



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत में सामाजिक उपभोग के मुख्य संकेतक: स्वास्थ्य Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health



एनएसएस 75 वाँ दौर
NSS 75th Round

(जुलाई 2017 - जून 2018)
(July 2017 - June 2018)

भारत सरकार
Government of India
सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय
National Statistical Office

नवम्बर 2019
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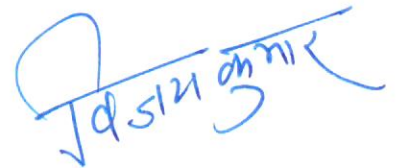
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आमुख

भारत का स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित पारिवारिक सामाजिक उपभोग पर राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण (रा.प्र.स.) इस विषय पर प्राथमिक आंकड़ों का महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत है। ये सर्वेक्षण स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र पर प्राथमिक सूचना एकत्रित करते हैं यथा, रूग्णता, बीमारियों के उपचार के साथ उनका स्वरूप, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ प्रदान करने में सरकारी तथा निजी सुविधाओं की भूमिका, दवाओं पर व्यय, चिकित्सा परामर्श तथा जांच-पड़ताल, अस्पतालों में भर्ती एवं उसके ऊपर व्यय, मातृत्व एवं प्रसव, बुजुर्गों की स्थिति, आदि।

2. स्वास्थ्य पर सर्वेक्षण पूर्व में 1953-54 से शुरू हुए, परंतु पूर्व के सर्वेक्षण अनुसंधानमूलक थे। पूर्ण-पैमाने पर प्रथम सर्वेक्षण 1973-74 में किया गया। वर्ष 1995-96 से लेकर अब तक, चार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण 1995-96, 2004, 2014 तथा 2017-18 में हुए हैं। यह प्रमुख सूचकांक दस्तावेज़ स्वास्थ्य पर किए गए रा.प्र.स. 75वां दौर (जुलाई 2017 से जून 2018) सर्वेक्षण के दौरान एकत्रित किये गए केंद्रीय प्रतिदर्श आंकड़ों एवं परिवारों से प्राप्त जानकारी पर आधारित है। सर्वेक्षण में संपूर्ण भारत संघ को सम्मिलित करते हुए 1,13,823 परिवारों से आंकड़े संग्रहित किये गए।
3. राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय के सर्वेक्षण अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान प्रभाग ने सर्वेक्षण संसाधनों को विकसित किया तथा इस प्रमुख सूचकांक दस्तावेज़ को तैयार किया। क्षेत्र कार्य, क्षेत्र संकार्य प्रभाग द्वारा किये गए, जबकि समंक गुणवत्ता आश्वासन प्रभाग द्वारा समंक विधायन एवं सारणीयन कार्य किया गया। सर्वेक्षण से संबंधित विभिन्न कार्यकलापों का समन्वय कार्य, सर्वेक्षण समन्वय प्रभाग (एस.सी.डी.) द्वारा किया गया।
4. मैं सर्वेक्षण के विभिन्न चरणों में बहुमूल्य मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने हेतु राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 75वें दौर के कार्य दल एवं राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग (एनएससी) के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों का अत्यंत आभारी हूँ। मैं इस दस्तावेज़ को तैयार करने में सम्मिलित सभी अधिकारियों के प्रयासों की भी सराहना करता हूँ।
5. मुझे विश्वास है कि यह दस्तावेज़ योजनाकारों, नीति निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों तथा अनुसंधानकर्ताओं के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा।

नई दिल्ली
नवम्बर, 2019




(विजय कुमार)
महानिदेशक (एनएसएस)
राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय

FOREWORD

The National Sample Survey (NSS) on social consumption related to health forms a vital source of primary data on the subject for the country. The survey gathers basic information on the health sector like morbidity, profile of ailments including their treatment, role of government and private facilities in providing healthcare, expenditure on medicines, medical consultation, investigation, hospitalisation and expenditure thereon, maternity and childbirth, the condition of the aged, etc.

2. NSS survey on health dates back to 1953-54, but the early surveys were exploratory and the first full-scale survey was conducted in 1973-74. From 1995-96 onwards, there have been four health surveys, carried out in 1995-96, 2004, 2014 and 2017-18. This Key Indicator (KI) document is based on the response of the households of the central sample data collected through the survey on health conducted in NSS 75th round (July 2017 to June 2018). The survey covered the entire Indian Union where data were collected from 1, 13,823 households.
3. The Survey Design and Research Division of NSO undertook the development of the survey methodology and the preparation of this document. The fieldwork was carried out by the Field Operations Division while the data processing and tabulation work was handled by the Data Quality Assurance Division. The Survey Coordination Division coordinated various activities pertaining to the survey.
4. I would like to express my gratitude to the Chairman and members of the Working Group of NSS 75th round and National Statistical Commission for their valuable guidance at various stages of the survey. I would also record here my appreciation for the efforts of the officials of different divisions of NSO involved in the preparation of this document.
5. I hope this document will be useful for planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers.

New Delhi
November, 2019



(Vijay Kumar)
Director General (NSS)
National Statistical Office

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 NSS health surveys

1.1.1 The first full-scale NSS health survey was conducted in the 28th round of NSS (1973-74). Since the 1990s there have been four health surveys of NSO (erstwhile NSSO): those of the 52nd round (July 1995-June 1996), the 60th round (January 2004-June 2004), the 71st round (January 2014-June 2014), and the 75th round (July 2017-June 2018), on which the present report is based. While all were all-India surveys capable of providing State/UT and national level estimates, the 60th and 71st round surveys were 6-month surveys with a smaller sample size in terms of number of households interviewed as well as villages and urban locations selected for survey.

1.1.2 The 75th round (2017-18) survey interviewed a random sample of 1,13,823 households spread over rural and urban areas of every district in the country.

1.2 Objective of the survey

1.2.1 Like its predecessors, the 75th round survey was aimed at generating basic quantitative information on the health sector. Determining the prevalence rate at state and national level of general morbidity by age-group and gender, as well as of specific categories of ailment, was a major objective of the survey. Measurement of the extent of use of health services provided by the government was another important task. As in the previous surveys, special emphasis was placed on ailments requiring hospitalisation, that is, treatment as an in-patient of a medical institution. The survey investigated the nature of ailments for which people of various ages were hospitalised, the extent of use of government hospitals, and the expenditure incurred on treatment received from government and private facilities. The break-up of expenditure, as in-patient or otherwise, incurred on various heads was estimated to the extent possible. The relative importance of alternative schools of medicine in providing healthcare was assessed.

1.2.2 The survey was also designed to provide estimates of the incidence and nature of pre-natal and post-natal care, place of childbirth, and expenditure incurred on childbirth and on maternal care, among women who had experienced pregnancy during the last one year. Further, the proportions of children having received specific immunisations, of fully immunised children, and children who had received no immunisation, were estimated for appropriate age-groups of children aged 0-5 years for the purpose of generating SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) indicators of immunisation status. Finally, as in earlier surveys, a profile of aged persons by living arrangement, economic dependence and mobility was generated from information collected on the population aged 60 or more.

1.2.3 For all important parameters, separate estimates were provided for population in each gender, State/UT and sector (rural/urban) combination, and for many parameters, by age-group as well.

1.3 Comparability with earlier surveys

1.3.1 *Treatments not administered on medical advice:* Up to and including the 60th round (2004) survey, ailments that had not been treated on medical advice were not considered as having been treated at all. Self-medication, use of medicines taken on the advice of persons in chemists' shops, etc. were not considered as medical treatment, and ailments for which only such medication was taken were considered as untreated ailments. In the 2014 survey and the current survey (2017-18), however, all such treatments were considered as medical treatment.

1.3.2 *Disabilities:* In the 2004 survey and earlier surveys on health, persons with disabilities were regarded as ailing persons. In the 2014 and 2017-18 survey, pre-existing disabilities were considered as (chronic) ailments provided they were under treatment for a month or more during the reference period, but otherwise were not considered ailments. Disabilities acquired during the last 15 days were, however, included in ailments.

1.3.3 *Classification of ailments:* In the 2014 survey the list of ailments that the survey was expected to identify was made more detailed and comprehensive and in line with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. A list of 60 ailments was used, compared to the 42-ailment list used in the 2004 survey. The present survey has essentially retained this classification of ailments.

1.3.4 *Classification of nature of treatment:* When information on nature of treatment was collected, the options 'Indian System of Medicine' (including Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha), Homeopathy and 'Yoga or Naturopathy' were provided in the list of responses to enable tabulation of data separately for treatments by different systems of medicine. This too was a feature first introduced in the 2014 survey (NSS 71st round).

1.3.5 *Re-defining a household to get better data on cost of childbirth:* In the 2014 survey each woman who had undergone childbirth during the last one year was, in the interests of more accurate data collection, considered a member of the household which had borne the cost of childbirth, and all information on her pregnancy, including pre-natal and post-natal care, was obtained from this household. This procedure led to difficulties in fieldwork and was therefore not followed in the 2017-18 survey.

1.4 Limitations of the survey

1.4.1 The collection of information on ailments depended on reporting of perceived ailments by the respondents. In case of a small set of important diseases, a medical diagnosis was made a necessary condition for classifying a reported condition as a case of the disease – diphtheria, whooping cough, TB, HIV/AIDS, cancers, diabetes, glaucoma and hypertension. In other cases, the diseases were identified by the respondents themselves, sometimes with the help of the interviewer to whom they reported their symptoms. Thus, possibilities of over-

reporting, under-reporting and misclassifying ailments were all present. The perception of a physical or mental condition as an ailment and the propensity to consider it important enough to report would vary across individuals and cultures. The results of the survey are naturally influenced by these factors.

1.5 Indicators

The indicators presented here are of the following kinds:

A. Morbidity, hospitalisation, nature and treatment of ailments

Proportion of Persons that Responded as Ailing during a 15-day period (PPRA), separately for

- rural and urban, and each State/UT
- ailing-person characteristics such as gender¹, age-group etc.

Break-up of estimated number of ailments by

- ailment characteristics such as nature of ailment
- treatment characteristics, if treated, such as school of medicine, and nature of healthcare facility (sector and State/UT-wise)

Proportion of persons treated as in-patient (receiving medical treatment as inpatient out of every 1000 person during a 365-day period), by

- rural and urban, and each State/UT
- hospitalised-person characteristics such as gender and age-group

Break-up of number of hospitalised cases (other than childbirth) by

- ailment characteristics such as nature of ailment
- type of hospital (sector and State/UT-wise)
- household expenditure class of hospitalised person

B. Expenditure on healthcare

Average medical expenditure per case of hospitalisation, by

- rural and urban, each State/UT, and gender
- household expenditure class of hospitalised person

Break-up of medical expenditure (hospitalisation cases) by major components, separately for

- rural and urban, gender, type of hospital (sector and State/UT-wise)

Average medical expenditure per treated spell of ailment not involving hospitalisation, by

- rural and urban, each State/UT, and gender

¹ Separate estimates for the transgender category cannot be presented because the sample sizes do not permit it. Transgender persons have not been clubbed with either “male” or “female”, but included in “all (genders)”.

- household expenditure class of ailing person
- school of medicine, nature of healthcare facility (sector and State/UT-wise)

C. Childbirth

Average expenditure on childbirth by

- rural and urban, each State/UT
- household expenditure class
- type of hospital
- nature of delivery (normal, caesarean., etc)

Break-up of hospital childbirths by type of hospital

- in each State/UT and sector

Percentage of hospital childbirths involving surgery

- by type of hospital

D. Immunisation

Percentages of children aged 0-5 years received any vaccine and average expenditure on immunization, for

- rural and urban
- boys and girls separately

Percentage of fully immunised children in the age-group 0-5 years for

- rural and urban, each State/UT
- boys and girls separately

E. Condition of the aged

Percentage break-up of persons aged 60 or more by living arrangement, by

- rural and urban, and gender

Percentage break-up of aged persons in different age-groups and genders by state of physical mobility

- age-group and gender

It may please be noted that all the above mentioned indicators are compiled on the basis of the response received from the respondent and not on the basis of any record.

Chapter Two

Details of the Survey

2.1 Geographical coverage and sample size

2.1.1 The survey conducted during July 2017 to June 2018 covered the whole of the Indian Union. It collected data from 5,55,114 households spread over every district of the country. The rural households belonged to 8,077 randomly selected villages and the urban households to 6,181 randomly selected urban blocks.

2.2 Population coverage

2.2.1 The survey coverage excluded (i) foreign nationals (ii) residents of barracks of military and paramilitary forces (iii) convicted prisoners undergoing sentence (iv) inmates of *ashrams*, orphanages, rescue homes and vagrant houses other than residential staff employed there and (v) floating population, that is, persons without any usual place of residence.

2.3 Schedule of enquiry

2.3.1 The schedule used for data collection from each surveyed household was named Schedule 25.0 and is included as Appendix D of this document. Apart from basic household characteristics, it recorded age, gender, and other important information for each household member before collecting particulars of illness and healthcare.

