CHAPTER 2
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Area

Delhi is located at 28.61° N 77.23°E, and lies in Northern India. It borders the Indian states of Haryana on the north, west and south and Uttar Pradesh (UP) to the east. The total area of NCT Delhi is 1483 Sq. km. It has a length of 51.9 km 32(mi) and a width of 48.48 km (30mi). Delhi includes in India's seismic zone-IV, indicating its vulnerability to major earthquakes. Delhi features an atypical version of the humid subtropical climate. Due to rapid pace of urbanization; landscape of Delhi has undergone a change from majority of rural area to urban. The rural-urban areas change during the last three censuses in Delhi is presented in Statement 2.1:

Statement 2.1
AREA - RURAL AND URBAN

S. No.	Classification of Area	1991		2001		2011	
		Sq. Km	%	Sq. Km	%	Sq. Km	%
1.	Rural	797.66	53.79	558.32	37.65	369.35	24.91
2.	Urban	685.34	46.21	924.68	62.35	1113.65	75.09
3.	Total	1483.00	100.00	1483.00	100.00	1483.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011 provisional

2. The growth in urban area during 2001-2011 was observed at 20.44 per cent. 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 Census Towns in each successive Census resulting in decreasing rural population and rural area in Delhi.

3. Population

3.1 Population Census is the only source providing comprehensive data on population characteristics carried out decennially by Govt. of India in collaboration with states. The first synchronous census in India was held in 1881. Latest census, 15th in the series, was conducted in 2011 and as per this census, population of Delhi, as on 1st March, 2011, was 16.78 million as against 13.85 million as on 1st March, 2001. According to Census 2011 about 97.50 per cent of the population of Delhi lives in urban areas and remaining 2.5 percent in rural areas. This urban population includes population of 110 Census towns

in Census 2011. As per Revenue Department record these census towns are located in rural area of Delhi and they are not part of 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 is presented in Statement 2.2.

Statement 2.2:

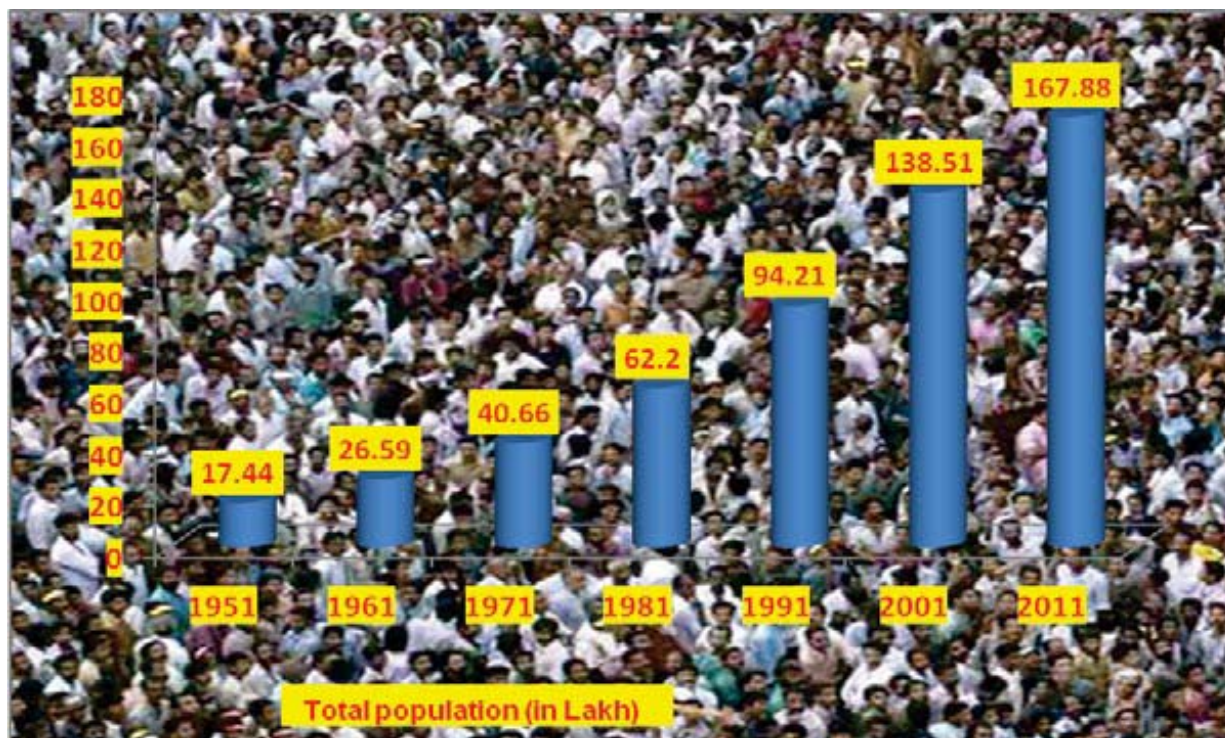**POPULATION OF INDIA AND DELHI & ITS GROWTH DURING 1951-2011**

