

# Indirect Estimates of District wise IMR and Under 5 Mortality using Census 2011 data - Draft



**NHSRC**



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## CONTENTS

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	PAGE
<b>PREFACE</b> : .....	1
<b>CHAPTER-1</b> : INTRODUCTION.....	4
<b>CHAPTER-2</b> : METHODOLOGY.....	6
<b>CHAPTER-3</b> : CHILD MORTALITY IN INDIA AND STATES.....	11
<b>CHAPTER-4</b> : CHILD MORTALITY IN DISTRICTS.....	16
<b>ANNEXURE</b> : DETAILED TABLES	
ESTIMATES FOR DISTRICTS IN 35 STATES/UNION TERRITORIES	
S01 : Andhra Pradesh .....	20
S02 : Assam .....	21
S03 : Andaman & Nicobar.....	22
S04 : Arunachal Pradesh .....	22
S05 : Bihar .....	23
S06 : Chandigarh .....	24
S07 : Chhattisgarh .....	24
S08 : Daman & Diu .....	25
S09 : Dadar & Nagar Haveli .....	25
S10 : Delhi .....	26
S11 : Goa .....	26
S12 : Gujarat .....	27
S13 : Haryana .....	28
S14 : Himachal Pradesh .....	29

S15	: Jammu & Kashmir .....	29
S16	: Jharkhand .....	30
S17	: Karnataka .....	31
S18	: Kerala .....	32
S19	: Lakshadweep .....	33
S20	: Madhya Pradesh .....	33
S21	: Maharashtra .....	35
S22	: Manipur .....	36
S23	: Meghalaya .....	36
S24	: Mizoram .....	37
S25	: Nagaland .....	38
S26	: Oddisha .....	39
S27	: Pondicherry .....	40
S28	: Punjab .....	40
S29	: Rajasthan .....	41
S30	: Sikkim .....	42
S31	: Tamil Nadu .....	43
S32	: Tripura .....	44
S33	: West Bengal .....	44
S34	: Uttar Pradesh .....	45
S35	: Uttarakhand .....	48
<b>References.....</b>		<b>49</b>

## **CHAPTER-1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

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**A**mong the numerous challenges faced by India, children health is the most alarming and needs more attention of policy makers and planners. Infant and child mortality have traditionally been considered as the most significant indicator for assessing the social and economic wellbeing of the region in specific and country in general (Chandrasekhar, 1972; Saha and Roy, 2002).

Despite great concerns and continued efforts of the government and policy makers towards high level of infant and child mortality in India, desired outcomes have not been seen. In recent past, the government has made milestone policies decisions to combat this issue by different strategies, and clear evidence has been observed in terms of steadily declining child mortality. Still some areas have unacceptably higher children mortality than others. Even a huge inter-state variation has been reported by many researchers in previous studies. This suggests need of monitoring the trends of child mortality on a periodic basis and at lowest possible geographical unit. In country like India where civil registration system is not unreliable and inconsistent, to find this data regularly one has to depend upon different sources. The Sample registration System (SRS) under the careful vigilance of office of the registrar general of India has been providing annual estimates of infant mortality along with other vital rates of states and national level. Some reports of Sample Registration System also give some natural geographic region of the states but for dealing with lower stage (districts) variation in vital rates this source is not helpful. National Family Health Survey (NFHS) also gives the estimates of child mortality by asking the question to women of reproductive ages about their child birth histories prior to date of survey, but this is also not useful for calculating at district level. District Level Household Survey (DLHS) also collects the data on fertility and child survival at district level but the sample size is quite less for estimating these rates with acceptable sampling errors. Therefore a need has been felt to explore the other options for obtaining estimates of child mortality at district level. The office of the registrar General has brought out volumes of indirect estimates for states, districts, and for certain socioeconomic classes after the 1981 and the 1991 censuses (India Registrar General, 1988; 1994; 1997; 2001). Besides, demographers have also independently obtained such estimates (Rajan and Mohanchandaran, 1998, 200; Ram and Chander Sekhar, 2006; Rajan et. al. 2008).

United Nation (U.N., 1983) has published the manual for different methods of indirect estimation of infant and child mortality by using different sets of census information. Among them the most common and widely used methods i.e. the Brass method which uses data of number of children ever born and number of children surviving, that can be easily obtained by asking the simple question to women about their children ever born and children surviving in census and surveys. Based on this method, infant and child mortality, viz.  $q(1)$  i.e. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and  $q(5)$  i.e. Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR), have been estimated.

The 2011 census also asked the question on children surviving and number of children ever born as in the previous three censuses. These were asked to only ever married women. The question on number of children surviving at present also includes the number of sons and number of daughter who are not residing presently in the household, and both are recorded in separate columns. The question on number of children ever born alive also included the number of living daughter and sons and number of dead children, daughter and sons. Age of the mother at last birthday (i.e. age in completed years) is also asked. From this information, tabulation of numbers of children ever born by sex and numbers of children surviving by sex classified by age of the women has been provided by the census. The data is also available for India, states and union territories, districts. This enables us to estimate the infant and childhood mortality at national, states, districts and even for some socioeconomic classes.

## CHAPTER-2

### METHODOLOGY

Indirect estimates of child mortality presented in this report are obtained by applying the Brass method for estimating the child mortality by using the information on children surviving and children ever born. The advantage of using Brass method for estimation child mortality has been well known (see U.N., 1983) and hence it is widely used in the population where civil registration system is not good. It is quite robust, especially because in the modified version it can be used in variety of mortality regimes. The method however, requires the reliable data on children ever born and children surviving by age of women. Response error or selective omission of dead children in reporting will obviously bias the estimates downward. Though it is assumed that child mortality is not dependent upon the age of mother at birth, but using the data from very young women since it is known that infant mortality is higher than average for births to teenage mothers. Other notable cautions may arise due to default i.e. the information of children born and children surviving have been asked to women who survive at time of enumeration and no information is collected from women who died. If the children to women who have died have different survival level, the estimates would be biased; but the effect of this factor is not expected to be notable.

Demographic notation, the probability of dying before exact age  $x$  is denoted as  $q(x)$ . The Brass method provides estimates for  $q(1)$ ,  $q(2)$ ,  $q(3)$ ,  $q(5)$ ,  $q(10)$ ,  $q(15)$ ,  $q(20)$ . For child mortality, the estimates up to age 5, i.e.,  $q(1)$ ,  $q(2)$ ,  $q(3)$ ,  $q(5)$  are relevant. These are based on mean children ever born and mean children surviving to women ages 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34 respectively at time of enumeration. The two term  $q(1)$  and  $q(5)$  i.e. Infant Mortality and Under-Five Mortality have been most frequently used. It is customary to express these rates in terms of per thousand (1000) live births; thus  $1000 \cdot q(1)$  and  $1000 \cdot q(5)$  are given as IMR and U5MR respectively.

It is well known that the proportion of children ever born who have died is indicators of child mortality and can yield robust estimates of childhood mortality. Brass (1964; 1975) was the first to develop a procedure for converting proportions dead of children ever born reported by women in different age groups of childbearing period into estimates of the probability of dying before attaining certain exact childhood ages. He observed that the relation between the proportions of children dead by age group of mothers ( $D(i)$ ,  $i = 1$  for age group 15-19,  $i = 2$  for age group 20-24, ...,  $i = 7$  for

age group 45-49) and the probability of dying before age  $x$  [ $q(x)$ ], is primarily influenced by the age pattern of fertility.

Brass established a set of correspondences between ages of mothers and ages of their children for whom cumulative mortality is best identified and these correspondences have been widely used by all subsequent analysts. These correspondences, however, are not exact and depend on the reproductive histories of the particular group of women reporting their births (Preston et al., 2003). Brass developed a set of multipliers (adjustment factors) to adjust for the particular reproductive histories of a group of women and to convert the observed values of the proportions of children dead into estimates of the probability of dying before age  $x$ . The estimates being obtained from information on mortality in the past refer to dates prior to the enumeration, and a method was developed by Feeney (1980) to identify the reference date.

The computer Package MORTPAK enables for obtaining the estimates of child mortality from data of mean number of children ever born and mean number of children surviving given by age of the women (or marital duration) in conventional age groups. The package gives the alternate set of estimate based on the various model life tables, the four models of the Princeton Regional Life Tables (Coale et. al., 1983), and five models of the U.N. Model Life tables for Developing Countries (U.N. 1983), allowing the user to choose the appropriate one for the population studied.

As the U.N. South Asian pattern is most commonly accepted for India, estimates based on this model has been used in this report. Estimates based on the other models often used for India, especially the Princeton Models West and South, are very close to those by South Asian pattern.

MORTPAK also requires the value of mean age at childbearing and sex ratio at birth. The mean age at childbearing has been computed from the census 2011 data sets by MORTPAK option of FERTCB and sex ratio at birth used from SRS for bigger states and national value as standard for others states. Though Brass method is not sensitive to these two values hence one can use the value mean age at childbearing and sex ratio at birth for India.

In principle it is observed that the estimate of  $q(1)$  is generally quite high, well above the estimate of  $q(2)$ . This occurs because the  $q(1)$  value is obtained from the women in the age group 15-19, and births to very young women, teenagers, have a high risk of mortality. Thus the estimate of  $q(1)$  is based on very select group of women and does not represent the overall infant mortality. It is therefore suggested to ignore this estimate. Instead, infant mortality can be estimated as the value of  $q(1)$  corresponding to the estimated value of  $q(2)$  or  $q(3)$  or  $q(5)$ . This can be done via model life

tables. In this report the average of  $q(3)$  and  $q(5)$  has been used to estimate the infant and child mortality, because it has been observed that the estimates of  $q(2)$  also shows higher value than  $q(3)$ , therefore it is suggested to ignore  $q(1)$  and  $q(2)$  and the final estimates can be obtained on basis of  $q(3)$  and  $q(5)$ .

The estimates of child mortality are based on the experience of child survival and child born to women enumerated in the census 2011 census and therefore related to time periods prior to the census date. Estimates on experience of very young women 15-19 year at census refers to time period just before the census and for estimates for based on the older women, the reference date goes backward because children to those women are born relatively earlier. The methods for calculating reference time given by Feeney have been already computed by MORTPAK as standard output.

As mentioned earlier the estimate obtained by women of young ages are ignored. Hence the reference date for ultimate estimated infant and under-five mortality is corresponding to point yielded by these age groups via the Feeney method. In most cases these fall in the years 2005-07.

## **2.1 Usefulness of estimates**

The indirect estimates of child mortality have been very useful for planning and policy perspectives for those areas, of which estimates are not directly available. In the Brass method, estimates of  $q(1)$ ,  $q(2)$ ,  $q(3)$ ,  $q(5)$  are independently obtained as these arise out of the information on proportion of children dead to women in the four age groups, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34 respectively. A word of caution is in order before the estimates are interpreted. The general guiding principle is that indirect estimates are to be used only in case reliable direct estimates are not available. The techniques of indirect estimates are based on certain assumption about the demographic processes and the estimates would only be as good as the actual process is close to the assumed one. Therefore, whenever there are grounds to believe that estimates from the civil registration are of good quality, it is preferable to use these direct estimates rather than the indirect ones. The estimates are obtained for all the states and union territories and all districts. In each case, estimates are presented for males, females, and for both sexes together of each districts. Estimates for some states are coming higher than SRS, so its need cautions while using these estimates.