2.3.2 On health, data were collected under the following broad heads:

- (a) details of each case of hospitalisation of any household member during the 365 days prior to the date of survey, including expenditure incurred for treatment while in hospital
- (b) details of all ailments (due to illnesses or injuries) experienced by household members during the 15 days prior to the date of survey, including expenditure incurred for treatment without hospitalisation
- (c) details of the pregnancy of every female household member aged 15-49 years who was reported to have been pregnant at any time during the last 365 days, covering pre-natal care, and of childbirth and post-natal care if applicable, and including expenditure on childbirth
- (d) details of immunisations received by all children under 6 years of age
- (e) details of mobility, living arrangement and economic independence of members aged 60 or more.

2.4 Survey design

2.4.1 Details of the survey design are provided in the Sample Design and Estimation Procedure (Appendix C).

Table 2.1: No. of villages/urban blocks, households and persons surveyed for NSS 75th round health survey

State/UT	No. of villages/urban blocks surveyed		No. of surveyed					
			households			persons		
	rural	urban	rural	urban	all	rural	urban	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	319	207	2,551	1,652	4,203	10,784	6,358	17,142
Arunachal Pradesh	163	76	1,279	608	1,887	6,469	2,558	9,027
Assam	336	132	2,688	1,056	3,744	13,746	4,717	18,463
Bihar	440	220	3,520	1,757	5,277	18,818	9,297	28,115
Chhattisgarh	228	140	1,823	1,120	2,943	9,471	5,448	14,919
Delhi	8	170	64	1,327	1,391	335	6,097	6,432
Goa	20	36	160	286	446	784	1,252	2,036
Gujarat	236	292	1,888	2,331	4,219	10,535	11,104	21,639
Haryana	194	176	1,550	1,408	2,958	9,126	7,145	16,271
Himachal Pradesh	216	56	1,727	446	2,173	8,328	1,739	10,067
Jammu & Kashmir	245	170	1,955	1,360	3,315	10,433	6,711	17,144
Jharkhand	244	143	1,952	1,134	3,086	10,711	5,403	16,114
Karnataka	304	291	2,430	2,320	4,750	12,231	10,261	22,492
Kerala	299	260	2,392	2,075	4,467	10,682	9,119	19,801
Madhya Pradesh	392	308	3,136	2,455	5,591	17,093	12,898	29,991
Maharashtra	508	612	4,064	4,863	8,927	20,973	22,603	43,576
Manipur	176	147	1,408	1,176	2,584	7,259	5,777	13,036
Meghalaya	112	52	891	416	1,307	4,650	2,020	6,670
Mizoram	88	104	704	832	1,536	3,352	4,013	7,365
Nagaland	104	52	832	416	1,248	3,986	1,844	5,830
Odisha	390	143	3,120	1,144	4,264	14,017	5,061	19,078
Punjab	219	216	1,752	1,722	3,474	8,945	8,225	17,170
Rajasthan	390	244	3,107	1,938	5,045	17,876	10,130	28,006
Sikkim	80	24	640	192	832	2,867	649	3,516
Tamil Nadu	443	408	3,543	3,258	6,801	15,137	12,696	27,833
Telangana	240	216	1,918	1,728	3,646	7,709	6,733	14,442
Tripura	168	80	1,344	640	1,984	5,837	2,580	8,417
Uttarakhand	127	92	1,016	736	1,752	5,229	3,348	8,577
Uttar Pradesh	790	579	6,318	4,613	10,931	36,890	25,014	61,904
West Bengal	511	371	4,085	2,952	7,037	18,247	12,780	31,027
A & N Islands	35	36	279	288	567	1,234	1,126	2,360
Chandigarh	8	36	64	287	351	282	1,283	1,565
Dadra & N. Haveli	12	12	96	96	192	550	378	928
Daman & Diu	8	8	64	64	128	351	241	592
Lakshadweep	8	16	64	128	192	368	709	1,077
Puducherry	16	56	128	447	575	578	1,915	2,493
all-India	8,077	6,181	64,552	49,271	1,13,823	3,25,883	2,29,232	5,55,115

2.5 Population estimates

2.5.1 Like most NSS surveys, this survey used a moving reference period, meaning that different surveyed households reported information for different time points or periods depending on the date of survey. Population estimates, required for deriving rates such as the Proportion of Persons that Responded as Ailing (PPRA), the proportion of persons treated as in-patient, were based on the data collected on household size. For simplicity, the population estimates used for deriving the PPRA were based on the household size as reported (on the date of survey) without adjusting for former members who were reported to have died during the reference period of 15 days preceding the date of survey.

2.5.2 On the other hand, the population estimates used for deriving the proportion of persons treated as in-patient in hospital during a 365-day period were adjusted to include the members who had died during the 365-day reference period. It may be noted that this survey was not specifically designed to estimate number of households and persons but these figures can be used to combine rates and ratios pertaining to different indicators. These are design based estimates used for specific purpose only.

2.6 Estimates by quintile class of household expenditure

2.6.1 In order to study the variation in morbidity, health expenditure, choice of healthcare facility etc. across population at different levels of living, a measure of level of living was derived for each surveyed household based on information collected on its usual monthly consumer expenditure. This allowed estimates to be generated separately for 5 different equal-sized classes of population at different quintile class of household expenditure. These classes were formed separately for rural and urban sectors of India as a whole.

Chapter Three

Key Findings

3.0.0.0 This chapter discusses the main findings of the survey under the following heads:

- Morbidity, nature of ailments, treatment seeking behaviour
 - Ailments prevailing during a specified period
 - Hospitalization during a specified period
- Average medical expenditure
 - per spell of ailment experienced
 - per case of hospitalization excluding childbirth cases
- Maternity and childbirth: details of care, place of birth and expenditure
- Population aged 60 and above: living arrangement and mobility
- Immunisation of children

3.1 Proportion of Persons that Responded as Ailing (PPRA) in a 15-day period

3.1.0.1 For any group or domain, for example, the rural male population, proportion of persons that responded as ailing (PPRA) in a 15-day period was defined as the ‘estimated number of persons in the population reported ailing’ as a proportion of ‘estimated total population’ obtained on the basis of the survey data. The proportion was expressed as percentage.

PPRA = $100 \times (\text{Estimated no. of persons in population reported as ailing} \div \text{Estimated population})$

3.1.1 PPRA by gender and age-group

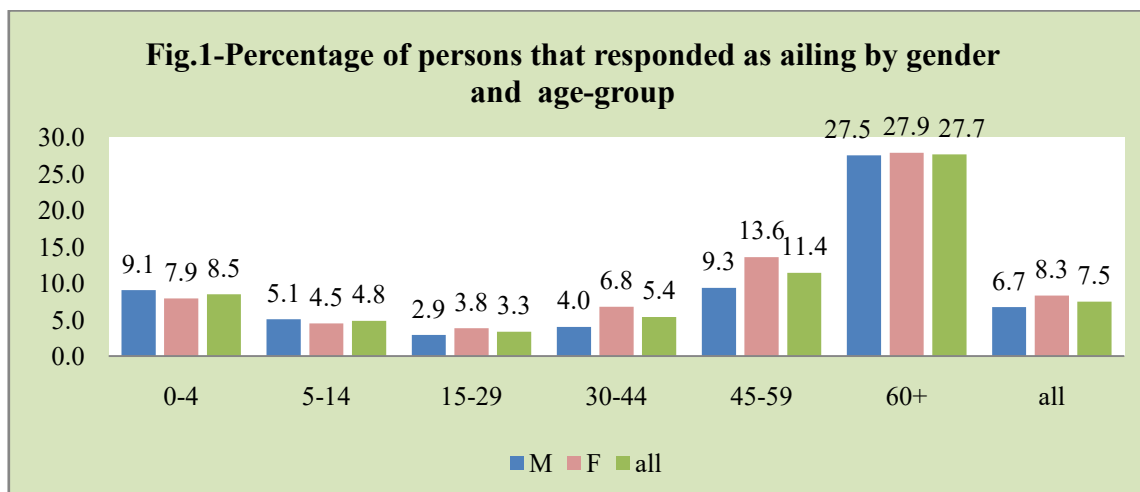
3.1.1.1 Statement 3.1 shows age-specific PPRA for six broad age-groups for male and female at all-India level.

Statement 3.1: PPRA by gender and age-group							all-India
gender	PPRA (%) in age-group						all
	0-4	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	
male	9.1	5.1	2.9	4.0	9.3	27.5	6.7
female	7.9	4.5	3.8	6.8	13.6	27.9	8.3
all	8.5	4.8	3.3	5.4	11.4	27.7	7.5

Table A2, Appendix A

3.1.1.2 Table A2 of Appendix A gives, for the following age-groups:

0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70+ and for the age-groups 60+, 70+ and 80+, the PPRA for the specific age-group for each of the population categories rural, urban and rural-urban combined, and within each of these, separately for male and female.



3.1.1.3 Fig. 1 shows all-India PPRA for six age-groups of population, namely, 0 - 4, 5 - 14, 15 - 29, 30 - 44, 45 - 59 and 60 & above, separately for male, female and persons of any gender.

3.1.2 PPRA by gender and sector

3.1.2.1 Statement 3.2 shows all-India PPRA by gender and sector.

Statement 3.2: PPRA by gender and sector			
all-India			
sector	PPRA (percentage of ailing persons)		
	male	female	all
rural	6.1	7.6	6.8
urban	8.2	10.0	9.1
all	6.7	8.3	7.5

Table A2, Appendix A

3.1.3 PPRA: inter-state variation

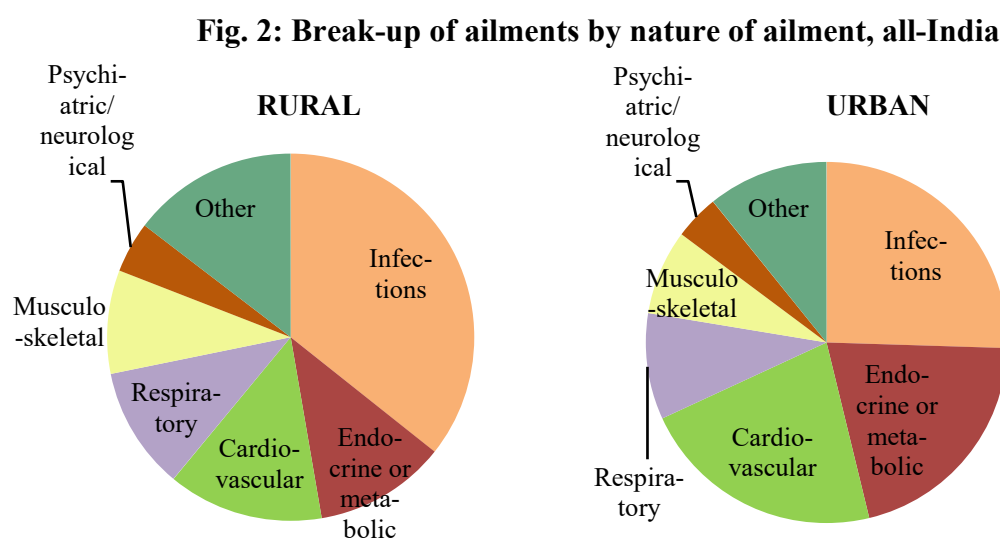
3.1.3.1 A brief summary of the overall PPRA for the major states, for both sectors and all gender combined, is given in Statement 3.3. Table A1 of Appendix A gives, for each state and UT of India, the PPRA among each of the population categories rural, urban and rural-urban combined, and within each of these, separately for male and female.

Statement 3.3: PPRA in the major states of India	
state	PPRA (%)
Assam, Bihar	< 3.0
MP, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Telangana, Haryana	3.0-5.9
Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Jharkhand, UP, Maharashtra, Odisha	6.0-9.9
Punjab, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh	10.0-14.9
Kerala	24.5
all-India	7.5

Table A1, Appendix A

3.2 Nature of ailments experienced

The schedule of enquiry used for the survey adopted a 60-fold classification of ailments. These have been clubbed into 7 broad categories: (i) infections (including fevers, jaundice, diarrhoea/dysentery), (ii) endocrine or metabolic (including diabetes and thyroid diseases), (iii) cardio-vascular (including hypertension and heart disease) (iv) respiratory, (v) musculo-skeletal (including joint pain, back & body aches), (vi) psychiatric or neurological, and (vii) other ailments. Fig. 2 and Statement 3.4 below show the rural and urban percentage break-ups of ailments by these 7 broad categories of ailment.



Statement 3.4: Percentage break-up of ailments in rural and urban India by nature of ailment

all-India								
sector	broad category of ailment							all
	Infections*	Cardio-vascular	Endocrine or metabolic	Respiratory	Musculo-skeletal	Psychiatric or neurological	other	
rural	35.7	13.8	11.6	10.8	9.1	4.5	14.5	100.0
urban	25.4	21.9	20.8	9.5	7.6	4.0	10.8	100.0

* Upper and lower respiratory infections, however, are classified under "respiratory" ailments.

Table A4, Appendix A

3.2.1.1 Table A4 of Appendix A gives the percentage break-up of ailments experienced in India in a 15-day period by nature or type of ailment (7 broad categories), separately for male, female and persons of any gender among rural, urban and rural-urban combined population.

