

Birth Rate



Birth Rate is a crude measure of fertility of a population and is a crucial determinant of population growth. It gives the number of live births per thousand population in a given region and year

Kerala 2020

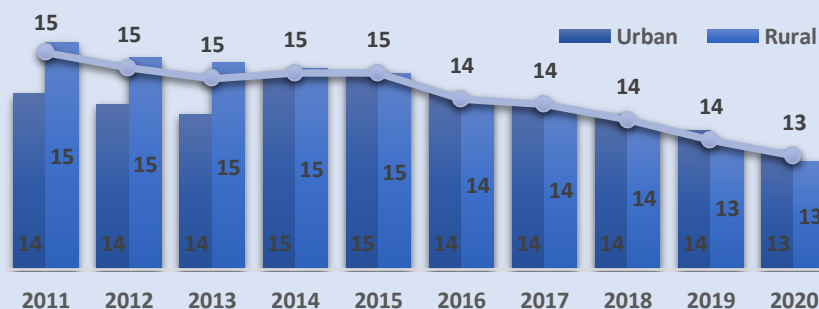
- Rural – 13.1
- Urban – 13.3
- All – 13.2

All India 2020

- Rural – 21.1
- Urban – 16.1
- All – 19.5

In 2020, the highest Birth Rate has been observed at 25.5 in Bihar, whereas Andaman & Nicobar Islands has the lowest Birth Rate of 10.8.

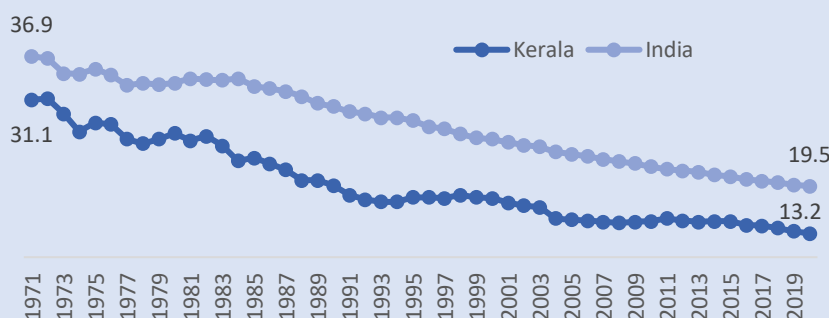
Estimated birth rate for Kerala over the last ten years



Birth rate in Kerala has declined from 15 to 13 (2011 to 2020)

- in Urban – 14 to 13
- in Rural – 15 to 13

The birth rate at all India level and Kerala over the last five decades (from 1971 to 2020)



The birth rate in Kerala has declined drastically over the last five decades from 31.1 in 1971 to 13.2 in 2020.

Total fertility Rate



TFR indicates the average number of children expected to be born per woman during her entire span of reproductive period

Kerala 2020

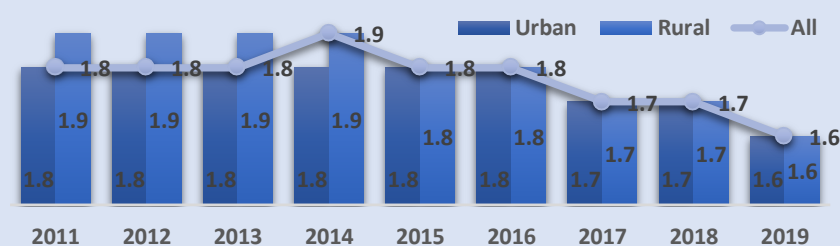
- Rural – 1.6
- Urban – 1.6
- All – 1.6

All India 2020

- Rural – 2.1
- Urban – 2.3
- All – 1.7

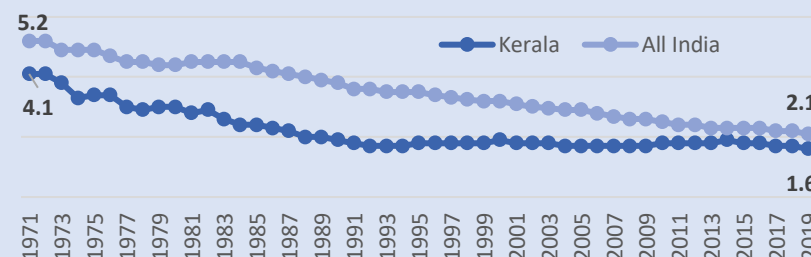
During 2019, Bihar has reported the highest TFR (3.1) while Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have reported the lowest TFR (1.5).

