# VITAL STATISTICS



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#### <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

A symmetrically collected and compiled data relating to vital events of life such as birth, death, marriage, divorce and adoption etc.

"Branch of Biometry that deals with Data and law of human mortality, morbidity and demography"

#### WHAT IS VITAL STATISTICS?

Vital Statistics are Conventially numerical records of marriage, birth, sickness and deaths by which the health and growth of a community may be studied.



- By Benjamin

#### **OBJECTIVE**

• To implement and evaluate health related schemes (national health programs).

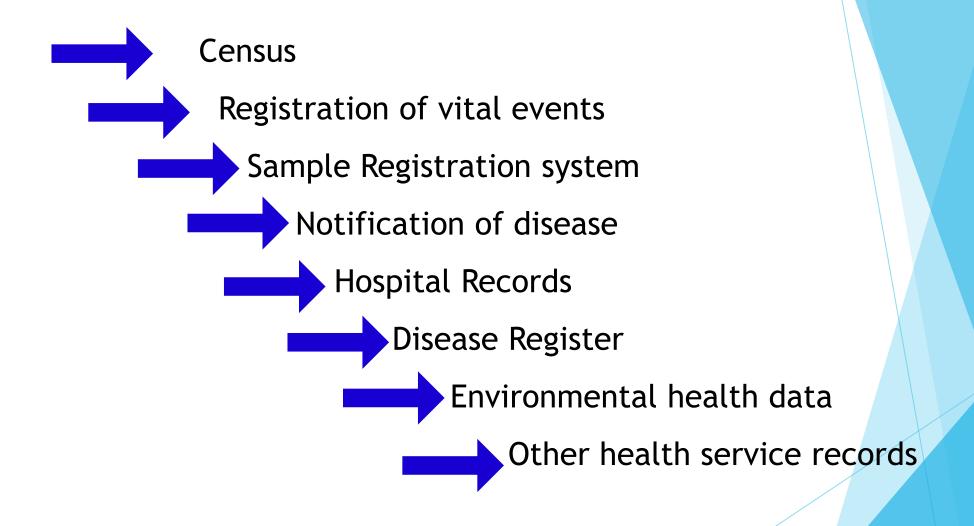
 To determine community health related infections, epidemics and find solution.

To use the data as primary tool in research activities.

#### **USES OF VITAL STATISTICS**

- To evaluate impact of various national health programme.
- To plan for better future measures of disease control.
- To describe level of community health.
- To discover solution to health problems.
- To promote health legislation.
- To demand public support for health work.
- To conduct research on particular health problem.

#### **SOURCES OF VITAL STATISTICS**



## **CENSUS 2011 REPORT**

	Total	1,210,854,977	
Population  Literacy	Males	623,724,568	
	Females	586,469,294	
	Total	74%	
	Males	82.10%	
	Females	65.46%	
Density of population	per km²	382	
Sex ratio	per 1000 males	943 females	
Child sex ratio (0–6 age group)	per 1000 males	914 females Source-2	2011 Census of India - Wikipedia

#### REGISTRATION OF VITAL EVENTS



It is the legal registration statistical recording and reporting of the Occurrence of statistics and the collection, compilation, presentation, analysis and distribution of statistics pertaining to vital events.

i.e., live births, deaths, fetal deaths,marriages, divorces, adoption,and legal separation.

#### **SAMPLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM**

It is used to provide reliable estimates of birth and death rates at the national and state level.

It is the dual records system, consisting of continuous enumerations of birth and deaths by an enumerator and an independent survey every 6 months by an investigator or supervisor.

#### NOTIFICATION OF DISEASE

 Notification provides valuable information about the fluctuations in disease frequency.



 It also provides early warning about new occurrence or outbreaks of disease.

#### **HOSPITAL RECORDS**

The hospital records provides
Information about
Age, sex, diagnosis,
Time interval between occurrence
And hospital admission and
Distribution of patients according
To different social and biological
Characteristics.



