

MORTALITY TRENDS OF GENDER AND AGE SPECIFIC GROUPS IN DISTRICTS OF TAMIL NADU 2018-2022

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION : Mortality statistics provide valuable insights for assessing community health status. The mortality of Tamil Nadu was studied and it was noted that there is higher mortality in males compared to female and mortality is higher in 60 + age group for the year 2019- 2022. (3) This study is done to describe the mortality trends noted by districts, age and gender in Tamil Nadu from 2018-2022.

OBJECTIVES : The objective is to analyse whether there is any difference by describing the mortality trends among different age groups, genders in the districts of Tamil Nadu by age groups and gender for the years 2018-2022

METHODOLOGY : The study design was a cross sectional retrospective study of the mortality in Tamil Nadu State for the period 1st January 2018 -31st December 2022. The study population taken for this study is all registered deaths in Civil Registration System (CRS) of Tamil Nadu. We included all deaths reported in Civil Registration System during the 2018-2022.

RESULTS : Overall there was an increase in male mortality of Vellore district in 2022 while comparing to other districts with 2021. In less than 1 years age group crude mortality rate is still in increasing trend except 8 districts in 2022. In the age group 1 to 4 years the overall mortality rate is decreasing only in 4 districts while increasing in other districts. Female mortality is high in 12 districts in the age 1 to 4 years group while compared to male mortality in 2022. It was noted that from age group 15 years and above the male mortality is higher compared to female in all districts. There is higher mortality in the age group 55 years and above and the mortality difference between both genders has reduced in 2022 since 2018.

CONCLUSION : The mortality rates have started to decrease in all the districts of Tamil Nadu in 2022 except Vellore. Male mortality is higher in age group 15 years and above in all districts. Female mortality is high in 12 districts in age group 1 to 4 years. There is diversity in mortality within districts when compared with age and gender.

KEYWORDS : Tamil Nadu, Mortality, Age group, Gender

INTRODUCTION

Mortality statistics provide valuable insights for assessing community health status. It helps to understand the health status of the population and its differentials among the different population sub groups.¹ Mortality statistics is used to formulate health plans and policies. The data of mortality for different age groups and gender is an important cornerstone for public policy action.² The mortality data is taken from Civil Registration System (CRS). The CRS in India began in the middle of 19th century which enables the continuous and permanent recording of births and deaths under a statutory regime. The registration of birth and death was unified and made compulsory in 1969 through an act known as Registration of Birth and Death Act.³ In Tamil Nadu the CRS is digitized since 2018. The data is collected in manual forms and then digitized in an online portal by the birth and death registrars. The mortality data from CRS is compiled in the state through State Bureau of Health Intelligence (SBHI) section under Directorate of Public Health and Preventive Medicine. The mortality data of Tamil

Nadu from CRS was studied and it was noted that there is higher mortality in males compared to female and mortality is higher in 60 + age group for the year 2019- 2022.⁴ The mortality data is to be compared geographically by districts to learn whether there is difference in mortality by age group and gender to identify issues and create geographic specific health plans. The study is done to describe the mortality trends noted by districts, age and gender in Tamil Nadu from 2018-2022. Analysing the mortality trends by age groups, gender and district may give valuable insights for public health interventions. This approach may help to decide the requirement of services at the right place and for the right group of population.



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OBJECTIVES

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METHODOLOGY

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Operational Definitions :

We defined gender specific crude mortality rate as deaths during data period (2018-2022) due to all causes of the particular gender divided by enumerated population of the same gender multiplied by 1000 (5)

We defined age group specific crude mortality rate as deaths during data period (2018-2022) due to all causes of the particular age group by total enumerated population of the same age multiplied by 1000 (5)

SAMPLE SIZE :

We considered all deaths from the year 2018 to 2022 reported in CRS software and were taken for the study.

INCLUSION CRITERIA :

The deaths which had their residence as Tamil Nadu State were taken for the study.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA :

The deaths which were not a resident of Tamil Nadu and not properly mapped to any of the districts of Tamil Nadu were not taken for the study.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE :

We collected the mortality data for the deaths registered in the year 2018 to 2022 by place of residence from CRS software from State Bureau of Health intelligence & population data maintained at statistical division of Public Health Department as enumerated from Census 2011. The enumerated population for age and gender was calculated using the data from the report of the technical group on population projections. All data collected and compiled using excel sheets.

