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3 CHAPTER

Demography, Surveillance, and Data

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CHAPTER OUTLINE

3.1 Demography: Background, scope and definition
3.2 Demography cycle
3.3 population pyramid, dependency ratio and other important definitions
3.4 Sex ratio
3.5 Important vital statistics indicators
3.6 Sources of vital statistics
3.7 Summary of common sampling methods
3.8 Data: Source, methods of collection, analysis, and interpretation
3.9 National population policy
3.10 Basics of surveillance including IDSP and IHIP

3.1 DEMOGRAPHY: BACKGROUND, SCOPE AND DEFINITION

DEMOGRAPHY

- It is defined as scientific study of population size, composition and distribution of human population.
- Demo means people and graphy means recording.
- India's area is 2.4% of total world while 17.4% of total world population.
- Demography includes marriage, fertility, migration, social mobility and mortality.
- Study of demography is useful to measure the change in population and it will help to control population growth and also study the social, economical and political problem.
- John Graunt is known as father of demography.
- Population dynamics is a study and measurement of population changes and components of change overtime.
- Birth, death and migration affect the size, composition and distribution of population.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION IN INDIA

- Definition of **"demographic transition"** the transition from a largely rural agrarian society with high fertility and mortality rates to a predominantly urban industrial society with low fertility and mortality rates.
- It denotes change in population size from a condition in which both the birth and death rates are high, to another condition in which both rates are low.
- Before and after transition the population size is relatively stable.

Phases of Demographic Transition (Fig. 3.1)

Phase I: Pretransition phase (1990–1921)

- Also known as "big divide" because up to 1921, population of India was stable but then after it is steadily increasing that's why 1921 is known as "big divide" **(Fig. 3.2)**.
- Before 1921 the BR was almost equal to DR. So, negligible increase in population.
- High death rate was due to large scale famine and epidemics.

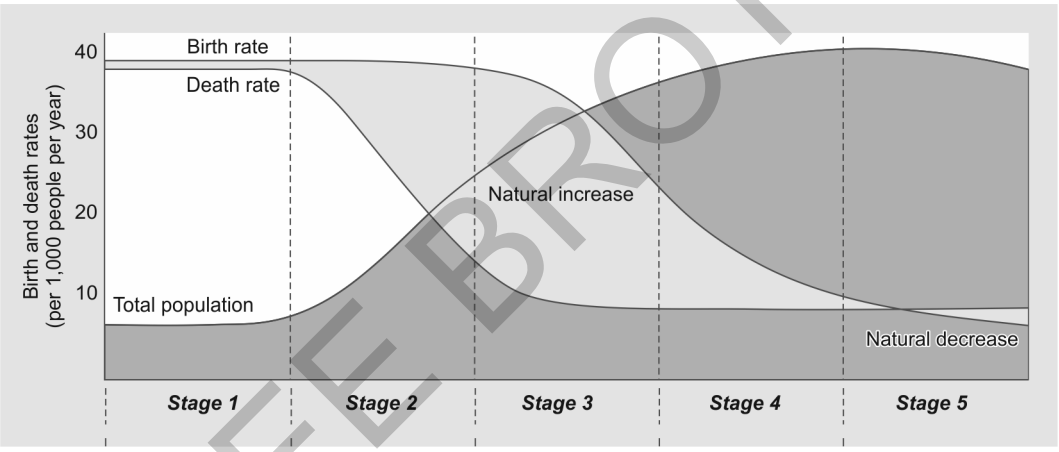

Fig. 3.1: Phases of demographic transition.

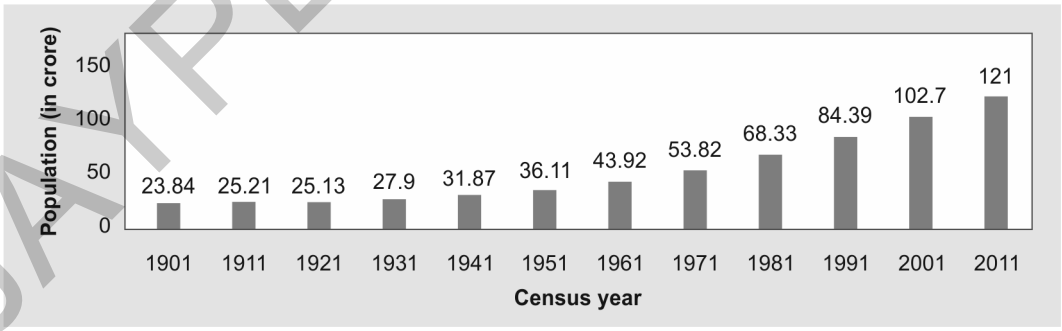

Fig. 3.2: Decadal growth of Indian population (1901–2011).

