

CHAPTER 19

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Area

Delhi is the National Capital Territory and it is bordered by Haryana on three sides and by Uttar Pradesh in the east. It is located at North Latitude from 28.24 – 28.53 degrees and East Longitude from 76.50 - 77.20 degrees. Delhi covers an area of 1483 Km², of which 369.35 sq. Km. is designated as rural and 1113.65 Km² as urban, which makes it the largest city in terms of area in the country. It has a length of 51.9 km and breadth of 48.48 Km. Delhi has 11 districts with 33 Tehsils /Sub-Divisions. Two prominent features of Delhi are the Yamuna flood plains and the Ridge. It is located in India's seismic zone-iv, an indication of its vulnerability to major earthquakes.



2. Demographic Trends

2.1 Delhi is one of the fastest growing cities in the country. Due to rapid pace of urbanization, the landscape of Delhi has undergone a change from a rural majority to urban. The rural to urban area change during the last three censuses in Delhi is depicted in Statement 19.1:

Statement 19.1
AREA - RURAL AND URBAN

S. No.	Classification of Area	1991		2001		2011	
		Km ²	%	Km ²	%	Km ²	%
1.	Rural	797.66	53.79	558.32	37.65	369.35	24.90
2.	Urban	685.34	46.21	924.68	62.35	1113.65	75.1
3.	Total	1483.00	100.00	1483.00	100.00	1483.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011

- 2.2 The growth in the urban area during 2001-2011 was observed at 20.44 percent. This pace of urbanization has reduced the number of villages in Delhi from 300 in 1961 to 165 in 2001 and 112 in 2011. The number of urbanized villages has increased from 20 in 1961 to 135 in 2011. The number of census towns has increased from 3 in 1971 to 29 in 1991 and 110 in 2011. Thus more and more rural villages of Delhi are being declared as census towns in each successive Census, resulting in decreasing rural population and rural areas in Delhi.

3. Population

The Population Census is the only source providing comprehensive data on population characteristics carried out decennially by the Govt. of India in collaboration with states. The first synchronous census in India was held in 1881. The latest census, 15th in the series, was conducted in 2011. As per this census, the population of Delhi, as of 1st March, 2011, was 16.78 million as against 13.85 million on 1st March, 2001. According to Census 2011, about 97.50 per cent of the population of Delhi lives in urban areas and the remaining 2.5 percent in rural areas. This urban population includes the population of 110 census towns in the 2011 Census. As per the Revenue Department record, these census towns are located in the rural area of Delhi and they are not a part of the notified urban area of Delhi.

4. Growth of Population

- 4.1 The population of Delhi and India and its growth during the last six decades has been presented in Statement 19.2.

Statement 19.2

POPULATION OF INDIA AND DELHI & ITS GROWTH DURING 1951-2011

(Lakh)

S.No.	Years	Delhi		India		Share of Delhi's Population in All India
		Population	Growth (%)	Population	Growth(%)	
1.	1951	17.44	--	3610.88	--	0.48
2.	1961	26.59	52.44	4392.35	21.64	0.61
3.	1971	40.66	52.93	5481.60	24.80	0.74
4.	1981	62.20	53.00	6833.29	24.66	0.91
5.	1991	94.21	51.45	8464.21	23.87	1.11
6.	2001	138.51	47.02	10287.37	21.54	1.35
7.	2011	167.88	21.20	12108.55	17.70	1.39

Source: - Census of India (Primary Census Abstract 2011).