Total Fertility Rate of Kerala over the last ten years by residence



TFR of Kerala has come down to 1.6 in 2019 after being stable at 1.7 for the last two years 2017 and 2018

The TFR of Kerala and at the all-India level over the last five decades (from 1971 to 2020)



Kerala attained replacement fertility level (total fertility rate=2.1) in around 1988

Death Rate



Death rate is one of the simplest measures of mortality and is defined as the number of deaths per thousand population in a given region and time period.

Kerala 2020

- Rural – 7
- Urban – 7.1
- All – 7

All India 2020

- Rural – 6.4
- Urban – 5.1
- All – 6

The CDR of the rural areas is higher than that of the urban areas in all the bigger States/UTs, except for Kerala and West Bengal.

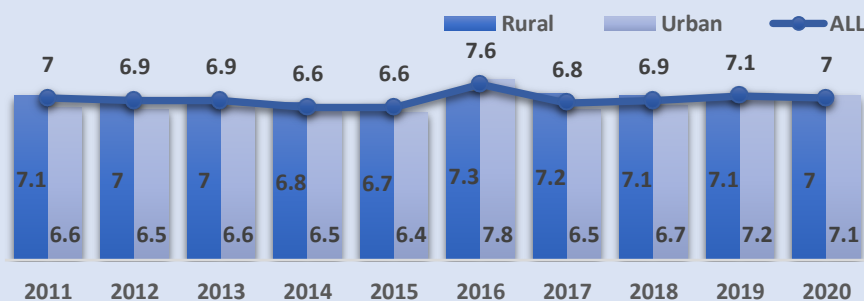


In 2020, Chhattisgarh has recorded the highest Death Rate of 7.9, whereas the lowest Death Rate has been recorded in Delhi at 3.6.



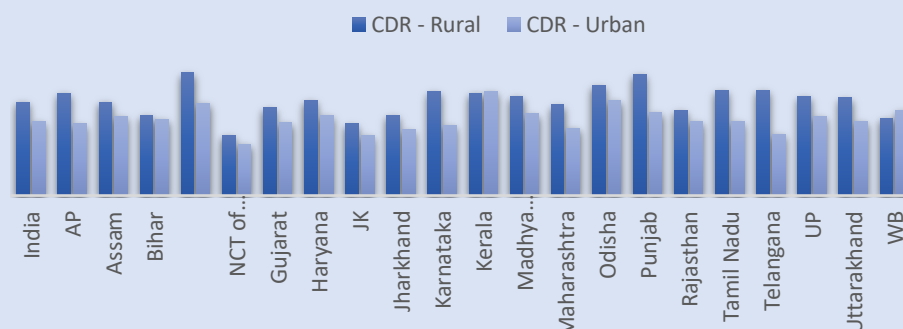
Male death rate exceeds female death rate in all bigger States/UTs except Bihar and Jharkhand.