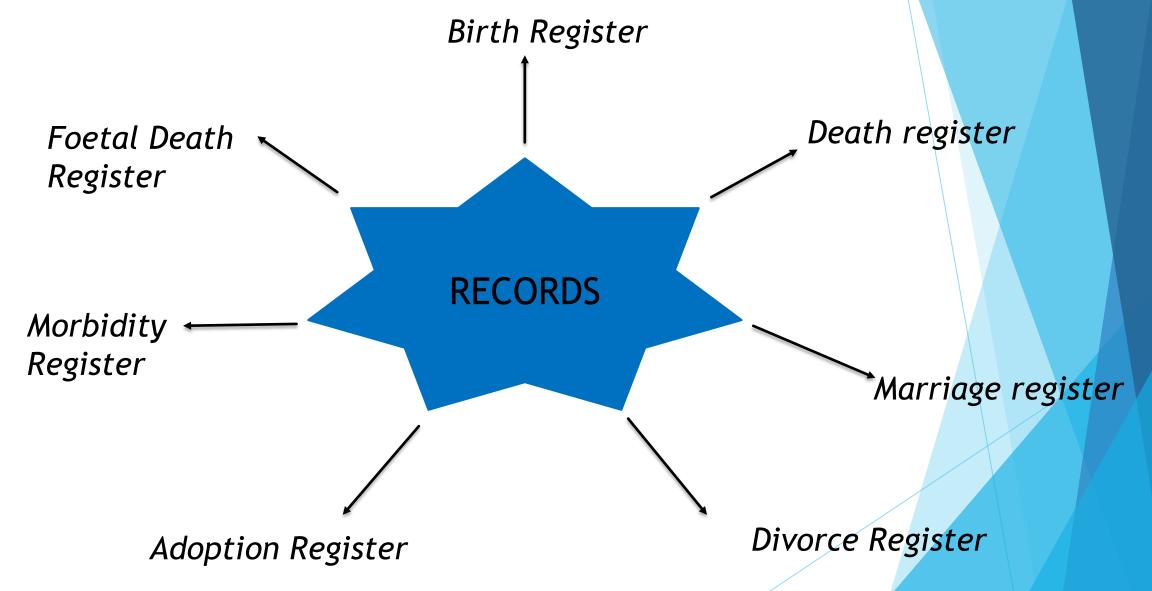
#### ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DATA

It is helpful in identification and qualification of causative factors of disease.

 Collection of environmental data plays an essential role to ascertain major problems for the future.



#### **VITAL HEALTH RECORDS**



#### METHODS OF COLLECTING DATA

#### PRIMARY DATA

Collection is done by Individuals. e.g: Interviews, Observation, Questionnaires, Diaries

#### SECONDARY DATA

Data collected indirectly i.e., not directly from individuals but from Other sources. e.g: Hospital records, Census data

#### INTERVIEW METHOD



- Interviews are undertaken on Personals, one to one basis or in a group.
- It can be conducted at homes, work as well as any fixed location which was agreed by both parties.

#### **Observation**



It provides information what is actually observed but bias will be there as two observers has observed the behavioural pattern differently.

#### **QUESTIONNAIRES**



- These are the most common form of data collection.
- It takes time to design to gather data from individuals about knowledge attitudes and beliefs and feelings.
- It does not require any interaction between the investigator and respondent.

## **DIARIES**

 Diaries are to record the data obtained from the individuals.

■ The data from the people which was expressed in depth can be recorded and utilized for research purpose.



#### METHODS OF PRESENTING DATA

#### **❖ IMPORTANT VITAL STATISTICS**

- Birth rate
- Death rate
- infant mortality rate
- Neonatal mortality rate

- Post neonatal mortality rate
- Still birth rate
- Perinatal mortality rate
- Under five mortality rate
- Maternal mortality rate

#### **BIRTH RATE**

**Current BR=16.949** 

#### **DEATH RATE**

Number of death during the year

Death rate= — × 1000

Mid year population

#### **INFANT MORTALITY RATE**

The ratio of infant deaths registered in a given year to the total number of live births registered in the same year. usually expressed as a rate per 1000 live births.

It is given by the formula.