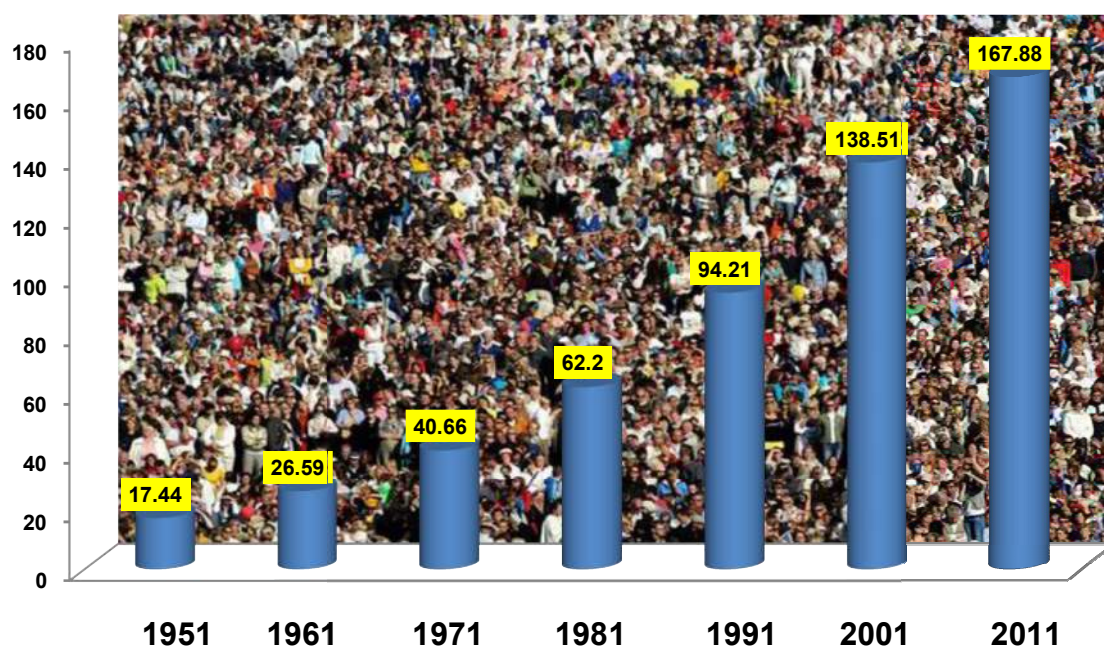
- 4.2 The decadal growth rate of the population during 2001-2011 was recorded at 21.2 per cent. This is a peculiar feature of Census 2011, as in all censuses since 1951, the decadal growth rate of the population was more than 50% and

47% in 2001. This trend may be attributed to the implementation of various employment promotion programmes such as MNREGA and welfare schemes such as pension for senior citizens and widows by Central and State Governments on one hand and development of NCR priority towns viz. Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonapat, Noida, Ghaziabad, Meerut, etc., contributing to the reduction of migration to Delhi. The population growth rate in Delhi during the last decade was higher than the national level by 3.5 per cent. Delhi accounts for about 0.05 per cent of India's geographical area, but comprises 1.39 per cent of the nation's population.

4.3 It may be observed from Statement 19.2 that the percentage of Delhi's population to the national level enhanced from 0.48 per cent in 1951 to 1.39 per cent in 2011. The rate of growth of population in Delhi was highest during 1971-81 at 53.00 per cent. The annual rate of growth of population in Delhi during the last decade was 2.12 per cent per annum, which was higher than the national level of 0.35 per cent per annum. The population in Delhi during 1951-2011 is depicted in Chart 19.1.

Chart 19.1
POPULATION OF DELHI: 1951-2011

(Lakh)



5. District-wise Population

5.1 At the time of the 1991 Census, Delhi was a single district territory. In 1996, the Government of NCT Delhi, through a gazette notification, created 9 districts and 27 sub-divisions. The Population Census of 2001 was conducted in each of the

9 districts and 27 Sub-divisions. The district-wise population of NCT Delhi during Census 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 19.3.

Statement 19.3

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF NCT DELHI: 2001 & 2011

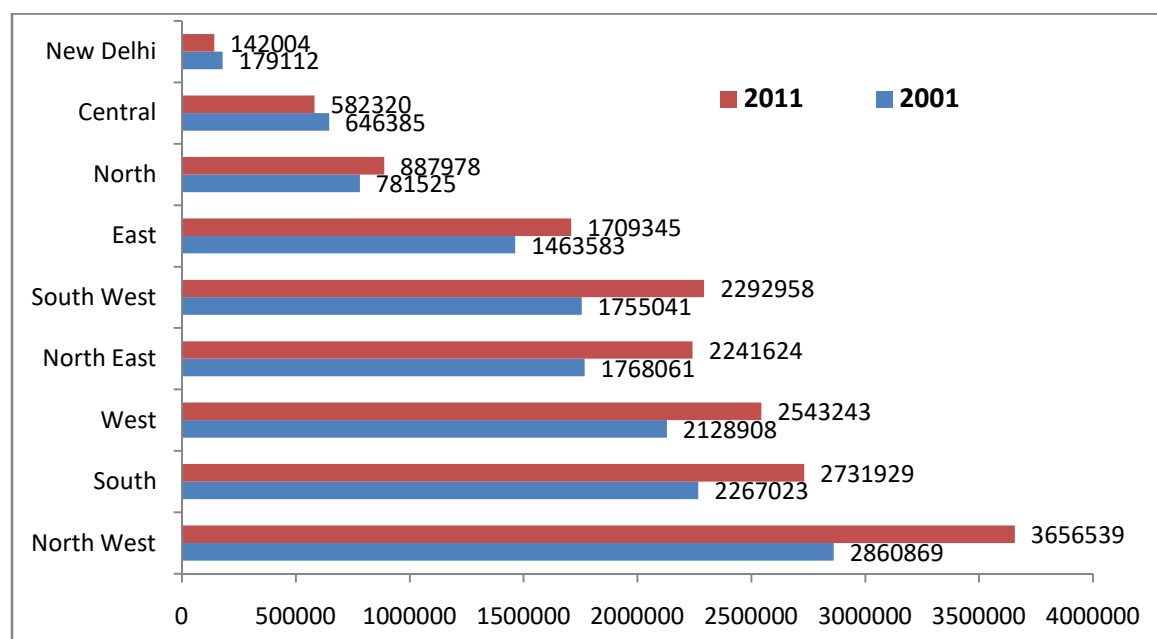
S. No.	Districts	2001			2011		
		Number	Per cent	Rank	Number	Per cent	Rank
1.	North West	2860869	20.65	1	3656539	21.78	1
2.	South	2267023	16.37	2	2731929	16.27	2
3.	West	2128908	15.37	3	2543243	15.15	3
4.	North East	1768061	12.77	4	2241624	13.35	5
5.	South West	1755041	12.67	5	2292958	13.66	4
6.	East	1463583	10.57	6	1709345	10.18	6
7.	North	781525	5.64	7	887978	5.29	7
8.	Central	646385	4.67	8	582320	3.47	8
9.	New Delhi	179112	1.29	9	142004	0.85	9
	Total	13850507	100.00		16787941	100.00	