(in 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 population during 2001-2011 was recorded at 21.2 per cent. This is a peculiar feature of Census 2011 of Delhi as in all Censuses since 1951; the decadal growth rate of population was more than 50% and 47% in 2001. This trend may be attributable to implementation of various employment promotion programmes like MNREGA and welfare schemes like pension to senior citizens and widows by Central and State Governments on the one hand and development of NCR priority towns viz Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonipat, Noida, Ghaziabad, Meerut etc. contributing in reducing the migration to Delhi. The rate of growth of population in Delhi during the last decade was higher than the national level by 3.5 per cent. Delhi accounts about 0.05 per cent of the India's geographical area but consists 1.39 per cent of the nation's population.

4.3   It may be observed from Statement 2.2 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 2.1.

Chart 2.1
POPULATION OF DELHI: 1951-2011

Total population (in Lakh)

5.   District-wise Population

5.1   At the time of 1991 census Delhi was a single district Territory. In 1996, Government of NCT of Delhi, through a Gazette notification, created 9 districts and 27 sub-divisions. Population Census 2001 was conducted in each of 9 districts and 27 Sub-divisions. The district-wise population of NCT Delhi during the census 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 2.3.
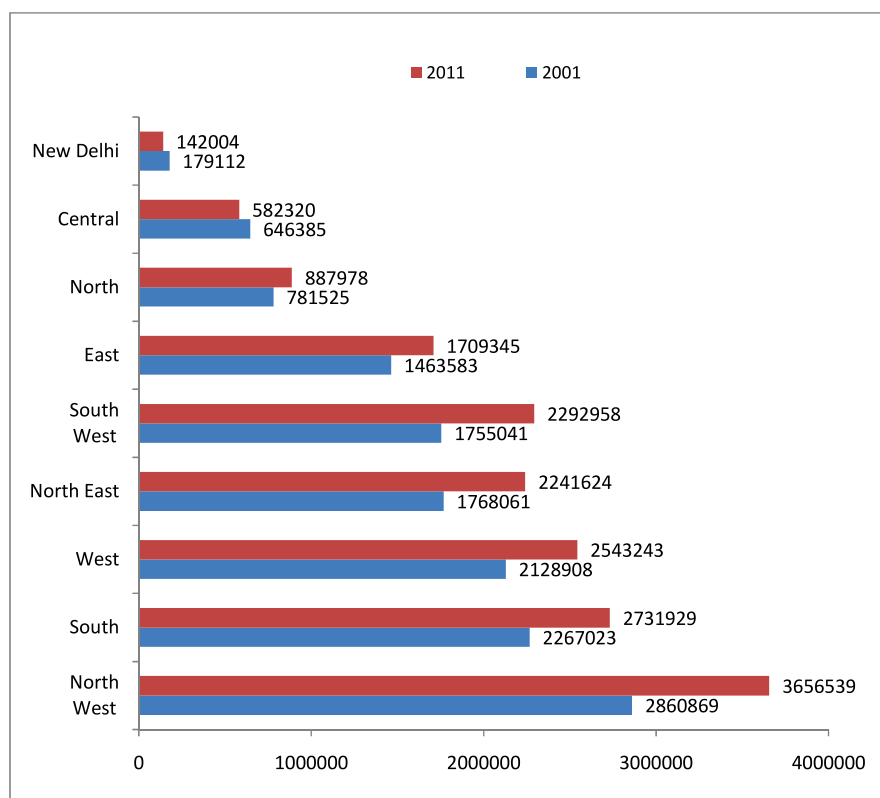
DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF NCT DELHI: 2001 & 2011

