EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Civil Registration System (CRS) in India is the unified process of continuous, permanent, compulsory and universal recording of the vital events (births, deaths, still births) and characteristics thereof. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Act No. 18 of 1969) provides for the compulsory registration of births and deaths. Civil Registration records are the best source of Vital Statistics. For the individual, records emanating from CRS provides her/his legal identity and access to the rights of a citizen including entitlements (social benefits provided by the Government). For the country, the requirement of a complete CRS system is a must as it has important administrative and statistical uses. The data generated through a complete and up to date CRS is essential for socio-economic planning and to evaluate the effectiveness of various social sector programs. They also serve as the cornerstone of public health system. The Annual Report on Vital Statistics of India based on Civil Registration System for 2017 has been brought out on the basis of reports provided by the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths of respective States/Union Territories. The main features of the Annual Report are summarized below:

Birth Registration:

- Based on information received from 29 States/UTs, share of institutional births to total registered births is 83.3 %. (Chart 13)
- The level of registration of births has increased to 84.9% in 2017 from 76.4% in 2008 (Statement 20, Chart 15)
- 12 States/UTs have achieved the cent per cent level of registration of births (Chart 16).
- 14 out of 20 major States have crossed 90% level of registration of births. These are Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, West Bengal. (Statement 22)
- The number of registered births has decreased to 22.1 million in 2017 as compared to 22.2 million in 2016. (Statement 7, Chart 1)
- Out of the total registered births, the share of male and female are 52.5% and 47.4% respectively. (Statement 14, Chart 5).
- In case of registration of births within the prescribed time period of 21 days, the 13 States/UTs namely Gujarat, Mizoram, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh and A & N Islands have achieved more than 90% registration of births to the total births registered. (Statement 11)
- The 4 States/UTs i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have achieved 80 to 90 percent registration of births within 21 days.
- Further, 8 States viz. Telangana, Karnataka, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Tripura, Meghalaya and Chhattisgarh are in the category of 50 to 80 percent in registering within the stipulated time period of 21 days and remaining 3 States namely Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland are under the category of less than 50 percent in completing the birth registration within time limit of 21 days.
- Highest Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) based on Registered events has been reported by Arunachal Pradesh (1047), followed by Chhattisgarh (968), Kerala (965) and Mizoram (964). (Chart 19)
- Lowest SRB has been reported by Daman & Diu (879) followed by Punjab (890), Gujarat (898) and Chandigarh (907). (Chart 19)
Death Registration:

- The number of registered deaths has increased to 6.46 million in 2017 as compared to 6.35 million in 2016. (Statement 7, Chart 2)
- Out of the total registered deaths, the share of male and female are 59.1% and 40.8% respectively. (Statement 14, Chart 6)
- Based on information provided from 29 States/UTs, the share of Institutional deaths in total registered deaths is 34.5%. (Chart 14)
- In case of registration of deaths within the prescribed time period of 21 days, the 10 States/UTs namely Delhi, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Goa, Gujarat, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Puducherry, D & N Haveli and Mizoram have achieved more than 90% registration of deaths to the total deaths registered. (Statement 11)
- The 8 States/UTs i.e. Odisha, A & N Islands, Daman & Diu, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya and Telangana have achieved 80 to 90 percent registration of deaths within 21 days.
- Further, 9 States viz. Jammu & Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Assam and Kerala are in the category of 50 to 80 percent in registering within the stipulated time period of 21 days and remaining 2 States namely Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland are under the category of less than 50 percent in completing the birth registration within time limit of 21 days.
- The level of registration of deaths has increased from 66.4% in 2008 to 79.6% in 2017 (Statement 21, Chart 15)
- 14 States/UTs namely Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Delhi and Puducherry have achieved cent percent level of registration of deaths. (Chart 17)
- 10 among 20 major States namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have crossed the level of registration of deaths of 90%. (Statement 22)
- Taking together the level of birth and death registration having 90% and more in both among major States, only 9 States have achieved the milestone namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. (Statement 22)
- In case of registration of infant deaths, the share of urban area is 75.5% compared to rural with only 24.5%. (Statement 17)