

## 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 2010 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 2010 stands at 22.1 exhibiting a decline of 0.4 points over 2009. The maximum CBR has been reported in respect of Uttar Pradesh (28.3) and the minimum in respect of Kerala (14.8).
- ❖ There has been a decline of 1.7 points in the CBR for the country during 2005-10. The corresponding decline in rural CBR has been to the extent of 1.9 points against 1.1 points in urban CBR.
- ❖ The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the country has marginally declined to 7.2 in 2010 from 7.3 in 2009. The maximum CDR has been reported for Odisha (8.6) 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 0.4 points against 0.3 points in male CDR.
- ❖ The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has also registered 3 points decline to 47 in 2010 from 50 in 2009 at the National level. The maximum IMR has been observed in Madhya Pradesh (62) and the minimum in Kerala (13). During the corresponding period, Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) and Post-neo-natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR) has declined by 1 point and 2 points respectively.
- ❖ IMR for the country has come down to 47 in 2010 from 58 in 2005, a decline of 11 points over last 5 years and an annual average decline of about 2.2 points. The corresponding decline in rural IMR has been to the tune of 13 points (64 in 2005 to 51 in 2010) against a decline of 9 points in urban IMR (40 in 2005 to 31 in 2010). There has been a decline of 10 points in male IMR (56 in 2005 to 46 in 2010) and 12 points in female IMR (61 in 2005 to 49 in 2010) for the country over the period under reference.
- ❖ Despite this decline, one in every 21 infants at the National level, one in every 20 infants in rural areas and one in every 32 infants in urban areas still die within one year of life.
- ❖ During 2010, U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 5 points over 2009 (59 in 2010 against 64 in 2009). There has been a uniform decline of 5 points in male U5MR and female U5MR during the corresponding period.

- ❖ Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has gone down by 1 point to 905 in 2008-2010 from 906 in 2007-2009. Chhattisgarh has reported the highest Sex Ratio at Birth (985) while Punjab, the lowest (832).
- ❖ After exhibiting an increasing trend since 2005-07, the Sex ratio of child (age group 0-4) for the country 914 in 2008-2010, as it stagnant at 914 reported in 2007-2009. The highest and the lowest Child Sex Ratio have also been reported in Chhattisgarh (1007) and Haryana (828) respectively.
- ❖ The proportion of females getting married before legal age of marriage has declined to 5.0 percent as against 12.0 percent reported in 2005 at National level.
- ❖ Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country has decreased to 2.5 during 2009 to 2010. During 2010, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.7) while Tamil Nadu, the lowest (1.7). It is noteworthy that the replacement level TFR, viz 2.1, has been attained by Andhra Pradesh (1.8), Delhi (1.9), Himachal Pradesh (1.8), Karnataka (2.0), Kerala (1.8), Maharashtra (1.9), Jammu & Kashmir (2.0), Punjab (1.8), Tamil Nadu (1,7) & West Bengal (1.8).
- ❖ At present, a rural woman (having a TFR of 2.8) at the National level would have about one child more than an urban woman (having a TFR of 1.9), on average.
- ❖ During 2005-2010, 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 0.2 points respectively.
- ❖ In case of about 61 percent live births, the mothers have received the medical attention at delivery either at Government hospital or at Private hospital in 2010 against the 58 percent in 2009.
- ❖ There has been a marginal increase of 3.9 percent in case of deaths where the deceased have received medical attention before death either at Government hospital or at Private hospital in 2010 (33.9) over 2009 (30.0). There has been just an increase of about 6 percent in deaths where the deceased had received medical attention before death in hospitals during 2005-2010.