S. No.	Districts	2001			2011		
		Number	Percent	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 2.3 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 2.2

Chart 2.2

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF DELHI-2001 & 2011

6. Sex Ratio

6.1 Sex ratio is a very important demographic indicator for analyzing Socio Economic features of population. It is the ratio of females per thousand male population. As per 2011 census, the sex ratio of Delhi was 868. During the last decade 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 feticide and complete abolition of sex determination practices during the pregnancy period have been introduced and implemented. The district-wise sex ratio of NCT Delhi in 2001and 2011 is presented in Statement 2.4.

Statement 2.4
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, sex ratio indicated a critical situation as per 2001 and 2011 censuses. Sex ratio of northern states as per 2001 and 2011 Census is presented in Statement 2.5.

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 2.6.

Statement 2.6

BIRTHS REGISTERED UNDER CRS – SEX-WISE.

Sl. 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.	2015	373693	197078 (52.73)	176615 (47.26)	896
15.	2016	374012	197080 (52.69)	176932 (47.31)	898

Source: - Annual Report on Registration of Births and Deaths, 2015,
  Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Delhi.

6.4   Sex ratio as per the birth registered in Delhi under Civil Registration System (CRS) indicate a positive picture, enhanced from 809 in 2001 to 898 in 2015.The increase in sex ratio during 2005 to 2008 may be linked to the introduction of a number of schemes for empowerment of women and welfare of children by the Government of NCT of Delhi.

6.5   On the basis of estimates of population for the year 2009, the sex ratio of selected nations is presented in Statement 2.7.

Statement 2.7
SEX RATIO IN SELECTED NATIONS- 2009

(Number)

S. No.	Nations	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1.	China	1,345,750,973	698,405,850	647,345,123	927
2.	India	1,198,003,272	618,942,535	579,060,737	936
3.	United States of America	314,658,780	155,244,097	159,414,683	1027
4.	Indonesia	229,964,723	114,807,198	115,157,525	1003
5.	Brazil	193,733,795	95,406,000	98,327,795	1031
6.	Pakistan	180,808,096	93,101,700	87,706,396	942
7.	Russian Federation	140,873,647	65,096,448	75,777,199	1164
8.	Bangladesh	162,220,762	82,032,166	80,188,596	978
9.	Japan	127,156,225	61,939,779	65,216,446	1053
10	Nigeria	154,728,892	77,547,502	77,181,390	995
11.	United Kingdom	61,565,422	30,202,183	31,363,239	1038
12.	Sri Lanka	20,237,730	9,965,629	10,272,101	1031
13.	South Africa	50,109,820	24,705,240	25,404,580	1028
	World	6,829,360,438	3,442,850,573	3,386,509,865	984

Source:-http://www.geohive.com/earth/pop_gender.aspx

7.   Density of Population

7.1   Population density is an often reported and commonly compared statistics 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 2001and 2011 is presented in Statement 2.8.

