

Fact-sheet — Key Demographic and Health Status Indicators

The health and healthcare needs of a population cannot be measured or met without knowledge of its size and characteristics. A correct understanding of population dynamics, in response to the interplay of fertility, mortality and migration, is vital for effective health policy and planning.

Population Size - Actual number of individuals in a defined geographical area

- In 2011, India's population stood at 1210 million comprising of 623 million (51.5%) males and 587 million (48.5%) females¹. This accounts for world's 17.5% population and the second largest population in the world after China (19.4%)².
- An analysis of the Indian Census data on Population confirms the declining trend in population growth rate over the decades in the country. The decadal growth during 2001-2011 came down to 17.7% from 21.5% during 1991-2001³.
- Further looking at sex wise population growth rate, the growth rate for male population is 17.1% against the growth rate of 18.3% for females during 2001-2011⁴.

Sex Ratio - Number of females per 1000 males in the population Child Sex Ratio - Number of females per 1000 males in 0-6 years age group

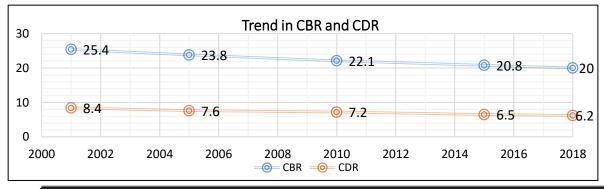
- Sex ratio has shown improvement in last two census (2001 and 2011). The sex ratio was 943 females per 1000 males in 2011 as compared to 933 and 927 in 2001 and 1991 respectively.
- However, child sex ratio (0-6 years) has shown decline pattern in last two census (2001 and 2011). It was 945 in Census 1991, which declined to 927 in 2001 and further to 919 in 2011 Census.

Population Distribution - Proportion of population of reproductive age, adolescent age, young age and old age

As per Census 2011,

- Reproductive age group (15-49 years) population was 642 million (53% of total population)
- Adolescent age group (10-19 years) was 253 million (20.9% of total population)
- Young age group (15-24 years) was 232 million (19.2% of total population)
- > 50 years and above population were 192 million (15.9% of total population)
- ➤ 60 years and above population were 104 million (8.6% of total population)

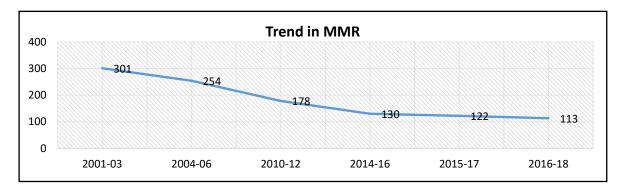
Crude Birth Rate (CBR) - Number of live births per 1000 population during a particular year Crude Death Rate (CDR) - Number of deaths per 1000 population during a particular year





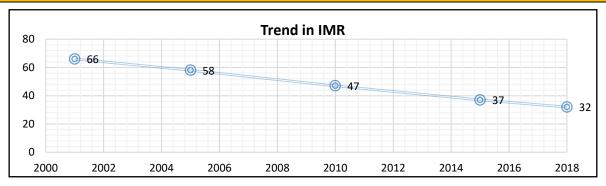
- The Crude Birth Rate at the national level during 2018 stands at 20.0. A declining trend is observed in CBR over the years. There has been a decline of 5.4 points in CBR from 2001 to 2018⁵.
- The Crude Death Rate at the national level during 2018 stands at 6.2. A declining trend is observed in CDR over the years. There has been decline of 2.2 points in the CDR from 2001 to 2018⁶.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) - Number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births in the same period. A maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, and can stem from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes



MMR has reduced to 113 during 2016-18 as compared to 301 in 2001-037.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) - Number of deaths under one year of age for every 1000 live births in a given year)



IMR has also reduced to 32 during 2018 as compared to 66 in 20018.

References

¹ Census 2011

² http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/Statistical year book india chapters/ch2.pdf

³ Census 2011, Census 2001 and Census 1991

⁴ Census 2011 and Census 2001

⁵ Sample Registration Survey (SRS), Office of the Registrar General, India

⁶ Ibid

 $^{^{7}}$ Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India, Sample Registration system

⁸ Sample Registration Survey (SRS), Office of the Registrar General, India