3.3 Treatment of ailments

3.3.1 Treatment seeking behaviour

3.3.1.1 The percentage of ailments treated by allopathy, AYUSH and others at all-India level is shown in statement 3.5. Detailed information on percentage of ailments treated,

separately for male and female, and for rural and urban sectors for allopathy & AYUSH in each state/UT is given in Table A5 and A6, respectively in Appendix A.

Statement 3.5: Percentages of ailments treated by allopathy and AYUSH, all-India									
sector	percentage of ailments treated by								
	allopathy			AYUSH			other		
	male	female	all	male	female	all	male	female	all
rural	95.7	95.1	95.4	4.2	4.7	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
urban	96.2	94.7	95.4	3.6	5.1	4.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
all	95.9	94.9	95.4	4.1	4.8	4.4	0.1	0.3	0.2

Table A5 & A6, Appendix A

3.3.2 Type of healthcare service provider

3.3.2.1 For an ailment treated on medical advice, the term “level of care” was used in the survey to indicate the type of healthcare service provider. Five different types of healthcare service providers were distinguished: (i) government/public hospital (incl. HSC/PHC/CHC etc.), (ii) charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital, (iii) private hospital, (iv) private doctor/clinic, and (v) informal healthcare provider.

3.3.2.2 The break-up of treated ailments by type of healthcare service provider is shown in statement 3.6, separately for rural and urban India. Genderwise information is given in Table A7 of Appendix A. Table A8 of Appendix A gives corresponding break-ups at state/UT level.

Statement 3.6: Percentage break-up of treated ailments by type of healthcare service provider, all-India			
healthcare service provider	percentage of treated ailments		
	rural	urban	all
government/public hospital	32.5	26.2	30.1
private hospital	20.8	27.3	23.3
charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.9	1.3	1.1
private doctor/ in private clinic	41.4	44.3	42.5
informal health care provider	4.3	0.9	3.0
all	100.0	100.0	100.0

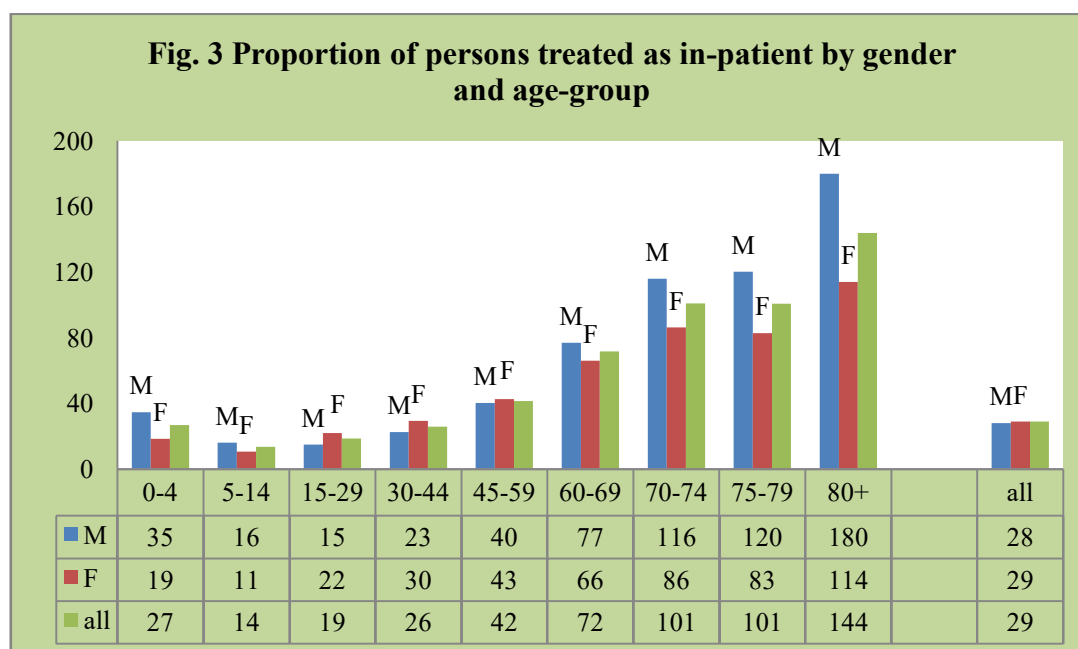
Table A7, Appendix A

3.4 Hospitalisation

3.4.0 The proportion of persons treated as in-patient, defined as the ratio of the estimated number of cases of admission to hospital as in-patient during a 365-day period to the total estimated population, the figure being expressed as a number between 0 and 1000 by multiplying this ratio by 1000 has been computed to have an idea of the overall hospitalisation scenario. However, in the computation of this, *cases of admission to hospital for childbirth are excluded.*

3.4.1 Proportion of persons treated as in-patient by age-group and gender

3.4.1.1 Fig. 3 shows the variation in the proportion of persons treated as in-patient (excluding childbirth cases) at all-India level across age-groups and genders. The details are given in Table A10 of Appendix A.



3.4.2 Proportion of persons treated as in-patient by age-group and sector

3.4.2.1 The rural-urban variation in proportion of persons treated as in-patient is shown in Statement 3.7. Further details with break-up by gender are given in Table A10 of Appendix A.

Statement 3.7: Proportion of persons treated as in-patient by age-group and sector

all-India								
sector	cases of hospitalization (in 365 days) per 1000 population in age-group							
	0-4	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60-69	70+	All
rural	25	12	18	25	38	65	99	26
urban	34	18	20	28	49	84	136	34
all	27	14	19	26	42	72	111	29

Table A10, Appendix A

3.4.3 Proportion of persons treated as in-patient: inter-state variation

3.4.3.1 Statement 3.8 shows the variation among the major states in proportion of persons treated as in-patient. Exact rates for each state/UT, sector and gender are given in Table A9 of Appendix A.

Statement 3.8: Inter-state variation in proportion of persons treated as in-patient

state	hospitalisation cases per 1000 persons
Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand	10-14
Chhattisgarh, MP, UP, Telangana, Gujarat, Rajasthan	20-25
Karnataka, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Odisha	29-33
Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal	38-42
Kerala	105
all-India	29

Table A9, Appendix A

3.5 In-patient hospitalization cases (excluding childbirth): nature of ailment, type of hospital, source of finance, etc.**3.5.1 Break-up by ailment category**

3.5.1.1 Statement 3.9 gives the percentage break-up of hospitalisation cases by category of ailment for which the patient was hospitalised, separately for gender and sector.

3.5.1.2 In recording information on ailment for which people had been hospitalized during the last 365 days, the same nature-of-ailment classification was adopted as was used for ailments that people reported in response to the question on whether they had suffered from any ailment during the last 15 days.

Statement 3.9: Percentage break-up of ailments for hospitalisation cases

category of ailment	all-India								
	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	M	F	all	M	F	all	M	F	all
Infections	31.3	31.4	31.3	31.4	31.8	31.6	31.3	31.6	31.4
Injuries	16.6	7.3	12.1	13.1	5.9	9.6	15.3	6.8	11.2
Gastro-intestinal	9.2	11.8	10.4	7.8	10.2	9.0	8.7	11.2	9.9
Cardio-vascular	8.9	7.2	8.1	12.3	9.8	11.1	10.1	8.1	9.1
Genito-urinary	5.2	6.2	5.7	5.7	6.8	6.3	5.4	6.5	5.9
Psychiatric/neurological	6.4	5.0	5.7	6.1	5.4	5.7	6.3	5.1	5.7
Musculo-skeletal	4.2	4.7	4.5	3.5	5.1	4.3	4.0	4.8	4.4
Respiratory	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.2
Eye	3.0	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.6
Obstetric and neo-natal	0.8	7.5	4.0	0.5	4.5	2.4	0.7	6.4	3.5
other	10.0	11.0	10.5	11.5	12.7	12.0	10.5	11.6	11.1
all	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

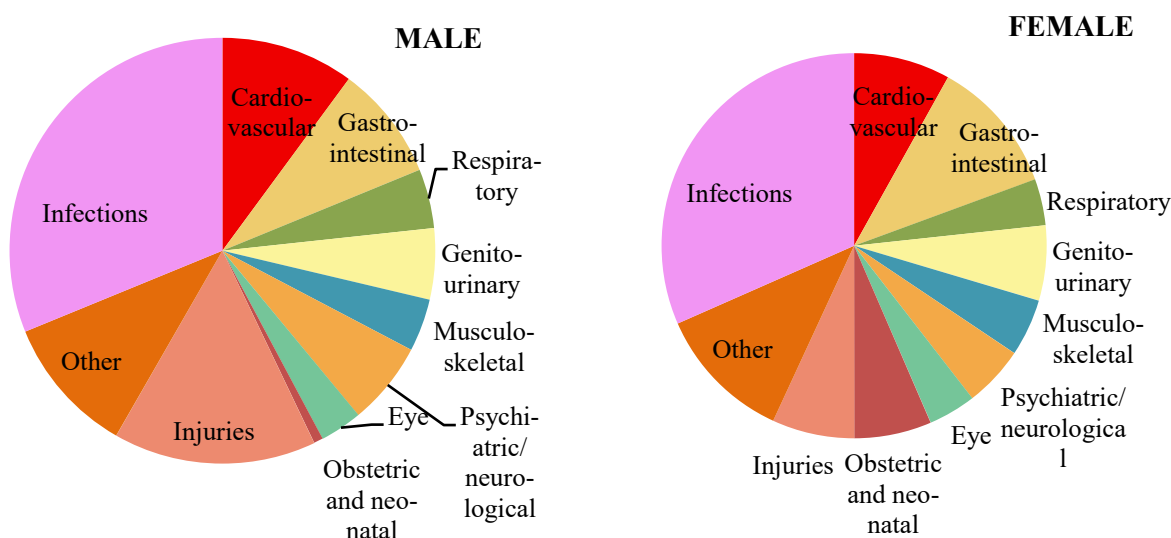
Table A12, Appendix A

3.5.1.3 In Statement 3.9 and Table A12 of Appendix A, the 60-item classification of ailments is condensed into 11 broad categories, namely, (i) infections, (ii) cardio-vascular,

(iii) gastrointestinal, (iv) respiratory, (v) genito-urinary, (vi) musculo-skeletal, (vii) psychiatric/neurological, (viii) eye, (ix) obstetric and neo-natal, (x) injuries and (xi) others to show the percentage distribution of ailments for hospitalisation cases by broad ailment category.

3.5.1.4 The break-up of hospitalization cases by category of ailments is shown for male and female (rural and urban combined) in Fig. 4.

Fig. 4: Break-up of male and female hospitalisation cases by category of ailment



3.5.2 Break-up by type of hospital

3.5.2.1 Statement 3.10 shows the break-up of hospitalisation cases by type of hospital: Government/public hospitals, charitable/NGO/trust-run hospitals and private hospitals.

Statement 3.10: Percentage break-up of hospitalisation cases by type of hospital			
type of hospital	all-India		
	% share of hospitalisation cases		
	rural	urban	rural + urban
government/public hospital	45.7	35.3	42.0
private hospital	51.9	61.4	55.3
charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	2.4	3.3	2.7
all	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A13, Appendix A

3.5.2.2 Statement 3.11 shows the percentage share of government hospitals in hospitalisation cases in the major states. Details for all states/UTs are given in Table A13 of Appendix A.

Statement 3.11: Percentage share of government hospitals in hospitalisation cases in the major States					
state	% share of govt. hospitals in hospitalisation cases		state	% share of govt. hospitals in hospitalisation cases	
	rural	urban		rural	urban
Assam	76.7	47.7	Kerala	40.0	35.8
Odisha	75.1	55.5	Bihar	38.5	32.4
West Bengal	74.1	58.9	Haryana	37.1	20.3
Chhattisgarh	59.6	37.6	Karnataka	32.3	17.1
Tamil Nadu	56.9	42.2	Punjab	29.4	29.3
Rajasthan	50.8	49.7	Uttar Pradesh	28.4	24.1
Madhya Pradesh	48.3	46.8	Andhra Pradesh	25.8	31.7
Jharkhand	43.2	36.8	Maharashtra	25.7	17.9
Gujarat	40.1	21.3	Telangana	24.0	17.3

Table A13, Appendix A

3.5.3 Break-up by quintile class of household expenditure

3.5.3.1 Statement 3.12 shows share of different quintile class of household expenditure in the total number of hospitalisation cases separately for rural and urban India, and also separately for male and female. Table A11 of Appendix A gives, additionally, the shares of the expenditure classes in the total number of hospitalisation cases (rural/urban) for all genders combined.

Statement 3.12: Percentage break-up of hospitalisation cases in India by quintile class of household expenditure, separately for each sector and gender				
all-India				
quintile class of household expenditure	% of hospitalisation cases			
	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
1 st	11.6	14.1	16.2	16.2
2 nd	14.3	13.6	17.7	20.2
3 rd	19.1	18.6	21.6	21.2
4 th	22.6	22.4	21.3	20.8
5 th	32.3	31.3	23.1	21.6
all	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A11, Appendix A

3.5.4 Break-up by major source of financing of expenditure

3.5.4.1 Households having persons who had been admitted to hospital during the last 365 days were asked about the major source of financing the hospitalization expenses. The

responses were classified into five categories, namely, (i) household income/savings, (ii) borrowings, (iii) sale of physical assets, (iv) contribution from friends and relatives, and (v) other sources. Statement 3.13 shows the estimated percentage break-up of hospitalization cases by major source of finance of hospitalization expenditure. Separate break-ups for different quintile class of household expenditure classes of population are given in Table A14 of Appendix A.