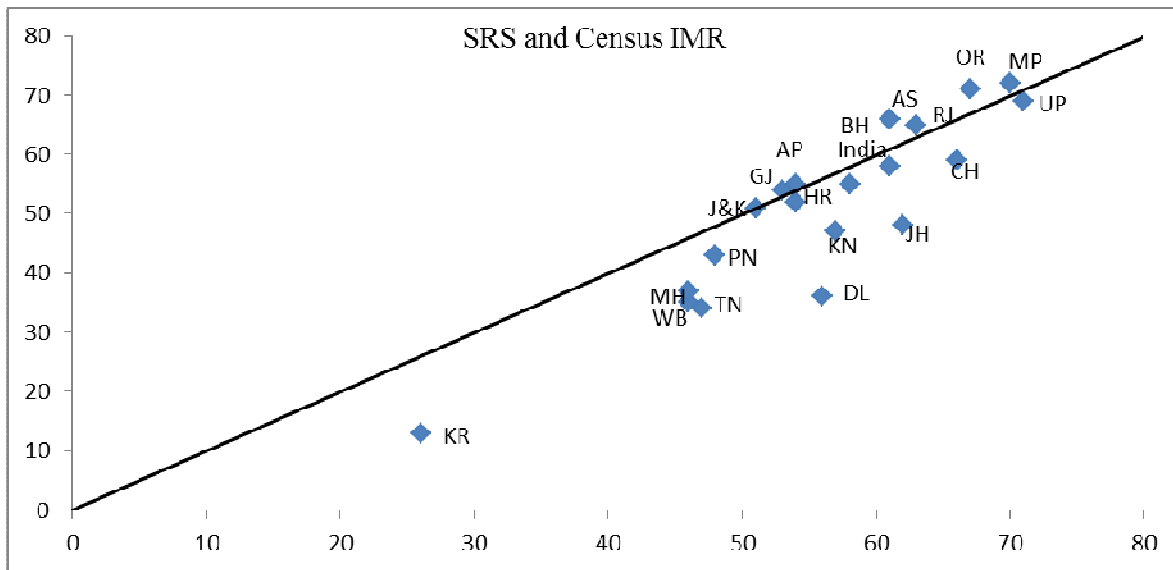
## **2.2 Consistency with SRS**

The Brass Techniques was based on certain assumption about the age pattern of fertility and mortality prevailing in the population and later the developments also assume that certain patterns



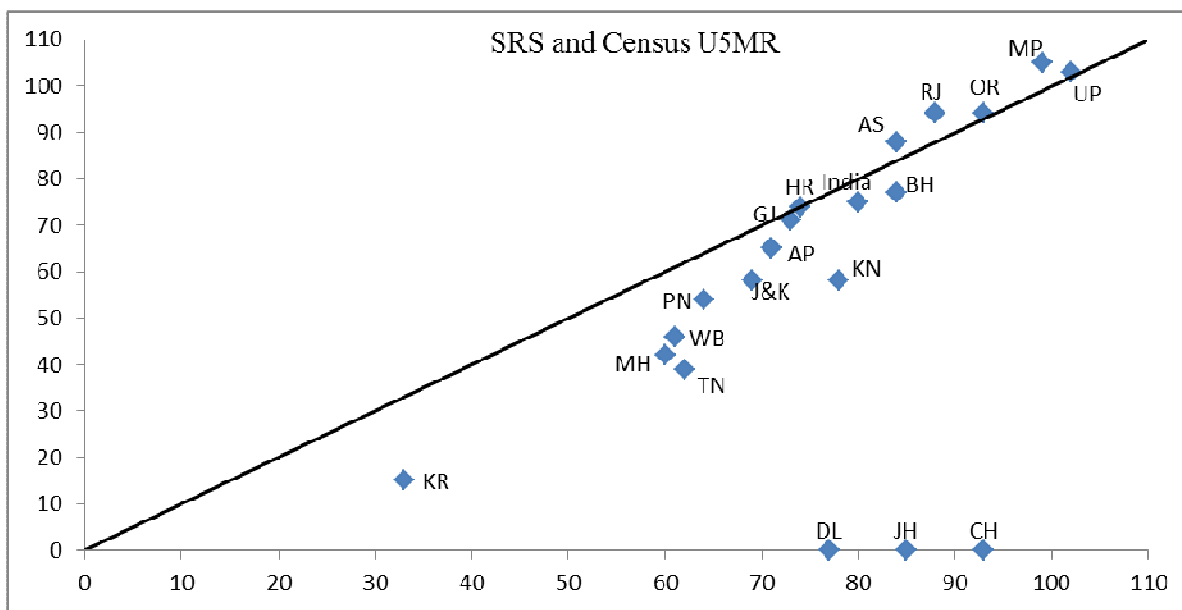
are followed. A deviation from these would naturally affect the estimates. The best way to see the how good these estimates are to check for consistency with other independent estimates. The Sample Registration System provides estimates of child mortality annually for large states. The SRS is dual recording system, continuous registration in selected villages or segment of villages and urban areas and half yearly surveys, followed by case to case matching, verification of unmatched events and correction. Over the year the SRS estimates are gained the wider acceptance of larger states, in which the sample sizes are large.

The comparison is made for infant and under five mortality, whereas the under five mortality can be read from the SRS life table given for five year intervals. As noted above, indirect estimates refer to a period of 2005-2007. Hence, these are compared with the SRS 2006 for infant mortality and for under-five the life table for 2004-08. Census based estimates of IMR for India is 58 and SRS estimate is slightly lower at 55. While for under-five mortality the census estimates is 75 and from SRS it is 75. Fig. 2.1 and fig. 2.2 shows the census estimates on the x-axis and the SRS estimates on the y-axis. Most states are either on or close to the line of equality. However the outliers are Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and West Bengal in larger states. These states do not corroborate with the SRS estimates which are much lower than the census estimates. Kerala has the lowest low mortality from both the estimates. Some states also shows that the estimates from census is lower than SRS i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Oddisha, Rajasthan.



**Census 2011 Indirect Estimates**

**Fig.2.1 Scatter Diagram showing estimates of the Infant Mortality Rate based on Indirect Estimates from 2011 Census data and the Sample Registration System for 2005-2007, Large States, India**



**Census 2011 Indirect Estimates**

**Fig.2.1 Scatter Diagram showing estimates of the Under-five Mortality Rate based on Indirect Estimates from 2011 Census data and the Sample Registration System (life tale) for 2004-2008, Large States, India**

# **CHAPETR-3**

## **INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY IN INDIA AND STATES**

### **CENSUS 2011**

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#### **ESTIMATES FOR INDIA**

The Sample registration System has been giving annual estimates of the IMR for India and larger states regularly and these can serve a good overview of level, trends and inter-state variations. Besides, the under-five mortality can be read from the SRS life table for five-year period. However the districts level estimates presented in this report are based on census.

The census based estimates of IMR for India is 58 per thousand and U5MR (Under-five mortality rate) 80 per thousand. This can be interpreted as about 8 percent of new born do not survive upto five years. For the males, the U5MR is equal to national values i.e 80. For states of Uttar Pradesh the U5MR for males is 97 per thousand whereas for females it is 106. Thus, in spite of an overall higher female life expectancy in the last few decades in India, female disadvantage during childhood persists. The census based estimates of IMR for India was 68 per thousand and U5MR was 96 per thousand in 2001, this reduced to 58 and 80 respectively over the decade. The U5MR for girls was 106 in 2001 and it reduces to 79 in 2011. This shows a substantial reduction of U5MR for girls over the decade.

#### **INTER STATE VARIATIONS**

The level of survival has been varying substantially across the states of India. Infant mortality and U5 mortality is high for the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Oddisha, Assam etc. and low in Kerala, Karnataka Maharashtra, and Delhi etc. Table 3.1 shows that the IMR was highest in Uttar Pradesh (71) followed by Madhya Pradesh (70), Oddisha (67), Chhattisgarh (66) per thousand and lowest is in Kerala (26), West Bengal (46), Tamil Nadu (46), Maharashtra (47) among the larger states based on the census 2011 indirect estimates.

The decline in IMR over the census periods is seen almost in all the states with different quantum of change but the state of Gujarat and Maharashtra have been showing no change in child mortality over the census periods. Some states are also showing minor increase in IMR over the census periods i.e Karnataka (3 per thousand), Andhra Pradesh (1 per thousand), Delhi (3 per thousand) Puducherry (20 per thousand). While in case of U5MR, Gujarat and Maharashtra were same and show no change from census 2001 to census 2011 States showing an increase in the U5MR are Puducherry (32 per

thousand), Andhra Pradesh (1 per thousand), Karnataka (5 per thousand) and Delhi (6 per thousand). The highest decline in IMR and U5MR has been observed in Madhya Pradesh (23, 39 per thousand), followed by Arunachal Pradesh (22, 38 per thousand), West Bengal (22, 35 per thousand), Chandigarh (20, 31 per thousand), Chhattisgarh (18, 30 per thousand), and Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (13, 22 per thousand). North eastern states also show declining trends of IMR and U5MR over the census periods at varying pace viz. Manipur (9, 13 per thousand), Sikkim (15, 22 per thousand), Nagaland (11, 18 per thousand), lowest among them was Mizoram (4, 7 per thousand) followed by Meghalaya (5, 8 per thousand). The state of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh also showed declining child mortality viz. IMR and U5MR at different quantum. The decline in IMR and U5MR in Punjab was (9, 14 per thousand), Haryana (13, 21 per thousand), Jammu & Kashmir (16, 25 per thousand). The demographically advanced state of Kerala also recorded a decline (11, 13 per thousand) over the census period.

## **SEX DIFFERENTIALS**

The sex differential present in states of India has been clearly observable. The decline in IMR and U5MR among the females was (16, 27 per thousand) at all India level whereas the corresponding decline for male was (5, 7 per thousand). This difference has come partly because of the already low level of child mortality prevalent among males as compared to female in base year, so the chances of improvements was higher among female mortality reduction. The inter-state variation among males and females is also quite substantial. In Southern states the decline in child mortality varied considerably. In Karnataka, the child mortality among male has increased whereas for females it decreased. Kerala showed a decrease in child mortality among males (4, 3 per thousand) while for females also a considerable reduce (18, 25 per thousand) was observed. In Himachal Pradesh child mortality for males has showed no change whereas for female it is (18, 29 per thousand). The decline in child mortality among Bigger states of Uttar Pradesh (7, 12), Madhya Pradesh (17, 28), Bihar (3, 5), Rajasthan (8, 12), Oddisha (12, 20), for male and for female it is (18, 34), (28, 51), (16, 27), (18, 33), (19, 33) respectively.