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Phase II: Early transition stage (1921–1951)—slow but steady growth.

Phase III: Mid transition stage (1951–2001)—population explosion phase.

Phase IV: Late transition stage (2001–2010)—birth rate and death rate both have come down due to achievement of TFR.

Phase V: Post transition phase—Population becomes stable. India will achieve this stage by 2045.

Phase VI: Declining stage—Death rate is more than birth rate, e.g., Germany.

1921 known as a big divide because population has been steadily increasing since 1921.

Table 3.1: Census 2011: Statewise data of population, sex ratio, and population density.

Sl. No.	*India/state/union territory*	*Population*	*Rural %*	*Sex ratio*	*Population density (per sq. km)*
	INDIA	***1210854977***	***68.9***	***943***	***382***
1.	Andhra Pradesh**	49386799	70.4	993	308
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	77.1	938	17
3.	Assam	31205576	85.9	958	398
4.	Bihar	104099452	88.7	918	1106
5.	Chhattisgarh	25545198	76.8	991	189
6.	Goa	1458545	37.8	973	394
7.	Gujarat	60439692	57.4	919	308
8.	Haryana	25351462	65.1	879	573
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6864602	90.0	972	123
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12541302	72.6	889	56
11.	Jharkhand	32988134	76.0	949	414
12.	Karnataka	61095297	61.3	973	319
13.	Kerala	33406061	52.3	1084	860
14.	Madhya Pradesh	72626809	72.4	931	236
15.	Maharashtra	112374333	54.8	929	365
16.	Manipur*	2855794	70.8	992	128
17.	Meghalaya	2966889	79.9	989	132
18.	Mizoram	1097206	47.9	976	52
19.	Nagaland	1978502	71.1	931	119
20.	Odisha	41974218	83.3	979	270
21.	Punjab	27743338	62.5	895	551
22.	Rajasthan	68548437	75.1	928	200
23.	Sikkim	610577	74.8	890	86

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Sl. No.	India/state/union territory	Population	Rural %	Sex ratio	Population density (per sq. km)
24.	Tamil Nadu	72147030	51.6	996	555
25.	Telangana**	35193978	61.3	—	306
26.	Tripura	3673917	73.8	960	350
27.	Uttarakhand	10086292	69.8	963	189
28.	Uttar Pradesh	199812341	77.7	912	829
29.	West Bengal	91276115	68.1	950	1028
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	380581	62.3	876	46
31.	Chandigarh	1055450	2.7	818	9258
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	343709	53.3	774	700
33.	Daman and Diu	243247	24.8	618	2191
34.	Delhi	16787941	2.5	868	11320
35.	Lakshadweep	64473	21.9	947	2149
36.	Puducherry	1247953	31.7	1037	2547

3.2 DEMOGRAPHY CYCLE

- **Demographic cycle:** A demographic cycle has 5 stages through which a nation passes.
- **Demographic cycle stage:**

Stage	Population status	DR	BR
First stage	High stationary	High	High
Second stage	Early expanding Ex. Africa	Starts to decline	Unchanged
Third stage	Late expanding Ex. India	Declines still further	Starts to fall
Fourth stage	Low stationary	Low BR	Low DR
Fifth stage	Declining E.g., Germany and Hungary	BR is lower than DR	

3.3 POPULATION PYRAMID, DEPENDENCY RATIO AND OTHER IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

- **Concept of population pyramid with examples:** Population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age and sex composition of a given population in the form of two histograms, one for each gender where the numbers are shown horizontally and the ages vertically.