Statement 2.8

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
10.	Delhi	9340		11320	

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

7.2   It is evident from Statement 2.8 that North East District ranks the first in terms of population density in Delhi at 36155 persons per Sq. Km and New Delhi ranks last district 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

8.1   Number of persons living together in one house commonly called as household size. As per 2011 census, there were 3340538 households in Delhi. The average size of household in Delhi was found of 5.02. It indicates that in one house there had 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 2.9.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE IN DELHI- 2001 & 2011

Sl. 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

9.1   As per the 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.
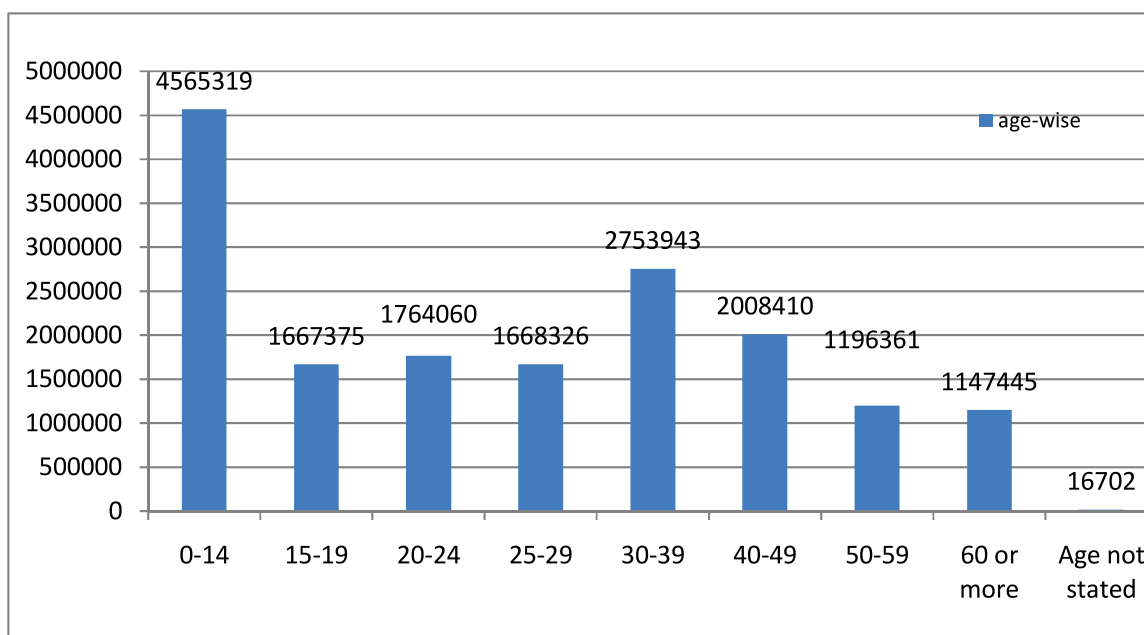
10. Age-wise Distribution of Population

10.1   The age-wise distribution of population is the best indicator of future human potential, the magnitude of responsibility of working population especially for taking care of children and their age-old parents. The information regarding the age-wise distribution of population in Delhi during the last two census periods is presented in Statement 2.10.

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 2.10 that one third of total population in Delhi during 2001 was in the category of children within the age group of 0 to 14 and the percentage change was recorded at a minimal rate. The condition was more or less same in all other age-wise categories either at positive in one group or at negative in consecutive age group. The information regarding age-wise distribution of Population of Delhi during 2001 is depicted in Chart 2.3.