**Table-3.1**

INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY BY SEX,  
INDIA AND STATES/UNION TERRITORIES, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

INDIA/ States/UT's	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		SRS (2006)		Census (2011)		SRS (2006)		Census (2011)		SRS (2006)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
India	58	80	55	75	58	80	55	71	58	79	56	78
Andhra Pradesh	53	71	54	65	55	74	54	65	51	68	55	65
Assam	61	84	66	88	62	86	64	89	60	82	67	88
Bihar	61	84	58	77	59	81	57	71	63	88	58	83
Chhattisgarh	66	93	59	-	70	98	58	-	62	86	61	-
Delhi	56	77	36	-	53	72	36	-	60	82	36	-
Gujarat	54	73	52	71	55	75	50	68	53	72	54	76
Haryana	54	74	55	74	54	73	55	67	55	74	56	83
Jammu & Kashmir	51	69	51	58	52	71	49	56	49	66	52	59.83
Jharkhand	62	85	48	-	63	88	47	-	60	82	49	-
Karnataka	57	78	47	58	58	80	46	59	56	76	47	36
Kerala	26	33	13	15	29	37	12	15	23	29	13	15
Madhya Pradesh	70	99	72	105	71	100	72	102	69	97	72	109
Maharashtra	47	62	34	39	48	64	33	39	45	60	35	40
Orissa	67	93	71	94	68	96	70	94	65	91	72	95
Punjab	48	64	43	54	49	66	42	49	47	62	45	60
Rajasthan	63	88	65	94	62	86	63	89	64	89	67	100
Tamil Nadu	46	60	35	42	50	67	34	44	41	53	36	41
Uttar Pradesh	71	102	69	103	69	97	67	95	74	106	70	113

INDIA/ States/UT's	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		SRS (2006)		Census (2011)		SRS (2006)		Census (2011)		SRS (2006)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
West Bengal	46	61	37	46	48	64	36	47	45	59	37	44
Arunachal Pradesh	69	98	37	-	70	98	35	-	69	98	38	-
Goa	52	70	13	-	56	77	11	-	47	62	14	-
Himachal Pradesh	50	68	47	54	57	78	45	49	44	57	49	58
Manipur	43	57	12	-	45	60	9	-	41	54	15	-
Meghalaya	76	110	56	-	76	108	55	-	78	114	56	-
Mizoram	53	71	23	-	54	73	21	-	52	70	25	-
Nagaland	60	84	21	-	58	80	21	-	63	87	20	-
Sikkim	48	65	34	-	50	67	26	-	47	62	43	-
Tripura	57	79	39	-	58	79	37	--	57	78	41	-
Uttarakhand	48	64	48	-	48	64	47	-	49	65	48	-
Andaman & Nicobar Island	52	70	34	-	62	87	26	-	41	53	42	-
Chandigarh	41	54	27	-	44	58	24	-	39	50	32	-
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	45	59	34	-	46	61	28	-	44	58	40	-
Daman & Diu	31	40	27	-	32	42	22	-	30	38	34	-
Lakshadweep	56	76	24	-	58	80	28	-	53	72	21	-
Puducherry	65	91	25	-	84	122	15	-	47	62	35	-

**Table-3.2**

INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY BY SEX, INDIA AND STATES/UNION TERRITORIES, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS, AND CENSUS 2001

INDIA / States/UT's	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
India	58	80	68	96	58	80	63	87	58	79	74	106
Andhra Pradesh	53	71	52	70	55	74	49	66	51	68	55	75
Assam	61	84	72	103	62	86	70	99	60	82	75	107
Bihar	61	84	71	100	59	81	62	86	63	88	79	115
Chhattisgarh	66	93	84	123	70	98	84	121	62	86	84	125
Delhi	56	77	53	71	53	72	46	62	60	82	59	81
Gujarat	54	73	54	73	55	75	48	64	53	72	60	83
Haryana	54	74	67	95	54	73	60	82	55	74	75	109
Jammu & Kashmir	51	69	67	94	52	71	62	86	49	66	72	103
Jharkhand	62	85	65	91	63	88	59	82	60	82	70	100
Karnataka	57	78	54	73	58	80	51	69	56	76	57	78
Kerala	26	33	37	46	29	37	33	40	23	29	41	54
Madhya Pradesh	70	99	93	138	71	100	88	128	69	97	97	148
Maharashtra	47	62	47	62	48	64	43	57	45	60	52	70
Orissa	67	93	82	119	68	96	80	116	65	91	84	124
Punjab	48	64	57	78	49	66	52	70	47	62	63	88
Rajasthan	63	88	76	110	62	86	70	98	64	89	82	122

INDIA / States/UT's	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Tamil Nadu	46	60	57	78	50	67	52	71	41	53	62	86
Uttar Pradesh	71	102	84	124	69	97	76	109	74	106	92	140
West Bengal	46	61	68	96	48	64	65	91	45	59	72	103
Arunachal Pradesh	69	98	91	136	70	98	90	131	69	98	93	141
Goa	52	70	33	41	56	77	31	38	47	62	36	46
Himachal Pradesh	50	68	60	83	57	78	57	78	44	57	62	86
Manipur	43	57	52	70	45	60	47	62	41	54	57	78
Meghalaya	76	110	81	118	76	108	78	113	78	114	83	122
Mizoram	53	71	57	78	54	73	54	74	52	70	61	84
Nagaland	60	84	71	102	58	80	60	86	63	87	80	117
Sikkim	48	65	63	87	50	67	60	82	47	62	65	91
Tripura	57	79	66	93	58	79	63	187	57	78	69	97
Uttarakhand	48	64	62	87	48	64	58	79	49	65	67	95
Andaman & Nicobar Island	52	70	57	78	62	87	54	73	41	53	61	84
Chandigarh	41	54	61	85	44	58	55	75	39	50	67	95
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	45	59	59	81	46	61	58	80	44	58	60	83
Daman & Diu	31	40	42	55	32	42	40	52	30	38	44	57
Lakshadweep	56	76	70	99	58	80	65	91	53	72	74	107
Puducherry	65	91	45	59	84	122	42	55	47	62	48	63





## CHAPTER-4

### INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY IN DISTRICTS OF INDIA

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#### Need For Districts Level Estimates

Among the objectives of this report, the principal objective was to obtain and examine the estimation of infant and under-five mortality among the districts of India. While national and states level estimates are available from SRS and other sources such as NFHS, district level estimates permit an in-depth understanding of spatial variations in child mortality, and for that purpose, census is the only source, albeit indirect. Tables S01 to S35 give the estimates separately for male, female and both sexes combined in each districts of the 35 states and union territories of India.

#### Inter Districts Variations

The value of IMR ranges from a level of 22 per thousand in Kannur district of Kerala to 111 per thousand in East Kameng in Arunachal Pradesh. While for under-five mortality it ranges from the 28 per thousand in Kannur districts of Kerala to 171 per thousand in East Kameng districts of Arunachal Pradesh. Among the southern states of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh the districts with highest IMR and U5MR was Kozhikode (34, 44), Koppal (71, 101), Ariyalur (93, 139), Anantpur (73, 104) per thousand respectively, whereas in the 2001 the districts with highest IMR and under-five mortality were Wayanad (42, 54), Bellary (76, 109), Theni (70, 99), Vizianagram (78, 113) per thousand respectively. In Uttar Pradesh the districts ranges from Sitapur (87, 127 per thousand) to Jalaun (56, 76 per thousand) while in 2001 these range from, Balrampur (105, 160 per thousand) to Ghaziabad (59, 81 per thousand). In Bihar these estimates range from, Kishanganj (72, 103 per thousand) to Samastipur (54, 73 per thousand), while in 2001 these were, Kishanganj (90, 134 per thousand) to Siwan (57, 78 per thousand).

The inter-state and intra-state variations clearly exhibit the complete spatial picture of IMR and U5MR in India. Value of IMR and U5MR in North eastern states vary from 51, 69 per thousand in Chandel districts of Manipur to 40, 53 per thousand in Bishnupur district of Manipur. In Mizoran these estimates of IMR and U5MR varied from Lwngtalai (86, 127) to Aizwal (34, 44) per thousand. While in Himachal Pradesh, the values of IMR and U5MR varied from Una (59, 81) to Mandi (38, 50) per thousand.

Overall high mortality is seen in the central-northern part of the country but also in parts of the north eastern, especially in Arunachal Pradesh and in some districts of Jammu & Kashmir. Broadly, districts in south-western

region, especially the coastal and adjoining areas, the southern region, Delhi and Punjab and some parts in north-eastern region show low IMR. Central India and some parts of Arunachal Pradesh seem to bear high Infants mortality.

**Table-4.1**

**DISTRICTS WITH THE HIGHEST INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY RATE IN STATES/UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA, 2011-2001 CENSUS INDIRECT ESTIMATES**

State/ Union Territories	Census 2011			Census 2001		
	District	IMR	U5	District	IMR	U5
Arunachal Pradesh	3. East Kameng	111	171	East Kameng	160	266
Bihar	8. Kishanganj	72	103	Kishanganj	90	134
Chhattisgarh	17. Dakshin Baster Dantewada	87	129	Dantewada	102	156
Daman & Diu	1. Diu	36	46	Diu	53	72
New delhi	5. New Delhi	86	126	North East	57	78
Haryana	17. Rewari	81	119	Kaithal	78	112
Himachal Pradesh	7. Una	59	81	Kinnaur	81	118
Jammu & Kashmir	4. Kargil	105	162	Kargil	124	197
Manipur	9. Chandel	51	69	Tamenglong	78	112
Meghalaya	1. West Garo Hills	92	137	Soth Garo Hills	106	163
Mizoram	7. Lwangtalai	86	127	Lwangtalai	87	128
Nagaland	1. Mon	80	116	Mokokchung	89	133
Punjab	8. Moga	63	88	Mansa	70	99
Sikkim	2. West	52	70	West	73	105
Tripura	3. Dhalai	70	99	North Tripura	75	108
Uttrakhand	13. Hardwar	62	86	Uttarkashi	78	113
Andhra Pradesh	21. Anantpur	73	104	Vizianagram	78	113
Aandman & Nicobar island	1. Nicobar	80	115	Nicobar	79	115
Assam	19. Hailakandi*	71	124	Dhubri	93	138
Goa	2. South Goa	55	75	North Goa	35	43
Gujrat	18. Dohad	66	93	Patan	76	109
Jharkhand	22. Simdega	84	123	Gumla	85	125
Karnataka	6. Koppal	71	101	Bellary	76	109
Kerala	4. Kozhikode	34	44	Wayanad	42	54
Madhya Pradesh	46. Singrauli	92	136	Katni	121	191

State/ Union Territories	Census 2011			Census 2001		
	District	IMR	U5	District	IMR	U5
Maharashtra	11. Gondiya	66	93	Gadchiroli	75	108
Oddisa	21. Kandhamal	101	153	Kandhamal	112	174
Pudducherry	1. Yanam	92	137	Yanam	52	70
Rajasthan	2. Hanumangarh	94	140	Dungarpur	105	161
Uttar Pradesh	23. Sitapur	87	127	Balrampur	105	160
West Bengal	6. Maldah	58	79	Koch Bihar	87	129
Tamil Nadu	15. Ariyalur	93	139	Theni	70	99
Chandigarh						
Dadar & Nagar Haveli						
Lakshadweep						

Note: \*denotes that values are same for some other districts also but highest,

**Table-4.2**

**DISTRICTS WITH THE LOWEST INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY RATE IN STATES/UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA, 2011-2001 CENSUS INDIRECT ESTIMATES**

State/ Union Territories	Census 2011			Census 2001		
	District	IMR	U5	District	IMR	U5
Arunachal Pradesh	8. East Siang	42	56	East Siang	55	75
Bihar	19. Samastipur**	54	73	Siwan	57	78
Chhatisgarh	11. Raipur**	58	79	Durg	73	105
Daman & Diu	2. Daman	30	38	Daman	35	44
New delhi	2. North Delhi	42	55	North Delhi	46	61
Haryana	18. Gurgaon	41	54	Ambala	58	79
Himachal Pradesh	5. Mandi	38	50	Hamirpur	48	64
Jammu & Kashmir	22. Samba#	35	45	Phulwana	55	75
Manipur	4. Bishnupur	40	53	Imphal West	59	81
Meghalaya	6. East Khasi Hills	67	94	East Khasi Hills	65	91
Mizoram	3. Aizwal	34	44	Aizwal	44	58
Nagaland	10. Kohima	45	61	Dimapur	57	79
Punjab	18. Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar#	37	49	Rupnagar	43	57
Sikkim	3. South	46	61	South	57	78
Tripura	1. West Tripura	49	66	West Tripura	59	81
Uttrakhand	2. Chhamoli	36	47	Bageshwar	50	68
Andhra Pradesh	16. Guntur	41	53	Karimnagar	38	49
Aandman & Nicobar island	2. North & Middle Andaman	46	61	Andamans	54	74
Assam	23. Kamrup Metro#	47	63	Dibrugarh	45	60

