

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 2016 for India and bigger States/UTs. 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 2016 stands at 20.4 exhibiting a decline of 0.4 points over 2015. The maximum CBR has been reported in Bihar (26.8) and the minimum in Kerala (14.3).
- ❖ There has been a decline of 1.4 points in the CBR for the country from 2011 to 2016. The corresponding decline in rural CBR is 1.2 points and in urban CBR 0.6 points.
- ❖ The Crude Death Rate(CDR)for the country is 6.4 in 2016.The maximum CDR has been reported for Odisha (7.8) and the minimum for Delhi(4.0).
- ❖ 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 0.4 points whereas in male CDR it is 1.0 points.
- ❖ The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has also registered 3 points decline to 34 in 2016from 37 in 2015 at the National level. The maximum IMR has been observed in Madhya Pradesh (47) and the minimum in Kerala (10).During the corresponding period, Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) has declined by 1 point.
- ❖ IMR for the country has come down to 34 in 2016 from 44 in 2011, 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 (48 in 2011 to 38 in 2016) against a decline of 6 points in urban IMR (29 in 2011 to 23in 2016). Both the gender have shown decline in the period 2010-15.
- ❖ Despite this decline, one in every 29 infants at the National level, one in every 26 infants in rural areas and one in every 43 infants in urban areas still die within one year of life.
- ❖ In2016, U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 4 points over 2015 (39 in 2016 against 43 in 2015). There has been decline of 3 points in male U5MR and 4 points in female U5MR during the period.
- ❖ Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has gone down by 2 points to 898 in 2014-2016from 900 in 2013-2015.Chhattisgarh has reported the highest Sex Ratio at Birth (963) while Haryana, the lowest (832).

- ❖ Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country is stable at 2.3 in both the years 2015 & 2016. During 2016, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.3) while Delhi, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have 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), Tamil Nadu (1.6), Delhi (1.6), Jammu & Kashmir (1.7), Himachal Pradesh (1.7), Punjab (1.7), Andhra Pradesh (1.7), Telangana (1.7), Karnataka (1.8) Kerala (1.8), Maharashtra (1.8), Uttarakhand (1.9) and Odisha (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 2011-2016, there has been a decline of 0.1 points in TFR at the National level. The corresponding decline in rural and urban TFRs has been to the extent of 0.2 and 0.1 points respectively.
- ❖ In case of about 80.8 percent live births, the mothers have received the medical attention at delivery either at Government hospital or at Private hospital in 2016 against the 79.3 percent in 2015.
- ❖ There has been an increase of 1.8 percentage points in 2016 (46.2) over 2015(44.4) 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 12 percentage points in deaths where the deceased had received medical attention before death in hospitals during 2011-2016 (last 5 years).