Chart 2.3:
AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN DELHI 2011

11. Metro Cities Population

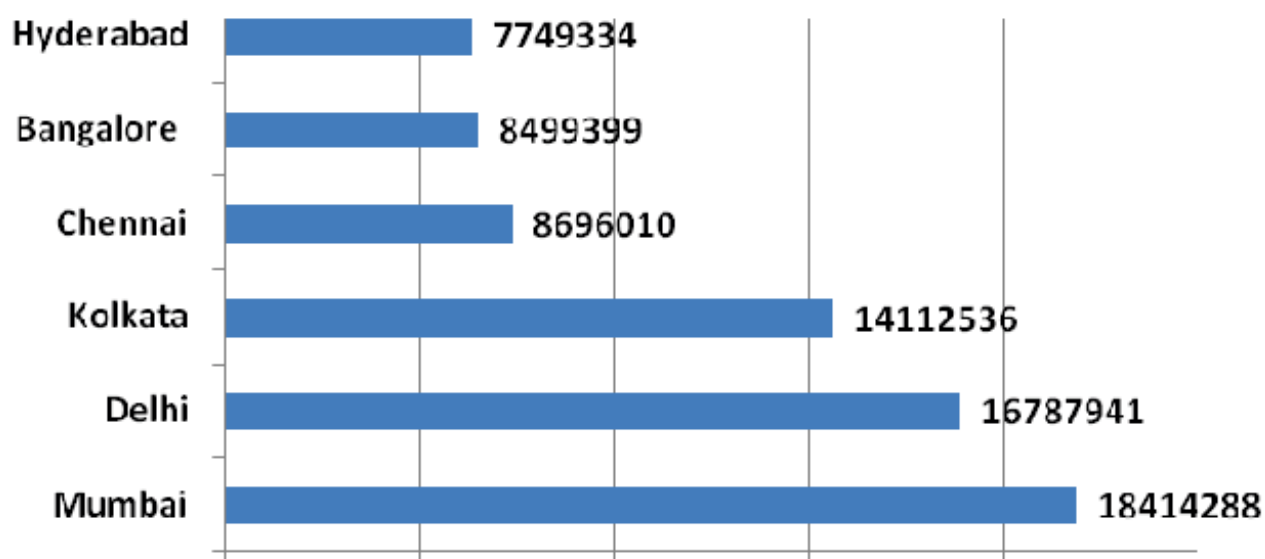11.1 The population of metropolitan cities in India is presented in Statement 2.11.

Statement 2.11
POPULATION OF SOME OF THE METROPOLITAN CITIES IN INDIA: 2001 & 2011

Sl. No.	Metropolitan Cities	Population (Number)		Ranks	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1.	Mumbai	16,434,386	18414288	1	1
2.	Delhi	12,877,470	16787941	3	2
3.	Kolkata	13,211,853	14112536	2	3
4.	Chennai	6,560,242	8696010	4	4
5.	Bangalore	5,701,456	8499399	6	5
6.	Hyderabad	5,742,036	7749334	5	6

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

11.2   It may be observed from Statement 2.11 that Delhi was placed at the third position during 2001 and came to second position during 2011. Population in Mumbai in 2001 was 16.43 million; 3.55 million higher than the Delhi's population. The difference between the population of Mumbai and Delhi in 2011 (census 2011) reduced to 2.1 million which clearly indicate the fast development of national capital city, Delhi. The population of metro cities in India during 2011 is depicted Chart 2.4.

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Chart 2.4
POPULATION OF METRO CITIES IN INDIA-2011

</div>

City	Population
Hyderabad	7749334
Bangalore	8499399
Chennai	8696010
Kolkata	14112536
Delhi	16787941
Mumbai	18414288

11.3   As the population increases, more people will prefer to live in large cities. Many people will live in the growing cities with over 10 million inhabitants, known as megacities. Megacities were numbered 16 in 2000. By 2025, there will be 27 megacities. **The top ten largest urban agglomerations of the world during 1975, 2000 and 2025 are presented in** Statement **2.12.**

TOP 10 LARGEST URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS: 1975, 2000 & 2025

(Million)

S. No.	1975		2000		2025 (projected)	
	Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
	Tokyo	26.6	Tokyo	34.5	Tokyo	36.4
	New York	15.9	Mexico City	18.0	Mumbai	26.4
	Mexico City	10.7	New York	17.9	Delhi	22.5
	Osaka	9.8	Sao Polo	17.1	Dhaka	21.4
	Sao Polo	9.6	Mumbai	16.1	Sao Polo	21.4
	Los Angels	8.9	Shanghai	13.2	Mexico City	21.0
	Buenos Aires	8.8	Kolkata	13.1	New York	20.6
	Paris	8.6	Delhi	12.4	Kolkata	20.6
	Kolkata	7.9	Buenos Aires	11.9	Shanghai	19.4
	Moscow	7.6	Los Angels	11.8	Karachi	19.1