State/ Union Territories	Census 2011			Census 2001		
	District	IMR	U5	District	IMR	U5
Goa	1. North Goa	49	65	South Goa	31	39
Gujrat	8. Surendranagar	44	58	Porbandar	40	51
Jharkhand	12. Purbi Singhbhum	43	56	Bokaro	47	62
Karnataka	21. Dakshin Kannada	45	59	Udupi	32	41
Kerala	2. Kannur	22	28	Kannur	33	40
Madhya Pradesh	21. Dhar	54	73	Indore	54	73
Maharashtra	25. Pune	38	50	Sangli	32	40
Oddisa	1. Bargarh	53	72	Jharsuguda	61	84
Pudducherry	3. Mahe	38	50	Mahe	32	40
Rajasthan	12. Jaipur	46	61	Bikaner	52	70
Uttar Pradesh	34. Jalaun	56	76	Ghaziabad	59	81
West Bengal	13. Bankura	38	49	Bankura	54	73
Tamil Nadu	28. Kanniyakumari	31	40	Kanniyakumari	40	52
Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	41	54	Chandigarh	61	85
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1. D & N Haveli	45	59	D & N Haveli	59	81
Lakshadweep	1. Lakshadweep	56	76	Lakshadweep	70	79

Note: - (\*\*denotes that values are same for some other districts also but highest, # new districts in census 2011)

# ESTIMATES FOR DISTRICTS IN 35 STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

S01: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF ANDHRA PRADESH BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Andhra Pradesh	53	71	52	70	55	74	49	66	58	79	55	75
1. Adilabad	55	75	54	74	56	76	53	72	54	74	56	76
2. Nizamabad	53	72	46	61	57	77	43	57	49	66	50	66
3. Karimnagar	38	49	38	49	40	53	35	45	36	46	41	53
4. Medak	48	64	49	65	50	67	46	61	46	62	52	69
5. Hyderabad	52	71	43	57	52	70	36	46	53	72	50	66
6. Rangareddy	52	69	46	61	52	71	42	56	51	68	51	68
7. Mehbubnagar	63	88	68	96	65	92	65	91	51	85	71	101
8. Nalgonda	51	69	55	74	53	72	52	70	50	67	58	79
9. Warangal	48	64	48	64	49	66	45	60	47	63	51	69
10. Khammam	55	75	53	72	59	81	50	67	50	68	56	76
11. Srikakulam	58	79	64	89	50	83	62	86	56	76	65	91
12. Vizianagar	73	53			77	110			69	97		
13. Vishakhapatnam	60	82	59	81	63	88	56	77	56	76	62	86
14. East Godavari	46	61	47	62	47	63	44	59	44	58	49	65
15. West Godavari	44	58	46	61	46	62	45	59	43	55	48	63
15. Krishna	60	84	44	58	64	90	42	55	57	77	46	61
16. Guntur	41	53	44	58	42	55	41	54	39	51	48	63
17. Prakasham	44	57	49	65	45	59	45	59	42	56	52	70
18. Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	40	52	48	64	41	54	46	61	38	49	50	66
19. Y.S.R	44	59			46	62			42	55		
20. Kurnool	55	55	59	82	56	76	55	76	54	74	64	90
21. Anantpur	73	104	64	89	75	107	60	82	71	100	67	95
22. Chittoor	56	77	51	68	61	84	49	65	52	69	53	72

S02: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF ASSAM BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Assam	61	84	72	103	62	86	70	99	60	82	75	107
1. Kokrajhar	75	107	73	105	73	103	70	98	76	111	77	111
2. Dhubri	75	108	93	138	77	110	93	137	73	106	93	141
3. Goalpara	64	90	81	118	64	89	81	117	65	90	82	120
4. Barpeta	62	86	77	111	59	81	75	107	65	91	79	115
5. Marigaon	69	98	77	112	71	101	76	109	68	96	79	115
6. Nagaon	63	87	75	108	65	90	73	104	61	84	78	113
7. Sonitpur	64	88	72	103	61	84	71	101	66	93	74	107
8. Lakhimpur	55	74	65	91	54	74	63	87	55	75	68	96
9. Dhemaji	52	69	62	87	50	68	60	82	53	71	66	92
10. Tinsukia	49	65	52	70	48	64	48	64	50	67	55	75
11. Dibrugarh	49	65	45	60	50	68	39	51	47	62	52	70
12. Sivasagar	51	68	64	89	55	75	62	86	46	61	66	93
13. Jorhat	49	66	56	76	51	69	52	70	47	62	60	83
14. Golaghat	56	76	59	81	60	82	56	77	52	70	63	87
15. Karbi Anglong	70	99	78	112	71	100	74	106	69	97	81	119
16. Dima Hasao	53	72	66	92	54	73	62	86	52	70	69	99
17. Cachar	56	76	75	108	58	79	74	106	54	73	77	111
18. Karimganj	67	95	82	121	70	99	82	118	65	91	84	124
19. Hailakandi	71	124	77	111	76	109	74	105	67	94	79	106
20. Bongaigaon	59	82	78	113	63	88	77	111	56	76	79	116
21. Chirag	61	84	-	-	60	83	-	-	61	84	-	-
22. Kamrup	56	77	61	85	58	80	58	79	54	73	64	90
23. Kamrup Metro	47	63	-	-	50	67	-	-	45	59	-	-
24. Nalbari	48	64	66	92	49	66	63	87	46	61	69	98
25. Baksa	59	82	-	-	60	83	-	-	58	80	-	-
26. Darang	70	99	88	130	74	105	87	127	66	93	89	133
27. Udalguri	62	86	-	-	66	93	-	-	58	80	-	-

S03: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLAND BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Andaman & Nicobar island	52	70	57	78	62	87	54	73	41	53	61	84
1. Nicobar	80	115	79	115	87	126	84	121	73	105	75	107
2. North & Middle Andaman	46	61	54	74	53	71	50	67	39	50	59	81
3. South Andaman	51	69	-	-	64	90	-	-	37	48	-	-

S04: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Arunachal Pradesh	69	98	91	136	69	98	90	131	69	98	93	141
1. Tawang	67	94	111	173	69	98	112	171	64	89	111	175
2. West Kameng	68	95	85	126	71	100	87	127	64	90	85	126
3. East Kameng	111	171	160	266	113	171	166	270	109	171	153	263
4. Papum Pare	56	76	70	100	57	78	70	99	55	74	71	101
5. Lower Subansiri	57	77	136	220	59	82	135	212	55	74	136	226
6. Upper Subansiri	90	133	129	206	90	132	126	195	89	134	131	216
7. West Siang	53	72	75	107	51	69	72	102	56	76	78	113
8. East Siang	42	56	55	75	44	59	54	73	40	53	57	77
9. Changlang	57	77	74	107	58	79	72	103	56	76	77	111
10. Tirap	70	100	100	152	67	94	98	146	73	105	102	158
11. Upper Siang	45	60	81	118	48	64	80	116	42	56	82	121
12. Kurug Kumey	108	167	-	-	107	161	-	-	110	173	-	-
13. Dibang valley	93	138	82	121	93	137	79	114	93	141	86	127
14. Lower Dibang Valley	62	86	-	-	61	85	-	-	63	87	-	-
15. Lohit	60	83	73	105	59	82	70	98	62	85	76	110
16. Anjaw	102	155	-	-	113	172	-	-	100	154	-	-



S05: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF BIHAR BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Bihar	61	84	71	100	59	81	62	86	63	88	79	115
1. Paschim Champaran	64	89	68	96	63	89	61	84	65	91	76	110
2. Purba Champaran	64	90	74	106	61	84	65	91	68	96	83	123
3. Sheohar	71	101	87	128	68	95	75	107	74	107	98	150
4. Sitamarahi	67	95	82	121	62	86	71	100	72	104	94	143
5. Madhubani	57	78	66	93	54	73	56	76	60	86	76	110
6. Supaul	58	80	67	94	57	79	58	80	59	82	75	108
7. Araria	71	101	88	130	70	99	84	123	72	104	91	137
8. Kishanganj	72	103	90	134	74	106	86	126	70	100	94	142
9. Purnia	70	100	77	111	70	100	70	99	70	100	83	123
10. Katihar	67	95	80	116	68	96	73	104	66	94	86	129
11. Madepura	60	83	67	94	57	78	59	82	62	87	74	107
12. Saharsa	57	79	62	87	54	74	53	72	62	87	72	103
13. Darbhanga	64	90	75	108	61	85	64	90	67	94	86	127
14. Muzaffarpur	60	82	83	122	58	80	75	107	61	85	91	138
15. Gopalganj	62	86	63	87	62	86	56	76	62	86	69	98
16. Siwan	55	75	57	78	55	75	52	70	55	74	61	85
17. Saran	54	73	59	81	52	71	52	70	55	75	66	93
18. Vaishali	56	77	68	95	54	73	59	81	59	82	77	111
19. Samastipur	54	73	71	100	50	68	61	84	57	78	80	117
20. Begusarai	56	76	70	99	53	72	60	83	59	81	80	117
21. Khagaria	54	73	67	95	51	68	57	78	57	78	77	112
22. Bhagalpur	50	67	66	93	47	64	58	80	53	71	73	105
23. Banka	56	77	66	93	52	71	56	77	60	83	75	109
24. Munger	54	73	59	81	51	69	50	67	57	78	68	95
25. Lakhisarai	54	74	72	102	50	68	63	87	58	79	80	118
26. Sheikhpura	59	81	73	105	56	76	64	88	62	86	82	122
27. Nalanda	60	83	70	100	58	80	62	86	62	87	78	114
28. Patna	62	86	61	85	59	82	52	70	64	90	71	101
29. Bhojpur	58	80	64	90	55	75	55	75	61	85	73	105
30. Buxar	64	89	66	93	62	87	57	78	65	92	76	110
31. Kaimur(Bhabua)	71	102	83	121	71	100	74	105	72	104	91	138
32. Rohtas	59	82	63	87	58	80	55	74	61	85	71	101

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
33. Aurangabad	60	82	80	117	58	80	73	104	61	85	87	129
34. Gaya	66	92	72	102	63	88	65	91	68	96	78	114
35. Nawada	57	79	63	87	55	75	54	73	60	83	71	102
36. Jamui	58	80	71	101	56	77	62	86	61	84	79	116
37. Jehanabad	65	91	72	104	63	88	63	88	66	94	80	118
38. Arwal	69	98	-	-	62	96	-	-	71	101	-	-

S06: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF CHANDIGARH BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Chandigarh	41	54	61	85	44	58	55	75	39	50	67	95
1. Chandigarh	41	54	61	85	43	57	55	75	39	50	67	95

