contributes to the most number of deaths in the world. Two of the main predisposing factors for NCDs, primarily cardiovascular diseases, include high blood sugar and high blood pressure.

India contributes to one-sixth of the world's diabetic population.

Source: National Family & Health Survey- 5 (2020)

Notes:

High Blood Sugar:>140 mg/dl

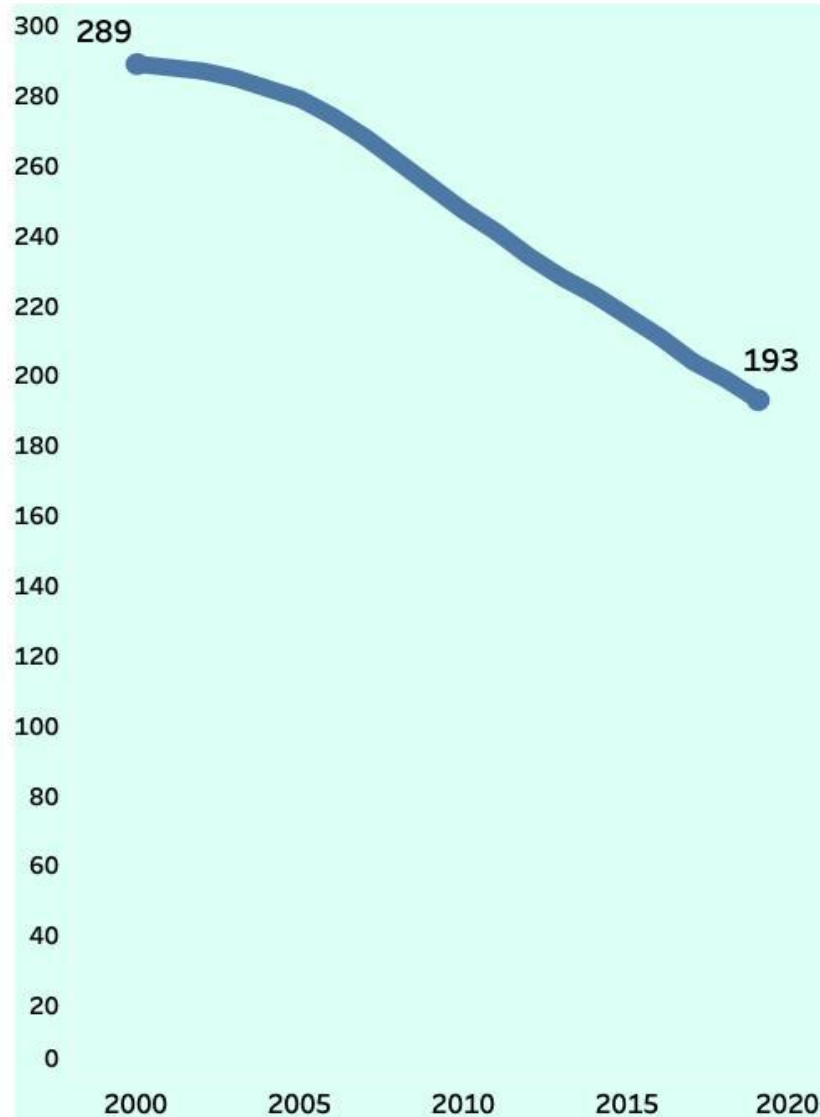
High Blood Pressure:

Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg

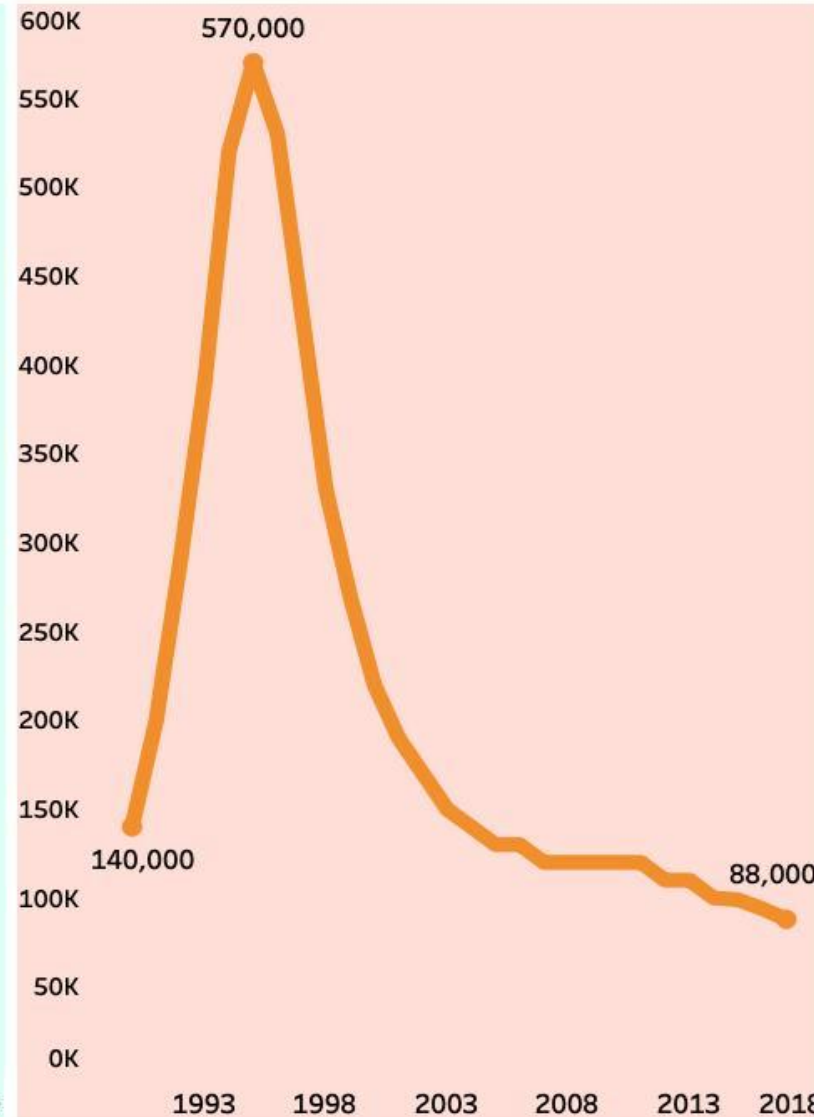
Communicable Diseases



Tuberculosis cases per lakh people



New HIV Infections



A communicable disease is one that is spread from one person to another. Among communicable diseases, HIV and TB contribute to a large number of deaths in the population. In fact, TB is the largest infectious disease killer in the country.

HIV and TB have seen a steady decline over the years, with HIV showing a sharper decrease.

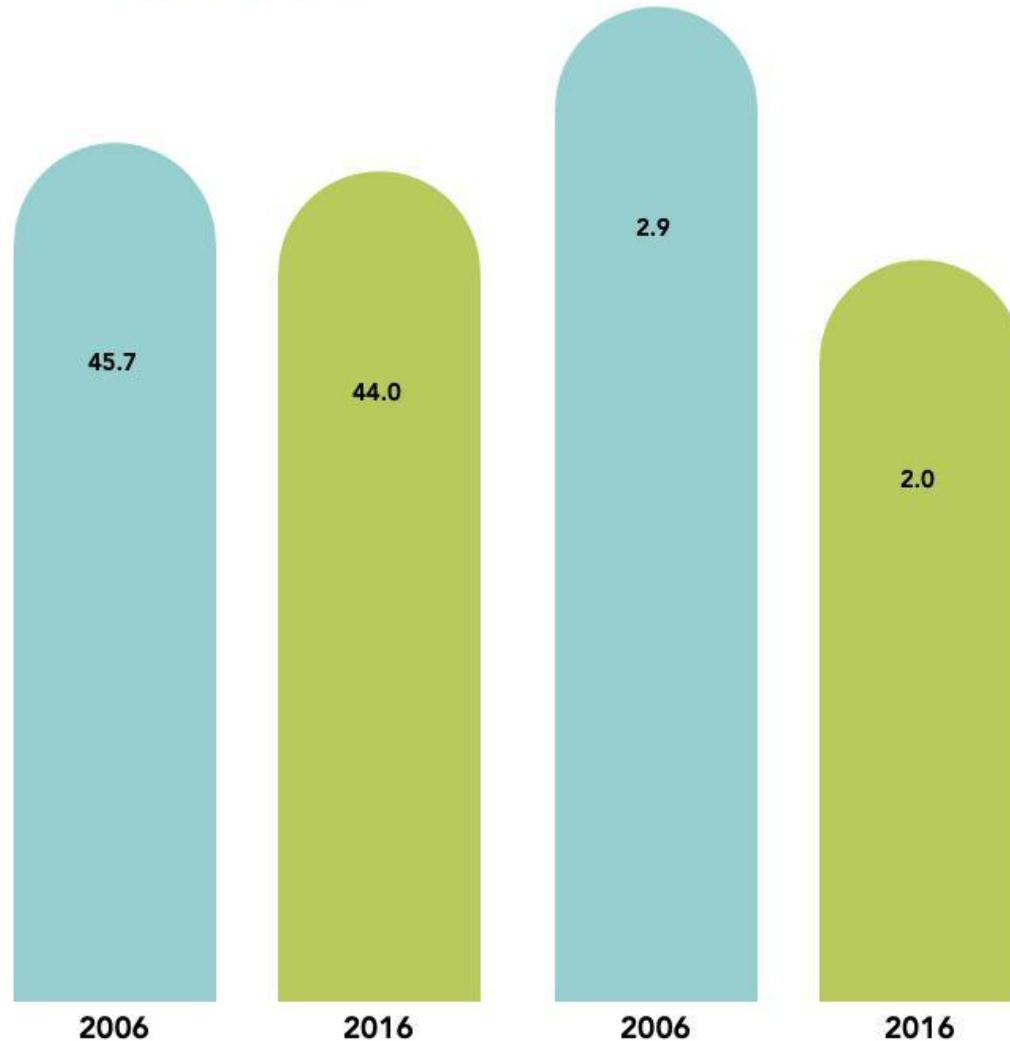
India aims to eliminate TB by 2025 and HIV by 2030.

