

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 2018 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 2018 stands at 20.0 exhibiting a decline of 0.2 points over 2017. The maximum CBR has been reported in Bihar (26.2) and the minimum in Kerala (13.9).
- ❖ There has been a decline of 1.4 points in the CBR for the country from 2013 to 2018. 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 6.2 in 2018. The maximum CDR has been reported for Chhattisgarh (8.0) and the minimum for Delhi (3.3).
- ❖ During the last five years, the decline in National CDR has been to the tune of 0.8 points. The corresponding decline in female CDR is 0.7 points whereas in male CDR it is 0.9 points.
- ❖ The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has also registered 1-point decline to 32 in 2018 from 33 in 2017 at the National level. The maximum IMR has been observed in Madhya Pradesh (48) and the minimum in Kerala (7).
- ❖ IMR for the country has come down to 32 in 2018 from 40 in 2013, a decline of 8 points over last 5 years and an annual average decline of about 1.6 points. The corresponding decline in rural IMR has been to the tune of 8 points (44 in 2013 to 36 in 2018) against a decline of 4 points in urban IMR (27 in 2013 to 23 in 2018). Both the gender have shown decline in the period 2013-18.
- ❖ Despite this decline, one in every 31 infants at the National level, one in every 28 infants in rural areas and one in every 43 infants in urban areas still die within one year of life.
- ❖ In 2018, U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 1 point over 2018 (36 in 2018 against 37 in 2017). There has been a decline of 2 points in female U5MR during the period, while the male U5MR has remained same.
- ❖ Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has gone up by 3 points to 899 in 2016-18 from 896 in 2015-2017. Chhattisgarh has reported the highest Sex Ratio at Birth (958) while Uttarakhand, the lowest (840).
- ❖ Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country is stable at 2.2 in 2018 and 2017. During 2018, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.2) while Delhi and West Bengal have 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 (1.5), Tamil Nadu (1.6), Andhra Pradesh (1.6), Jammu & Kashmir (1.6), Punjab (1.6), Himachal Pradesh (1.6), Telangana (1.6), Maharashtra (1.7), Kerala (1.7), Karnataka (1.7), Uttarakhand (1.8), Odisha (1.9) and Gujarat (2.1).

- ❖ 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 2013-2018, there has been a decline of 0.1 point in TFR at the National level. The corresponding decline in rural and urban TFRs has also been to the extent of 0.1 point.
- ❖ In case of about 82.5 percent live births, the mothers have received the medical attention at delivery either at Government hospital or at Private hospital in 2018 against the 81.8 percent in 2017.
- ❖ There has been an increase of 0.8 percentage points in 2018 (47.8) over 2017 (47) 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 8.6 percentage points in deaths where the deceased had received medical attention before death in hospitals during 2013-2018 (last 5 years).