S07: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF CHHATISGARH BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Chhattisgarh	66	93	84	123	70	98	84	121	62	86	84	125
1. Korla	75	108	85	126	80	114	84	122	72	102	86	129
2. Sarguja	66	92	79	114	67	95	77	110	64	89	80	117
3. Jashpur	68	97	92	137	70	98	90	132	68	96	94	142
4. Raigarh	60	83	80	116	64	89	78	112	56	76	81	119

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
5. Korba	65	91	84	124	71	100	84	121	59	81	86	127
6. Janjgir-Champa	58	79	74	107	62	86	73	104	54	73	75	109
7. Bilaspur	68	96	88	130	72	102	88	128	64	90	88	132
8. Kabeerdham	69	97	100	152	71	101	101	151	66	93	99	151
9. Rajnandangaon	75	107	96	144	78	112	96	143	72	103	95	144
10. Durg	58	80	73	105	63	87	73	104	54	72	75	107
11. Raipur	58	79	84	124	61	84	84	123	54	73	85	126
12. Mahasamund	83	121	80	116	89	130	78	112	77	113	82	120
13. Dhantari	60	83	80	117	63	88	79	114	57	78	82	121
14. Uttar Baster Kanker	63	87	82	120	68	95	83	120	58	79	82	121
15. Baster	81	117	87	129	87	127	88	128	75	108	88	131
16. Narayanpur	82	119	-	-	81	117	-	-	82	121	-	-
17. Dakshin Baster Dantewada	87	129	102	156	91	134	100	150	84	124	104	162
18. Bijapur	80	116	-	-	84	122	-	-	77	111	-	-

S08: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF DAMAN & DIU BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Daman & Diu	31	40	42	55	32	42	40	52	30	38	44	57
1. Diu	36	46	53	72	37	49	52	70	34	44	55	75
2. Daman	30	38	35	44	31	40	33	42	28	37	38	48

S09: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF DADAR & NAGAR HAVELI BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
D & N Haveli	45	59	59	81	46	61	58	80	44	58	60	83
1. D & N Haveli	45	59	59	81	46	61	58	80	44	57	60	83

S10: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF DELHI BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Delhi	56	77	53	71	53	72	46	62	60	82	59	81
1. North West Delhi	47	64	52	71	45	71	46	62	51	68	59	81
2. North Delhi	42	55	46	61	40	52	42	55	44	57	51	69
3. North east Delhi	53	71	57	78	53	72	50	67	53	72	63	88
4. East Delhi	50	67	53	72	51	68	47	62	49	66	62	82
5. New Delhi	86	126	48	64	73	104	44	58	96	147	51	69
6. Central Delhi	43	56	49	65	43	57	43	57	42	55	54	73
7. West Delhi	56	76	52	70	52	71	46	61	58	80	58	79
8. South West Delhi	70	100	51	68	63	87	45	59	76	110	57	77
9. South Delhi	63	88	54	74	58	81	49	65	63	87	60	83

S11: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF GOA BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Goa	52	70	33	41	56	77	31	38	47	62	36	46
1. North Goa	49	65	35	43	52	71	33	40	45	59	37	47
2. South Goa	55	75	31	39	60	83	29	35	49	65	33	42

S12: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF GUJRAT BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Gujrat	54	73	54	73	55	75	48	64	53	72	60	83
1. Kachchh	51	68	57	78	52	70	50	68	50	66	63	87
2. Banas Kantha	52	71	61	85	53	72	54	73	52	70	69	97
3. Patan	57	78	76	109	58	80	68	95	57	77	84	124
4. Mahesana	59	81	54	74	66	63	46	62	51	69	62	86
5. Sabar Kantha	58	80	58	79	61	84	53	72	55	75	63	87
6. Gandhinagar	56	76	63	88	55	76	54	74	56	76	72	103
7. Ahmadabad	49	66	52	71	46	62	46	61	53	71	59	81
8. Surendranagar	44	58	57	79	44	58	51	69	44	57	65	91
9. Rajkot	54	73	47	63	56	77	42	55	51	69	53	72
10. Jamnagar	48	65	48	64	51	69	41	54	46	60	54	73
11. Porbandar	51	68	40	51	54	74	35	45	46	61	45	59
12. Junagarh	52	69	50	67	54	73	45	60	49	65	54	73
13. Amreli	50	67	45	59	51	69	38	50	49	65	52	69
14. Bhavnagar	46	61	44	57	44	59	38	49	47	63	50	66
15. Anand	62	87	63	87	65	90	57	78	60	83	69	98

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
16. Kheda	64	89	65	91	66	92	58	80	62	86	71	102
17. Panch Mahal	59	81	60	83	62	86	56	77	56	76	64	90
18. Dohad	66	93	73	105	68	95	70	98	65	91	76	110
19. Vadodara	58	80	54	73	59	81	49	65	57	78	60	82
20. Narmada	60	83	61	84	64	90	59	81	56	77	63	87
21. Bharuch	56	76	53	72	59	81	49	65	52	70	57	78
22. The Dangs	55	74	57	78	58	80	52	70	51	68	61	84
23. Navsari	52	70	44	59	54	73	42	56	50	66	46	61
24. Valsad	45	60	45	59	45	60	42	55	45	59	48	63
25. Surat	48	64	42	55	47	62	38	49	50	66	47	62
26. Tapi	53	72	-	-	56	76	-	-	51	68	-	-

S13: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF HARYANA BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Haryana	54	74	67	95	54	73	60	82	55	74	75	109
1. Panchkula	50	66	59	81	51	70	50	67	47	62	68	97
2. Ambala	43	57	58	79	44	58	49	66	43	56	68	96
3. Yamuna Nagar	51	69	66	93	51	69	58	80	51	69	75	107
4. Kurukshetra	49	66	66	93	49	66	62	86	49	66	70	100
5. Kaithal	64	91	78	112	71	100	69	97	58	80	86	129
6. Karnal	65	92	69	97	69	99	60	82	61	85	78	113
7. Panipat	49	67	67	94	49	65	59	82	51	67	74	117
8. Sonapat	45	60	65	91	43	57	58	80	48	63	73	105
9. Jind	56	77	75	107	54	74	67	93	59	81	83	123
10. Fatehabad	57	78	77	111	56	76	70	99	59	81	83	123
11. Sirsa	52	70	65	91	50	67	58	80	54	73	73	104
12. Hisar	53	72	64	90	51	68	56	76	55	75	73	105
13. Bhiwani	50	67	66	93	48	65	59	82	51	69	73	104

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
14. Rohtak	46	62	63	88	46	61	55	75	47	62	71	102
15. Jhajjar	47	63	64	189	48	64	56	77	47	62	71	102
16. Mahendgarh	54	73	67	95	52	71	60	82	55	75	75	109
17. Rewari	81	119	65	91	99	148	60	82	64	90	70	100
18. Gurgaon	41	54	76	109	41	53	67	94	42	55	84	125
19. Mewat	78	113	-	-	75	106	-	-	82	121	-	-
20. Faridabad	45	60	65	91	44	58	55	74	47	62	75	108
21. Palwal	57	77	-	-	52	70	-	-	62	86	-	-

S14: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF HIMACHAL PRADESH BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Himachal Pradesh	50	68	60	83	57	78	57	78	44	57	62	86
1. Chamba	46	61	60	83	49	66	60	82	43	57	61	85
2. Kangra	57	78	53	72	68	96	50	68	45	59	57	77
3.Lahul & Spiti	43	56	62	86	48	64	65	91	37	48	59	81
4. Kullu	46	61	70	100	49	65	69	98	43	56	71	101
5. Mandi	38	50	58	79	38	50	55	75	38	50	60	83
6. Hamirpur	46	61	48	64	59	82	44	58	32	41	51	69
7. Una	59	81	50	67	70	98	45	60	47	63	55	75
8. Bilaspur	56	66	55	74	68	96	52	70	42	55	57	77
9. Solan	46	61	60	83	49	66	58	80	42	55	63	87
10. Simaur	58	79	72	104	65	92	72	101	50	57	74	106
11. Shimla	45	59	72	102	48	64	70	99	42	55	73	105
12. Knnaur	47	63	81	118	50	67	82	119	45	59	81	118

S15: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF JAMMU & KASHMIR BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Jammu & Kashmir	51	69	67	94	52	71	62	86	49	66	72	103
1. Kupwara	60	82	76	110	60	84	73	104	59	80	80	117
2. Badgam	39	50	64	90	36	47	59	82	41	54	70	99
3. Leh	82	130	80	117	95	140	76	109	70	99	85	127
4. Kargil	105	162	124	197	108	164	129	201	102	159	120	194
5. Punch	60	82	76	110	62	87	73	104	56	77	78	114
6. Rajouri	48	64	66	92	47	63	60	83	48	64	71	101
7. Kathua	40	53	61	84	41	54	57	78	39	51	65	91
8. Baramulla	51	69	75	107	52	70	69	97	50	67	80	118
9. Bandipore	61	84	-	-	64	89	-	-	58	79	-	-
10. Srinagar	47	63	64	90	47	63	57	78	47	63	72	103
11. Ganderbal	52	70	-	-	53	71	-	-	51	68	-	-
12. Pulwama	43	56	55	75	42	57	50	68	42	56	60	83
13. Shupiyan	51	68	-	-	52	70	-	-	49	66	-	-
14. Anantnag	50	67	69	98	52	70	61	84	48	64	77	112
15. Kulgam	59	81	-	-	61	85	-	-	56	77	-	-
16. Doda	51	69	66	93	53	73	62	86	49	66	70	100
17. Ramban	55	76	-	-	57	79	-	-	53	72	-	-
18. Kishtawar	58	79	-	-	60	83	-	-	55	74	-	-
19. Udhampur	52	71	68	96	55	75	65	91	49	66	71	102
20. Reasi	59	81	-	-	62	87	-	-	55	74	-	-
21. Jammu	42	55	57	79	43	57	53	72	40	52	62	86
22. Samba	35	45	-	-	38	50	-	-	30	39	-	-



S16: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF JHARKHAND BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Jharkhand	62	85	65	91	63	88	59	82	60	82	70	100
1. Garhwa	74	106	81	118	75	107	75	106	73	103	87	129
2. Chhatra	72	102	76	110	74	106	70	98	69	98	83	123
3. Kodarma	54	73	60	83	55	75	55	76	52	71	64	90
4. Giridih	53	72	60	83	53	72	54	74	53	72	66	93
5. Deoghar	54	73	58	79	53	72	50	67	55	75	66	93
6. Godda	66	92	68	97	65	90	61	84	67	94	77	112
7. Sahibganj	72	102	73	105	76	108	67	93	68	96	80	117
8. Pakaur	80	116	72	103	89	130	67	94	72	102	77	112
9. Dhanbad	58	79	49	65	61	84	44	58	55	75	54	73
10. Bokaro	55	75	47	62	58	79	40	53	52	71	54	73
11. Lohardaga	61	85	73	104	65	91	69	97	58	79	77	112
12. Purbi Singhbhum	43	56	57	78	46	62	64	73	39	51	60	82
13. Palamau	64	90	80	116	66	92	73	104	63	87	86	129
14. Latehar	64	89	-	-	65	90	-	-	63	88	-	-
15. Hazaribagh	57	78	61	84	60	82	57	78	54	73	65	91
16. Ramgarh	54	73	-	-	54	73	-	-	54	72	-	-
17. Dumka	62	86	59	81	64	90	53	72	59	82	66	92
18. Jamtara	78	114	-	-	77	110	-	-	80	117	-	-
19. Ranchi	54	73	59	81	55	76	55	75	52	70	63	88
20. Khunti	80	116	-	-	82	118	-	-	78	114	-	-
21. Gumla	64	89	85	125	66	92	86	125	63	87	85	127
22. Simdega	84	123	-	-	90	132	-	-	78	114	-	-
23. Paschim Singhbhum	81	118	76	109	83	121	72	102	79	116	79	116
24. Saraikela-Kharsawan	58	80	-	-	61	85	-	-	56	75	-	-