Source: -Census of India (Primary Census Abstract 2011).

5.2 It is evident from Statement 19.3 that more than 53 per cent of the population of Delhi in 2011 lived in three districts viz. North-west, South and West districts of Delhi. The district-wise population of Delhi in 2001 and 2011 is depicted in Chart 19.2

Chart 19.2

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF DELHI-2001 and 2011



6. Sex Ratio

6.1 Sex ratio is a very important demographic indicator for analyzing the socio-economic features of a population. It is the ratio of females per thousand males. As per 2011 Census, the sex ratio of Delhi was 868. During the last decade, the sex ratio in Delhi increased from 821 in 2001 to 868 in 2011. In order to overcome this critical situation both at the national and state level, various stringent actions against female foeticide and the complete abolition of sex determination practices during pregnancy period have been introduced and implemented. The district-wise sex ratio of NCT Delhi in 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 19.4.

Statement 19.4

DISTRICT-WISE SEX RATIO OF NCT DELHI DURING 2001 & 2011

S. No.	Districts	Sex Ratio			
		2001	Rank	2011	Rank
1.	North East	849	1	886	2
2.	East	843	2	884	3
3	Central	842	3	892	1
4	West	830	4	875	4
5.	North	826	5	869	5
6.	North West	820	6	865	6
7.	South	799	7	862	7
8.	New Delhi	792	8	822	9
9.	South West	784	9	840	8
	Delhi	821		868	

Source: - Census of India (Primary Census Abstract 2011).

6.2 In most of the Northern states in India, the sex ratio indicated a critical situation as per the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The sex ratio of Northern states as per the 2001 and 2011 Census is presented in Statement 19.5.

Statement 19.5**SEX RATIO OF NORTHERN STATES IN INDIA- 2001 & 2011**

S. No.	States	Sex Ratio	
		2001	2011
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	892	889
2.	Himachal Pradesh	968	972
3.	Punjab	876	895
4.	Chandigarh	777	818
5.	Uttarakhand	962	963
6.	Haryana	861	879
7.	Rajasthan	921	928
8.	Uttar Pradesh	898	912
9.	Delhi	821	868
	India	933	943

Source: - Census of India (Primary Census Abstract 2011)

- 6.3 The total number of births registered in Delhi under Civil Registration System (CRS) is presented in Statement 19.6.

Statement 19.6**BIRTHS REGISTERED UNDER CRS – SEX-WISE**

S. No	Years	Births			Sex Ratio
		Total	Male	Female	
1.	2001	296287	163816 (55.29)	132471 (44.71)	809
2.	2002	300659	164184 (54.61)	136475 (45.39)	831
3.	2003	301165	165173 (54.84)	135992 (45.16)	823
4.	2004	305974	167849 (54.86)	138125 (45.14)	823
5.	2005	324336	178031 (54.89)	146305 (45.11)	822
6.	2006	322750	176242 (54.61)	146508 (45.39)	831
7.	2007	322044	174289 (54.12)	147755 (45.88)	848
8.	2008	333908	166583 (49.89)	167325 (50.11)	1004
9.	2009	354482	185131 (52.22)	169351 (47.78)	915
10.	2010	359463	189122(52.61)	170341(47.39)	901
11.	2011	353759	186870(52.82)	166889(47.18)	893
12.	2012	360473	191129(53.02)	169344(46.98)	886
13.	2013	370000	195226(52.76)	174774(47.24)	895
14.	2014	373693	197078(52.73)	176615(47.26)	896
15.	2015	374012	197080(52.69)	176932(47.31)	898
16.	2016	379161	199358(52.58)	179738(47.40)	902
17.	2017	367046	191876(52.28)	175090(47.70)	913
18.	2018	362803	188494(51.96)	174196(48.01)	924
19.	2019	365868	190527(52.08)	175267(47.90)	920

Source: -Annual Report on Registration of Births and Deaths, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Delhi.