Crude Death Rate of Kerala over the last ten years by residence

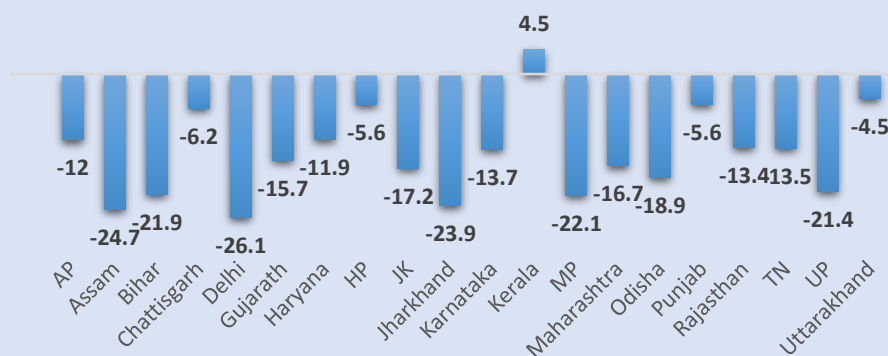


The CDR of the rural areas is higher than that of the urban areas in all the bigger States/UTs, except for Kerala and West Bengal.

Rural Urban variation in Death rate, India and bigger states, 2020

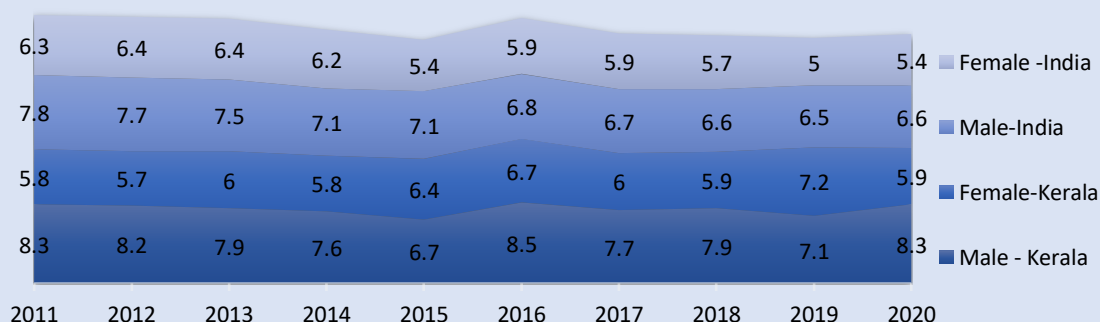


Percentage change in average crude death rate between 2007-09 and 2017-19



During this period CDR in India has declined by 16.2 percent. In Kerala, average CDR have shown marginal increase during 2007-09 to 2017-19 period.

CDR by sex over the last ten years in Kerala and all India



Infant Mortality Rate



Kerala 2020

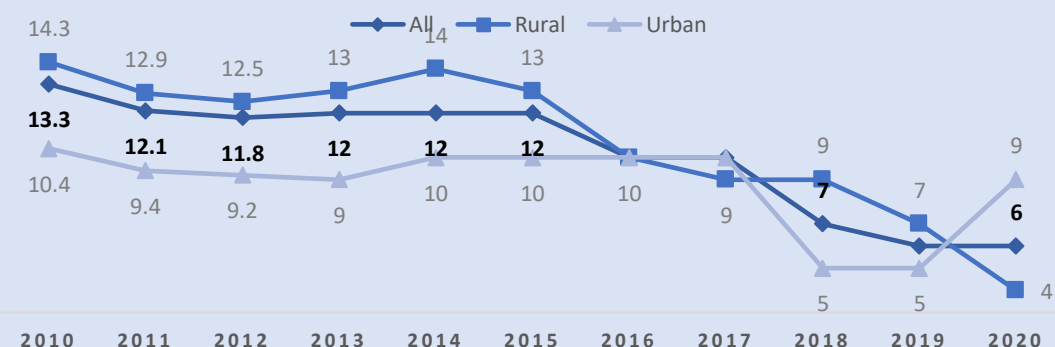
- Rural – 4
- Urban – 9
- All – 4

All India 2020

- Rural – 31
- Urban – 19
- All – 28

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), which is widely accepted as a crude indicator of the overall health scenario of a country or a region, is defined as the infant deaths (less than one year) per thousand live births in a given time period and for a given region