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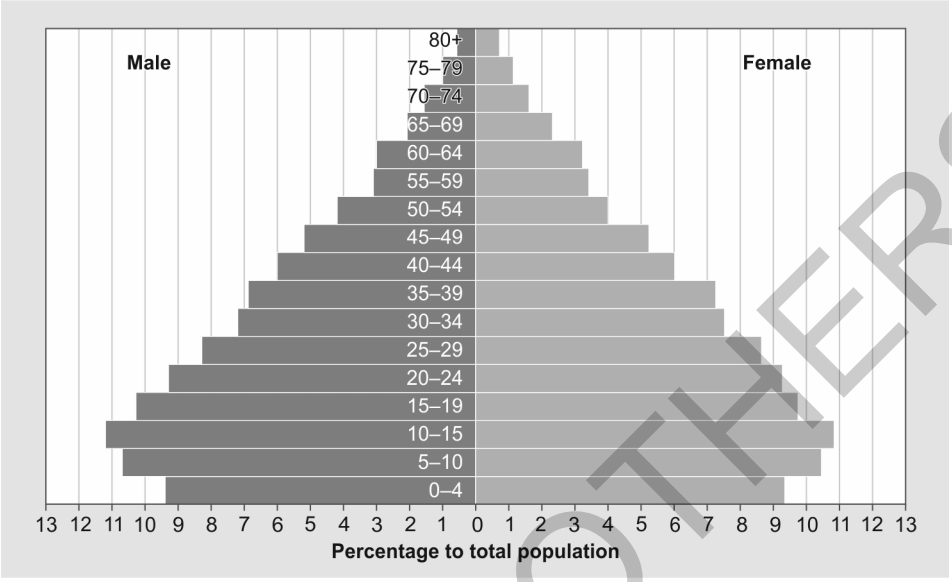

Fig. 3.3: Actual population pyramid of India as per census 2011.

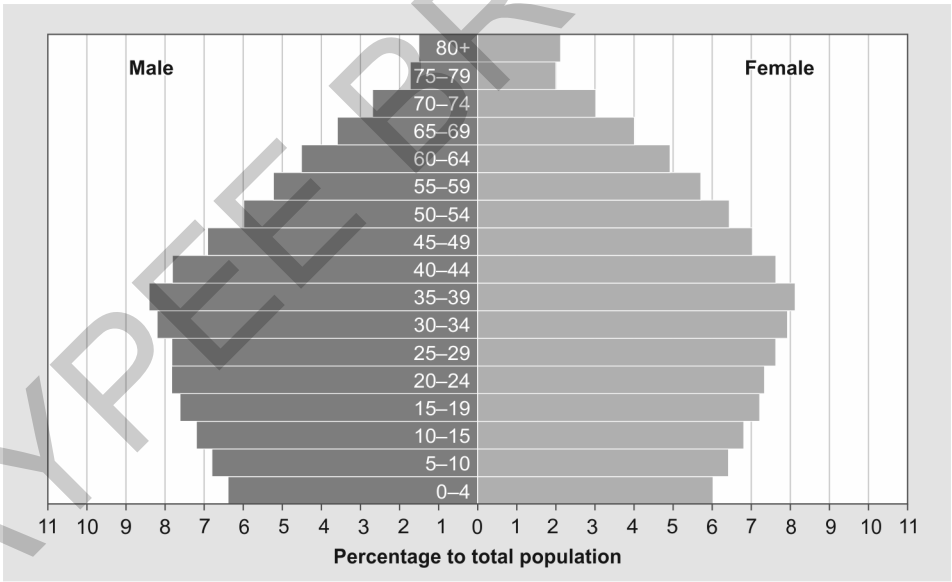

Fig. 3.4: Projected population pyramid of India for the year 2036.

By comparing population pyramid of 2011 and 2036 **(Figs. 3.3 and 3.4)**, it is clearly understandable that the old age people cohort would be smaller than younger population cohort while due to expected decline in fertility, the base of pyramid would be narrow down and middle of the pyramid would be broadened in 2036.

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- **Demographic dividend:** According to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), demographic dividend means, "the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older)".
- **Demographic burden:** Demographic burden is represented by dependency ratios.
- **Dependency ratio:** The dependency ratio, which is the ratio of economically active to economically inactive persons, is dependent on age composition.
  Formula:

$$\frac{\text{No. of children 0–14 years + 65 years or more}}{\text{No. of person between 15 to 64 years}}$$