- 6.4 Sex ratio as per birth registered in Delhi under CRS indicates a positive picture, enhanced from 809 in 2001 to 920 in 2019. The increase in sex ratio during 2005 to 2008 may be linked to the introduction of a number of schemes for the empowerment of women and the welfare of children by the Government of NCT Delhi.
- 6.5 On the basis of projected population for the year 2019 and 2020, the sex ratio (Male per 100 Female) of selected nations is presented in Statement 19.7.

Statement 19.7

POPULATION OF SELECTED NATIONS - 2019-20

(Number)

S. No.	Nations	2019	2020	Sex Ratio (Male Per 100 Female)
1.	China	1,433,783,686	1439323776	105.30
2.	India	1,366,417,754	1380004385	108.17
3.	United States of America	329,064,917	331002651	97.94
4.	Indonesia	270,625,568	273523615	101.40
5.	Pakistan	216,565,318	220892340	106.02
6.	Brazil	211,049,527	212559417	96.59
7.	Nigeria	200,963,599	206139589	102.75
8.	Bangladesh	163,046,161	164689383	102.24
9.	Russian Federation	145,872,256	145934462	86.39
10	Mexico	127,575,529	128932753	95.76
11	Japan	126,860,301	126476461	95.41
12	Ethiopia	112,078,730	114963588	100.12
13	Philippines	108,116,615	109581078	100.87
	World	7,713,468,100	7794798739	101.68

Source: <http://statisticstimes.com/demographics/countries-by-population.php>
<http://statisticstimes.com/demographics/countries-by-sex-ratio.php>

7. Density of Population

- 7.1 Population density is an often reported and commonly compared statistic for places all over the world. Population density is the measure of the number of population per unit area. It is commonly represented as people residing per square kilometer. As per 2011 Census, the density of population in Delhi worked out at 11320 persons per square kilometer, as against the national level of 382 persons per square kilometer. Density of population in Delhi was the highest among all states and union territories during the year 2011.

District-wise density of population in Delhi in 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 19.8.

Statement 19.8

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION DENSITY OF NCT DELHI: 2001 AND 2011

S. No.	Districts	Population Density (Persons per Sq. Km)			
		2001	Rank	2011	Rank
1.	North East	29,468	1	36155	1
2.	Central	25,855	2	27730	2
3.	East	22,868	3	27132	3
4.	West	16,503	4	19563	4
5.	North	13,246	5	14557	5
6.	South	9,068	6	11060	6
7.	North West	6,502	7	8254	7
8.	New Delhi	5,117	8	4057	9
9.	South West	4,169	9	5446	8
	Delhi	9340		11320	

Source: - Census of India, census 2011 (primary census abstract).

7.2 It is evident from Statement 19.8, that the North East District ranks first in terms of population density in Delhi at 36155 persons per Sq. Km and New Delhi ranks last with population density at 4057 persons per Sq. Km. During the last decade, the density of population in New Delhi showed a declining trend from 5117 persons per sq.km in 2001 to 4057 persons per sq. Km in 2011.

8. Household Size

The number of persons living together in one house is commonly called household size. As per 2011 Census, there were 3340538 households in Delhi. The average size of a household in Delhi was found to be 5.02. It indicates that in one house, there are more than five persons. More than one half of the households had more than five members during the year 2011. The distribution of households by size in Delhi in 2001 and 2011 are presented in Statement 19.9.

Statement 19.9

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE IN DELHI- 2001 & 2011

S. No.	Size of Household	No. of Household		Per cent of total No. of Household	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1.	One member	99786	123106	3.90	3.70
2.	Two members	206925	252370	8.10	7.60
3.	Three members	295216	428403	11.56	12.80
4.	Four Members	544289	803065	21.31	24.00
5.	Five Members	506711	681142	19.84	20.40
6.	Six to Eight Members	680065	853773	26.63	25.60
7.	Nine or more members	221157	198679	8.66	5.90
	Total Households	2554149	3340538	100.00	100.00

Source: -Census of India 2011.

