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 2017 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 2017 stands at 20.2 exhibiting a decline of 0.2 points over 2016. The maximum CBR has been reported in Bihar (26.4) and the minimum in Kerala (14.2).

- There has been a decline of 1.4 points in the CBR for the country from 2012 to 2017. The corresponding decline in rural CBR is 1.3 points and in urban CBR 0.6 points.

- The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the country is 6.3 in 2017. The maximum CDR has been reported for Chhattisgarh (7.5) and the minimum for Delhi (3.7).

- 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 0.5 points whereas in male CDR it is 1.0 points.

- The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has also registered 1 point decline to 33 in 2017 from 34 in 2016 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 33 in 2017 from 42 in 2012, a decline of 9 points over last 5 years and an annual average decline of about 1.8 points. The corresponding decline in rural IMR has been to the tune of 9 points (46 in 2012 to 37 in 2017) against a decline of 5 points in urban IMR (28 in 2012 to 23 in 2017). Both the gender have shown decline in the period 2012-17.

- Despite this decline, one in every 30 infants at the National level, one in every 27 infants in rural areas and one in every 43 infants in urban areas still die within one year of life.

- In 2017, U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 2 points over 2016 (37 in 2017 against 39 in 2016). There has been a decline of 1 point in male U5MR and 2 points in female U5MR during the period.

- Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has gone down by 2 points to 896 in 2015-2017 from 898 in 2014-2016. Chhattisgarh has reported the highest Sex Ratio at Birth (961) while Haryana, the lowest (833).
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country has come down to 2.2 in 2017 after being stable at 2.3 for the last four years from 2013 to 2016. During 2017, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.2) while Delhi has reported the lowest TFR (1.5). It is noteworthy that the replacement level TFR, viz. 2.1, has been attained by Delhi (1.5), West Bengal (1.6), Tamil Nadu (1.6), Andhra Pradesh (1.6), Jammu & Kashmir (1.6), Punjab (1.6), Himachal Pradesh (1.6), Telangana (1.7), Maharashtra (1.7), Kerala (1.7), Karnataka (1.7), Uttarakhand (1.9) and Odisha (1.9).

At present, a rural woman (having a TFR of 2.4) at the National level would have about one child more than an urban woman (having a TFR of 1.7), on an average.

During 2012-2017, there has been a decline of 0.2 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 81.8 percent live births, the mothers have received the medical attention at delivery either at Government hospital or at Private hospital in 2017 against the 80.8 percent in 2016.

There has been an increase of 0.8 percentage points in 2017(47) over 2016 (46.2) 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 12.4 percentage points in deaths where the deceased had received medical attention before death in hospitals during 2012-2017 (last 5 years).