DATA ANALYSIS :

We calculated gender specific mortality, Age group wise mortality & district wise mortality using proportions for each category of mortality. We used Excel Software for analysis.

HUMAN SUBJECT PROTECTION :

The study got approved by Institutional Ethics Committee of Tamil Nadu Public Health department; the privacy and confidentiality was maintained in such a way that no personal data was used or revealed during analysis or report preparation & presentation.

RESULTS

The gender specific Crude mortality rate is gradually increasing from the year 2018 and significantly peaking for all the districts for both male and female gender in the year 2021 and gradually decreasing in the year 2022. Among the 5 years the gender specific Crude mortality rate of males in Virudhunagar (28.9) is the highest in 2021 and among females it is highest in Kancheepuram (11.6) in 2022. When comparing among districts, all districts had higher male mortality and the mortality was decreased in 2022 compared to 2021 except Vellore where the male mortality is increasing. The gender specific Crude mortality rate among males and females is significantly higher in 2022 compared to 2018 in Kancheepuram. When comparing the gender specific Crude mortality rate of male and female mortality within the districts the difference is highest in Virudhunagar in 2021 and 2020 (Table 1).

Table 1: Crude mortality rate in districts of Tamil Nadu by Gender 2018- 2022

District	Male					Female					All deaths				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ariyalur	10.3	11.4	11.9	14.7	11.7	6.6	7.4	8.1	10.1	8.1	8.5	9.4	10.0	12.4	9.9
Chengalpattu	7.5	9.8	11.0	14.0	8.9	5.2	6.5	7.6	9.8	6.4	6.4	8.1	9.3	11.9	7.6
Kancheepuram					16.5					11.6					14.0
Chennai	4.1	8.4	9.8	12.0	8.3	2.8	6.1	7.0	9.0	6.3	3.4	7.2	8.4	10.5	7.3
Coimbatore	10.7	10.8	11.5	15.0	11.9	6.8	7.1	7.5	10.2	8.2	8.8	8.9	9.5	12.6	10.1
Cuddalore	8.2	8.4	9.6	11.9	9.6	5.0	5.4	6.4	8.3	6.7	6.6	6.9	8.0	10.1	8.1
Dharmapuri	7.4	8.9	8.8	11.7	9.5	4.8	5.6	5.9	8.2	6.3	6.1	7.3	7.3	9.9	7.9
Dindigul	10.1	11.1	11.4	14.6	11.0	6.7	7.7	7.9	10.1	7.9	8.4	9.4	9.6	12.4	9.4
Erode	10.6	11.4	11.7	15.1	12.4	7.1	7.6	8.0	10.3	8.7	8.8	9.5	9.8	12.7	10.5
Villupuram					9.1					6.1					7.6
Kallakurichi	8.6	9.2	9.6	11.6	9.1	5.4	5.9	6.3	8.0	5.8	7.0	7.6	8.0	9.8	7.5
Kanniyakumari	8.9	9.2	10.0	11.4	10.0	6.7	6.8	7.5	9.1	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.7	10.3	9.0
Karur	10.4	10.9	11.3	14.1	11.4	7.4	7.8	8.1	10.5	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.7	12.3	10.0
Krishnagiri	8.1	8.6	9.3	12.0	9.3	4.9	5.4	6.0	7.9	6.3	6.5	7.0	7.7	9.9	7.8
Madurai	9.2	10.1	11.4	13.7	10.7	6.3	6.9	7.5	9.7	7.7	7.7	8.5	9.5	11.7	9.2
Mayiladuthurai					10.1					7.6					8.9
Nagapattinam	7.4	9.0	10.2	12.5	10.9	4.6	5.9	6.8	9.1	7.5	6.0	7.5	8.5	10.8	9.2
Namakkal	9.8	10.5	10.9	13.6	11.1	6.8	7.5	7.8	10.1	8.0	8.3	9.0	9.4	11.9	9.5
Perambalur	10.2	11.2	12.4	15.3	11.4	7.0	8.0	8.2	10.4	8.1	8.6	9.6	10.3	12.8	9.8
Pudukottai	9.1	10.5	11.2	14.0	11.3	5.6	6.6	6.8	8.9	7.2	7.4	8.6	9.0	11.4	9.3
Ramanathapuram	8.4	9.7	10.8	13.1	10.8	5.4	6.4	6.8	8.9	7.0	6.9	8.1	8.8	11.0	8.9
Salem	8.4	9.6	10.4	14.3	10.4	5.5	6.4	6.8	9.8	7.2	7.0	8.0	8.6	12.0	8.8
Sivaganga	9.1	11.5	11.9	14.9	12.1	5.8	7.7	8.1	10.3	8.4	7.5	9.6	10.0	12.6	10.3
Tirunelveli					11.1					8.7					9.9
Tenkasi	9.9	10.6	11.1	12.9	11.2	7.5	8.1	8.6	10.0	8.9	8.7	9.4	9.9	11.4	10.0
Thanjavur	9.5	10.4	11.1	13.5	11.0	6.1	6.8	7.4	9.7	8.0	7.8	8.6	9.3	11.6	9.5
The Nilgiris	7.2	8.7	9.1	10.6	9.5	4.7	5.7	6.4	7.7	6.8	6.0	7.2	7.7	9.1	8.1
Theni	10.3	10.5	11.8	13.9	11.3	6.8	7.0	8.0	9.7	7.9	8.6	8.7	9.9	11.8	9.6
Thiruvallur	8.1	10.6	11.0	13.3	11.1	5.5	7.3	7.6	9.6	8.0	6.8	8.9	9.3	11.4	9.5
Thiruvavur	10.6	10.2	10.7	13.8	11.0	6.8	7.0	7.3	9.6	7.5	8.7	8.6	9.0	11.7	9.3
Thoothukudi	9.3	10.2	10.8	13.1	10.4	6.9	7.8	7.9	9.8	7.6	8.1	9.0	9.4	11.5	9.0
Tiruchirappalli	9.3	10.4	11.2	13.4	10.5	6.6	7.4	7.8	10.0	7.8	8.0	8.9	9.5	11.7	9.2
Tiruppur	10.0	10.2	10.8	14.1	11.4	6.2	6.6	7.1	9.3	7.5	8.1	8.4	9.0	11.7	9.5
Tiruvannamalai	8.9	10.0	10.5	13.0	10.5	6.2	7.0	7.3	9.4	7.4	7.5	8.5	8.9	11.2	9.0
Vellore					10.1					7.4					8.8
Ranipet	7.6	9.0	8.9	5.5	9.8	5.3	6.4	7.0	9.6	7.5	6.5	7.7	8.0	7.6	8.6
Tirupathur					9.5					7.0					8.3
Virudhunagar	10.1	11.5	14.0	28.9	12.0	6.9	8.1	8.5	10.2	8.8	8.5	9.8	11.2	19.6	10.4
Tamil Nadu	9.0	10.1	10.8	13.6	10.7	6.0	6.9	7.4	9.5	7.6	7.5	8.5	9.1	11.5	9.2