9. Literacy Rate

As per Census 2011, Delhi showed a high level of literacy i.e. 86.2 per cent as compared to 81.67 per cent in 2001, with the literacy rate of 90.9 per cent for males and 80.8 for females. The rural and urban literacy rates of Delhi were 81.9 and 86.3% respectively, in 2011.

10. Age-wise Distribution of Population

The age-wise distribution of population is the best indicator of future human potential, the magnitude of responsibility of the working population especially for taking care of children and their aged parents. The information regarding the age-wise distribution of population in Delhi during the last two census periods is presented in Statement 19.10.

Statement 19.10

AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN DELHI: 1991, 2001 & 2011

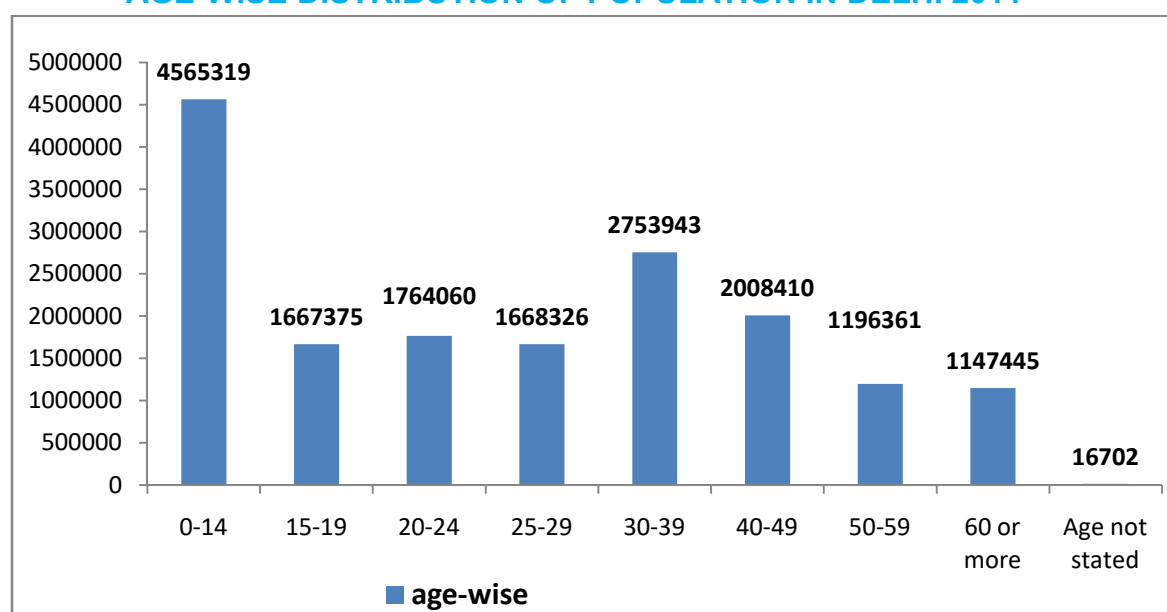
S. No	Age Group	1991		2001		2011	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1.	0-14	3273482	34.75	4492939	32.44	4565319	27.19
2.	15-19	914871	9.71	1427979	10.31	1667375	9.93
3.	20-24	982866	10.43	1426860	10.30	1764060	10.51
4.	25-29	956788	10.16	1358925	9.81	1668326	9.94
5.	30-39	1438035	15.26	2211006	15.96	2753943	16.40
6.	40-49	867731	9.21	1432467	10.34	2008410	11.96
7.	50-59	504149	5.35	759505	5.48	1196361	7.13
8.	60 or more	439520	4.67	719650	5.20	1147445	6.83
9.	Age not stated	43202	0.46	21176	0.15	16702	0.1
Total		9420644	100.00	13850507	100.00	16787941	100.00

Source: -Census of India. Primary Census Abstract 2011

- 10.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.10 that one-third of the total population in Delhi during 2001 was in the category of children within the age group of 0 to 14 years and the percentage change was recorded at a minimal rate. The condition was more or less the same in all other age-wise categories, either at positive in one group or at negative in the consecutive age group. The information regarding age-wise distribution of population of Delhi during 2001 is depicted in Chart 19.3.