IMR=

Number of deaths of children less
Than one year of age in a year

Number of live births in the same year

Year

#### **NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE**

Number of deaths of children under 28 days of age in a year NMR=

Total live births in the same year

Current NMR=19

× 1000

#### POST NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE

Number of deaths of children between 28 days and one year of age in a given year

PNMR=

Total live births in the same year

× 1000

#### STILLBIRTH RATE

Foetal deaths weighing over 1000 g at birth during the year

SB=

× 1000

Total live +stillbirths weighing over 1000 g at birth during the year

Current SR=12.9

#### PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

PMR=

Late foetal (i.e. Still birth) and neonatal Deaths weighing over 1000 g at birth

× 1000

Total live births weighing over 1000 g at birth

Current PMR=

#### **UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE**

No. Of deaths of children aged 1-4 years during a year

= ————— × 1000

Total no. of children aged 1-4 years at the middle of the year

**Current UFMR=31** 

#### **Maternal mortality rate**

Total no. of female deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth or within 42 days of delivery from "puerperal causes" in an area during a given year

× 1000

Total no. of live births in the same area and year

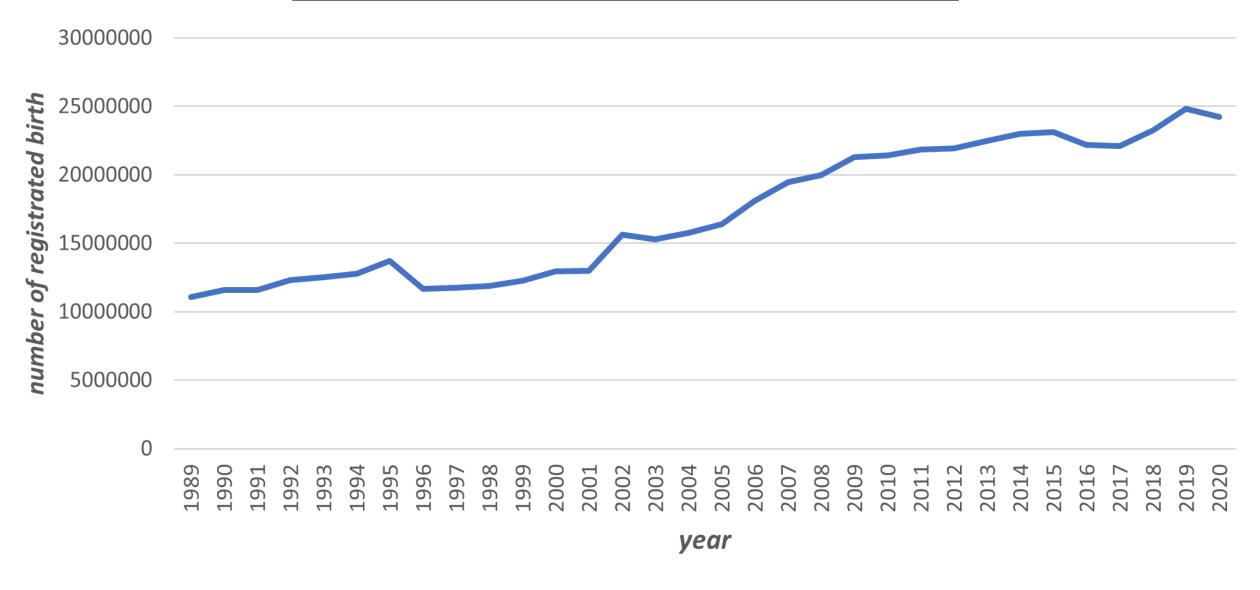
<u>Current MMR=145 per</u> <u>100k</u>

#### NUMBER OF REGISTRATED BIRTH AND DEATH IN INDIA, 1989-2020

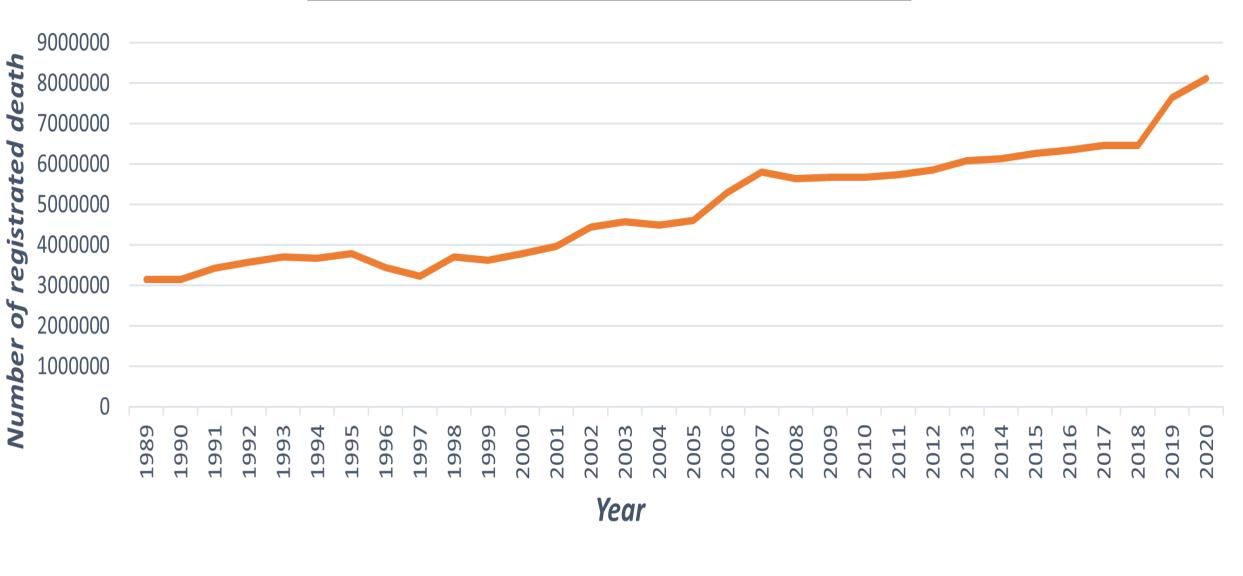
YEAR	BIRTH	DEATH	YEAR	BIRTH	DEATH
1989	11074930	3149312	2005	16394625	4602727
1990	11601446	3149312	2006	18121295	5298279
1991	11601446	3420669	2007	19469756	5804922
1992	12324796	3576449	2008	19993799	5638131
1993	12519182	3704881	2009	21292574	5677705
1994	12788061	3676353	2010	21430434	5677705
1995	13725993	3784469	2011	21836920	5735082
1996	11671143	3445395	2012	21951519	5850176
1997	11745719	3231333	2013	22482951	6086616
1998	11893946	3711612	2014	23001523	6138182
1999	12287748	3623079	2015	23136145	6267685
2000	12946823	3789466	2016	22200991	6349259
2001	12993577	3961767	2017	22104418	6463779
2002	15645632	4436100	2018	23269383	6463779
2003	15290261	4569026	2019	24820886	7641076
2004	15777612	4487886	2020	24222444	8115882