Sources: 1. *United Nations,* World Urbanization Prospects, the 2007 Revision.
2. http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WUP2005/2005WUP_FS7.pdf

11.4   It may be observed from Statement 2.12 that three cities in India (Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi) shown as the top ten largest urban agglomerations of the world during 2000 and 2025 (Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata). In 1975 Kolkata ranked 9th largest urban agglomerations in the world. All the three period placed Tokyo in Japan first in terms of number of population in urban agglomerations.   The information regarding the growth rate of population in largest urban agglomerations of the world during 1975-2000 is presented in Statement 2.13.

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION IN LARGEST URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS DURING 1975-2000 & 1975-2025

S. No.	Name of Cities	Population (million)			Annual Growth Rate (Per cent)	
		1975	2000	Projected 2025	1975-2000	1975-2025
1.	Tokyo	26.6	34.5	36.4	1.19	0.74
2.	New York	15.9	17.9	20.6	0.50	0.59
3.	Mexico City	10.7	18.0	21.0	2.73	1.93
4.	Sao Polo	9.6	17.1	21.4	3.13	2.46
5.	Kolkata	7.9	13.1	20.6	2.63	3.22
6.	Mumbai	7.1	16.1	26.4	5.07	5.44
7.	Delhi	4.4	12.4	22.5	7.27	8.23

Sources: - 1. *United Nations,* World Urbanization Prospects, the 2007 *Revision.*

2. *http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WUP2005/2005WUP_FS7.pdf*

11.5 It may be observed from Statement 2.13 that highest annual growth rate of 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. While Mumbai and Kolkata recorded second and third positions during the period. The attributes towards highest growth of population in Delhi may be due to higher rate of migration of people from neighboring states as well as from other parts of the nation.

12. Urban- Rural Scenario in Delhi

12.1 At the beginning of 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 fast growth of urbanization in the national capital. The information regarding the urbanization trend in Delhi during the century is presented in Statement 2.14.

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 of Delhi during the last census is mentioned in Statement 2.15.

Statement 2.15

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   The Statement 2.15 indicates that two districts of Delhi has 100 percent of urban population namely in Central and New Delhi districts during the year 2011. All the remaining districts in Delhi had more than 90 per cent of the population lived in urban areas.

13   Vital Rates

13.1   Vital rates are perhaps the most widely used national, state, and local data generally includes birth, death and infant mortality rates. The information regarding vital rates (Both Civil Registration System and Sample Registration System) in Delhi is presented in Statement 2.16.

13.2   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. Civil Registration System also serves as the tool for measuring the changes in the population. In other words population census 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.

Statement 2.16
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.	2001	139.40	21.23	18.9	5.81	5.1	24	29
2.	2002	142.10	21.18	17.2	6.05	5.1	16	30
3.	2003	144.86	20.78	17.3	6.07	5.0	17	28
4.	2004	147.68	20.72	18.4	5.76	4.7	13	32
5.	2005	150.54	21.52	18.6	6.24	4.6	13	35
6.	2006	153.47	21.05	18.4	6.45	4.7	18	37
7.	2007	156.45	20.58	18.1	6.46	4.8	25	36
8.	2008	159.49	21.94	18.4	6.77	4.8	18	35
9.	2009	162.58	21.77	18.1	6.89	4.4	19	33
10.	2010	165.74	21.66	17.8	7.48	4.2	22	30
11.	2011	168.96	20.89	17.5	6.63	4.3	22	28
12.	2012	172.24	20.90	17.3	6.10	4.2	24	25
13.	2013	175.59	21.07	17.2	5.52	4.1	22	24
14.	2014	179.00	20.88	16.8	6.77	3.8	22	20
15.	2015	182.47	20.50	N.A	6.82	N.A	23	N.A

Source: -Office of Chief Registrar, Births & Deaths, Government of NCT Delhi.
         *estimated midyear population based on Census 2011
Notes: - CRS- Civil Registration System and SRS- Sample Registration System.