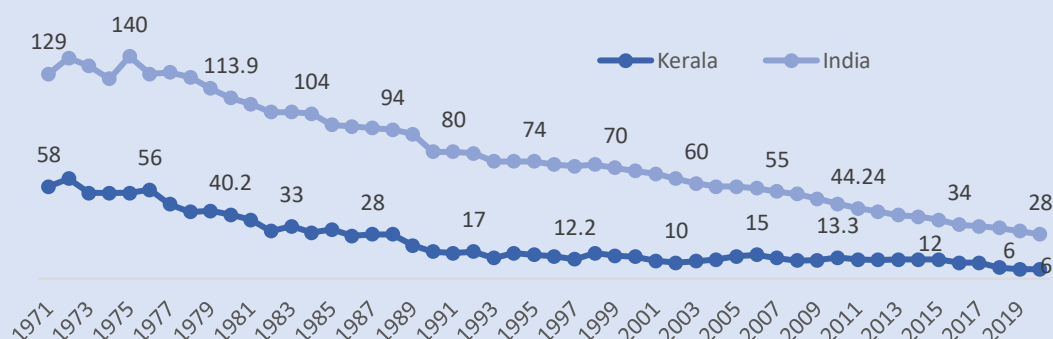
Infant Mortality Rate in Kerala over the last ten years by residence



Infant mortality rate in the year 2020 varied from 6 in Kerala to 43 in Madhya Pradesh.



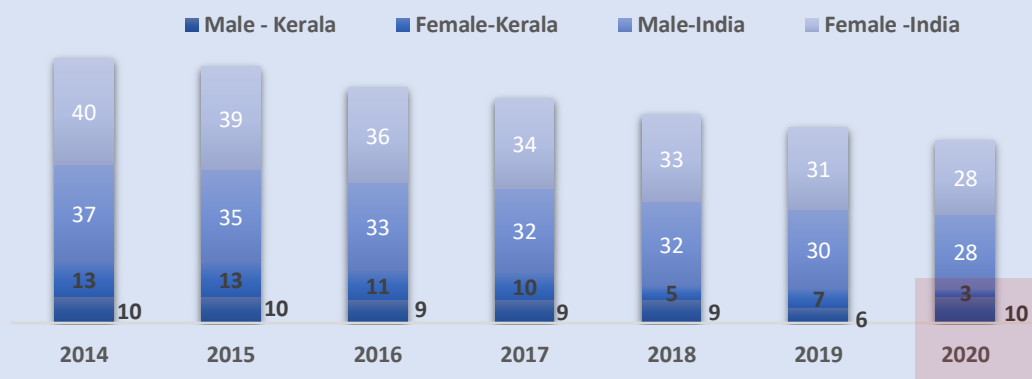
The IMR of Kerala and at the all-India level over the last five decades (from 1971 to 2020)



In the last ten years, IMR has witnessed a decline of about 55% in Kerala (from 13.3 in 2010 to 6 in 2020). IMR at all India level has declined from 47 to 28 in the last decade, indicating a decadal decline of around 41%



IMR by sex over the last seven years in Kerala and all India



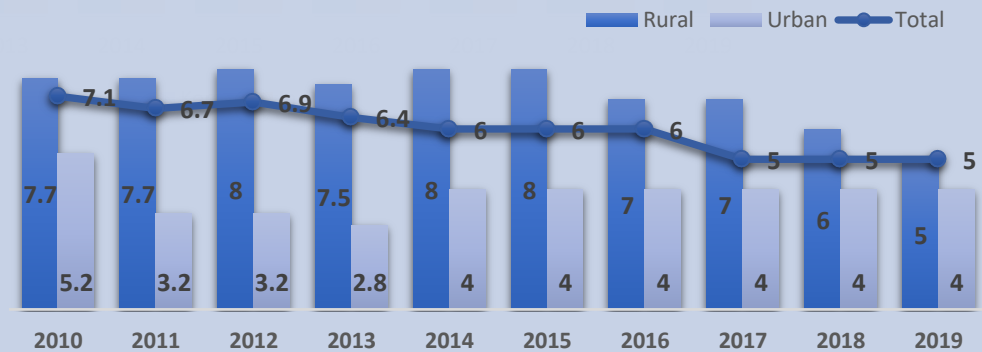
On an average, female infants experienced a slightly higher mortality than male infants both in Kerala and at the national. But in the years 2020, in Kerala, the mortality rate in male infants (10) is three times higher than in female infants (3).