  - It is the ratio of the financially dependent population over economically productive population. Current (census 2011) dependency ratio is 652 it means 1000 productive age group need to earn for 1652 persons (1000 themselves and 652 dependents).
  - As we know there are two types of dependency ratio: young dependency and old dependency ratio.
  - India's young dependency ratio is declining as currently it is 510 (census 2011) as compared to 621 (census 2001). It means our programs related to family planning are working and this also been seen in terms of reduction in TFR.
  - India's old dependency ratio is increasing from 131(census 2001) to 142 (census 2011) and this is because of rising in life expectancy.
  - As fertility levels decline, the dependency ratio falls initially because the proportion of children decreases while the proportion of the population of working age increases. The period when the dependency ratio declines is known as the "window of opportunity" when a "demographic dividend" may be reaped because society has a growing number of potential producers relative to the number of consumers.
  - However, as fertility levels continue to decline, dependency ratios eventually increase because of the proportion of working age starts declining and the proportion of older persons continues to increase.
  - As populations grow older, increases in old-age dependency ratios are indicators of the added pressures that social security and public health systems have to withstand.
- **Natural growth rate:** It is a difference between Birth rate and Death rate.
- **Population density:** Number of the people living in per square kilometer of area.
- **Poverty:** It is an inability to gratify the physiological needs that is need for survival, safety and security.
- **Definition of BPL family:** If person is earning money that is not enough to manage 2400 Kcal per day per person in rural area and 2100 Kcal in Urban area then he/she is considered as below poverty line. Currently 22% of the Indian population is BPL.
- **Tendulkar committee poverty definition:**
  27 ₹ per capita per day: Rural
  33 ₹ per capita per day: Urban
- **Income based definition (according to C. Rangarajan committee) (2014)**
  32 ₹ per capita per day: Rural
  47 ₹ per capita per day: Urban

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- **World bank definition:** Person earns <1.90 $ per day then he/she is below poverty line. (updated in October 2015, from 1.25 $ to 1.90 $)
- **Literacy:** Person aged 7 years or more who can read and write with understanding in any national language will be considered as literate. About 74.04% of the Indian population is literate (census 2011).

3.4 SEX RATIO

- It is defined as the number of females per 1000 males.
- It is affected by sex ratio at birth, sex selective abortion, sex selective migration and mortality pattern.
- Male child preference leads to lower sex ratio.
- Sex determination test and sex selective abortion need to be strictly stopped with the help of PCPNDT Act.
- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao** scheme aims to address declining child sex ratio and related issue of empowerment of girl. The scheme is being implemented in all districts of the country through multisectoral intervention. The Scheme has stirred up collective consciousness towards changing the mind-set of the Nation towards valuing the girl child. This is reflected in the improvement of **Sex Ratio at Birth** (SRB) by **16 points** at National level, from **918** in 2014–15 to **934 in 2021-22** (HMIS).
- Child sex ratio include 0-6 years of age group.
- Sex ratio = $\frac{\text{No. of females}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1000$
- As per NFHS-5, Sex ratio of the total population is 1037 per 1000 males while as per census 2011, it is 943 per 1000 males.

3.5 IMPORTANT VITAL STATISTICS INDICATORS

Rate

- **Crude rate**

$$= \frac{\text{No. of events that occurring in a given geographic area during the year}}{\text{Estimated mid-year population of that year}} \times 1000$$

- **Specific rate**

$$= \frac{\text{No. of events that occurring in a specific group of the population given geographic area during the year}}{\text{Mid-year population of the specific group of the population in the same geographic area during the same year}} \times 1000$$

Measures of Fertility

- **Crude birth rate**

$$= \frac{\text{No. of live births during the year}}{\text{Estimated mid-year population of that year}} \times 1000$$

- **General fertility rate (GFR)**

$$= \frac{\text{No. of live births in defined area in a year}}{\text{Mid-year population of women aged 15–49 years}} \times 1000$$

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- **General marital fertility rate (GMFR)**

$$= \frac{\text{No. of live births in defined area in a year}}{\text{Mid-year population of married women aged 15–49 years}} \times 1000$$

- **Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)**

$$= \frac{\text{No. of live births to mother of a specific age group}}{\text{Mid-year population of women of same age group}} \times 1000$$

Note: It is useful to identifying the age group with highest reproductive potential, so family planning measures are targeted to these age groups.

- **Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR)**

$$= \frac{\text{No. of live births to mother of a specific age group}}{\text{Mid year population of married women of same age group}} \times 1000$$

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

- It is defined as the average number of children a woman would be bear during her whole reproductive years.
- It is useful to identify how many children a woman would have on an average and it gives approximate Completed Family Size.
- **Formula:**

$$\text{TFR} = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} \text{ASFR}}{1000}$$

- **Total marital fertility rate (TMFR):** Average number of children that would be born to a married woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive life years.

$$\text{TMFR} = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} \text{ASMFR}}{1000}$$

- **Gross reproduction rate (GRR):** It is the average number of girl child that would be born to a woman if she experiences current fertility rate throughout her reproductive span with **assumption of no mortality**.

$$= \frac{\text{No. of female children born to women in cohort sample}}{\text{Total no. of women in the same cohort sample}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{GRR} = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} \text{ASFR for female live birth}}{1000}$$

Net reproduction rate (NRR): NRR is different from GRR as NRR takes into consideration current mortality rate also.