Chart 19.3

AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN DELHI 2011



11 Metro Cities Population

11.1 The population of metropolitan cities in India is presented in Statement 19.11.

Statement 19.11

POPULATION OF SOME OF THE METROPOLITAN CITIES IN INDIA: 2001 & 2011

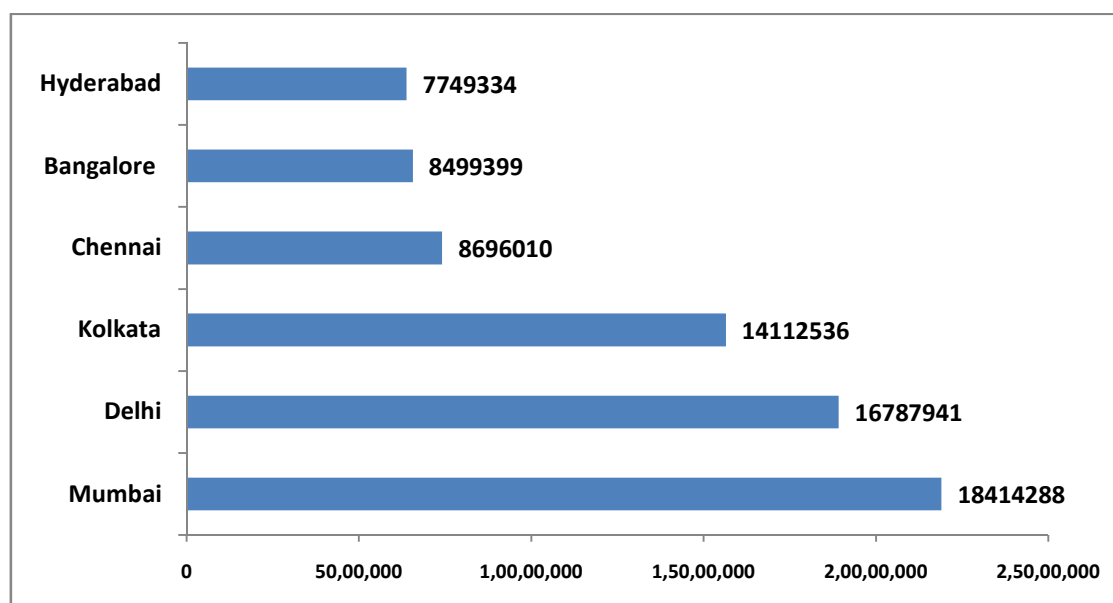
S. No.	Metropolitan Cities	Population (Number)		Ranks	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1.	Mumbai	16,434,386	18,414,288	1	1
2.	Delhi	13,850,507	16,787,941	2	2
3.	Kolkata	13,211,853	14,112,536	3	3
4.	Chennai	6,560,242	8,696,010	4	4
5.	Bangalore	5,701,456	8,499,399	6	5
6.	Hyderabad	5,742,036	7,749,334	5	6

Source: - Census of India and Provisional Population census 2011.

11.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.11 that Delhi was placed at Second position during 2001 and 2011 continuously. The population in Mumbai in 2001 was 16.43 million; 2.58 million higher than Delhi's population. The difference between the population of Mumbai and Delhi in 2011 (Census 2011) reduced to 1.63 million, which clearly indicates the fast development of the Delhi. The population of metro cities in India during 2011 is depicted in Chart 19.4.

Chart 19.4

POPULATION OF METRO CITIES IN INDIA-2011



11.3 As population increases, more people will prefer to live in large cities. Many people will live in growing cities with over 10 million inhabitants, known as megacities. Megacities were numbered at 16 in 2000. By 2025, there will be 27 megacities. The top ten largest urban agglomerations of the world during 2000, 2011 and 2025(projected)are presented in Statement 19.12.

Statement 19.12

TOP 10 LARGEST URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS: 2000, 2011& 2025

(Million)

S. No.	2000		2011		2025 (projected)	
	Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
1.	Tokyo	34.5	Tokyo	37.2	Tokyo	38.7
2.	Mexico City	18.0	Delhi	16.8*	Delhi	22.1
3.	New York	17.9	Mexico City	20.4	Shanghai	28.4
4.	Sao Polo	17.1	New York	20.4	Mumbai	26.6
5.	Mumbai	16.1	Shanghai	20.2	Mexico City	24.6
6.	Delhi	13.8	Sao Polo	19.9	New York	23.6
7.	Shanghai	13.2	Mumbai	19.7	Sao Polo	23.2
8.	Kolkata	13.1	Beijing	15.6	Dhaka	22.9
9.	Buenos Aires	11.9	Dhaka	15.4	Beijing	22.6
10	Los Angels	11.8	Kolkata	14.4	Karachi	20.2

Sources: -1. United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects the 2011 Revision*

2. http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/urbanization/WUP2011_Report.pdf

11.4 It may be observed from Statement 19.12 that three cities in India (Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi) have been shown as the top ten largest urban agglomerations of the world during 2000 and 2011 (Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata). In 2000, Kolkata ranked as the 8th largest urban agglomerations in the world. The three periods saw Tokyo in Japan placed first in terms of the number of population in urban agglomerations. The information regarding the growth rate of the population in the largest urban agglomerations of the world during 2000-2011 is presented in Statement 19.13.