S17: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF KARNATAKA BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Karnataka	57	78	54	73	58	80	51	69	56	76	57	78
1. Belgaum	53	72	52	71	53	72	50	67	53	72	55	75
2. Bagalkot	62	87	63	87	65	91	60	83	60	83	65	91
3. Bijapur	53	72	58	79	52	70	54	74	55	74	63	87
4. Bidar	47	63	45	60	46	61	41	54	49	65	50	67
5. Raichur	63	87	59	81	62	86	55	75	63	88	63	88
6. Koppal	71	101	73	105	74	105	68	96	69	97	77	112
7. Gadag	65	92	64	89	67	94	61	85	64	89	66	93
8. Dharwad	53	71	52	70	55	76	48	64	50	67	55	75
9. Utara Kannada	49	66	45	60	47	62	42	55	52	71	49	65
10. Haveri	55	75	59	81	55	75	57	78	55	76	62	86
11. Bellary	70	98	76	109	72	103	72	103	67	94	79	116
12. Chhitradurga	61	84	65	91	62	86	62	86	60	83	67	95
13. Devanagere	59	81	59	81	62	86	57	78	56	76	61	84
14. Simoga	59	81	47	62	63	88	45	59	55	75	49	65
15. Udupi	59	81	32	41	58	80	28	35	59	82	38	48
16. Chikmagalur	69	98	50	68	78	112	47	62	61	84	54	73
17. Tumkur	63	87	60	83	63	88	58	80	62	86	63	87
18. Bangalore	54	74	37	47	56	77	33	43	52	71	41	53
19. Mandya	57	77	54	73	56	77	51	69	57	77	56	76
20. Hassan	58	79	45	59	60	83	42	55	56	76	47	62
21. Dakshin Kannada	45	59	38	49	44	58	34	43	46	61	44	57
22. Kodagu	48	64	36	46	51	69	33	43	45	59	39	49
23. Mysore	57	78	54	74	58	80	53	72	56	76	55	75
24. Chamarajanagar	58	80	57	79	59	81	55	75	57	78	60	83
25. Gulbarga	54	74	61	85	53	72	56	76	55	75	67	94
26. Yadgir	62	87	-	-	64	89	-	-	61	84	-	-
27. Kolar	55	75	54	73	56	77	50	68	53	72	56	76
28. Chikkaballapura	60	83	-	-	61	85	-	-	59	81	-	-
29. Bangalore Rural	54	73	50	67	59	81	47	62	49	66	52	70
30. Ramnagara	48	63	-	-	50	67	-	-	45	60	-	-

S18: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF KERALA BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Kerala	26	33	37	46	29	37	33	40	23	29	41	54
1. Kasargod	24	30	34	42	25	31	29	35	23	30	38	50
2. Kannur	22	28	33	40	22	28	28	33	21	27	37	48
3. Wayanad	27	35	42	54	31	40	38	47	24	30	45	61
4. Kozhikode	34	44	33	40	43	56	28	34	25	32	37	48
5. Mallapuram	23	29	33	41	25	32	29	35	21	27	37	47
6. Palakkad	23	29	41	52	26	33	38	46	20	26	44	59
7. Thrissur	24	31	35	43	28	36	30	36	20	25	39	51
8. Ernakulam	24	30	40	51	25	32	35	42	22	28	45	59
9. Idukki	27	34	42	53	30	39	39	48	23	30	44	58
10. Kottayam	27	34	36	44	29	37	30	36	26	31	41	53
11. Alappuzha	31	40	42	53	32	41	37	44	30	39	47	63
12. Pathanamthitta	29	37	40	50	30	38	33	40	28	36	45	61
13. Kollam	29	38	42	53	30	39	36	43	28	36	47	63
14. Thiruvananthapuram	30	39	40	50	33	43	33	40	27	34	46	61

S19: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF LAKSHADWEEP BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Lakshadweep	56	76	70	99	58	80	65	91	53	72	74	107
1. Lakshadweep	56	76	70	99	58	80	65	91	53	72	74	107

S20: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF MADHYA PRADESH BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Madhya Pradesh	70	99	93	138	71	100	88	128	69	97	97	148
1. Sheopur	88	129	98	149	86	126	92	136	89	133	104	162
2. Morena	61	85	90	134	55	75	76	108	67	95	104	162
3. Bhind	57	77	76	109	52	70	61	84	62	85	90	135
4. Gwalior	66	93	71	102	67	94	60	83	65	92	82	121
5. Datia	74	106	101	154	76	108	91	134	72	104	110	174
6. Shivpuri	80	115	104	159	78	112	96	143	80	118	112	177
7. Tikamgarh	72	102	99	149	70	98	90	132	74	106	107	168
8. Chhatrapur	77	111	101	154	76	108	95	141	78	114	107	167
9. Panna	88	130	117	182	90	132	113	172	86	128	113	180
10. Sagar	73	104	98	148	73	103	93	136	72	104	102	158
11. Damoh	73	104	105	161	72	102	101	151	74	106	108	170
12. Satna	82	119	109	168	82	119	105	158	82	120	112	177
13. Rewa	68	96	95	142	68	96	90	131	68	96	100	154
14. Umaria	88	130	107	165	90	131	106	160	86	128	109	171
15. Neemuh	59	81	78	112	60	83	75	107	57	78	80	117
16. Mandasaur	58	79	83	121	60	82	79	114	55	75	86	129
17. Ratlam	65	60	96	145	66	93	94	140	63	88	97	149
18. Ujjain	55	74	82	120	54	74	79	114	55	75	86	127
19. Shajapur	60	82	82	121	60	82	77	111	59	82	87	130
20. Dewas	56	80	94	141	55	76	90	131	56	77	98	150
21. Dhar	54	73	82	119	53	72	79	113	54	73	84	124
22. Indore	51	69	54	73	54	73	49	66	49	65	58	80
23. Khargone (West Nimar)	57	77	82	119	58	79	80	115	56	76	84	124
24. Bharwani	70	99	97	146	73	104	94	138	67	94	100	154
25. Rajgarh	68	96	95	143	69	98	91	134	66	93	99	151
26. Vidisha	72	102	110	169	72	102	105	158	72	103	112	178
27. Bhopal	55	75	68	97	56	77	64	90	55	74	72	103
28. Sehore	69	97	92	137	71	100	86	126	67	94	98	151
29. Raisen	69	97	87	129	71	100	84	121	67	95	91	138
30. Betul	77	111	90	134	82	118	87	127	72	104	92	138
31. Harda	75	107	107	164	75	108	102	153	74	106	111	176

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
32. Hosangabad	67	94	102	156	68	96	98	146	66	92	107	167
33. Katni	89	131	121	191	94	138	121	187	84	124	121	195
34. Jabalpur	73	105	83	122	78	112	80	116	68	96	87	130
35. Narshimhapur	71	100	85	125	75	107	80	115	66	93	90	136
36. Dindori	77	112	101	153	81	117	100	150	73	106	101	156
37. Mandla	69	97	105	160	73	104	104	157	64	89	105	165
38. Chhindwara	70	98	87	128	74	105	84	121	65	92	90	135
39. Seoni	63	87	83	122	65	90	81	116	60	83	86	128
40. Balaghat	70	100	90	134	77	110	90	131	64	90	90	135
41. Guna	67	93	107	164	64	89	101	151	69	98	112	178
42. Ashoknagar	75	108	-	-	74	106	-	-	76	110	-	-
43. Shahdol	88	130	99	150	92	136	98	146	84	125	100	154
44. Anuppur	82	120	-	-	86	126	-	-	78	113	-	-
45. Sidhi	84	122	107	164	84	122	105	158	83	123	109	171
46. Singrauli	92	136	-	-	94	138	-	-	89	134	-	-
47. Jhabua	75	107	100	152	77	110	100	149	72	104	100	154
48. Alirajpur	80	116	-	-	83	120	-	-	77	112	-	-
49. Khandwa (East Namar)	64	89	93	138	64	90	89	130	63	89	96	146
50. Burhanpur	54	73	-	-	54	73	-	-	54	72	-	-

S21: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF MAHARASHTRA BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Maharashtra	47	62	47	62	48	64	43	57	45	60	52	70
1. Nadurbar	55	75	61	85	56	77	59	81	55	75	64	90
2. Dhule	54	73	56	77	54	73	50	67	55	74	63	87
3. Jalgaon	51	68	50	67	52	69	43	57	51	68	57	78
4. Buldana	51	69	49	65	52	70	44	59	51	68	54	72
5. Akola	53	72	44	58	56	77	40	53	50	67	48	64
6. Washim	48	63	52	71	48	64	48	65	48	64	57	78

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
7. Amravati	44	59	61	85	48	64	58	80	41	54	64	90
8. Wardha	39	50	51	69	43	57	48	64	34	44	55	75
9. Nagpur	48	64	54	74	51	68	51	69	46	60	58	80
10. Bhandara	52	70	68	96	54	73	66	93	50	67	69	99
11. Gondiya	66	93	73	105	72	102	73	104	62	85	74	106
12. Gadchiroli	62	85	75	108	65	90	75	107	59	82	75	109
13. Chandrapur	55	75	67	95	60	82	67	94	52	69	68	97
14. Yavatamal	56	77	61	85	59	81	58	80	54	74	65	91
15. Nanded	47	63	57	78	49	66	53	72	46	60	61	85
16. Hingoli	50	66	54	74	49	66	50	67	50	67	59	81
17. Parbhani	46	61	50	67	47	63	45	59	46	60	55	75
18. Jalna	49	65	56	76	49	66	50	67	49	65	62	86
19. Aurangabad	47	62	51	69	48	65	45	60	45	60	57	78
20. Nashik	48	64	51	68	49	66	46	61	47	63	56	76
21. Thane	50	66	39	51	52	70	35	45	48	64	44	57
22. Mumbai Suburban	43	57	40	52	44	59	36	46	42	54	45	58
23. Mumbai	47	63	42	55	51	69	37	48	44	58	48	63
24. Raigarh	47	62	42	55	47	62	39	51	47	63	46	60
25. Pune	38	50	32	40	40	52	27	34	37	48	37	47
26. Ahmadnagar	42	55	44	58	43	57	39	51	42	54	49	65
27. Bid	41	54	43	56	39	51	36	46	44	58	50	66
28. Latur	54	73	50	67	56	77	43	57	52	70	55	75
29. Osmanabad	43	57	47	62	44	58	42	55	43	56	53	71
30. Solapur	42	55	43	56	43	56	38	49	41	53	48	64
31. Satara	40	52	32	41	41	54	28	35	38	50	38	48
32. Ratnagiri	27	34	37	47	29	36	33	43	25	32	40	51
33. Sindhudurg	45	60	35	45	50	67	30	38	42	54	41	53
34. Kolhapur	37	48	38	48	37	49	33	43	37	48	42	54
35. Sangli	40	53	32	40	42	56	27	34	39	51	38	48