- NRR is defined as the number of daughters, a newborn girl will bear during her lifetime assuming fixed age-specific fertility and mortality rates.

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- It is average no. of female live birth that occur to female newborn as she grow up and passes through her entire reproductive age group provided she were subject to current rate of fertility as well as mortality.
- It is sensitive indicator of population growth.
- Goal is to achieve NRR = 1 (Which is equivalent to attaining approximately 2 child norm)

$$\text{NRR} = \frac{\text{No. of girls survived after the mortality experience}}{\text{No. of cohort women survived at end of reproductive period as per mortality experiences}} \times 1000$$

Crude Marriage Rate

$$= \frac{\text{Marriage registered in a year}}{\text{Estimated mid-year population of that year}} \times 1000$$

General Marriage Rate

$$= \frac{\text{Marriage registered in a year}}{\text{No of unmarried person age 15-49 years}} \times 1000$$

Pregnancy Rate

$$= \frac{\text{Total pregnancies in married women in 15–44 years}}{\text{Number of married women in same age group}} \times 1000$$

Abortion Ratio

$$= \frac{\text{No. of all type of abortion}}{\text{Number of live births}} \times 1000$$

Child Woman Ratio

$$= \frac{\text{No. of children in age group 0–4 years}}{\text{Number of women in 15–44 years}} \times 1000$$

Important Mortality Indicators

- **Maternal mortality ratio (MMR):**

$$= \frac{\text{Total no. of female deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth or within 42 days of delivery from "puerperal causes" in an area in a given year}}{\text{Total no. of live births in the same area and year}} \times 100{,}000$$

- **Stillbirth rate**

$$= \frac{\text{Fetal deaths weighing over 1000 gm at birth during the year}}{\text{Total live births + stillbirth weighing over 1000 gm at birth during the year}} \times 1000$$

- **Perinatal mortality rate**

$$= \frac{\text{Late fetal deaths (28 weeks gestation and more)+ early neonatal death (within 1 week)}}{\text{Total births in a year (live + stillbirth)}} \times 1000$$

- **Neonatal mortality rate**

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths of children under 28 days of age in a year}}{\text{Total live births in the same year}} \times 1000$$

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- **Early neonatal mortality rate**

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths in children under 7 days of age in a year}}{\text{Total live births in the same year}} \times 1000$$

- **Postneonatal mortality rate**

$$= \frac{\text{No. of death of children after 28 days and before one year of age in given year}}{\text{Live birth in a year}} \times 1000$$

- **Infant mortality rate** (IMR)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths of children less than 1 year of age in a year}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 1000$$

- **Fetal death ratio**

$$= \frac{\text{Fetal death}}{\text{Live birth}} \times 1000$$

- **1-4 year mortality rate/Child death rate**

$$= \frac{\text{No. of deaths of children aged 1-4 years during a year}}{\text{Total no. of children aged 1-4 years at given year}} \times 1000$$

- **Under 5 mortality rate**

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths of children less than 5 years of age in a given year}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 1000$$

- **Crude death rate**

$$= \frac{\text{No. of death during the year}}{\text{Estimated mid-year population of that year}} \times 1000$$

- **Case fatality rate**

$$= \frac{\text{No. of death due to specific disease}}{\text{Total no of cases}} \times 100$$

- **Proportional mortality rate**

$$= \frac{\text{No. of death due to specific disease}}{\text{Total no of deaths}} \times 100$$

Expectation of Life

- Life expectancy at birth is "the average number of years that will be lived by those born alive into a population if the current age-specific mortality rates persist".
- It is estimated for both gender separately.
- It is a good indicator of socioeconomic development in general and also improvement of overall health status.
- It can be considered as a positive health indicator.

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)

It is defined as one that occurs before the age to which a dying person could have expected to survive (before an arbitrary determined age, usually taken age 75 years).