Statement 3.13: Break-up (%) of hospitalization cases by major source of finance of expenses						
all-India						
sector	% of hospitalisation cases where expenses were financed from					
	household income/savings	borrowings	contribution from friends & relatives	sale of physical assets	other sources	all sources
rural	79.5	13.4	3.4	0.4	3.2	100.0
urban	83.7	8.5	3.8	0.4	3.4	100.0

Table A14, Appendix A

3.6 Population covered by health insurance

3.6.1.1 For every member of each surveyed household, it was ascertained whether the person was covered by any scheme for health expenditure support. If so, the broad category of scheme was also recorded. The categories were: government-sponsored (e.g. RSBY, Arogyasri, etc.), government/PSU as an employer (e.g. CGHS, reimbursement from govt. etc.), employer-supported (other than govt./PSU) health protection (e.g. ESIS), insurance arranged by household with insurance companies, and other schemes.

3.6.1.2 Fig. 5 shows the percentages of persons in different quintile class of household expenditure having some form of health expenditure coverage.

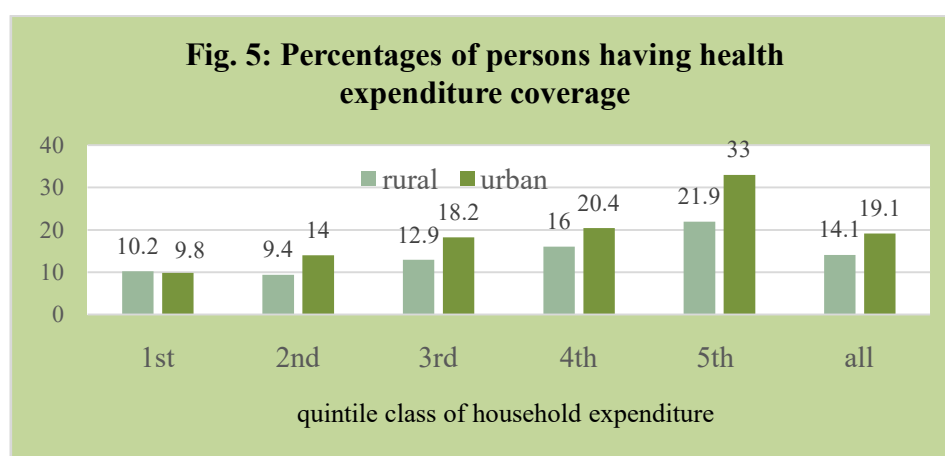


Table A15, Appendix A

3.6.1.3 Statement 3.14 shows the percentage break-up of rural and urban population by type of health expenditure coverage, including those not covered at all.

3.6.1.4 Table A15 of Appendix A gives the percentage break-up separately for rural and urban population, as well as for rural male, rural female, urban male, urban female, separately for population in different quintile class of household expenditure.

Statement 3.14: Percentage break-up of persons by health expenditure coverage type
all-India

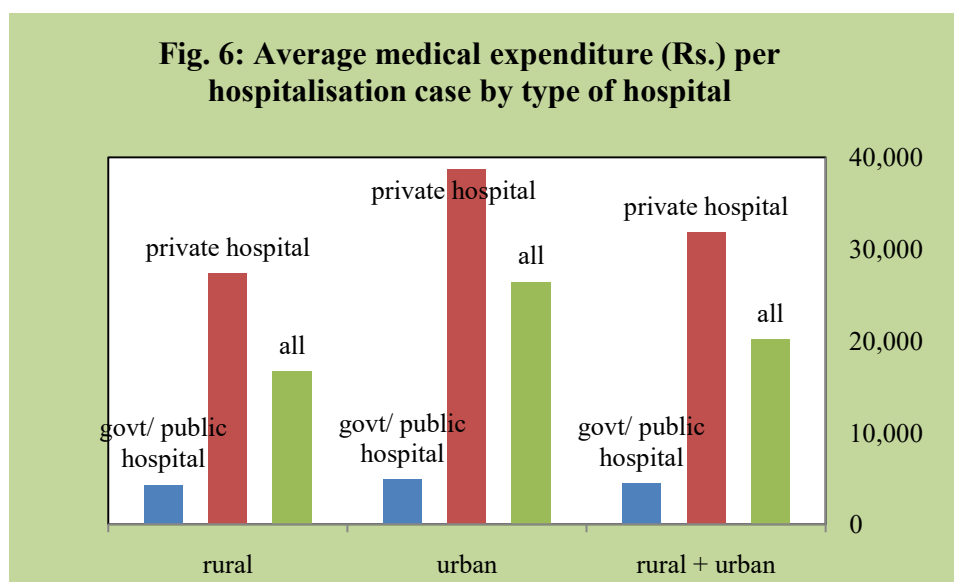
sector	% of persons not covered	% of persons covered by					
		govt. sponsored insurance scheme	govt./PSU as an employer	employer-supported health protection (other than govt /PSU)	arranged by household with insurance companies	other	all
rural	85.9	12.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0
urban	80.9	8.9	3.3	2.9	3.8	0.2	100.0

Table A15, Appendix A

3.7 Expenditure on hospitalization

3.7.1 Average medical expenditure during hospital stay by type of hospital

3.7.1.1 Statement 3.15 and Fig. 6 show the average medical expenditure incurred during stay at hospital per case of hospitalisation (excluding childbirth), separately for Government/public hospitals, private hospitals, and all hospitals, including the charitable/NGO/trust-run types. State/UT-wise estimates are available in Table A17 of Appendix A.



3.7.1.2 Medical expenditure, in a case of hospitalisation, was calculated including bed charges, doctor's/surgeon's fees, total amount paid for medicines, diagnostic tests, attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, and blood, oxygen, etc. during stay at the hospital (within the reference period of last 365 days) – whether made available by the

hospital or procured from outside. Expenses on transportation of the patient to or from the hospital were excluded, and so was expenditure on food.

Statement 3.15: Average medical expenditure per hospitalisation case by type of hospital			
all-India			
type of hospital	average medical expenditure (Rs.) per case		
	rural	urban	rural + urban
government/public	4,290	4,837	4,452
private	27,347	38,822	31,845
all (incl. charitable/NGO/trust-run)	16,676	26,475	20,135

Table A17, Appendix A

3.7.2 Average medical expenditure per hospitalisation case by ailment type

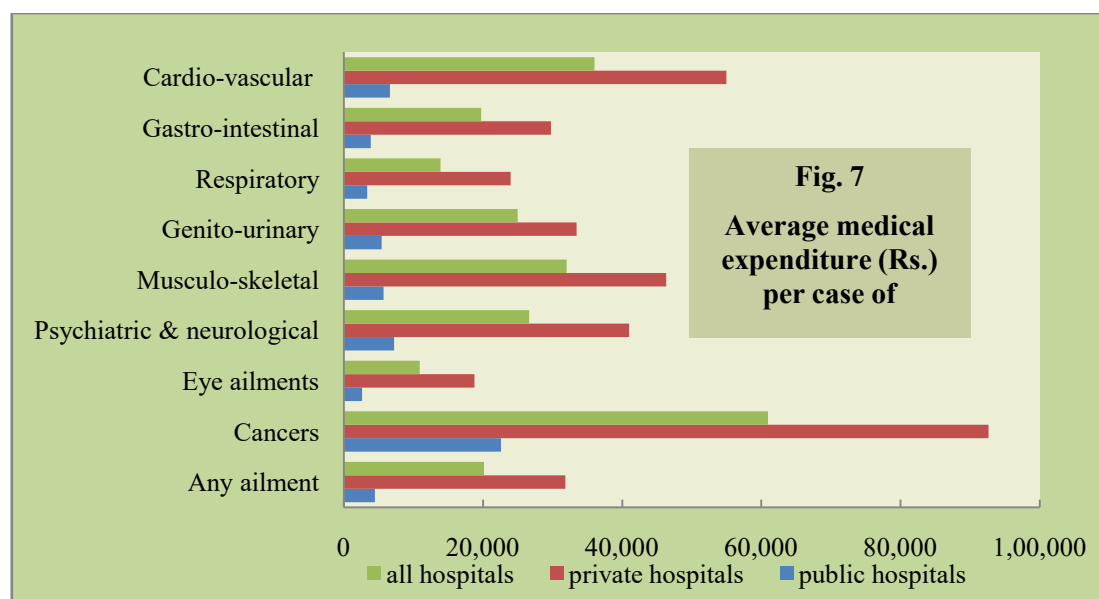
3.7.2.1 Statement 3.16 shows, separately for public, private and all hospitals, the average medical expenditure per case of hospitalisation for selected (broad) categories of ailments.

Statement 3.16: Average medical expenditure during hospital stay per hospitalisation case for selected categories of ailments			
all-India			
category of ailment	average medical expenditure (Rs.) per case of hospitalization		
	public hospitals	private hospitals	all hospitals*
Cancers	22,520	93,305	61,216
Psychiatric and neurological ailments	7,235	41,239	26,843
Cardio-vascular ailments	6,635	54,970	36,001
Musculo-skeletal ailments	5,716	46,365	32,066
Genito-urinary ailments	5,345	33,409	24,770
Gastro-intestinal ailment	3,847	29,870	19,821
Respiratory ailments	3,346	24,049	13,905
Eye ailments	2,605	18,767	10,912
Infections	2,054	15,208	9,064
any ailment	4,452	31,845	20,135

*including charitable/NGO/trust-run

Table A16, Appendix A

While Statement 3.16 gives estimates for rural and urban sectors combined, separate estimates for rural and urban India are available in Table A16 of Appendix A.



3.7.2.2 Fig. 7 shows the estimates of average medical expenses for all categories of ailment except “infections”, as this term covers too broad a category of ailments for the estimated average to be very useful. Note that infections of the respiratory tract are included in “respiratory ailments” and not in “infections”.

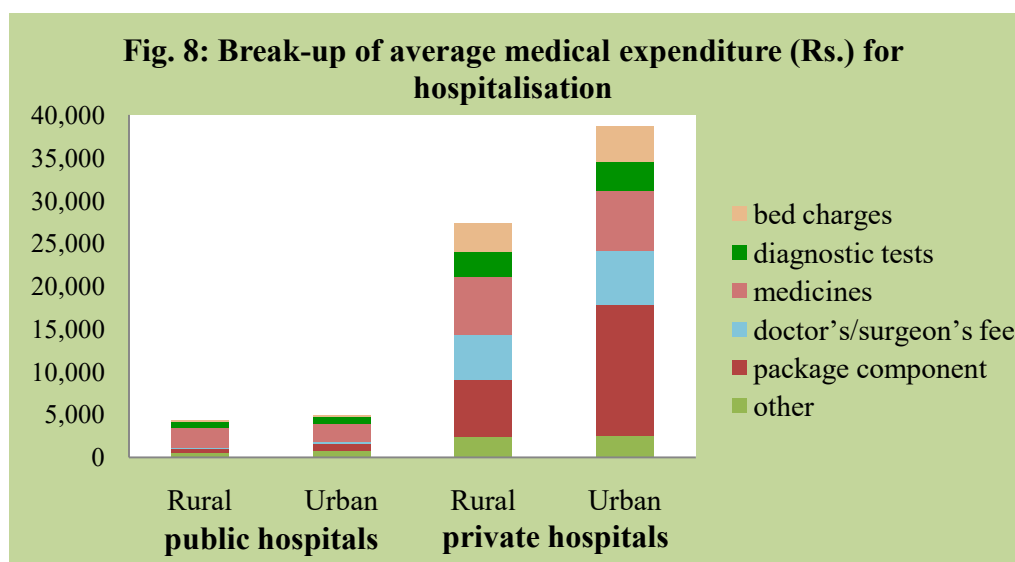
3.7.3 Break-up of average medical expenditure per hospitalisation case by type of hospital

3.7.3.1 The break-up of average medical expenditure per case across public and private hospitals for different components are shown in Statement 3.17 and Fig. 8. Table A19 of Appendix A gives the break-up of average medical expenditure per case of hospitalisation by its major components, separately for public hospitals, private hospitals and all (including charitable/NGO/trust-run) hospitals in rural and urban sectors, and in India as a whole.

Statement 3.17: Break-up of average medical expenditure (Rs.) for hospitalisation all-India

component of medical expenditure	Average medical expenses (Rs.) during hospital stay per case of hospitalization in			
	public hospitals		private hospitals	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
Package component	427	867	6,631	15,380
Doctor's/surgeon's fee	172	197	5,340	6,284
Medicines	2,220	2,100	6,818	7,035
Diagnostic tests	800	770	2,802	3,403
Bed charges	118	152	3,377	4,176
others	553	752	2,379	2,544
total	4,290	4,837	27,347	38,822

Table A19, Appendix A



3.7.4 Reimbursement of hospitalization expenditure

3.7.4.1 Statement 3.18 and Fig. 9 show the percentage of cases of hospitalisation involving some reimbursement of expenditure, separately for different quintile class of household expenditure.