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate



Neo-natal mortality refers to number of infants dying within four weeks of birth. Neo-natal survival is a very sensitive indicator of population growth and socio-economic development.

Neo-natal mortality rate in Kerala over the last ten years by residence



Kerala 2019

- Rural – 5
- Urban – 4
- All – 5

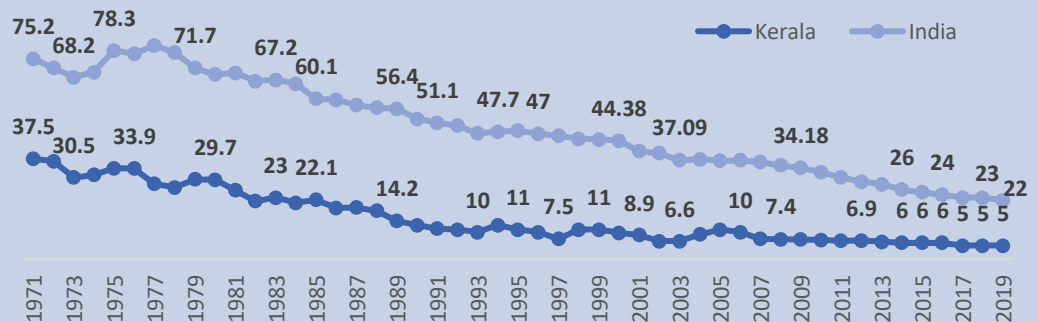
All India 2019

- Rural – 25
- Urban – 13
- All – 22

Among the bigger States/UTs, neo-natal mortality ranges from 5 in Kerala to 33 in Madhya Pradesh



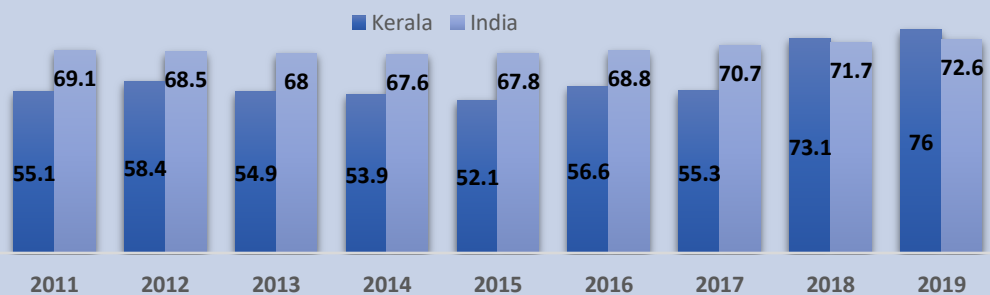
The NMR of Kerala and at the all-India level over the last five decades (from 1971 to 2020)



The percentage of neo-natal deaths to total infant deaths is 72.6 percent at the National level and varies from 62.0 percent in urban areas to 75.0 percent in rural areas. Among the bigger



Percentage share of neo-natal deaths to infant deaths in Kerala and all India over the last ten years