Source: Central TB Division | National AIDS Control Organization |

Sexual Health in India

Any modern method of
contraception %

Total Fertility Rate



The total fertility rate has reduced to the UN recommended target of 2 children per woman even though the usage of contraception has seen a slight decline over the years.

Source:
National Family & Health Survey

Notes:
Modern Methods: Sterilization, IUD, Condom, Pill
Total Fertility Rate: Number of children per woman

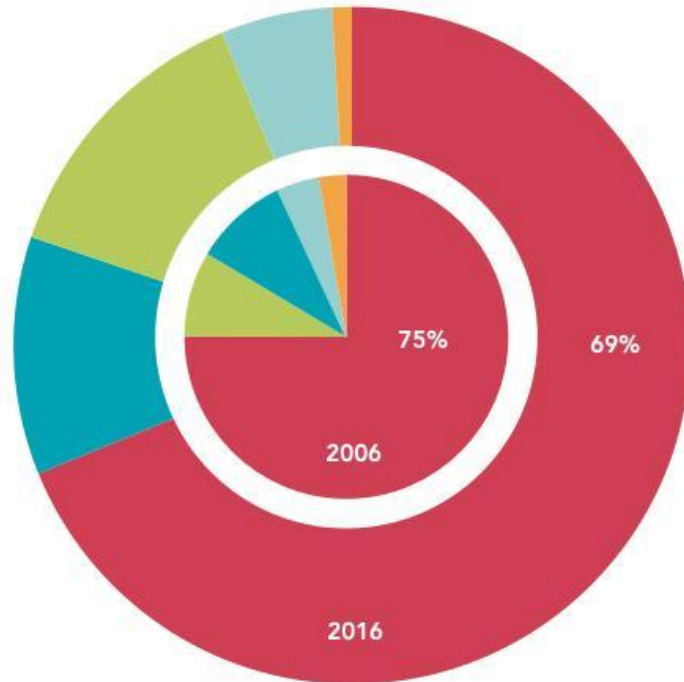
Types of Contraception Use



The burden of contraception falls disproportionately on women in the country.

Female sterilization continues to be the most preferred form of contraception, despite being a more invasive procedure than male sterilization or other contraceptive options.

The percentage of women that use this method has declined over 10 years with a slow focus on other methods.