Statement 3.18: Percentage of hospitalisation cases involving reimbursement all-India

quintile class of household expenditure	% of hospitalisation cases involving reimbursement of expenditure					
	rural			urban		
	public hospitals	private hospitals	all (incl. charitable/ /NGO-run)	public hospitals	private hospitals	all (incl. charitable/ /NGO-run)
1 st	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.5
2 nd	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.8	4.6	3.4
3 rd	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.2	7.8	5.5
4 th	1.5	2.9	2.2	3.0	9.9	7.8
5 th	2.8	4.6	4.0	6.5	25.7	21.8
all	1.8	3.0	2.5	2.5	12.1	8.6

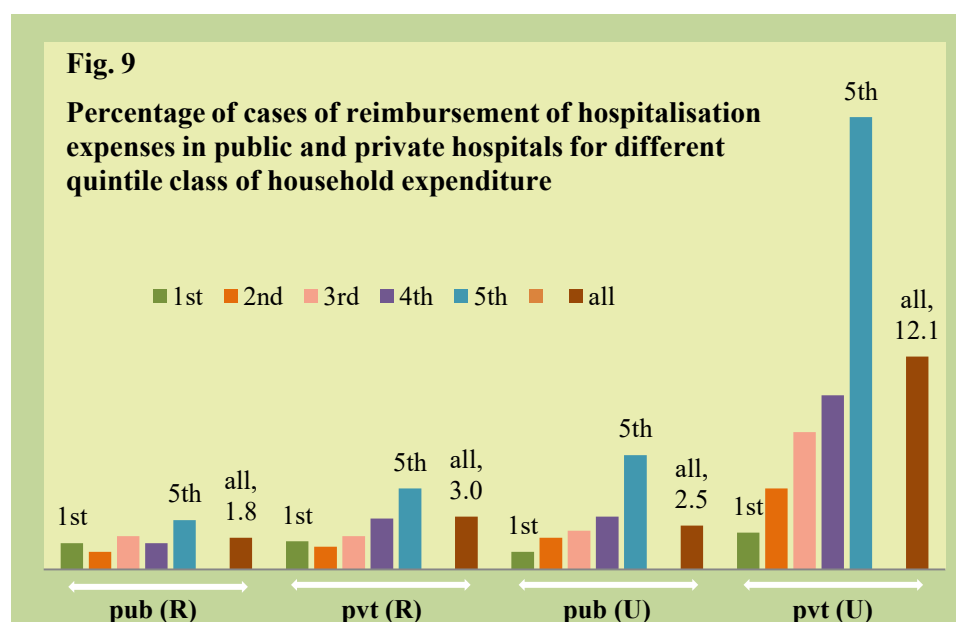
Table A21, Appendix A

3.7.4.2 Statement 3.19 shows amount reimbursed as a percentage of total medical expenditure, for different quintile class of household expenditure. Figure 9 shows the percentage of cases reimbursed out of total number of hospitalization cases for different quintile class of household expenditure with rural and urban break-up. Table A21 of Appendix A gives the corresponding details.

Statement 3.19: Amount reimbursed as a percentage of total medical expenses all-India

type of hospital	amount reimbursed as % of total medical expenditure					
	quintile class of household expenditure					
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	all
rural						
public	3.9	1.1	6.4	1.9	8.7	5.1
private	1.9	1.4	2.5	5.2	6.1	4.4
all	2.3	1.3	2.9	4.6	6.4	4.4
urban						
public	2.9	5.0	3.9	14.8	17.4	8.9
private	4.3	6.7	11.3	15.2	28.1	17.5
all	4.0	7.8	10.7	15.1	26.9	16.8

Table A21, Appendix A



3.8 Expenditure on treatment of ailments not involving hospitalisation

3.8.1 Average medical expenditure per treated ailment by healthcare service provider

3.8.1.1 Statement 3.20 shows average medical expenditure incurred per spell of ailment not involving admission to hospital, separately for five levels of care: government/public hospitals, charitable/NGO/trust-run hospitals, private hospitals, private doctors or clinics, and informal healthcare providers. Table A23 of Appendix A gives estimates for male and female population separately as well.

Statement 3.20: Average medical expenditure per treated ailment by healthcare service provider

sector	average medical expenditure (Rs.) per spell of ailment treated by					
	govt./ public hospitals	private hospitals	trust/ NGO-run hospitals	private doctor/ clinics	informal healthcare providers	all
rural	325	1,081	624	566	487	592
urban	344	1,038	863	714	1,035	710
all	331	1,062	732	624	552	636

Table A23, Appendix A

3.8.2 Average medical expenditure per treated ailment by nature of treatment

3.8.2.1 Table A25 of Appendix A gives average expenditure on treatment (non-hospitalisation cases) across different systems of medicine. While average expenditure is shown in Fig.10 for some important treatment types: allopathy, Indian system of medicine, homeopathy, and yoga-or-naturopathy, statement 3.21 gives the break-up of average medical expenditure (for non-hospitalisation cases) by nature of treatment and type of hospital.

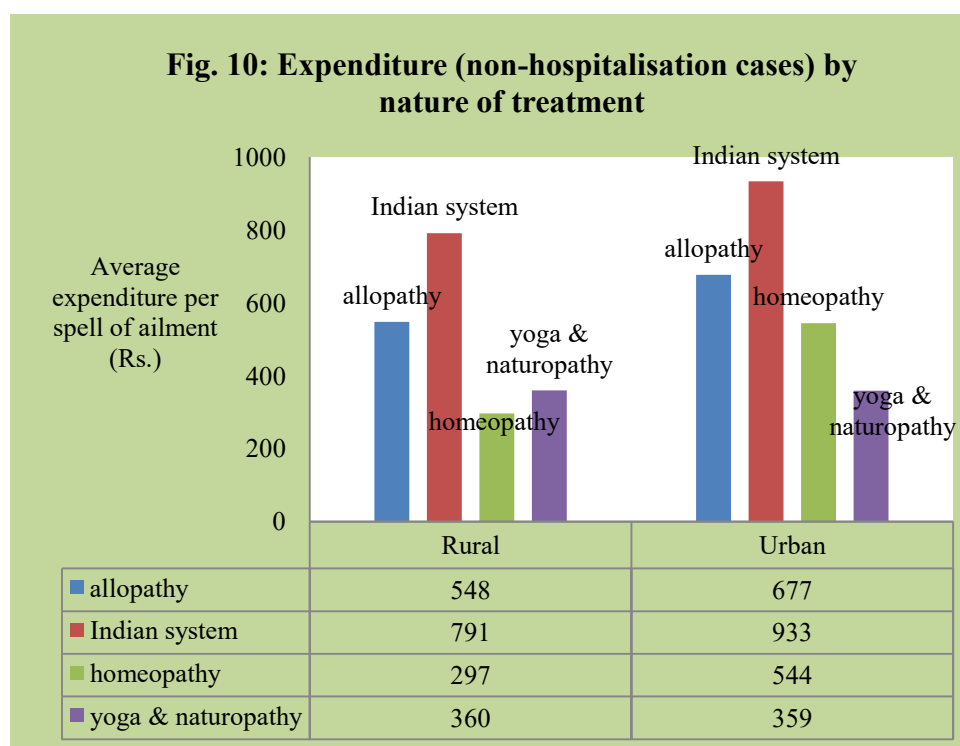


Table A25, Appendix A

Statement 3.21: Average medical expenditure (for non-hospitalisation cases) by nature of treatment and type of hospital

type of hospital	Allopathy		ISM		Homeopathy		Yoga & Naturopathy	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
Public hospitals	327	343	282	483	135	252	215	578
Charitable/NGO run hospitals	589	878	668	779	4	620	-	-
Private hospitals	1,082	1,036	1,010	898	860	1,603	986	461
Private doctor/clinic	570	724	722	662	316	447	439	320
Informal health care provider	279	214	3,463	3,895	259	90	904	476
all	548	677	791	933	297	544	360	359

3.8.3 Components of medical expenditure for different healthcare service provider

3.8.3.1 The break-up of medical expenditure (non-hospitalisation) into four components: doctor's fees, medicines, diagnostic tests and other expenses, by healthcare service provider for rural and urban combined and combined genders are shown in Statement 3.22. Table A26 of Appendix A gives the corresponding percentage break-up for male and female patients, separately for rural and urban sectors.

Statement 3.22: Components of medical expenditure (non-hospitalisation) by healthcare service provider

component of medical expenditure	% share of medical expenditure				
	healthcare service provider				
	govt./ public hospitals	private hospitals	charitable/ NGO/trust -run hospitals	private doctor/ clinics	all (incl. informal healthcare provider)
medicines	82.2	64.3	54.1	70.1	70.3
diagnostic tests	10.9	15.7	28.8	10.9	12.6
doctor's fee	2.4	14.2	14.3	17.1	13.3
other	4.5	5.8	2.8	1.9	3.8
all	100	100	100	100	100

Table A26, Appendix A

3.9 Maternity and childbirth

3.9.1 Pre-natal and post-natal care

3.9.1.1 Statement 3.23 shows the percentages of women in different age-groups who received pre-natal and post-natal care during pregnancy and after childbirth. The same information is given in Table A27 of Appendix A.

Statement 3.23: Percentages of pregnant women receiving pre-natal care and percentages of pregnant women receiving post-natal care

all-India

age-group	% of women receiving care					
	rural		urban		rural + urban	
	pre-natal	post-natal	pre-natal	post-natal	pre-natal	post-natal
below 20	98	85	98	91	98	86
20-24	97	87	98	88	97	87
25-29	98	87	98	91	98	88
30-34	96	88	98	94	96	90
35-39	93	85	99	89	94	86
40-44	95	87	100	91	96	88
45 & above	99	83	100	100	99	87
all	97	87	98	90	97	88

Table A27, Appendix A

3.9.2 Break-up of childbirths by place of childbirth

3.9.2.1 Statement 3.24 and Fig.11 show the percentage break-up of childbirths (includes normal, caesarean and other type of delivery) by type of hospital, separately for different quintile class of household expenditure of rural and urban population. The same information is given in Table A28 of Appendix A.

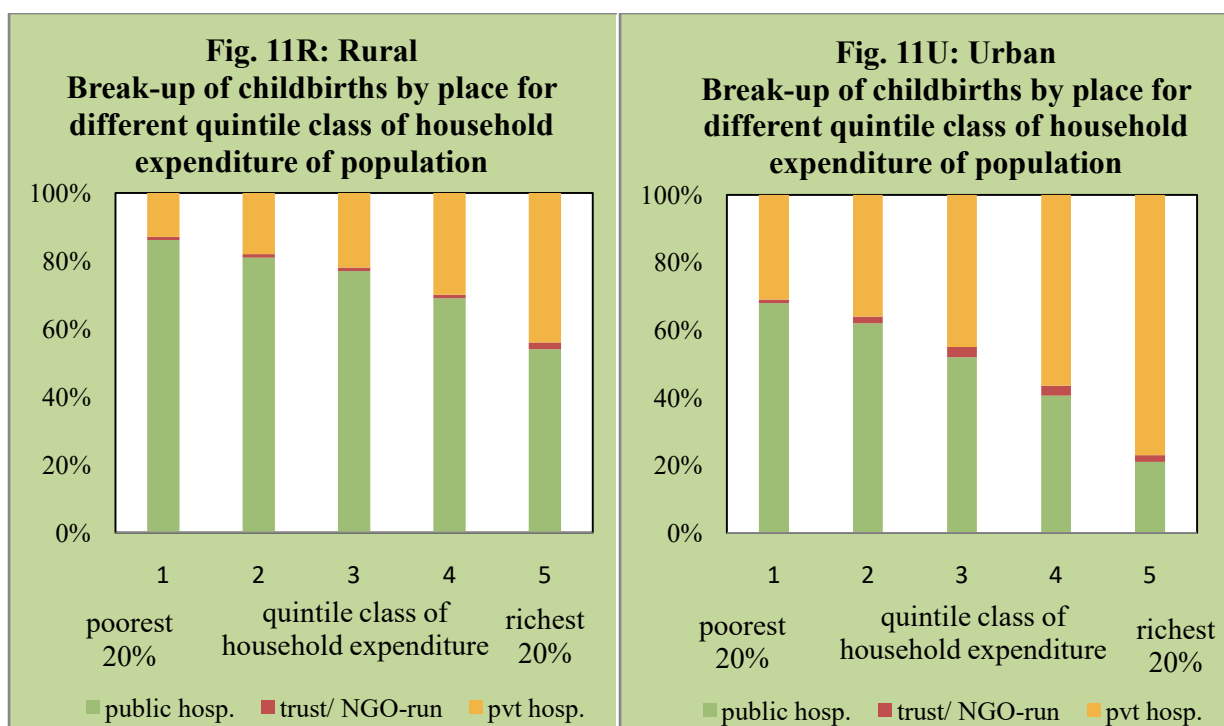
Statement 3.24: Percentage break-up of childbirths by place

all-India

sector	place of childbirth	% of childbirth in quintile class					
		Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₅	all
rural	public hospital	74.4	73.3	71.6	66.6	57.0	69.2
	private hospital	11.6	14.7	19.8	25.6	39.8	21.3
	at home, attended by doctor/nurse/ANM	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.4	1.4
	at home, attended by dai/others	12.0	10.3	6.9	6.8	2.7	8.1
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
urban	public hospital	62.1	58.8	46.6	34.2	19.3	48.3
	private hospital	30.2	37.1	51.3	64.3	80.0	47.8
	at home, attended by doctor/nurse/ANM	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
	at home, attended by dai/others	6.8	3.4	2.0	1.4	0.7	3.4
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Q_i is the ith quintile class of household expenditure of population (UMPCE), i=1, 2, ..., 5.