13.3 It may be inferred from Statement 2.16 that the vital rates of Delhi during 2001-2011 under CRS showed a positive trend in birth and infant mortality rates. On the contrary the death rate by CRS indicated slightly a increasing trend. Under SRS system both birthrate and death rate showed a positive trend while infant mortality rates showed a negative trend.

14.   Migration

14.1   The estimates of migration in Delhi are based on birth and death rates and total increase in population. It may be observed from Statement 2.17 that the percentage of migration was 28.24 per cent in 2015, while the percentage of natural growth in 2015 was 71.7 per cent. In absolute terms, natural increase in population during 2013 was 2.73 lakh, whereas migration has been estimated at 0.62 lakh. The trend of migration from 2001 to 2013 is given in the Statement 2.17.

Statement 2.17
TREND OF MIGRATION IN DELHI 2001-2011

(In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Estimated Mid Year Population	Increased Population Over Previous Year	Total		Natural Increase	Migration
				Birth	Death		
1.	2001	139.40	--	2.96	0.81	2.15	--
2.	2002	142.10	2.7	3.01	0.86	2.15	0.55
3.	2003	144.86	2.76	3.01	0.88	2.13	0.63
4.	2004	147.68	2.82	3.06	0.85	2.21	0.61
5.	2005	150.54	2.86	3.24	0.94	2.30	0.56
6.	2006	153.47	2.93	3.23	0.99	2.24	0.69
7.	2007	156.45	2.98	3.22	1.01	2.21	0.77
8.	2008	159.49	3.04	3.34	1.08	2.26	0.78
9.	2009	162.58	3.09	3.54	1.12	2.42	0.67
10.	2010	165.74	3.16	3.59	1.24	2.35	0.81
11.	2011	168.96	3.22	3.53	1.12	2.41	0.81
12	2012	172.24	3.28	3.60	1.05	2.55	0.73
13	2013	175.59	3.35	3.70	0.97	2.73	0.62
14	2014	179.00	3.41	3.74	1.21	2.53	0.88
15	2015	182.47	3.47	3.74	1.25	2.49	0.98

Source: Office of Chief Registrar, Births & Deaths, Government of NCT Delhi.
        *estimated midyear population based Census 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

15.   Disabled Population in Delhi

15.1   As per 2011 census more than 2.34 lakh persons in Delhi were under the category of disabled and constitute 1.4 per cent of the total population in Delhi. The distribution of disabled population by sex, type of disability in NCT Delhi is presented in Statement 2.18.

Statement 2.18
DISABLED POPULATION IN DELHI-2011

S. No.	Disability Type	Disabled Population (Number)						
		Urban		Rural		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1.	Seeing	16434	12898	430	362	16864	13260	30124
2.	Speaking	8738	6017	208	131	8946	6148	15094
3.	Hearing	18845	14829	432	393	19277	15222	34499
4.	Walking	39529	25969	1198	687	40727	26656	67383
5.	Mind	16260	9527	417	180	16677	9707	26384
6.	Any Other Disability	21197	14811	586	419	21783	15230	37013
7.	Multiple Disability	13708	10004	397	276	14105	10280	24385
	Total	**134711**	**94055**	**3668**	**2448**	**138379**	**96503**	**234882**

Source: -   Census of India. 2011

15.2   It may be inferred from statement 2.18 that a critical percentage of disabled person facing movement disability which was 29% of the total disabled person. Near about 0.67 lakh persons in Delhi were facing movement disabilities.