

## 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 2015 for India and bigger States/UTs Delhi. The estimates are segregated by residence and also by gender, wherever required.

2. The salient features of the report are as summarized below.

- ❖ The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) at the National level during 2015 stands at 20.8 exhibiting a decline of 0.2 points over 2014. The maximum CBR has been reported in Uttar Pradesh (26.7) and the minimum in Kerala (14.8).
- ❖ There has been a decline of 1.3 points in the CBR for the country from 2010 to 2015. The corresponding decline in rural CBR is 1.3 points and in urban CBR 0.7 points.
- ❖ The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the country is 6.5 in 2015. The maximum CDR has been reported for Odisha (7.6) and the minimum for Delhi (3.6).
- ❖ During last five years, the decline in National CDR has been to the tune of 0.7 points. The corresponding decline in female CDR is 0.6 points whereas in male CDR it is 0.8 points.
- ❖ The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has also registered 2 points decline to 37 in 2015 from 39 in 2014 at the National level. The maximum IMR has been observed in Madhya Pradesh (50) and the minimum in Kerala (12). During the corresponding period, Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) has declined by 1 point.
- ❖ IMR for the country has come down to 37 in 2015 from 47 in 2010, a decline of 10 points over last 5 years and an annual average decline of about 2.0 points. The corresponding decline in rural IMR has been to the tune of 10 points (51 in 2010 to 41 in 2015) against a decline of 6 points in urban IMR (31 in 2010 to 25 in 2015). Both the gender have shown decline in the period 2010-15.
- ❖ Despite this decline, one in every 27 infant at the National level, one in every 24 infant in rural areas and one in every 40 infant in urban areas still die within one year of life.
- ❖ In 2015, U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 2 points over 2014 (43 in 2015 against 45 in 2014). There has been decline of 2 points in male U5MR and 4 points in female U5MR during the period.
- ❖ Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has gone down by 6 point to 900 in 2013-2015 from 906 in 2012-2014. Kerala has reported the highest Sex Ratio at Birth (967) while Haryana, the lowest (831).

- ❖ Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country is stable 2.3 in both the years 2014 & 2015. During 2015, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest TFR (3.2) & (3.1) respectively while West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir and Tamil Nadu has reported the lowest TFR (1.6). It is noteworthy that the replacement level TFR, viz. 2.1, has been attained by West Bengal (1.6), Jammu & Kashmir (1.6), Tamil Nadu (1.6), Delhi (1.7), Himachal Pradesh (1.7) Punjab (1.7), Andhra Pradesh (1.7), Karnataka (1.8) Kerala (1.8), Maharashtra (1.8), Telangana (1.8), Odisha (2.0) and Uttarakhand (2.0).
- ❖ At present, a rural woman (having a TFR of 2.5) at the National level would have about one child more than an urban woman (having a TFR of 1.8), on an average.
- ❖ During 2010-2015, 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 79.3 percent live births, the mothers have received the medical attention at delivery either at Government hospital or at Private hospital in 2015 against the 78.5 percent in 2014.
- ❖ There has been an increase of 1.8 percent in 2015 (44.4) over 2014 (42.6) in case of deaths where the deceased have received medical attention before death, either at Government hospital or at Private hospital. There has been an increase of about 10.5 percent in deaths where the deceased had received medical attention before death in hospitals during 2010-2015 (last 5 years).