https://crsorgi.gov.in/w eb/uploads/download/C RS\_report\_2020.pdf

#### Number of registrated birth, 1989-2020

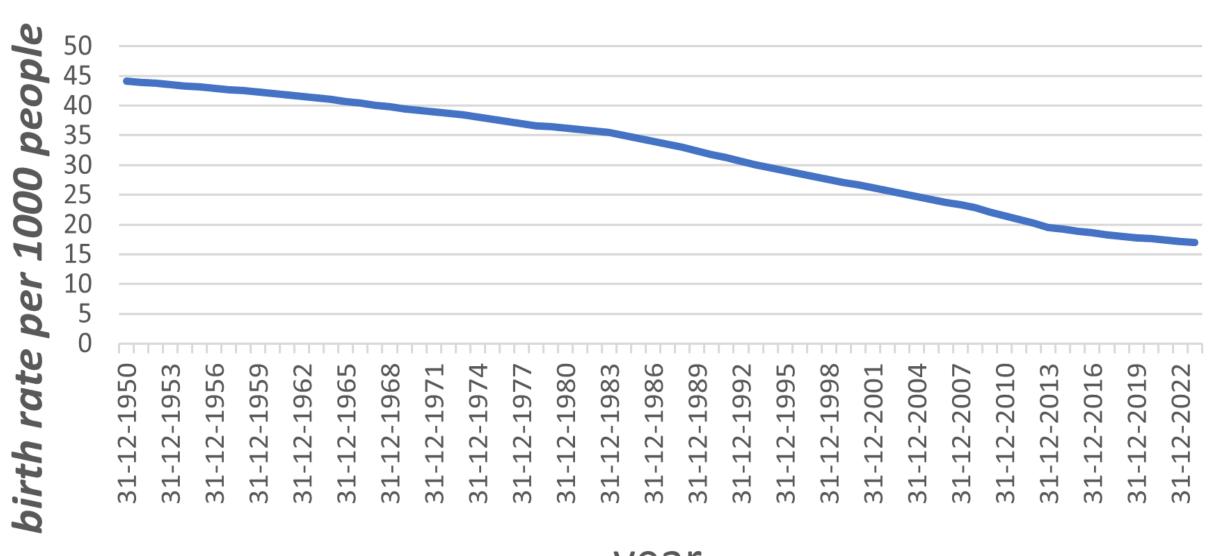


## Number of registrated death, 1989-2020

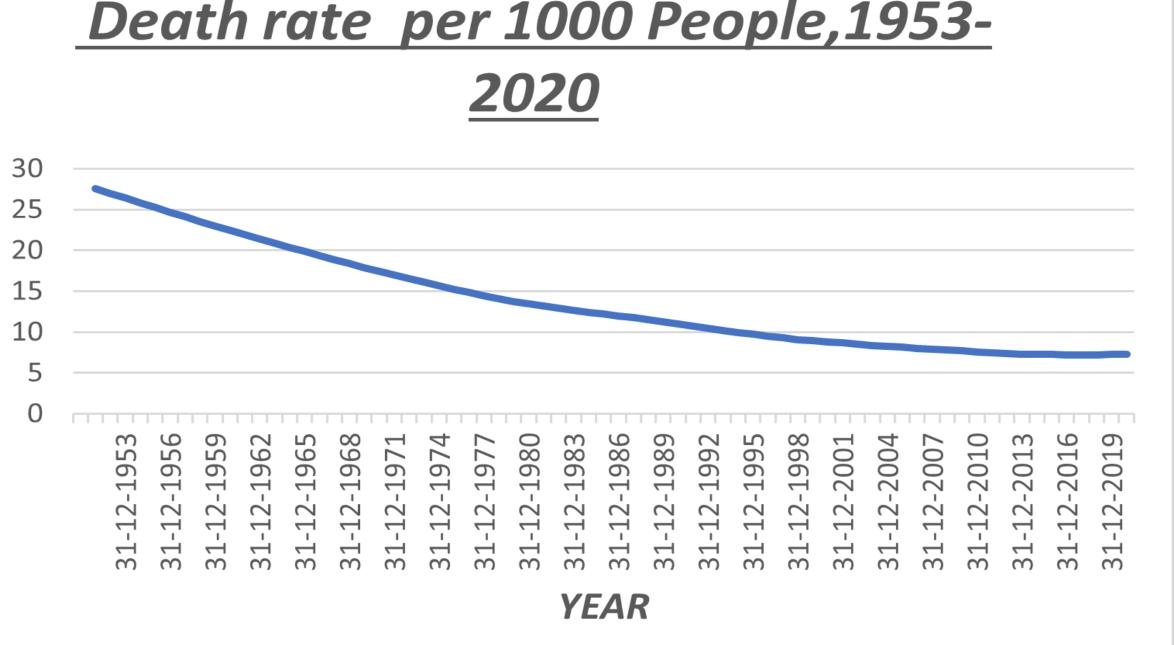


DEATH

