**Page 3**

3.1 New Announcements

3.2 Dashboard

This page presents a dashboard highlighting Kerala’s major health indicators, showcasing the state’s remarkable achievements in areas such as Maternal Mortality, Infant Mortality, Life Expectancy at Birth, Sex Ratio at Birth etc.

*Kerala’s Health Milestones: Key Indicators of Success*

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator | Current Level of achievement | Source |
| Total Fertility Rate | 1.5 | SRS 2020 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 6 | SRS 2020 |
| Maternal Mortality Ratio | 19 | MMR Bulletin 2018-20 |
| Sex Ratio at Birth | 974 | SRS 2020 |
| Life Expectancy at Birth | 75 Years | SRS Abridged Life table |

3.2.1 Declining Fertility Trends in Kerala:

The total fertility rate (TFR) indicates the average number of children expected to be born per woman during her entire span of reproductive period assuming that the age specific fertility rates, to which she is exposed to, continue to be the same and that there is no **mortality**. The TFR of Kerala has declined from **4.1 to 1.5 during 1971 to 2020**. This decline was rapid until the late 1980s, after which it remained consistently below the replacement level, stabilizing between 1.7 and 1.5. Kerala reached below the replacement level of fertility (2.1 TFR) in 1988, while the rest of India was experiencing higher or mid-level fertility. Kerala was the first state in India to achieve a TFR below the replacement level in 1988.

**Chart1: Total Fertility Rate trends in Kerala and India from 1971 to 2020.**

*Source: Registrar General of India. Reports of the sample registration system, 1981 to 2020*

3.2.2 Infant Mortality Rate: Kerala’s Success in Reducing Infant Deaths:

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. In the last ten years, IMR has witnessed a decline of about 55% in Kerala (from 13.3 in 2010 to 6 in2020). According to the latest Sample Registration System (SRS) Report (2020), Kerala has the lowest IMR in the country, being the only state with a single-digit IMR of 6 per 1,000 live births. Kerala successfully reduced its two-digit IMR from 10 in 2017 to a single digit in 2018 (7), and further lowered it to 6 in 2019, maintaining this impressive level in 2020. This achievement underscores Kerala’s ongoing commitment to improving child health and reducing infant mortality.

3.2.3 Maternal Mortality Ratio: Kerala’s Success in Protecting Maternal Health

Maternal Mortality Ratio is the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same period. According to this latest bulletin, Kerala’s MMR, which was the lowest in the country at 30 in 2017-19, dropped by another 11 points in 2018-20 to 19, significantly lower than the national average of 97

3.2.4 Sex Ratio at Birth: Kerala Leads with the Highest Ratio

The Sex ratio at birth is defined as the number of female births per 1000 male birth. Kerala stands out with the highest SRB in the country at 974, reflecting the state's commitment to gender equality and balanced sex ratios.

3.2.5 Life Expectancy at Birth: Leading the Way in Equal Life Expectancy for Urban and Rural Populations

The expectation of life at birth in India, according to the SRS Abridged Life Table 2016-20, is 70 years. Delhi has the highest life expectancy at 75.8 years, followed by Kerala at 75 years. Delhi records the highest life expectancy at birth for males (74.1 years), and Kerala holds the top spot for females (78.0 years). Kerala has recorded the highest life expectancy at birth for males and females in rural areas; whereas Jammu & Kashmir has recorded the highest for males in urban areas and Himachal Pradesh has recorded the highest life expectancy for females in urban areas. Generally, most states show a higher life expectancy in urban areas than rural ones, with Kerala being an exception. While the national difference in urban-rural life expectancy is about 4.6 years, Kerala’s difference is minimal—only 0.5 years (rural: 75.2, urban: 74.7).