S22: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF MANIPUR BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Manipur	43	57	52	70	45	60	47	62	41	54	57	78
1. Senapati	43	58	61	85	41	53	55	74	48	63	68	95
2. Tamenglong	42	55	78	112	43	56	77	111	41	53	78	114
3. Churhandpur	43	56	59	81	43	57	49	66	42	55	68	95
4. Bishnupur	40	53	52	71	42	56	48	64	38	50	57	78
5. Thoubal	43	57	46	61	46	61	42	55	40	52	51	68
6. Imphal West	42	56	39	51	48	65	38	49	36	47	41	53
7. Imphal East	42	55	49	65	46	61	44	59	37	49	53	72
8. Ukhrul	49	66	67	95	50	67	57	78	49	65	77	111
9. Chandel	51	69	61	84	55	75	54	74	47	63	67	95

S23: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF MEGHALAYA BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Meghalaya	76	110	81	118	76	108	78	113	78	114	83	122
1. West Garo Hills	92	137	93	139	94	143	91	134	87	129	94	143
2. East Garo Hills	75	107	84	123	76	109	81	117	73	105	86	129
3. South Garo Hill	83	120	106	163	80	115	102	153	85	126	110	174
4. West Khasi Hill	70	98	78	112	68	96	74	106	70	101	81	119
5. Ribohi	77	111	76	110	63	87	76	109	90	135	77	111
6. East Khasi Hills	67	94	65	91	62	87	62	86	71	101	68	97
7. Jaintia Hills	81	117	86	127	81	118	85	124	80	117	86	129

S24: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF MIZORAM BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Mizoram	53	71	57	78	54	73	54	74	52	70	61	84
1. Mamit	67	94	70	100	69	96	67	94	65	91	73	104
2. Kolasib	50	67	61	84	49	66	58	80	51	68	63	87
3. Aizwal	34	44	44	58	36	46	40	53	32	41	48	64
4. Champhai	40	52	51	69	39	51	48	64	41	53	55	74
5. Serchhip	38	49	56	77	41	55	57	78	33	43	56	76
6. Lunglei	57	78	65	91	57	78	62	86	57	77	69	97
7. Lwangtalai	86	127	87	128	86	126	79	113	86	128	94	143
8. Saiha	59	81	49	66	65	90	50	67	53	71	49	65

S25: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF NAGALAND BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Nagaland	60	84	71	102	58	80	60	86	63	87	80	117
1. Mon	80	116	73	104	65	91	61	84	94	142	83	123
2. Mokokchung	58	79	89	133	49	66	81	117	65	92	96	147
3. Zunheboto	54	73	85	126	54	74	77	110	53	72	93	141
4. Wokha	57	78	60	83	55	75	45	60	59	81	74	106
5. Dimapur	55	75	57	79	57	78	50	68	54	72	64	90
6. Phek	61	84	62	87	59	81	52	70	63	88	72	103
7. Tuensang	66	92	88	130	65	91	77	110	67	94	99	152
8. Longleng	56	76	-	-	56	77	-	-	55	75	-	-
9. Kiphire	77	111	-	-	76	109	-	-	78	113	-	-
10. Kohima	45	61	58	80	48	64	53	72	44	58	64	90
11. Paren	66	93	-	-	66	92	-	-	66	93	-	-



S26: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF ODDISA BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Oddisa	67	93	82	119	68	96	80	116	65	91	84	124
1. Bargarh	53	72	69	97	56	76	69	98	50	67	68	97
2. Jharsuguda	56	76	61	84	59	81	59	82	53	71	63	88
3. Sambalpur	60	83	77	112	61	84	78	113	59	82	77	111
4. Debagarh	70	99	93	140	69	97	93	136	70	100	94	143
5. Sundargarh	65	90	73	105	69	97	71	101	60	83	75	108
6. Kendujhar	60	83	82	119	62	86	81	117	58	80	83	122
7. Mayurbhanj	55	76	61	85	56	76	59	82	54	74	64	90
8. Baleshwar	55	75	77	112	56	76	74	106	54	73	80	118
9. Bhadrak	56	77	83	122	55	76	79	114	57	78	86	129
10. Kendrapara	61	84	85	125	61	85	83	120	61	84	88	132
11. Jagatsingharpur	53	72	76	110	54	73	73	104	53	72	79	115
12. Cuttak	59	81	82	119	59	81	78	112	59	81	85	127
13. Jajpur	57	78	77	112	58	80	74	106	55	75	79	116
14. Dhenkanal	62	86	83	122	61	84	79	114	63	88	88	131
15. Anugul	68	97	76	109	69	97	72	101	68	96	80	117
16. Nayagarh	68	96	85	124	68	95	82	119	69	98	87	129
17. Khordha	59	81	73	105	61	84	68	96	57	78	77	112
18. Puri	60	83	85	126	63	87	83	120	58	79	88	131
19. Ganjam	68	96	82	119	69	97	77	111	67	94	86	127
20. Gajapati	91	136	104	158	95	140	106	159	88	132	102	158
21. Kandhamal	101	153	112	174	106	160	115	175	95	146	109	172
22. Baudh	75	107	90	134	79	114	92	135	71	101	90	135
23. Sonapur	57	78	71	102	59	81	70	99	55	75	73	105
24. Balangir	69	97	76	110	73	103	77	111	65	91	75	109
25. Naupada	73	104	86	127	78	112	89	130	68	97	85	126
26. Kalahandi	83	121	97	147	89	130	103	154	76	111	92	140
27. Rayagada	90	134	99	150	93	138	100	149	87	130	99	151
28. Nabarangapur	84	124	96	144	89	131	98	146	80	116	94	143
29. Koraput	88	131	95	142	93	138	96	142	84	124	94	143
30. Malkangiri	91	136	95	113	95	140	94	139	88	131	97	148

S27: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF PUDUCHERRY BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Puducherry	65	91	45	59	84	122	42	55	47	62	48	63
1. Yanam	92	137	52	70	143	226	48	64	50	66	56	76
2. Puducherry	68	96	45	59	89	130	42	55	48	65	48	64
3. Mahe	38	50	32	40	40	53	27	33	35	46	37	47
4. Karaikal	46	61	44	57	52	70	41	54	40	52	46	61

S28: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF PUNJAB BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Punjab	48	64	57	78	49	66	52	70	47	62	63	88
1. Gurdaspur	43	57	54	73	45	59	48	65	42	55	59	81
2. Kapurthala	50	61	52	70	48	64	48	64	44	58	56	76
3. Jalandhar	45	59	52	70	47	62	47	62	42	56	57	77
4. Hoshiarpur	43	57	66	93	45	60	61	84	41	53	71	102
5. Sahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	52	70	-	-	54	74	-	-	50	67	-	-
6. Fatehgarh Sahib	44	58	57	78	43	57	49	66	44	58	65	91
7. Ludhiana	43	57	55	76	43	57	49	66	43	56	62	86
8. Moga	63	88	54	73	68	95	48	64	60	81	59	81
9. Firozpur	48	65	59	81	49	66	53	72	48	63	64	90
10. Muktasar	61	84	59	81	66	93	52	70	54	73	66	92
11. Faridkot	51	68	54	74	48	64	50	67	54	72	59	81
12. Bhatinda	49	66	63	88	51	68	59	81	48	63	68	97
13. Mansa	59	81	70	99	58	80	66	92	60	82	74	106
14. Patiala	53	60	56	77	46	61	49	66	49	59	63	88
15. Amritsar	42	55	54	74	42	55	47	62	42	55	62	86
16. Tam Taran	47	62	-	-	44	59	-	-	49	66	-	-
17. Rup Nagar	47	63	43	57	47	62	38	50	48	64	48	64

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
18. Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	37	49	-	-	39	51	-	-	35	46	-	-
19. Sangarur	56	77	69	98	57	78	64	88	56	76	75	108
20. Bamala	50	67	-	-	52	71	-	-	47	62	-	-

S29: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF RAJASTHAN BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Rajasthan	63	88	76	110	62	86	70	98	64	89	82	122
1. Ganga Nagar	56	76	54	74	56	77	47	63	55	75	62	86
2. Hanumangarh	94	140	52	71	108	163	45	60	77	112	60	83
3. Bikaner	52	69	52	70	51	69	46	61	52	70	58	80
4. Churu	54	73	63	87	54	73	57	78	54	73	69	97
5. Jhunjhunun	50	67	52	71	51	68	46	61	50	66	59	81
6. Alwar	57	78	70	99	57	78	61	85	58	79	78	114
7. Bharatpur	60	82	74	107	55	75	62	86	65	91	86	127
8. Dhaulpur	66	93	87	128	59	82	70	99	73	105	103	159
9. Karauli	66	92	81	118	58	80	67	94	74	107	94	143
10. Sawai Madhopur	63	88	89	131	59	82	80	115	68	96	97	148
11. Dausa	68	96	79	114	64	89	70	98	72	103	87	129
12. Jaipur	46	61	68	97	44	58	62	86	48	63	75	107
13. Sikar	48	64	55	74	48	64	47	63	49	65	62	86
14. Nagaur	63	88	68	95	62	87	61	84	65	91	75	108
15. Jodhpur	56	77	64	89	53	72	55	75	60	82	72	103
16. Jaisalmer	56	76	71	102	50	67	63	88	62	86	79	115
17. Barmer	58	80	76	110	54	74	68	95	62	87	84	125
18. Jalor	61	85	85	124	59	82	78	112	63	88	91	138
19. Sirohi	70	99	85	124	69	97	80	116	71	101	89	133
20. Pali	71	100	100	151	71	100	96	142	71	101	103	159
21. Ajmer	72	102	79	115	73	104	74	105	70	100	84	124
22. Tonk	68	96	93	138	69	97	89	131	67	95	96	147

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
23. Bundi	62	86	81	118	61	85	76	109	63	88	87	129
24. Bhilwara	78	112	97	146	80	116	97	144	75	108	97	148
25. Rajasamund	75	107	92	137	76	108	91	133	74	107	94	142
26. Dungarpur	67	95	105	161	66	93	103	155	68	97	106	166
27. Banswara	90	133	104	159	89	130	103	155	90	136	105	163
28. Chhitaurgarh	72	103	96	145	74	105	93	136	71	102	100	154
29. Kota	51	68	68	95	51	69	61	85	50	67	73	104
30. Baran	68	95	85	125	68	96	79	114	67	94	90	136
31. Jhalawar	62	86	79	115	62	86	74	106	62	86	84	124
32. Udaipur	76	109	94	141	74	106	91	134	78	113	97	148
33. Pratapgarh	74	106	-	-	75	107	-	-	73	104	-	-

S30: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF SIKKIM BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Sikkim	48	65	63	87	50	67	60	82	47	62	65	91
1. North	49	66	64	90	45	60	64	88	53	71	65	91
2. West	52	70	73	105	52	70	72	102	52	69	74	107
3. South	46	61	57	78	48	65	56	76	44	58	58	79
4. East	47	62	60	83	49	66	56	76	44	58	64	90