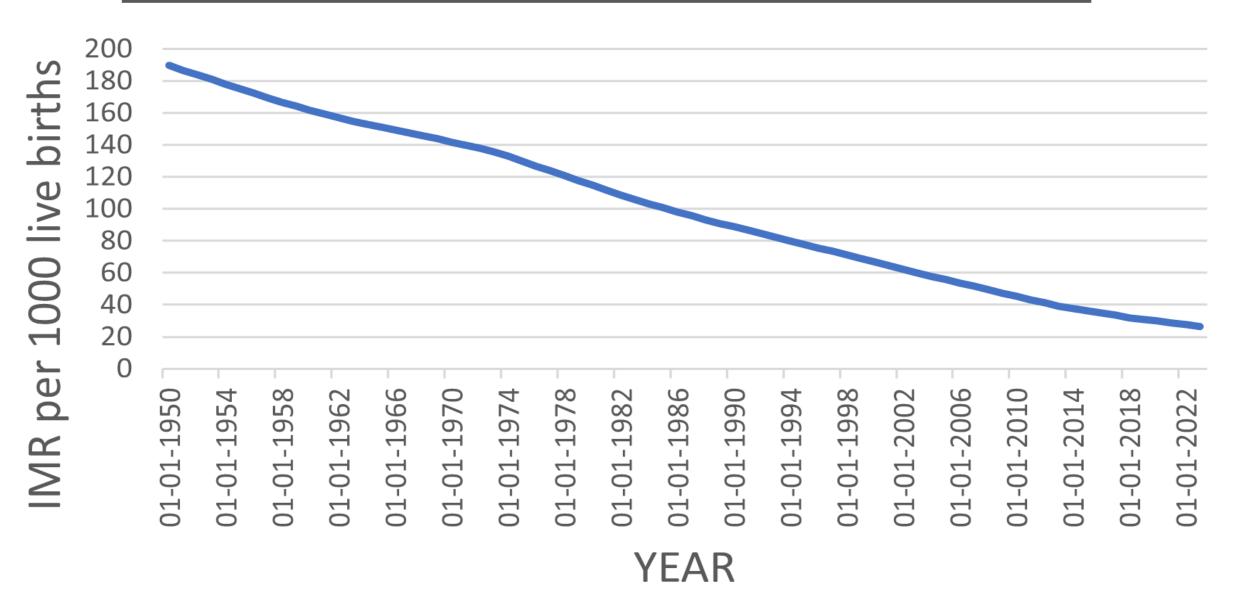
# Births Rate per 1000 People



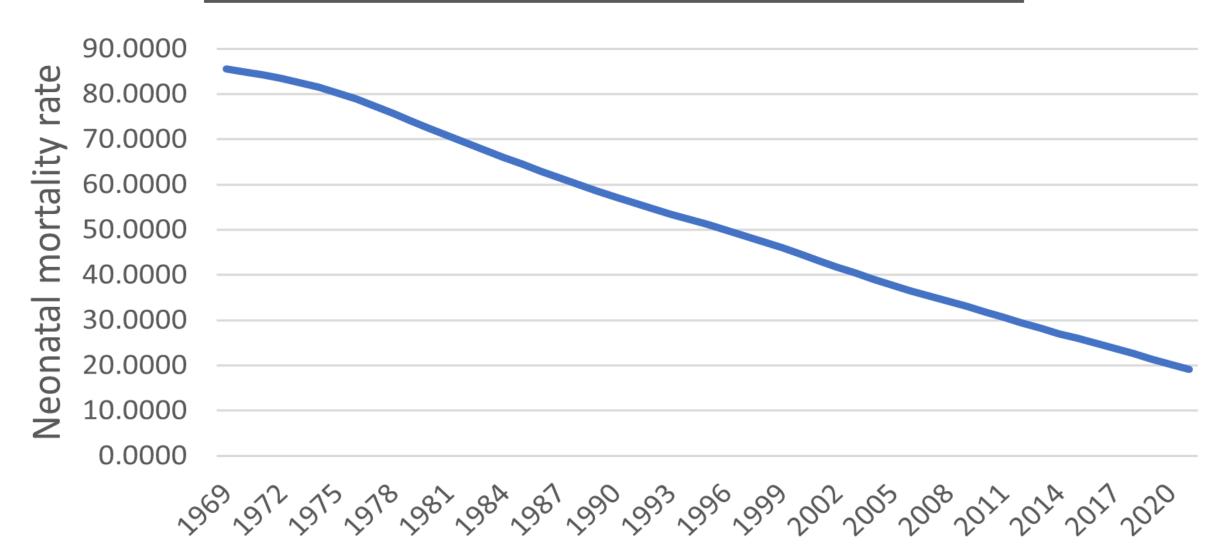
# aldoad Death rate per



## Infant mortality rate per 1000 Live Births

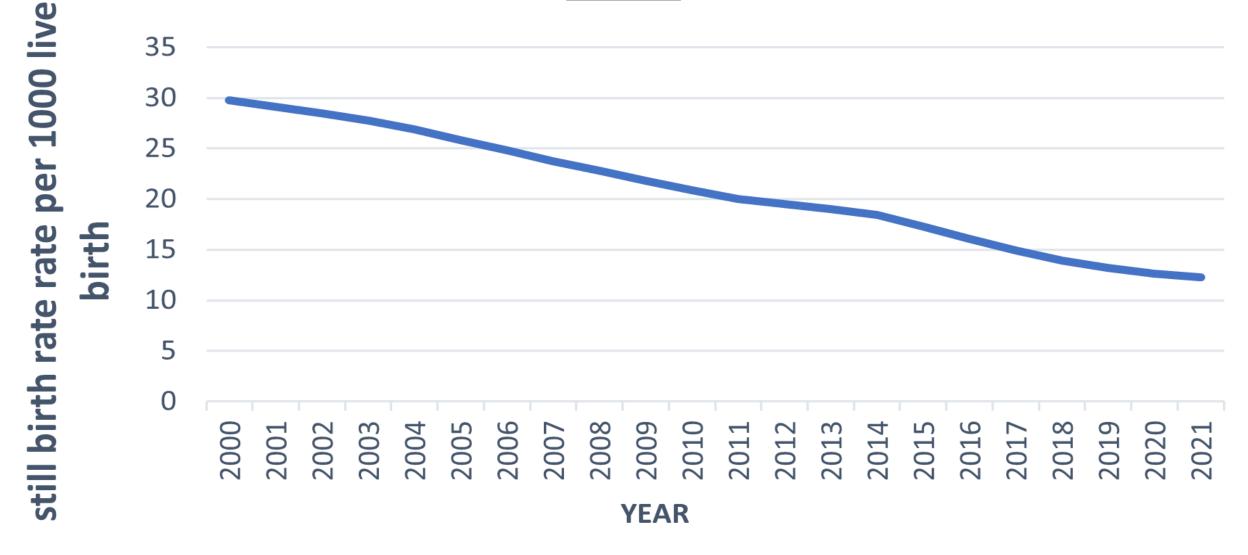


#### Neonatal mortality rate, 1968-2021

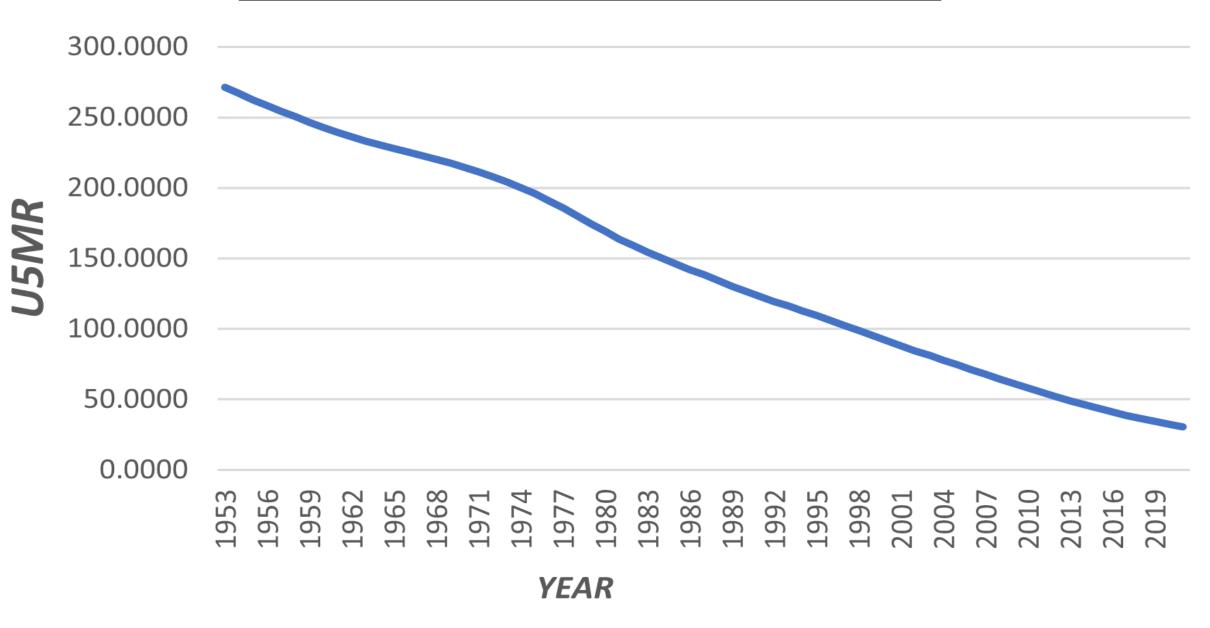