Statement 19.13

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION IN LARGEST URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS DURING 2000-2011 & 2000-2025

S. No.	Name of Cities	Population (million)			Annual Growth Rate (Per cent)	
		2000	2011	2025 (projected)	2000-2011	2000-2025
1.	Tokyo	34.5	37.2	38.7	0.71	0.49
2.	New York	17.9	20.4	23.6	1.27	1.27
3.	Mexico City	18.0	20.4	24.6	1.21	1.47
4.	Sao Polo	17.1	19.9	23.2	1.49	1.43
5.	Kolkata	13.1	14.4	18.7	0.90	1.71
6.	Mumbai	16.1	19.7	26.6	2.03	2.61
7.	Delhi	13.8	16.8	22.1	2.25	2.40

Sources: -1. *United Nations*, World Urbanization Prospects the 2011 Revision
2. http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/urbanization/WUP2011_Report.pdf

11.5 It may be observed from Statement 19.14 that the highest annual growth rate of the population during 1975-2000 and projected growth rate during 1975-2025 was recorded highest in Delhi at 7.27 per cent and 8.23 per cent per annum respectively. Mumbai and Kolkata recorded second and third positions during this period. The attributes towards highest growth of population in Delhi may be due to the higher rate of migration of people from neighbouring states as well as other parts of the nation.

12. Urban-Rural Scenario in Delhi

12.1 At the beginning of the 21st century, more than 93 per cent of the population was in urban areas as compared to 53 per cent in 1901. This clearly indicates the fast growth of urbanization in the national capital. The information regarding the urbanization trend in Delhi during the century is presented in Statement 19.14.

Statement 19.14

URBANIZATION TREND OF DELHI DURING 1901-2011

S. No.	Census Year	Population (Number)			Growth (Per cent)	
		Total	Urban	% of urban to total	Decadal	AEGR
1	1901	405819	214115	52.76		
2	1911	413851	237944	57.50	11.13	1.1
3	1921	488452	304420	62.32	27.94	2.5
4	1931	636246	447442	70.33	46.98	3.9
5	1941	917939	695686	75.79	55.48	4.4
6	1951	1744072	1437134	82.40	106.58	7.3
7	1961	2658612	2359408	88.75	64.17	5.0
8	1971	4065698	3647023	89.70	54.57	4.4
9	1981	6220406	5768200	92.73	58.16	4.6
10.	1991	9420644	8471625	89.93	46.87	3.8
11	2001	13850507	12905780	93.18	52.34	4.2
12	2011	16787941	16368899	97.50	26.83	1.92

Source: - Census of India Provisional Population Totals, NCT of Delhi Series 8, Paper 1 of 2011.

Note: - AEGR means Annual Exponential Growth Rate.

- 12.2 District-wise urban and rural population of NCT Delhi during the last census is mentioned in Statement 19.15.

Statement 19.15

DISTRICT-WISE URBAN & RURAL POPULATION OF DELHI: 2011

S. No.	District	Population (Number)			% of Urban Population
		Urban	Rural	Total	
1.	North West	3442589	213950	3656539	94.15
2.	North	870232	17746	887978	98.00
3	North east	2220097	21527	2241624	99.04
4.	East	1705816	3530	1709346	99.79
5.	New Delhi	142004	--	142004	100.00
6.	Central	582320	--	582320	100.00
7.	West	2536823	6420	2543243	99.75
8.	South West	2149282	143676	2292958	93.73
9.	South	2719736	12193	2731929	99.55
	Delhi	16368899	419042	16787941	97.50

Source: -Census of India and Primary Census Abstract 2011

12.3 Statement 19.15 indicates that two districts in Delhi have 100 percent of urban population, namely Central and New Delhi district, during the year 2011. All the remaining districts in Delhi had more than 90 per cent of the population living in urban areas.

13. Vital Rates

13.1 Vital rates are perhaps one of the most widely used national, state and local data generally, which includes birth, death and infant mortality rates defined as under:-

(a) Birth Rate:- Birth Rate is a crude measure of fertility of a population and is a crucial determinant of population growth. It gives the number of live births per thousand population in a given region and year.

(b) Death Rate:- Mortality is one of the basic components of population change and the related data is essential for demographic studies and public health administration. Death rate is one of the simplest measures of mortality and is defined as the number of deaths per thousand population in a given region and time period.

(c) Infant Mortality Rate:- The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), which is widely accepted as a crude indicator of the overall health scenario of a country or a region, is defined as the infant deaths (less than one year) per thousand live births in a given time period and for a given region.

The information regarding vital rates (Both Civil Registration System and Sample Registration System) in Delhi is presented in Statement 19.16.