Under Five Mortality Rate



Kerala 2019

- Rural – 39
- Urban – 23
- All – 35

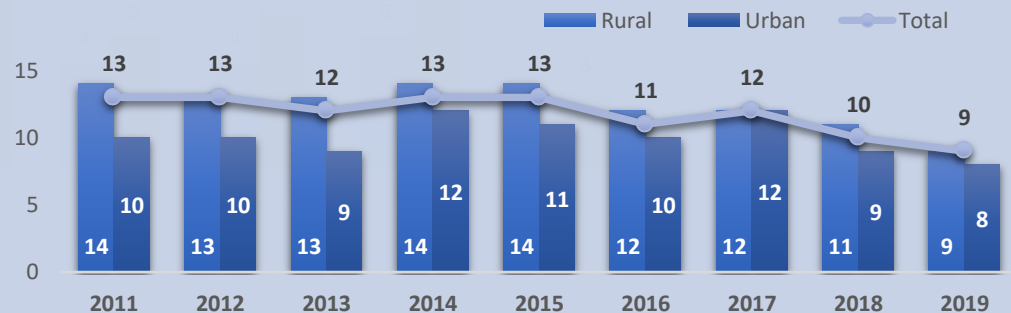
All India 2019

- Rural – 9
- Urban – 8
- All – 9

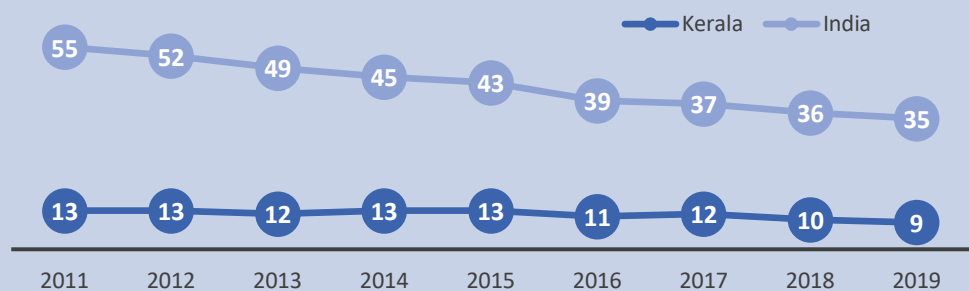
Among the bigger States/UTs, it varies from 9 in Kerala to 53 in Madhya Pradesh.

The under-five mortality is the probability (5 q 0) that a child born in a specific year or time period will die before reaching the age of five, subject to current age specific mortality rates. It is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births

Under Five mortality rate in Kerala over the last ten years by residence



The Under-five mortality rate of Kerala and at the all-India level over the last ten years



In 2019, U5MR for the country has shown a decline of 1 point over 2018 (35 in 2019 against 36 in 2018). In 2018, Rural-urban differentials are small at the national level and for many States

Still Birth Rate



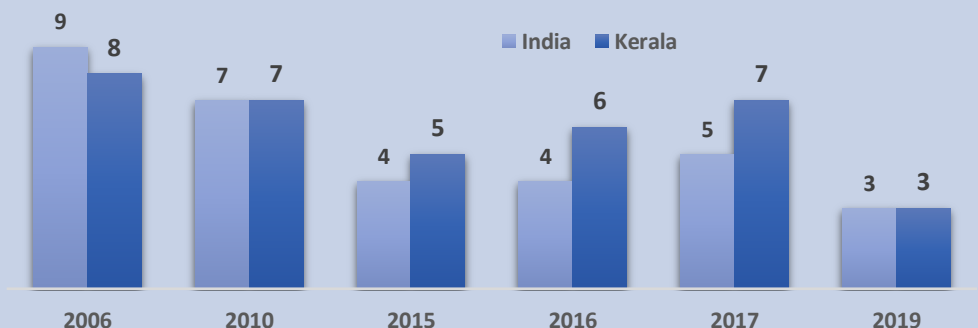
Kerala 2019

- Rural – 2
- Urban – 5
- All – 3

All India 2019

- Rural – 3
- Urban – 2
- All – 3

The stillbirth rate (SBR) is defined as the number of fetal deaths at 28 weeks or more of gestation, per 1,000 total births.



