

### **Vital Statistics**

There are some factors which cause changes in the size and composition of human population like births add and deaths take away some members of the population. Such factors are called Vital Events.

Vital Statistics is defined as “a systematically collected and compiled data relating to vital events of life such as birth, death, marriage, divorce and adoption etc.”

OR

*“It is a branch of biometry that deals with data and law of human mortality, morbidity and demography.”*

#### **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 the disease.
- To plan and evaluate economic and social development.
- It is primary tool in research activities.
- To determine the health status of individual.
- To compare the health status of individual one nation with others.

#### **Purposes:**

- Community Health: To describe the level of community health, to diagnose community illness and to discover solutions to health problems.
- Administrative Purpose: It provides clues for administrative action to create administrative standards of health activities.

- Health Programme Organization: To determine success or failure of specific health programmes or undertake overall evaluation of public health work.
- Legislation Purpose: To promote health legislation at local, state and national level.
- Government Purpose: To develop, policies, procedure at state and central level.

### Sources:

- Civil Registration System:

It is defined as the continuous, permanent and compulsory recording of the occurrence of vital events like live births, deaths and fetal deaths, marriages, divorces as well as annulments, judicial separation, adoption.

- Population Census:

It is an important source of health statistics.

Census is taken in all countries every ten years. During census every family is contacted and information regarding age, sex, relation to the head of the family, education, religion, caste, occupation, income etc. is gathered. The information is compiled and published by Registrar General and Census Commission of India.

- Health Survey:

Health Survey is currently developed system. Health surveys are widely used in community health practice. A sample survey is generally carried out, as it is expensive and time consuming to carry out a survey of the whole population.

- National Sample Survey:

The data collected from the census are not very reliable data from the civil registration system the need for reliable statistics at national and state levels is (being met through sample surveys launched from time to time

- Sample Registration System (SRS):

It is initiated in 1969-70 for want of complete registration from CRS. It provides reliable annual estimates of birth, death and infant mortality rates at the State and National Levels separately for rural and urban areas.

- Others:

- (a) Notification and disease
- (b) Records of hospitals and health centers
- (c) Epidemiological surveillance
- (d) Environmental Health Data
- (e) Health Man Power Statistics

### **ASSIGNMENT**

- 1) Briefly describe Health Care Delivery System at village level.
- 2) Enlist the various Health Agencies.
- 3) Briefly explain any one of National & International Health Agency.