Table A28, Appendix A



3.9.3 Break-up of childbirths by type of delivery

3.9.3.1 The percentage break-up of institutional childbirths by type of delivery for rural and urban areas at all-India level is shown in statement 3.25.

Statement 3.25: Percentage distribution of institutional childbirths by type of delivery and type of hospital

type of delivery	all-India			all hospitals
	govt./ public hospitals	private hospitals	charitable/ NGO/trust-run hospitals	
rural				
normal	84.7	14.8	0.6	100.0
caesarean	38.4	59.9	1.7	100.0
other (forceps, vacuum extraction etc.)	65.9	27.2	6.9	100.0
urban				
normal	61.8	36.9	1.3	100.0
caesarean	29.5	66.9	3.5	100.0
other (forceps, vacuum extraction etc.)	13.8	85.5	0.7	100.0
rural+urban				
normal	79.8	19.4	0.7	100.0
caesarean	34.9	62.7	2.4	100.0
other (forceps, vacuum extraction etc.)	42.0	53.9	4.1	100.0

3.9.3.2 The percentage of hospital childbirths that required surgery by type of delivery (other than caesarean) for different types of hospitals is given in Statement 3.26.

Statement 3.26: Percentage of hospital childbirths receiving surgery, by type of hospital and type of delivery (other than caesarean)				
all-India				
type of delivery	% of childbirths receiving surgery			
	govt./ public hospitals	charitable/ NGO/trust-run hospitals	private hospitals	all hospitals
rural				
normal	5.5	5.2	11.3	6.4
other (forceps, vacuum extraction etc.)	22.2	94.9	65.5	39.0
urban				
normal	6.8	15.7	10.1	8.2
other (forceps, vacuum extraction etc.)	34.2	72.6	98.4	89.4
rural + urban				
normal	5.7	9.3	10.9	6.7
other (forceps, vacuum extraction etc.)	24.0	93.1	89.4	62.1

3.9.3.3 Statement 3.27 shows the percentage of childbirths receiving surgery free of cost by type of hospital. Table A31 of Appendix A shows the percentage of hospital childbirths receiving surgery for all types of childbirth, separately for different types of hospital, as well as the percentage break-up of surgery cases by whether surgery was received free, on partial payment, or on full payment.

Statement 3.27: Percentage of childbirths receiving surgery free of cost by type of hospital				
all-India				
sector	% of surgeries received free of cost			
	govt./ public hospitals	private hospitals	charitable/ NGO/trust-run hospitals	all hospitals
rural	92.6	0.9	27.1	43.4
urban	90.9	0.9	14.1	30.0
rural + urban	92.1	0.9	19.7	38.5

Table A31, Appendix A

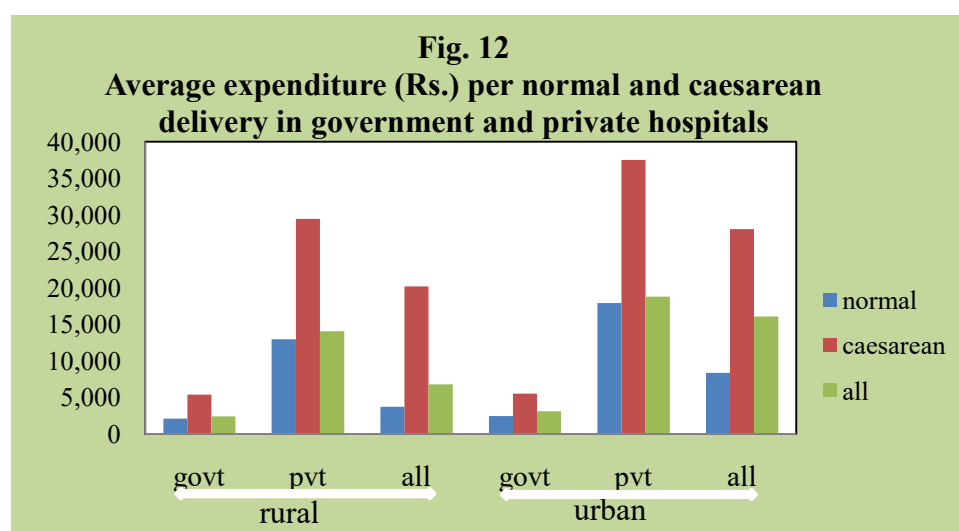
3.9.4 Average expenditure on hospitalised childbirths by type of hospital

3.9.4.1 Table A30 of Appendix A gives average expenditure on hospital childbirths (excluding abortion cases), separately for quintile class of household expenditure of population in rural and urban areas, separately for public and private hospitals, and separately for normal and caesarean deliveries. The overall picture is shown in Statement 3.28 and Fig. 12.

Statement 3.28: Average expenditure on childbirth in private and public hospitals, separately for normal and caesarean section delivery

type of delivery	Average expenditure (Rs.) on hospital childbirth					
	rural			urban		
	government hospitals	private hospitals	all hospitals	government hospitals	private hospitals	all hospitals
normal	2,084	12,931	3,746	2,459	17,960	8,382
caesarean	5,423	29,406	20,200	5,504	37,508	28,058
all	2,404	20,788	6,799	3,106	29,105	16,092

Table A30, Appendix A



3.10 Condition of the aged

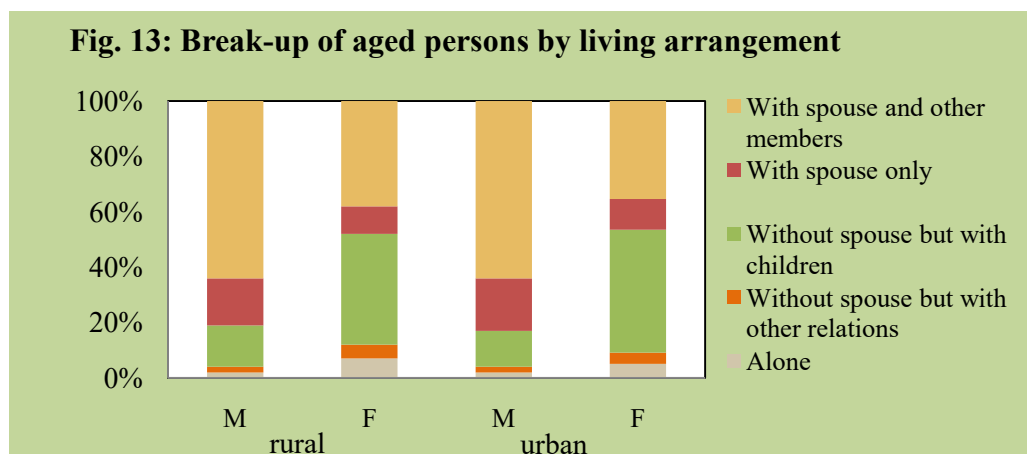
3.10.1 Living arrangement

3.10.1 Statement 3.29 and Fig. 13 show the break-ups of persons aged 60 or more by whom they were living with: alone, with spouse and children, with spouse only, etc. for rural and urban male and female. Table A32 of Appendix A gives the corresponding details.

Statement 3.29: Percentage break-up of aged persons by living arrangement

Percentage of persons aged 60+ living							all-India
sector	gender	with spouse and other members	with spouse only	without spouse but with children	without spouse, with other relations	alone	all
rural	male	64	17	15	2	2	100.0
	female	38	10	40	5	7	100.0
urban	male	64	20	13	2	2	100.0
	female	34	12	44	4	6	100.0

Table A32, Appendix A

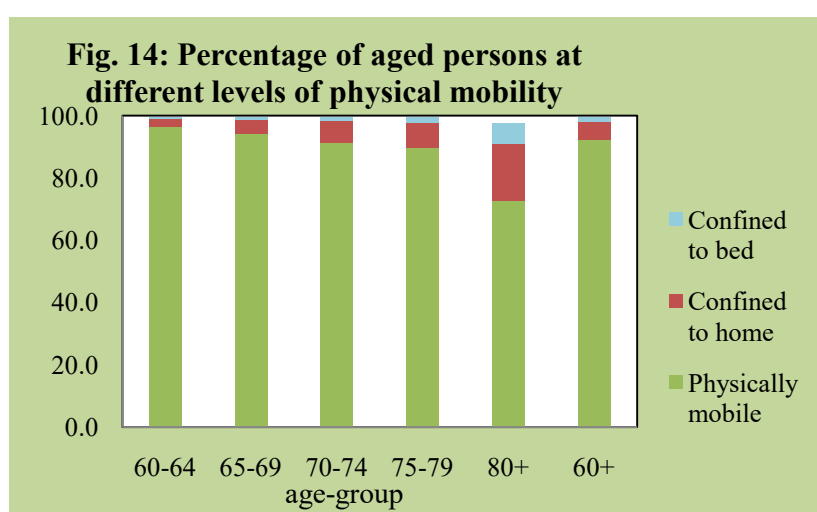


3.10.2 Physical mobility of the aged

3.10.2.1 Statement 3.30 and Fig. 14 show percentages of aged persons in different age-groups from 60-64 upwards at different levels of physical mobility. Gender-specific percentages too are available in Table A33 of Appendix A.

Statement 3.30: Percentage break-up of aged persons by physical mobility						
all-India						
mobility category	% of persons of the category present in the age-group					
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	all (60+)
physically mobile	96.5	94.3	91.3	89.6	72.5	92.4
confined to home	2.4	4.3	6.9	8.0	18.6	5.5
confined to bed	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	6.5	1.4
wheelchair-bound	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.4	0.6
all	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A33, Appendix A



3.11 Immunisation of children

3.11.1 Children 0-5 years received any vaccine and average expenditure on immunization

3.11.1.1 With a view to have an overall idea on the immunisation scenario, rate of immunisation and some related indicators have been computed on the basis of the responses received from the informants. The percentages of rural and urban boys and girls in the age-group 0-5 years received any vaccine and average expenditure on immunization is shown in Statement 3.31.

Statement 3.31: Percentages of children aged 0-5 years received any vaccine and average expenditure (Rs.) on immunization				
all-India				
gender	Percentages of children aged 0-5 years			
	received any vaccine		average expenditure on immunization (Rs.)	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
boys	97	98	42	243
girls	97	97	29	260
all	97	98	36	251

Table A34, Appendix A

3.11.2 Fully immunised children

3.11.2.1 Statement 3.32 shows the percentages of fully immunised children of age 0-5 years: those who had received all the eight prescribed vaccines by sector and gender.

Statement 3.32: Percentages of fully immunised children aged 0-5years			
all-India			
sector	% of fully immunised children aged 0-5years		
	boys	girls	all
rural	57.1	59.7	58.4
urban	62.4	60.9	61.7
rural+urban	58.5	60.0	59.2

Table A35, Appendix A

3.11.2.2 Table A35 of Appendix A gives statewise percentages of fully immunised children in the age-group 0-5 years, separately for rural and urban, and separately for boy, girl and all children. A brief summary for the major fully immunisation scenario in major states is given in Statement 3.33.

Statement 3.33: Fully immunised children aged 0-5 years in the major states	
all-India	
state	% of children fully immunised
Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, Telangana	70-74
Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, MP, Punjab, Karnataka	60-69
Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, UP	50-59
Bihar, Assam	45-49

Table A35, Appendix A

3.11.3 Main source of immunisation

3.11.3.1 For each child aged 0-5 years, the type of health facility from which the child had received most of the immunisation vaccines, if any, was ascertained. The categories of health facility were: (i) HSC/Anganwadi centre, (ii) PHC/dispensary/CHC/mobile medical unit, (iii) government/public hospital, (iv) charitable or trust/NGO-run hospital, (v) private hospital, and (vi) private doctor/clinic. The percentage break-up of rural and urban children of each state who had received any immunisation by type of health facility reported as the main source of immunisation is shown in Table A36 of Appendix A. Statement 3.34 shows the all-India picture.