2018. The pattern of mortality is almost same as found in developed countries as mortality is higher in elderly age group and diversity of mortality is noted compared to districts.

CONCLUSION

Overall Vellore alone had male mortality still increasing while other districts started decreasing their mortality rate during 2022 when compared with 2021. The gender specific crude mortality rate for males and female is highest during Covid 19 and lowest in Chennai during 2018, on comparison for the years 2018-2022. In less than 1 age group crude mortality rate is still in increasing trend except 8 districts in 2022, Sivaganga district has less male mortality compared to female in this age group in 2022. In the age group 1 to 4 the overall mortality rate is decreasing only in Cuddalore, Sivaganga, Theni and Thoothukudi while increasing in other districts. Higher male mortality in 2022 is noted when comparing with 2018 and Female mortality is high in 12 districts in this age group while compared to male mortality in 2022. There is no significant peaking of mortality during Covid-19 in the age group 5 to 44. It was noted that from age group 15 and above the male mortality is higher compared to female in all districts. There is higher mortality in the age group 55 and above and the mortality difference between both genders has reduced in 2022 since 2018.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The districts with increased mortality in particular age group 0-5 has to be studied. The reasons for the increased mortality in particular gender in comparison with the other gender has to be studied. Cause wise mortality of all the deaths may give a clear picture in pinpointing the reason for higher mortality.

LIMITATIONS

The numbers taken into consideration are the deaths registered in the CRVS. The deaths of the resident of Tamil Nadu occurred in other state or country has not been considered due to lack of data.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST None

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