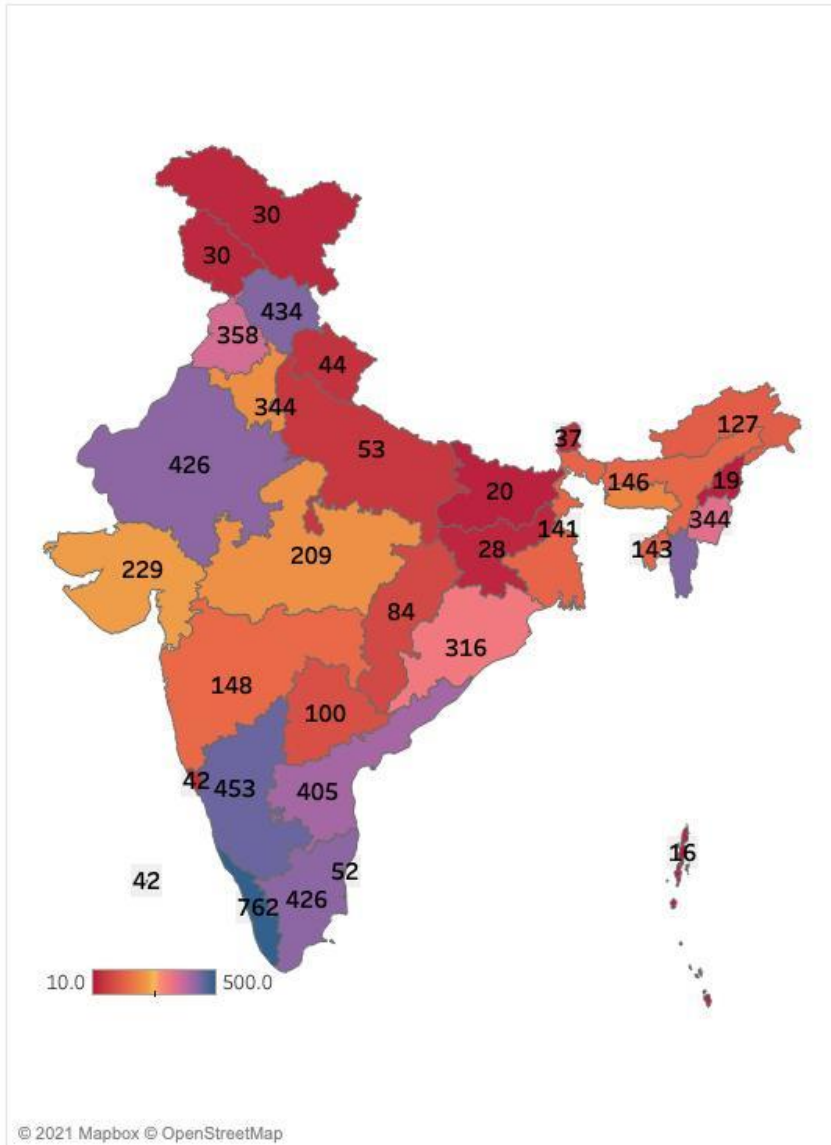


Types of Contraception Use in India

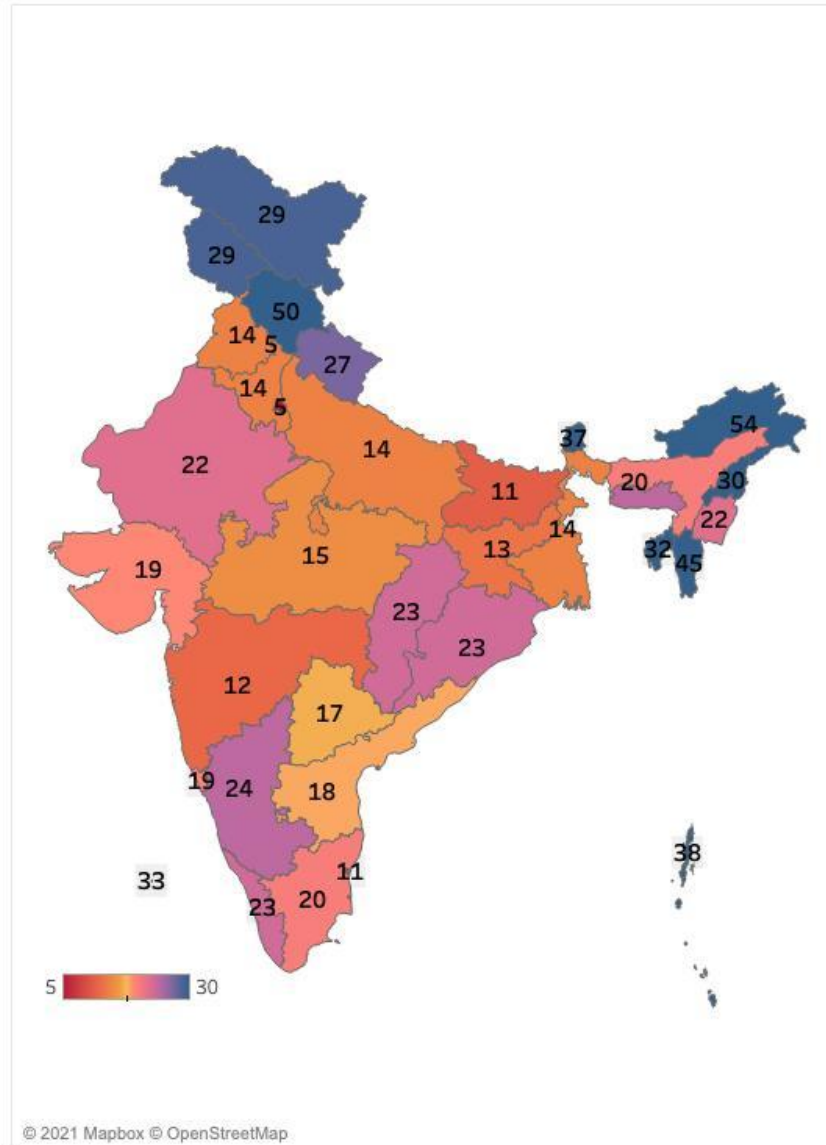
- Female Sterilization
- Condom
- Pill
- IUD
- Male Sterilization

State-Wise Health Burden

Public Health workers per lakh population (2019)



Public Health centers per lakh population (2019)



In India, on an average, there is one public health center per 4000 people in the country, and one public health worker per 300 people.

Source:
Rural Health Statistics | Census India | Niti Aayog

Notes:
Public Health Centres include: Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Sub Centres (SC) & Community Health Centres (CHCs)



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