Statement 3.34: Percentage break-up of children aged 0-5 years who had received any immunisation by category of health facility reported as the main source of immunisation received							
all-India							
sector	% of children for whom the main source of immunisation was						
	HSC/Anganwadi centre	PHC/dispensary/CHC/mobile medical unit	government/public hospital	charitable or trust/NGO-run hospital	private hospital	private doctor/clinic	all
rural	74.2	9.9	10.8	2.6	1.6	0.5	100.0
urban	45.0	11.7	29.2	2.6	9.1	1.9	100.0

Table A36, Appendix A

Appendix A

Detailed Tables

Table A1: Percentage of Persons that Responded as Ailing (PPRA) in each state/UT

State/UT	Percentage of ailing persons in a 15-day period								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	M	F	all	M	F	all	M	F	all
Andhra Pradesh	11.8	14.9	13.3	15.0	17.7	16.3	12.8	15.7	14.2
Arunachal Pradesh	3.2	2.4	2.8	4.2	3.0	3.6	3.4	2.5	2.9
Assam	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.7	6.0	4.3	2.2	2.8	2.5
Bihar	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5
Chhattisgarh	4.0	4.9	4.5	8.4	5.1	6.9	4.8	5.0	4.9
Delhi	2.9	1.1	2.0	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9
Goa	7.5	5.6	6.6	5.9	4.9	5.4	6.5	5.2	5.9
Gujarat	4.9	6.4	5.7	7.6	9.2	8.4	6.0	7.5	6.7
Haryana	4.0	6.7	5.3	6.9	7.3	7.0	4.9	6.9	5.9
Himachal Pradesh	9.3	9.6	9.5	10.0	19.1	14.4	9.4	10.6	10.0
Jammu & Kashmir	4.2	9.3	6.5	6.4	12.2	9.2	4.7	9.9	7.1
Jharkhand	6.0	6.8	6.4	6.8	9.5	8.1	6.2	7.3	6.7
Karnataka	3.5	4.4	3.9	4.5	5.2	4.8	3.9	4.7	4.3
Kerala	24.1	26.7	25.4	20.7	25.7	23.4	22.6	26.3	24.5
Madhya Pradesh	3.0	3.9	3.5	5.0	5.9	5.4	3.5	4.4	3.9
Maharashtra	6.5	8.0	7.2	9.7	11.8	10.7	7.9	9.6	8.8
Manipur	1.4	2.2	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.9
Meghalaya	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Mizoram	4.7	2.0	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.5	4.0	2.9	3.4
Nagaland	0.2	0.9	0.5	2.4	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Odisha	8.2	9.2	8.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	8.8	9.6	9.2
Punjab	10.6	13.6	11.9	8.2	11.9	9.9	9.7	12.9	11.2
Rajasthan	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	7.3	5.7	4.5	5.3	4.9
Sikkim	1.9	3.4	2.6	6.2	6.5	6.3	2.9	4.0	3.4
Tamil Nadu	6.4	6.6	6.5	4.7	6.3	5.5	5.6	6.5	6.1
Telangana	4.0	6.9	5.4	6.9	4.7	5.8	5.3	5.9	5.6
Tripura	3.4	2.3	2.9	3.3	4.2	3.7	3.4	2.7	3.1
Uttarakhand	2.0	2.6	2.3	6.1	8.4	7.1	3.1	4.0	3.5
Uttar Pradesh	6.0	8.3	7.1	7.6	9.9	8.7	6.3	8.6	7.4
West Bengal	11.4	14.0	12.7	15.1	17.7	16.4	12.5	15.1	13.8
A & N Islands	7.0	11.8	9.2	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.3	10.1	8.6
Chandigarh	0.2	9.6	4.1	9.3	10.0	9.6	8.9	10.0	9.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.5	6.3	5.9	3.7	10.8	6.9	4.7	8.2	6.3
Daman & Diu	0.7	0.2	0.5	2.2	7.9	4.3	1.9	5.6	3.3
Lakshadweep	8.0	11.1	9.8	7.7	12.9	10.3	7.8	12.4	10.2
Puducherry	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.2
All-India	6.1	7.6	6.8	8.2	10.0	9.1	6.7	8.3	7.5

Table A2: Percentage of Persons that Responded as Ailing (PPRA) in different age-groups**all-India**

Age-group	Percentage of persons ailing in a 15-day period								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	M	F	all	M	F	all	M	F	all
0-4	8.5	7.2	7.8	10.8	10.0	10.4	9.1	7.9	8.5
5-9	5.8	4.8	5.3	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.0	5.1	5.6
10-14	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1
15-19	3.3	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.4	4.0	3.7
20-24	2.5	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.6	3.2
25-29	2.0	3.5	2.7	2.9	4.3	3.6	2.3	3.8	3.0
30-34	2.5	5.3	3.9	4.6	5.1	4.8	3.2	5.2	4.2
35-39	3.7	6.4	5.0	4.7	6.9	5.8	4.0	6.5	5.3
40-44	4.6	8.3	6.4	6.1	10.6	8.4	5.0	9.0	7.0
45-49	6.2	10.3	8.2	8.2	12.8	10.5	6.8	11.1	8.9
50-59	9.6	13.4	11.4	13.4	19.1	16.2	10.8	15.1	12.8
60-64	21.7	21.4	21.6	28.6	30.5	29.6	24.0	24.4	24.2
65-69	20.9	25.6	23.3	34.1	30.3	32.2	25.2	27.1	26.2
70+	29.8	28.4	29.1	41.3	39.6	40.4	33.5	32.2	32.8
all	6.1	7.6	6.8	8.2	10.0	9.1	6.7	8.3	7.5

0-4	8.5	7.2	7.8	10.8	10.0	10.4	9.1	7.9	8.5
5-14	5.0	4.3	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.8
15-29	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.7	2.9	3.8	3.3
30-44	3.5	6.5	5.0	5.1	7.4	6.2	4.0	6.8	5.4
45-59	8.4	12.2	10.3	11.5	16.7	14.0	9.3	13.6	11.4
60+	24.2	25.0	24.6	34.5	33.6	34.0	27.5	27.9	27.7
all	6.1	7.6	6.8	8.2	10.0	9.1	6.7	8.3	7.5
70+	29.8	28.4	29.1	41.3	39.6	40.4	33.5	32.2	32.8
80+	33.1	32.3	32.7	46.0	43.3	44.5	37.4	36.2	36.7

Table A3: Percentage of Persons that Responded as Ailing (PPRA) in different quintile class of household expenditure**all-India**

quintile class of household expenditure *	Percentage of persons ailing in a 15-day period					
	Rural			Urban		
	M	F	All	M	F	All
1 st (lowest 20% of population)	4.2	5.3	4.7	5.4	7.7	6.5
2 nd (next 20% of population)	4.7	6.0	5.3	7.8	9.9	8.8
3 rd	5.9	7.3	6.6	8.1	9.5	8.8
4 th	6.4	7.6	7.0	9.2	11.4	10.3
5 th (top 20% of population)	9.2	11.9	10.5	10.6	11.6	11.0
All	6.1	7.6	6.8	8.2	10.0	9.1

Table A4: Number of ailments experienced per 1000 persons in 15 days, and percentage break-up of such ailments by ailment category

Sector	Characteristic	all-India		
		M	F	all
Rural	Number of ailments per 1000 persons in 15 days	64	81	72
	% break-up of ailments by category	100.0	100.0	100.0
	a. Infections (incl. fevers, jaundice, diarrhoea/dysentery)	37.9	33.9	35.7
	b. Endocrine, metabolic (incl. diabetes, thyroid diseases)	11.3	11.8	11.6
	c. Cardio-vascular (incl. hypertension, heart disease)	13.9	13.6	13.8
	d. Respiratory	10.5	11.1	10.8
	e. Musculo-skeletal (incl. joint pain, back & body aches)	7.4	10.5	9.1
	f. Psychiatric and neurological	4.5	4.4	4.5
	g. Other	14.5	14.7	14.5
Urban	Number of ailments per 1000 persons in 15 days	88	110	98
	% break-up of ailments by category	100.0	100.0	100.0
	a. Infections (incl. fevers, jaundice, diarrhoea/dysentery)	28.4	22.8	25.4
	b. Endocrine, metabolic (incl. diabetes, thyroid diseases)	20.3	21.2	20.8
	c. Cardio-vascular (incl. hypertension, heart disease)	22.1	21.8	21.9
	d. Respiratory	10.2	8.9	9.5
	e. Musculo-skeletal (incl. joint pain, back & body aches)	4.8	10.0	7.6
	f. Psychiatric and neurological	4.1	3.9	4.0
	g. Other	10.1	11.4	10.8
Rural + Urban	Number of ailments per 1000 persons in 15 days	71	89	80
	% break-up of ailments by category	100.0	100.0	100.0
	a. Infections (incl. fevers, jaundice, diarrhoea/dysentery)	34.4	29.9	32.0
	b. Endocrine, metabolic (incl. diabetes, thyroid diseases)	14.6	15.2	14.9
	c. Cardio-vascular (incl. hypertension, heart disease)	16.9	16.6	16.7
	d. Respiratory	10.4	10.3	10.3
	e. Musculo-skeletal (incl. joint pain, back & body aches)	6.4	10.3	8.5
	f. Psychiatric and neurological	4.4	4.3	4.3
	g. Other	12.9	13.4	13.3

Table A5: Percentage of treated ailments treated by allopathy in each state/UT

State/UT	Percentage of treated ailments receiving allopathic treatment								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	M	F	all	M	F	all	M	F	all
Andhra Pradesh	99.7	97.4	98.4	95.5	95.7	95.6	98.1	96.8	97.4
Arunachal Pradesh	82.4	92.9	86.7	74.1	83.9	77.8	80.7	91.2	84.9
Assam	97.9	87.8	92.8	99.2	96.8	97.6	98.1	90.0	93.8
Bihar	90.1	90.7	90.4	97.9	95.9	96.9	90.9	91.4	91.2
Chhattisgarh	95.9	94.5	95.2	97.0	99.6	97.9	96.2	95.5	95.9
Delhi	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	93.7	96.0	97.9	93.7	96.0
Goa	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.4	99.2	99.3	99.7	99.5	99.6
Gujarat	97.2	97.5	97.4	99.3	99.6	99.5	98.3	98.5	98.4
Haryana	98.8	97.8	98.2	97.4	95.1	96.3	98.2	96.9	97.4
Himachal Pradesh	96.3	97.4	96.9	97.9	90.3	92.9	96.5	96.2	96.3
Jammu & Kashmir	97.6	98.7	98.3	99.3	97.7	98.3	98.1	98.4	98.3
Jharkhand	93.9	94.3	94.1	91.3	99.5	95.9	93.3	95.6	94.5
Karnataka	88.9	92.4	90.8	88.1	89.1	88.6	88.6	91.0	89.9
Kerala	92.4	90.1	91.2	93.0	90.9	91.7	92.6	90.5	91.4
Madhya Pradesh	95.4	96.5	96.0	97.9	94.5	96.2	96.3	95.9	96.1
Maharashtra	96.0	98.5	97.4	98.1	94.0	96.0	97.2	96.1	96.6
Manipur	99.5	99.7	99.6	91.3	100.0	95.1	96.2	99.8	98.1
Meghalaya	89.7	100.0	94.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.5	100.0	94.8
Mizoram	76.1	87.6	78.9	93.0	100.0	97.0	81.6	95.8	87.2
Nagaland	45.2	88.6	78.9	83.6	55.7	78.8	76.2	82.0	78.8
Odisha	96.2	96.2	96.2	93.2	90.8	91.9	95.5	95.1	95.3
Punjab	93.8	96.6	95.3	96.4	96.5	96.4	94.7	96.6	95.7
Rajasthan	99.2	98.2	98.7	97.7	97.1	97.3	98.8	97.9	98.3
Sikkim	73.0	99.7	89.7	78.9	95.1	86.4	75.8	98.3	88.5
Tamil Nadu	98.6	99.8	99.2	99.0	97.9	98.4	98.8	99.0	98.9
Telangana	98.7	100.0	99.5	98.1	99.1	98.5	98.3	99.6	99.0
Tripura	99.5	99.8	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.7	99.6
Uttarakhand	94.6	88.9	91.5	90.7	99.0	95.2	92.5	94.2	93.4
Uttar Pradesh	97.1	95.5	96.2	95.4	94.6	95.0	96.6	95.3	95.9
West Bengal	93.8	91.3	92.5	96.0	94.7	95.3	94.6	92.5	93.5
A & N Islands	81.8	98.3	91.6	90.4	88.2	89.3	85.0	95.2	90.9
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.5	96.8	100.0	93.7	96.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	91.9	100.0	97.3	85.2	97.9	93.4	86.5	98.3	94.2
Puducherry	92.7	100.0	96.6	95.5	96.1	95.9	94.3	97.5	96.1
All	95.7	95.1	95.4	96.2	94.7	95.4	95.9	94.9	95.4