13.2 The Civil Registration System is the legal recording of the occurrence of vital events (birth and death) through a network of government offices and designated officials, together with certain identifying or descriptive characteristics of the events on a continuous, permanent and compulsory basis. The Civil Registration System also serves as the tool for measuring changes in the population. In other words, the population census, which is held once in a period of 10 years, gives stock of population at a point of time. Whereas, vital statistics presents the flow of population.

13.3 In Delhi, registration of births and deaths are being done by five local bodies i.e. South Delhi Municipal Corporation, North Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipal Council and Delhi Cantonment Board.

Statement 19.16

VITAL RATES IN DELHI: CRS AND SRS

S. No	Year	*Estimated Mid-Year Population (Lakh)	Vital Rates (Per Thousand)					
			Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
			CRS*	SRS	CRS*	SRS	CRS	SRS
1.	2003	144.86	20.78	17.3	6.07	5.0	17	28
2.	2004	147.68	20.72	18.4	5.76	4.7	13	32
3.	2005	150.54	21.52	18.6	6.24	4.6	13	35
4.	2006	153.47	21.05	18.4	6.45	4.7	18	37
5.	2007	156.45	20.58	18.1	6.46	4.8	25	36
6.	2008	159.49	21.94	18.4	6.77	4.8	18	35
7.	2009	162.58	21.77	18.1	6.89	4.4	19	33
8.	2010	165.74	21.66	17.8	7.48	4.2	22	30
9.	2011	169.14	20.92	17.5	6.63	4.3	22	28
10.	2012	172.92	20.87	17.3	6.05	4.2	24	25
11.	2013	176.70	20.94	17.2	5.50	4.1	22	24
12.	2014	180.47	20.71	16.8	6.72	3.8	22	20
13.	2015	184.25	20.30	16.4	6.76	3.6	23	18
14.	2016	188.03	20.16	15.5	7.53	4.0	21.35	18
15.	2017	191.82	19.13	15.2	7.10	3.7	20.83	16
16.	2018	195.61	18.55	14.7	7.44	3.3	23.81	13
17.	2019	199.40	18.35	NA	7.29	NA	24.12	NA

* Revised as per latest population projection prepared by National Commission of Population from the Year 2011.

13.4 It may be inferred from Statement 19.16 that the vital rates of Delhi during 2003-2019 under CRS showed a mixed trend in birth and infant mortality rates. On the contrary, the death rate by CRS indicated a slightly increasing trend. Under SRS, system birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate showed a decreasing trend.

14. Migration

14.1 The estimates of migration in Delhi are based on birth and death rates and the total increase in population. It may be observed from Statement 19.17, in absolute terms, the natural increase in population during 2019 was 2.21 lakh, whereas migration has been estimated at 1.58 lakh. The trend of migration from 2001 to 2019 is given in Statement 19.17.

Statement 19.17**TREND OF MIGRATION IN DELHI 2002-2019**

(Lakh)

S. No.	Year	*Estimated Mid-Year Population	Increased Population Over Previous Year	Total		Natural Increase	Migration
				Birth	Death		
1.	2002	142.10	2.7	3.01	0.86	2.15	0.55
2.	2003	144.86	2.76	3.01	0.88	2.13	0.63
3.	2004	147.68	2.82	3.06	0.85	2.21	0.61
4.	2005	150.54	2.86	3.24	0.94	2.30	0.56
5.	2006	153.47	2.93	3.23	0.99	2.24	0.69
6.	2007	156.45	2.98	3.22	1.01	2.21	0.77
7.	2008	159.49	3.04	3.34	1.08	2.26	0.78
8.	2009	162.58	3.09	3.54	1.12	2.42	0.67
9.	2010	165.74	3.16	3.59	1.24	2.35	0.81
10.	2011	169.14	3.40	3.53	1.12	2.41	0.99
11.	2012	172.92	3.78	3.60	1.05	2.55	1.23
12.	2013	176.70	3.78	3.70	0.97	2.73	1.05
13.	2014	180.47	3.77	3.74	1.21	2.53	1.24
14.	2015	184.25	3.78	3.74	1.25	2.49	1.29
15.	2016	188.03	3.78	3.79	1.42	2.37	1.41
16.	2017	191.82	3.79	3.67	1.36	2.31	1.48
17.	2018	195.61	3.79	3.63	1.46	2.17	1.62
18.	2019	199.40	3.79	3.66	1.45	2.21	1.58

Source: -Office of Chief Registrar, Births & Deaths, Government of NCT Delhi.

* Revised as per latest population projection prepared by National Commission of Population from the Year 2011.

Notes: - 1. Natural Increase of population means the difference between total births and deaths.
2. Migrated population is the difference between increased population and natural increase in population.