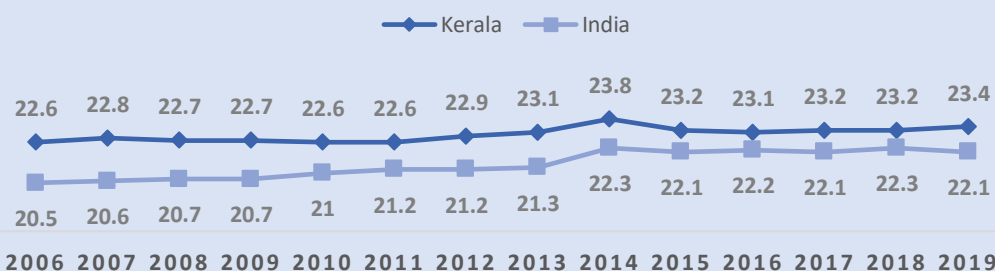
Still birth rate seems to be relatively high in Kerala

Mean Age at Marriage



Marital status and Female mean age at marriage are essential constituents to monitor fertility and population growth. The data on marital status has been included in SRS from 1991, whereas on Female mean age at marriage from 1990

Mean age at effective marriage (Female), in Kerala by residence, 2006 to 2019



The percentage of females who got effectively married before reaching 18 years of age is 2.4 at the National level and varies from 0.8 in Kerala to 3.7 in West Bengal.

Kerala 2019

- Rural – 23.2
- Urban – 23.6
- All – 23.4

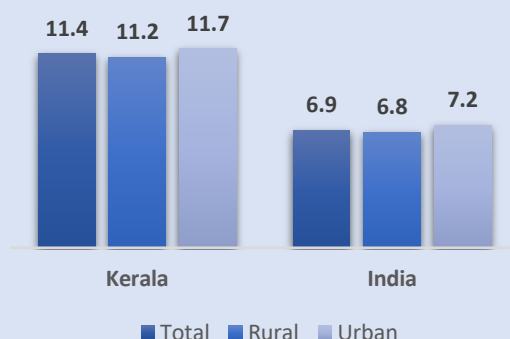
All India 2019

- Rural – 21.7
- Urban – 23.3
- All – 22.1

The maximum percentage of Widowed/Divorced/Separated females is 11.4 in Kerala and the minimum is 3.4 in Bihar



Percentage of female in the category Widowed/Divorced/Separated to the total females in the age group 15 +

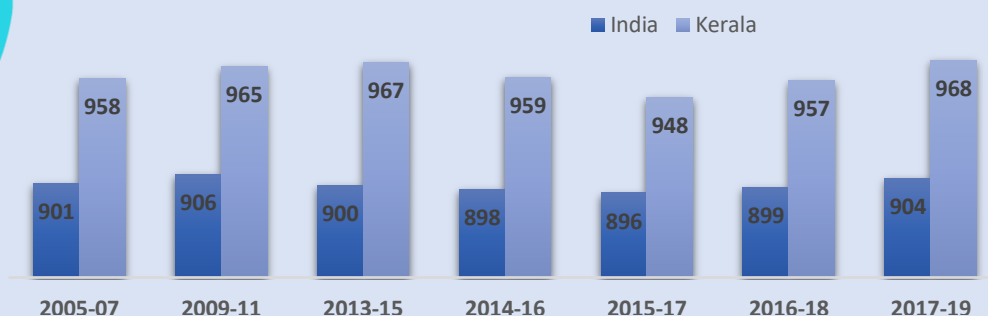


Married population constitutes 45.6 percent of the total population whereas widowed/divorced/separated constitutes 3.3 percent. The proportion of W/D/S female population is higher than males at the National level as well as in all the bigger States/UTs. The gap is significantly wide (around 8 percentage points) in respect of Kerala.

Sex Ratio at Birth



Sex ratio (female per 1000 male) at birth, India and Kerala, 2005-2007 tp 2017-19



Among the bigger States/UTs, the sex ratio at birth varies from 968 in Kerala to 848 in Uttarakhand

Kerala 2019

- Rural – 980
- Urban – 955
- All – 968

All India 2019

- Rural – 904
- Urban – 906
- All – 904