

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sample Registration System(SRS) is the largest demographic survey in the country mandated to provide annual estimates of fertility as well as mortality indicators at the State and National level. The present Report contains data on fertility and mortality indicators for the year 2011 for India and bigger States. The estimates are segregated by residence and also by gender wherever required.

2. The salient findings of the report are summarized below.

- ❖ The Crude Birth Rate(CBR) at the National level during 2011 stands at 21.8 exhibiting a decline of 0.3 points over 2010. The maximum CBR has been reported in respect of Uttar Pradesh (27.8) and the minimum in respect of Kerala (15.2).
- ❖ There has been a decline of 1.7 points in the CBR for the country during 2006-11. The corresponding decline in rural CBR has been to the extent of 1.9 points against 1.2 points in urban CBR.
- ❖ The Crude Death Rate(CDR)for the countryhas marginally declined to 7.1 in 2011 from 7.2 in 2010.The maximum CDR has been reported for Orissa (8.5) and the minimum for Delhi(4.3).
- ❖ During last five years, the decline in National CDR has been to the tune of 0.4 points. The corresponding decline in female CDR has been by 0.7 points against 0.2 points in male CDR.
- ❖ The Infant Mortality Rate(IMR) has also registered 3 points decline to 44 in 2011from 47 in 2010 at the National level. The maximum IMR has been observed in Madhya Pradesh (59) and the minimum in Kerala (12).During the corresponding period, Neo-natal Mortality Rate(NNMR) has declined by 2 points.
- ❖ IMR for the country has come down to 44 in 2011 from 57 in 2006, a decline of 13 points over last 5 years and an annual average decline of about 2.6 points. The corresponding decline in rural IMR has been to the tune of 14 points (62 in 2006 to 48 in 2011) against a decline of 10 points in urban IMR (39 in 2006 to 29 in 2011). Both the gender have shown similar decline in 2006-11.
- ❖ Despite this decline, one in every 23infant at the National level, one in every 21infant in rural areas and one in every 34infant in urban areas still die within one year of life.
- ❖ During 2011, U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 4 points over 2010 (55 in 2011 against 59 in 2010). There has been decline of 4 points in male U5MR and 5 points in female U5MR during the corresponding period.
- ❖ Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has gone up by 1pointto 906 in 2009-2011from 905 in 2008-2010.Chhattisgarh has reported the highest Sex Ratio at Birth (991) while Punjab, the lowest (841).

- ❖ After exhibiting an increasing trend in 2006-08, there after the Sex ratio of child (age group 0-4) for the country has been observed as stable at 914 in 2009-2011, The highest and the lowest Child Sex Ratio have also been reported in Chhattisgarh (1018) and Haryana (836) respectively.
- ❖ The proportion of females getting married before legal age of marriage has declined to 3.7 percent as against 9.1 percent reported in 2006 at National level.
- ❖ Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country has declined to 2.4 in 2011 as against 2.5 in 2010. During 2011, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.6) while Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, the lowest (1.7). It is noteworthy that the replacement level TFR, viz 2.1, has been attained by Andhra Pradesh (1.8), Delhi (1.8), Himachal Pradesh (1.8), Jammu & Kashmir (1.9), Karnataka (1.9), Kerala (1.8), Maharashtra (1.8), Punjab (1.8), Tamil Nadu (1.7) & West Bengal (1.7).
- ❖ At present, a rural woman (having a TFR of 2.7) at the National level would have about one child more than an urban woman (having a TFR of 1.9), on average.
- ❖ During 2006-2011, there has been a decline of 0.4 points in TFR at the National level. The corresponding decline in rural and urban TFRs has been to the extent of 0.4 and 0.1 points respectively.
- ❖ In case of about 67 percent live births, the mothers have received the medical attention at delivery either at Government hospital or at Private hospital in 2011 against the 61 percent in 2010.
- ❖ There has been a marginal increase of 0.3 percent in case of deaths where the deceased have received medical attention before death either at Government hospital or at Private hospital in 2011 (34.2) over 2010 (33.9). There has been just an increase of about 6 percent in deaths where the deceased had received medical attention before death in hospitals during 2006-2011.