VITAL STATISTICS

INRODUCTION

vital statistics are known by different name such as life tables, statistics regarding birth and death and essential data of life and statistics

VITAL EVENTS

- Birth

- Death

- Divorce

- Marriage

INDICATORS OF VITAL STATISTICS

- Demography and vital events

- Environment health statistics

- Health care indices

- Financial statistics

- Health resources facilities, beds and manpower

Definition:-

- Vital statistics are conventionally numerical records of marriage births, sickness, and death by which the health and growth of community may be studied.

- Or

- *It is a branch of biometry deals with data and law of human mortality, morbidity,& demography.*

Purpose:

1) ***Community Health:*** To describe the level of community health, to diagnose community illness & to discover solutions to health problems.

2) ***Administrative purpose:*** It provides clues for administrative action to create administrative standards of health activities.

1) ***Health programmed organization:*** To determine success or failure of specific health programmed or undertake overall evaluation of public health work.

2) ***Legislation purpose:*** To promote health legislation at local, state,& national level.

3) ***Government Purpose:*** To develop, policies, procedure at state and central level.

Uses:-

- To evaluate the impact of various National Health Programmes.
- To plan for better future measures of disease control.
- To explain the hereditary nature of thedisease.
- To plan and evaluate economic and social development.
- It is a primary tool in research activities.
- To determine the health status of individual.
- To compare the health status of individual one nation with others.

Sources of Vital Statistics:-

- Civil Registration System:

ooooooooIt is defined as the continuous permanent and compulsory recording of the occurrence of vital events like live births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages, divorces, as well as annulments, judicial separation, adoption. Civil registration is performed under a law and regulation so as to provide legal basis to the records and certificate made from system.

2. National Sample Survey:

The data collected from the census are not very reliable and available only once in 10 years. In absence of reliable data from the civil registration system(SRS), the need for reliable statistics at national and state levels is being met through sample surveys launched from time to time.

3. Sample Registration System:

In this system, there is continuous enumeration of births and deaths in a sample of villages/urban blocks by a resident part time enumerator and then an independent six monthly retrospective survey by a full time supervisor.

- **4. Health Surveys:**

- **A few important sources for demographic data have emerged. These are National Family Health Surveys(NFHS) and the District Levels Household Surveys(DLHS) conducted for evaluation of reproductive and child health programmes.**

- **NFHS provide estimates of fertility, child mortality and a no. of fertility, child mortality and a no. of health parameters relating to infants and children at state level.**

- **The DLHS provide information at the district level on a no. of indicators relating to child health, reproductive health problems and quality of services availability to them.**

Important Vital Statistics

- *a) Crude Death Rate (CDR)*

- = <u>Total death in a given year</u> X 1000
  - Average or mid year pop. of ayear

- *b) Age-specific Death rate (ASDR)*

  - <u>Nos. of death at age 'a'</u> X 1000 Mid-yrs
    pop. of a given year at   age 'a'

- Crude rate is based on total population while a specific rate is based on the basis of age, sex, cause etc

(c)　Infant Mortality rate

$$= \underline{\text{Nos. of infant death in a year}} \text{ X}$$

$$\underline{1000} \text{ Nos. of live birth in the year}$$

d) Neonatal Mortality Rate

$$= \underline{\text{Death under one months}} \text{ X 1000}$$
$$\text{Nos. of live birth}$$

d) Post-neonates Mortality Rate

- = Death between 1st and 11 complete months x 1000 /Nos. of live birth

(*e) Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR*)

- nos. of death of mother due to the cause related to maternity   X 1000/Total nos. of live birth

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