Specific Death Rates

- **Age specific death rate**

$$= \frac{\text{No. of death in particular age group during the year}}{\text{Estimated mid-year population of that age group}} \times 1000$$

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- **Gender specific death rate**

$$= \frac{\text{No. of death in particular gender during the year}}{\text{Estimated mid-year population of particular gender}} \times 1000$$

- **Cause specific death rate**

$$= \frac{\text{No. of death due to specific disease}}{\text{Estimated mid-year population of that year}} \times 1000$$

Morbidity Indicators

- Incidence and prevalence
- Notification rates
- Admission, readmission and discharge rates
- Duration of stay in hospital
- Attendance rates at out-patient departments, health centers, etc.
- Spells of sickness or absence from work or school.

3.6 SOURCES OF VITAL STATISTICS

Sources of Demographic Data

- Census
- Sample Registration System (SRS)
- Civil Registration System (CRS)
- National Family Health Survey (NFHS)
- Periodic Publications:
  - World Health Organization (WHO)
  - Registrar General, India
  - Directorate General Health Services (DGHS), New Delhi
  - State Health Directorates

Census	• According to United Nations, the census of population is defined as "the total process of collecting, compiling and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time or times to all persons in a country or delimited territory." • The Indian Census is largest administrative and statistical exercise in the world. • A "de jure" census tallies people according to their regular or legal residence, whereas a "de facto" census allocates them to the place where enumerated normally where they spend the night of the day enumerated. Currently census being conducted as per 'De jure' method. • Census is the purview of ministry of home affairs. It is conducted under the guidance of the census commissioner of India. • First census conducted on 1881. • The Census Operations in India have been carried out in two phases: (i) House Listing and Housing Census and (ii) Population Enumeration. • It takes places every 10 years in India and last one was conducted in 2011 and latest one to be conducted in 2022–2023. This one will be the 16th census overall and 8th post-independence. • Census 2022–2023 will be the digital census. The theme slogan of the ongoing census is "**Janganana se Jan Kalyan**".

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	• Census is the biggest source of primary data at village, town and ward level providing micro level data on various parameters including Housing Condition; Amenities and Assets, Demography, Religion, caste related data, Language, Literacy and Education, Economic Activity, Migration and Fertility. • The population census is the primary source of basic national population data required for administrative purposes and for many aspects of economic and social research and planning. • Census stops on 1st March.
SRS	• Sample registration system (SRS) is a large-scale demographic survey which provides data annually for infant mortality rate, birth rate, death rate and other fertility and mortality related indicators. • Started as pilot project by the OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA in a few selected states in 1964-65 and it became fully operational during 1969-70. • Base-line survey of the sample units is done to collect demographic details of the usual resident population of the sample areas. • Continuous (longitudinal) enumeration of vital events pertaining to usual resident population is done by the enumerator. • It is dual recording system as continuous enumeration of births and deaths in selected sample units is carried out by part time enumerators who is generally anganwadi workers and teachers, and an independent survey is done every six months by full time SRS supervisors. • The data obtained by these two independent enumerators (part time and full time) are matched and the unmatched or partially matched data are re-verified in the field and thereafter an unduplicated data about births and deaths is obtained. • In rural areas the sample is a village or a part of it when the population of village is 2000 or more. In urban areas, the sampling unit is a census enumeration block with population ranging from 750 to 1000. • Useful to provide information on fertility and mortality indicator like CBR, CDR, TFR, IMR, MMR, etc.
CRS	• Registration of birth and death (Birth and Death Registration Act, 1969) is compulsory at their place of occurrence. • By knowing birth and death scenario it helps in better understanding of demography, health and other needs of the people. • The Registrar General of India is overall authority. • In rural area local registrars are from Panchayat while in urban area, health officers of the municipalities are the registrars. • Every registrar sends periodical reports to the chief registrar and in turn who sends those reports to the registrar general of India. • On the basis of these reports, the registrar general of India brings a comprehensive reports titled as "vital statistics of India". • Civil Registration System (CRS) useful to provide information on various important indicator. • Private practitioner is bound to give the death certificate free of cost. **Time limit for registration:** ▪ Births must be registered within: 21 days ▪ Deaths must be registered within: 21 days ▪ Marriages must be registered within: Variable limits within India If registration is delayed, Penalty provision as follow: • After 21 days till 30 days: Late fee Rs 2 • After 30 days till 1 year: Late fee Rs 5 + affidavit • After 1 year: Late fee Rs 10 + magistrate order

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