**YEAR** 

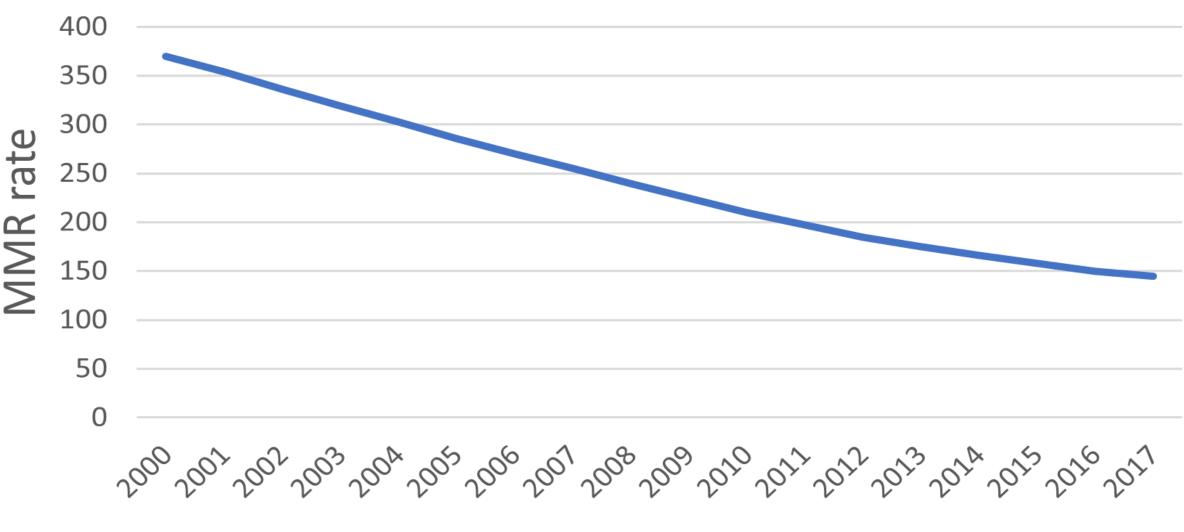
## Still Birth rate per 1000 live birth,2000-2021



#### **Under 5 Mortality Rate, 1953-2021**



#### MM Rate Per 100K Live Births, 2000-2017



year

#### **REFERENCES**

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- https://www.slideshare.net/wrigveda/vital-stat-demography
- https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-survival
- Neonatal, Postneonatal and Childhood Mortality in India | Geographic Insights (harvard.edu)