S31: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF TAMIL NADU BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Tamil Nadu	46	60	57	78	50	67	52	71	41	53	62	86
1. Thiruvallur	39	51	51	68	42	55	47	62	36	47	55	74
2. Chennai	37	48	57	79	40	52	52	70	33	43	63	87
3. Kancheepuram	43	56	50	68	45	60	46	62	40	52	55	74
4. Vellore	46	61	61	85	48	64	57	78	44	58	66	92
5. Tiruvannamalai	47	63	62	86	50	67	59	81	44	58	65	91
6. Viluppuram	45	60	64	89	48	65	60	82	42	54	67	94
7. Salem	48	64	57	78	50	68	48	64	45	59	66	93
8. Namakkal	46	61	62	87	48	64	56	76	44	58	69	97
9. Erode	45	59	51	68	49	65	47	62	40	52	56	76
10. The Nilgiris	40	53	59	82	45	60	57	78	35	45	62	86
11. Dindigul	63	104	63	88	93	137	59	81	52	71	68	95
12. Karur	43	56	55	75	43	57	50	68	42	54	60	82
13. Tiruchirapalli	43	56	57	78	45	59	53	72	40	53	60	83
14. Perambalur	76	110	61	85	98	145	58	80	56	76	65	91
15. Ariyalur	93	139	59	81	129	201	54	74	61	84	64	89
16. Cuddalore	39	51	52	71	40	53	49	66	38	49	56	76
17. Nagapattinam	40	53	55	74	44	58	51	69	37	48	59	81
18. Thiruvarur	49	65	47	62	59	80	42	55	39	51	52	70
19. Thanjavur	41	54	48	64	45	60	44	59	37	48	52	70
20. Pudukottai	37	48	47	63	40	52	44	58	34	44	51	68
21. Sivaganga	42	55	57	79	47	62	52	71	37	48	63	88
22. Madurai	44	58	64	89	45	60	58	80	43	56	69	99
23. Theni	61	85	70	99	70	99	61	84	53	71	79	115
24. Virudhunagar	52	70	66	93	57	78	64	88	46	61	69	98
25. Ramanathapuram	39	50	52	70	41	54	48	65	36	46	56	76
26. Thootukkudi	40	52	64	90	42	56	63	87	38	49	66	93
27. Tirunelveli	43	57	55	75	46	62	53	72	40	52	57	78
28. Kanniyakumari	31	40	40	52	33	42	34	44	29	37	45	59
29. Dharmapuri	67	94	57	79	81	116	48	64	52	70	67	94
30. Krishnagiri	61	84	-	-	72	102	-	-	48	64	-	-
31. Coimbatore	36	47	61	85	38	50	58	80	33	43	65	91

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
32. Tiruppur	42	55	-	-	44	58	-	-	39	51	-	-

S32: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF TRIPURA BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Tripura	57	79	66	93	58	79	63	187	57	78	69	97
1. West Tripura	49	66	59	81	52	70	56	76	47	62	63	88
2. South Tripura	58	80	70	99	53	72	66	93	62	87	73	105
3. Dhalai	70	99	68	95	69	98	66	93	70	99	69	98
4. North Tripura	68	96	75	108	71	100	73	104	65	91	78	114

S33: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF WEST BENGAL BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
West Bengal	46	61	68	96	48	64	65	91	45	59	72	103
1. Darjiling	43	56	69	97	44	58	65	91	42	54	73	104
2. Jalpaiguri	49	65	82	121	50	67	81	116	47	63	84	124
3. Kochbihar	47	62	87	129	48	65	86	126	45	59	88	132
4. Uttar Dinajpur	56	76	82	120	57	79	80	115	54	74	84	125
5. Dakshin Dinajpur	52	70	82	120	55	74	81	117	49	65	83	123
6. Maldah	58	79	86	127	60	82	84	123	56	76	89	133
7. Murshidabad	53	71	78	113	54	73	76	109	51	68	81	119
8. Birbhumi	49	66	71	100	51	69	68	96	48	63	73	105
9. Bardhaman	44	58	61	85	45	60	58	80	42	55	64	90
10. Nadia	42	54	70	99	43	57	65	91	40	51	73	104

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
11.North24 Paragans	44	58	66	93	46	61	63	87	42	55	69	98
12. Hugli	38	50	58	79	40	53	54	74	37	47	62	86
13. Bankura	38	49	54	73	39	51	50	67	36	47	58	80
14. Paruliya	40	53	56	76	42	55	52	70	39	51	60	83
15. Haora	41	54	57	78	43	57	53	72	39	51	61	84
16. Kolkata	54	73	65	91	55	75	61	84	53	72	69	99
17. South24 Paragans	48	64	66	93	50	67	63	87	46	61	70	100
18. Paschim Medinipur	40	52	-	-	42	55	-	-	37	48	-	-
19.Purba Medinipur	43	56	-	-	43	57	-	-	42	55	-	-

S34: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF UTTAR PRADESH BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Uttar Pradesh	71	102	84	124	69	97	76	109	74	106	92	140
1. Saharanpur	71	100	77	111	65	91	67	94	77	111	86	128
2. Muzaffarnagar	70	99	76	109	67	94	66	93	73	105	85	126
3. Bijnor	76	109	75	108	75	107	68	96	76	110	82	122
4. Moradabad	77	111	77	111	76	109	67	94	78	114	86	128
5. Rampur	72	103	93	139	71	101	85	123	73	105	100	154
6. Jyotiba phulenagar	74	106	77	112	73	103	68	96	75	109	86	129
7. Meerut	62	86	66	92	59	82	56	76	65	90	76	110
8. Baghpat	61	84	62	86	58	79	53	72	64	90	71	101
9. Gaziabad	65	90	59	81	61	84	49	65	68	97	69	97
10. Gautam Budhnagar	61	85	68	97	58	79	58	80	65	91	78	114
11. Bulandsahar	73	105	93	139	71	100	82	118	76	110	103	160
12. Aligarh	73	104	91	135	69	98	79	114	77	111	101	157
13. Mahamaya Nagar	63	88	89	131	59	81	76	109	67	95	100	154
14. Mathura	73	104	76	110	70	98	63	87	77	111	88	132
15. Agra	64	89	80	116	59	81	68	95	69	99	92	139
16. Firozabad	70	99	87	128	65	91	76	109	75	109	97	148

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
17. Mainpuri	78	112	81	118	71	100	71	100	85	126	91	138
18. Badaun	85	125	98	148	81	118	86	126	89	134	109	171
19. Bareilly	79	114	83	122	76	109	74	106	82	121	92	138
20. Philibhit	79	114	98	148	73	104	92	135	84	124	103	161
21. Shahjahanpur	79	114	96	144	75	107	86	126	83	122	104	162
22. Kheri	82	120	98	148	78	113	92	135	86	128	103	161
23. Sitapur	87	127	97	147	83	120	91	133	90	136	103	161
24. Hardoi	84	124	103	157	80	115	94	138	89	133	111	176
25. Unnao	76	110	94	141	76	108	89	131	77	112	99	152
26. Lucknow	59	81	72	102	58	80	66	92	59	82	78	113
27. Rae Bareilly	74	106	93	140	76	109	89	130	73	104	98	151
28. Farukhabad	72	103	85	126	68	96	76	108	76	111	97	148
29. Kannauj	70	99	85	125	67	94	76	108	73	105	94	142
30. Etawah	61	85	72	102	58	80	63	87	65	91	81	119
31. Auraiya	65	91	82	121	65	90	73	104	65	91	91	138
32. Kanpur Dehat	68	96	98	149	66	93	94	139	70	100	103	159
33. Kanpur Nagar	62	85	81	118	59	82	75	106	64	89	85	127
34. Jalaun	56	76	82	119	54	73	72	102	59	80	90	136
35. Jhansi	61	84	86	127	6	83	79	113	61	85	94	142
36. Lalitpur	77	111	100	152	75	107	90	132	79	116	106	172
37. Hamirpur	65	90	81	118	61	84	71	101	68	97	90	135
38. Mahoba	68	97	88	130	66	83	79	114	71	101	96	147
39. Banda	72	102	89	133	67	94	80	115	76	111	99	152
40. Chhitrakot	73	104	92	137	69	97	84	123	77	111	99	152
41. Fatehpur	76	109	93	139	74	105	87	127	78	113	99	151
42. Pratapgarh	68	96	81	118	67	94	75	107	70	99	86	128
43. Kausambi	85	124	93	138	85	123	85	123	84	125	99	153
44. Allahabad	80	116	93	138	77	110	84	123	83	123	101	155
45. Barabanki	85	125	96	144	86	125	89	130	85	125	102	158
46. Faizabad	72	103	78	113	72	101	72	102	73	104	84	125
47. Ambedkar Nagar	69	97	79	115	69	97	75	106	69	97	84	125
48. Sultanpur	66	93	87	128	65	91	81	116	67	95	92	140
49. Bahraich	80	116	98	148	78	112	90	132	82	120	105	164
50. Sharawasti	82	119	99	150	75	106	88	128	89	133	110	174
51. Balrampur	78	113	105	160	74	105	94	139	83	122	114	181
52. Gonda	68	95	84	123	64	89	75	106	72	103	92	140



States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
53. Siddharthnagar	73	104	97	147	72	102	88	128	75	108	105	164
54. Basti	67	95	85	125	65	91	78	112	69	98	92	139
55. Sant Kabirnagar	64	89	91	135	64	88	85	123	65	91	95	145
56. Mahrajganj	77	111	95	143	77	111	91	134	76	110	99	151
57. Gorakhpur	59	82	66	93	58	79	61	84	61	84	72	103
58. Kushinagar	75	108	73	105	76	109	67	94	74	106	80	117
59. Deoria	56	77	78	112	56	76	74	105	57	77	82	120
60. Azamgarh	57	77	78	112	57	78	73	104	57	77	83	123
61. Mau	67	94	64	89	67	94	60	83	67	94	68	95
62. Ballia	60	83	64	89	59	81	57	78	62	85	70	99
63. Jaunpur	66	93	87	129	66	92	81	117	67	95	93	141
64. Ghazipur	70	100	69	97	70	98	62	86	71	101	76	110
65. Chandauli	57	78	73	105	55	75	65	91	59	81	82	120
66. Varanasi	64	89	76	109	63	87	68	96	65	92	83	123
67. Sant Ravidas nagar	77	111	91	135	73	104	81	116	81	119	100	154
68. Mirzapur	78	112	85	125	74	106	77	111	81	120	93	141
69. Sonbhadra	69	98	84	124	68	95	78	112	71	102	90	135
70. Etah	75	107	97	145	67	93	86	125	83	122	106	166
71. Kanshiram Nagar	82	119	-	-	81	117	-	-	82	121	-	-

S35: INDIRECT ESTIMATES OF INDICATORS OF INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY OF UTTARAKHAND BY SEX, BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

States and Districts	PERSONS				MALES				FEMALES			
	Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)		Census (2011)		Census (2001)	
	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5	IMR	U5
Uttarakhand	48	64	62	87	48	64	58	79	49	65	67	95
1. Uttrakshi	53	72	78	113	54	73	76	109	53	72	80	117
2. Chhamoli	36	47	63	87	37	48	58	80	36	46	69	95
3. Rudraprayag	40	52	60	83	41	53	57	78	39	50	64	90
4. Tehrigarwal	46	61	64	89	44	58	59	82	48	64	68	96
5. Dehradun	43	56	52	70	43	57	47	63	42	55	57	78
6. Garhwal	38	49	55	74	37	48	52	71	38	49	57	78
7. Pitoragarh	38	49	53	71	37	49	48	64	39	50	58	79
8. Bageshwar	39	50	50	68	39	51	50	67	38	49	52	70
9. Almora	39	51	53	72	41	54	49	66	37	48	57	78
10. Champawat	48	65	75	108	47	63	72	103	50	66	78	114
11. Nainital	45	60	60	83	45	59	55	76	45	60	65	91
12. Udham Singh Nagar	53	72	66	93	54	74	62	86	53	71	69	99
13. Hardwar	62	86	73	105	60	83	65	91	64	89	81	119

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