

## 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 2012 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 2012 stands at 21.6 exhibiting a decline of 0.2 points over 2011. The maximum CBR has been reported in respect of Bihar (27.7) and the minimum in respect of Kerala (14.9).
- ❖ There has been a decline of 1.5 points in the CBR for the country during 2007-12. The corresponding decline in rural CBR has been to the extent of 1.6 points against 1.2 points in urban CBR.
- ❖ The Crude Death Rate(CDR)for the countryhas marginally declined to 7.0 in 2012 from 7.1 in 2011.The maximum CDR has been reported for Odisha (8.5) and the minimum for Delhi(4.2).
- ❖ 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 0.5 points against 0.3 points in male CDR.
- ❖ The Infant Mortality Rate(IMR) has also registered 2 points decline to 42 in 2012from 44 in 2011 at the National level. The maximum IMR has been observed in Madhya Pradesh (56) 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 42 in 2012 from 55 in 2007, a decline of 13 points over last 5 years and an annual average decline of about 2.5 points. The corresponding decline in rural IMR has been to the tune of 15 points (61 in 2007 to 46 in 2012) against a decline of 9 points in urban IMR (37 in 2007 to 28in 2012). Both the gender have shown similar decline in 2007-12.
- ❖ Despite this decline, one in every 24infant at the National level, one in every 22infant in rural areas and one in every 36infant in urban areas still die within one year of life.
- ❖ During 2012, U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 3 points over 2011(52 in 2012 against 55 in 2011). There has been decline of 2 points in male U5MR and 3 points in female U5MR during the corresponding period.
- ❖ Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has gone up by 2pointto 908 in 2010-2012from 906 in 2009-2011.Chhattisgarh has reported the highest Sex Ratio at Birth (979) while Haryana, the lowest (857).

- ❖ After exhibiting stability from 2007-09 to 2009-11, the Sex ratio of child (age group 0-4) for the country has been decreased to 912 in 2010-2012. The highest and the lowest Child Sex Ratio have also been reported in Chhattisgarh (1011) and Haryana (837) respectively.
- ❖ The proportion of females getting married before legal age of marriage has declined to 2.9 percent as against 7.6 percent reported in 2007 at National level.
- ❖ Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country is stable to 2.4 in 2011 and 2012. During 2012, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.5) while Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal has reported the lowest TFR (1.7). It is noteworthy that the replacement level of TFR, viz 2.1, has been attained by Andhra Pradesh (1.8), Delhi (1.8), Himachal Pradesh (1.7), Jammu & Kashmir (1.9), Karnataka (1.9), Kerala (1.8), Maharashtra (1.8), Punjab (1.7), Tamil Nadu (1.7), West Bengal (1.7) & Odisha (2.1).
- ❖ At present, a rural woman (having a TFR of 2.6) at the National level would have about one child more than an urban woman (having a TFR of 1.8), on average.
- ❖ During 2007-2012, there has been a decline of 0.3 points in TFR at the National level. The corresponding decline in rural and urban TFRs has been to the extent of 0.4 and 0.2 points respectively.
- ❖ In case of about 73 percent live births, the mothers have received the medical attention at delivery either at Government hospital or at Private hospital in 2012 against the 67 percent in 2011.
- ❖ There has been a marginal increase of 0.4 percent in case of deaths where the deceased have received medical attention before death either at Government hospital or at Private hospital in 2012 (34.6) over 2011 (34.2). There has been just an increase of about 6 percent in deaths where the deceased had received medical attention before death in hospitals during 2007-2012.