Table A6: Percentage of treated ailments treated with AYUSH in each state/UT

State/UT	Percentage of treated ailments receiving AYUSH treatment								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	M	F	all	M	F	all	M	F	all
Andhra Pradesh	0.3	2.2	1.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	1.9	3.0	2.5
Arunachal Pradesh	12.0	4.7	9.0	14.7	12.4	13.8	12.5	6.2	9.9
Assam	2.1	12.2	7.3	0.9	3.2	2.3	1.9	10.0	6.3
Bihar	9.9	9.3	9.7	2.1	4.1	3.1	9.1	8.5	8.8
Chhattisgarh	3.5	5.0	4.4	2.0	0.4	1.4	3.1	4.1	3.6
Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	6.3	4.0	2.1	6.3	4.0
Goa	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4
Gujarat	2.8	2.5	2.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.4	1.6
Haryana	1.2	1.9	1.6	2.4	4.7	3.5	1.7	2.9	2.4
Himachal Pradesh	3.7	2.5	3.1	2.2	9.6	7.0	3.4	3.9	3.7
Jammu & Kashmir	2.4	1.4	1.7	0.7	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7
Jharkhand	6.1	5.1	5.6	8.7	0.5	4.1	6.7	3.9	5.3
Karnataka	11.1	7.6	9.1	11.9	10.9	11.4	11.5	9.1	10.2
Kerala	7.2	9.7	8.5	7.1	9.0	8.3	7.1	9.5	8.3
Madhya Pradesh	4.5	3.5	3.9	2.1	5.6	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.9
Maharashtra	3.8	1.5	2.6	0.8	4.8	2.9	2.2	3.2	2.7
Manipur	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	17.8	12.4	16.5	6.5	0.0	2.8	14.1	4.2	10.2
Nagaland	18.7	0.7	4.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	4.0	0.6	2.4
Odisha	3.9	3.7	3.7	6.9	6.5	6.7	4.4	4.3	4.4
Punjab	6.1	3.4	4.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	5.3	3.4	4.3
Rajasthan	0.8	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.9	2.7	1.2	2.2	1.6
Sikkim	27.0	0.3	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.2	6.4
Tamil Nadu	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.1
Telangana	1.3	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.9
Tripura	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Uttarakhand	5.4	7.3	6.5	9.3	0.9	4.8	7.5	4.0	5.5
Uttar Pradesh	2.9	4.1	3.6	4.5	5.4	5.0	3.4	4.5	4.0
West Bengal	6.2	8.5	7.5	4.0	5.3	4.8	5.4	7.4	6.5
A & N Islands	18.2	1.7	8.4	9.6	11.8	10.7	15.0	4.8	9.2
Chandigarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	3.1	0.0	6.3	3.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lakshadweep	7.5	0.0	2.5	14.8	2.1	6.7	13.4	1.7	5.8
Puducherry	7.3	0.0	3.4	4.5	3.8	4.2	5.8	2.5	3.9
All	4.2	4.7	4.5	3.6	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.4

Table A7: Percentage of ailments treated on medical advice, and percentage break-up of such ailments by (level of care received) healthcare service provider

Sector	Characteristic	all-India		
		M	F	all
Rural	Percentage of ailments treated on medical advice	86.0	86.4	86.2
	% break-up of such ailments by healthcare service provider	100.0	100.0	100.0
	government/public hospital	32.4	32.6	32.5
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.9	0.9	0.9
	private hospital	21.2	20.5	20.8
	private doctor/ in private clinic	40.9	41.8	41.4
	informal health care provider	4.6	4.1	4.3
Urban	Percentage of ailments treated on medical advice	91.5	92.2	91.9
	% break-up of such ailments by healthcare service provider	100.0	100.0	100.0
	government/public hospital	25.7	26.6	26.2
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.2	1.3	1.3
	private hospital	28.7	26.0	27.3
	private doctor/ in private clinic	43.5	45.0	44.3
	informal health care provider	0.9	1.0	0.9
Rural + Urban	Percentage of ailments treated on medical advice	88.0	88.5	88.3
	% break-up of such ailments by healthcare service provider	100.0	100.0	100.0
	government/public hospital	29.9	30.4	30.1
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.0	1.1	1.1
	private hospital	24.1	22.6	23.3
	private doctor/ in private clinic	41.9	43.0	42.5
	informal health care provider	3.1	2.9	3.0

Table A8: Percentage break-up of ailments treated on medical advice by healthcare service provider, separately for each state/UT and sector

State/UT	Healthcare service provider	% of ailments receiving care		
		R	U	R + U
Andhra Pradesh	government/public hospital	19.1	26.8	21.8
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.6	0.9	1.4
	private hospital	51.6	53.5	52.3
	private doctor/ in private clinic	21.6	16.4	19.7
	informal health care provider	6.1	2.4	4.8
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	government/public hospital	91.8	87.3	90.9
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.6	1.5	1.6
	private hospital	1.8	0.0	1.4
	private doctor/ in private clinic	1.3	8.5	2.7
	informal health care provider	3.5	2.8	3.4
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assam	government/public hospital	50.6	22.6	43.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	2.8	0.1	2.1
	private hospital	5.4	14.7	7.9
	private doctor/ in private clinic	27.2	62.4	36.8
	informal health care provider	14.0	0.2	10.2
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bihar	government/public hospital	17.8	22.6	18.5
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.2	0.1	0.2
	private hospital	5.6	8.6	6.0
	private doctor/ in private clinic	64.7	63.3	64.5
	informal health care provider	11.7	5.5	10.9
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chhattisgarh	government/public hospital	48.3	24.8	42.1
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	2.2	0.4	1.7
	private hospital	10.2	32.5	16.1
	private doctor/ in private clinic	38.1	36.2	37.6
	informal health care provider	1.1	6.1	2.5
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Delhi	government/public hospital	89.2	43.6	44.3
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.9	0.9
	private hospital	5.4	13.3	13.2
	private doctor/ in private clinic	5.4	42.1	41.6
	informal health care provider	0.0	0.0	0.0
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goa	government/public hospital	56.3	61.0	58.9
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.1	0.1
	private hospital	26.0	8.3	16.2
	private doctor/ in private clinic	17.7	30.6	24.8
	informal health care provider	0.0	0.0	0.0
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gujarat	government/public hospital	32.6	17.0	24.7
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.6	2.4	1.5
	private hospital	16.1	34.0	25.2
	private doctor/ in private clinic	50.6	46.5	48.5
	informal health care provider	0.1	0.1	0.1
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Haryana	government/public hospital	25.3	9.6	19.1
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.1	0.6	0.3
	private hospital	28.4	45.4	35.1
	private doctor/ in private clinic	46.0	43.4	45.0
	informal health care provider	0.2	1.0	0.5
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	government/public hospital	66.7	73.4	67.7
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.4	4.4	1.0
	private hospital	12.2	9.9	11.9
	private doctor/ in private clinic	19.8	10.5	18.4
	informal health care provider	0.9	1.8	1.0
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A8: Percentage break-up of ailments treated on medical advice by healthcare service provider, separately for each state/UT and sector

State/UT	Healthcare service provider	% of ailments receiving care		
		R	U	R + U
Jammu & Kashmir	government/public hospital	77.0	50.5	69.3
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	1.7	0.5
	private hospital	0.7	2.5	1.3
	private doctor/ in private clinic	20.2	45.0	27.4
	informal health care provider	2.0	0.3	1.5
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jharkhand	government/public hospital	30.7	14.7	26.9
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.7	0.0	0.5
	private hospital	13.6	16.0	14.2
	private doctor/ in private clinic	45.8	65.3	50.5
	informal health care provider	9.2	3.9	7.9
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Karnataka	government/public hospital	29.0	14.1	21.8
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.2	2.0	1.1
	private hospital	35.3	55.0	44.8
	private doctor/ in private clinic	35.4	29.0	32.3
	informal health care provider	0.0	0.0	0.0
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kerala	government/public hospital	51.8	41.7	47.5
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.5	1.3	1.4
	private hospital	31.0	31.8	31.4
	private doctor/ in private clinic	15.7	24.7	19.5
	informal health care provider	0.0	0.4	0.2
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	government/public hospital	33.7	26.3	31.2
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	3.0	1.3	2.4
	private hospital	21.1	19.3	20.5
	private doctor/ in private clinic	38.4	50.5	42.4
	informal health care provider	3.8	2.7	3.4
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maharashtra	government/public hospital	29.1	22.1	25.2
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.9	1.9	1.9
	private hospital	27.7	22.7	24.9
	private doctor/ in private clinic	41.1	53.0	47.7
	informal health care provider	0.2	0.3	0.3
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manipur	government/public hospital	82.3	83.0	82.6
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private hospital	0.9	5.0	2.5
	private doctor/ in private clinic	15.9	12.0	14.4
	informal health care provider	0.8	0.0	0.5
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Meghalaya	government/public hospital	54.8	19.6	52.7
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private hospital	0.4	59.6	3.9
	private doctor/ in private clinic	14.4	20.8	14.8
	informal health care provider	30.5	0.0	28.6
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mizoram	government/public hospital	85.7	53.0	68.2
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	10.2	0.4	5.0
	private hospital	0.0	13.0	6.9
	private doctor/ in private clinic	4.1	33.6	19.9
	informal health care provider	0.0	0.0	0.0
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nagaland	government/public hospital	85.0	25.9	49.2
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	14.6	0.0	5.8
	private hospital	0.5	18.5	11.4
	private doctor/ in private clinic	0.0	55.6	33.6
	informal health care provider	0.0	0.0	0.0
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A8: Percentage break-up of ailments treated on medical advice by healthcare service provider, separately for each state/UT and sector

State/UT	Healthcare service provider	% of ailments receiving care		
		R	U	R + U
Odisha	government/public hospital	55.2	62.3	56.8
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.2	0.0	0.1
	private hospital	5.0	12.6	6.7
	private doctor/ in private clinic	33.6	24.9	31.7
	informal health care provider	6.0	0.2	4.7
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Punjab	government/public hospital	13.2	16.9	14.5
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	2.4	1.7	2.2
	private hospital	24.8	30.7	26.8
	private doctor/ in private clinic	56.3	49.6	54.0
	informal health care provider	3.1	1.1	2.5
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rajasthan	government/public hospital	42.8	32.2	39.8
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.2	0.4	0.3
	private hospital	26.6	32.6	28.3
	private doctor/ in private clinic	20.3	34.0	24.1
	informal health care provider	10.1	0.8	7.5
	all	100.0	100.0	0.0
Sikkim	government/public hospital	55.6	45.1	52.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private hospital	6.3	16.3	9.7
	private doctor/ in private clinic	38.1	37.5	37.9
	informal health care provider	0.0	1.1	0.4
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	government/public hospital	63.3	40.6	54.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.1	1.5	0.7
	private hospital	27.1	44.9	34.3
	private doctor/ in private clinic	8.8	13.0	10.5
	informal health care provider	0.7	0.1	0.4
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Telangana	government/public hospital	24.0	16.4	20.4
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private hospital	41.1	42.7	41.9
	private doctor/ in private clinic	34.8	40.7	37.6
	informal health care provider	0.0	0.2	0.1
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tripura	government/public hospital	35.9	18.5	31.1
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.6	0.0	0.4
	private hospital	0.5	4.7	1.7
	private doctor/ in private clinic	63.0	76.8	66.8
	informal health care provider	0.0	0.0	0.0
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Uttarakhand	government/public hospital	52.2	21.7	32.9
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	12.5	9.6	10.7
	private hospital	14.9	18.5	17.1
	private doctor/ in private clinic	19.0	46.8	36.5
	informal health care provider	1.5	3.5	2.8
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	government/public hospital	14.1	14.0	14.1
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.2	0.7	0.4
	private hospital	13.9	22.1	16.0
	private doctor/ in private clinic	65.3	60.9	64.2
	informal health care provider	6.4	2.3	5.4
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
West Bengal	government/public hospital	33.0	21.3	28.7
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.5	1.0	0.7
	private hospital	1.6	2.8	2.1
	private doctor/ in private clinic	58.6	74.5	64.5
	informal health care provider	6.2	0.4	4.0
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A8: Percentage break-up of ailments treated on medical advice by healthcare service provider, separately for each state/UT and sector

State/UT	Healthcare service provider	% of ailments receiving care		
		R	U	R + U
Andaman & N Islands	government/public hospital	99.0	72.5	89.3
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private hospital	1.0	16.7	6.8
	private doctor/ in private clinic	0.0	3.8	1.4
	informal health care provider	0.0	7.0	2.6
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chandigarh	government/public hospital	88.4	47.7	48.3
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private hospital	2.1	10.4	10.3
	private doctor/ in private clinic	9.5	41.6	41.1
	informal health care provider	0.0	0.3	0.3
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dadra & N Haveli	government/public hospital	41.8	26.0	34.9
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private hospital	0.4	68.1	29.8
	private doctor/ in private clinic	57.9	2.3	33.7
	informal health care provider	0.0	3.6	1.6
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	government/public hospital	0.5	27.0	26.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private hospital	89.7	5.7	8.9
	private doctor/ in private clinic	9.8	67.3	65.1
	informal health care provider	0.0	0.0	0.0
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	government/public hospital	97.1	77.2	81.2
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private hospital	2.3	16.3	13.5
	private doctor/ in private clinic	0.6	6.5	5.3
	informal health care provider	0.0	0.0	0.0
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Puducherry	government/public hospital	87.6	51.0	65.2
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.5	0.3
	private hospital	9.0	42.0	29.2
	private doctor/ in private clinic	0.0	6.5	4.0
	informal health care provider	3.4	0.0	1.3
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
All-India	government/public hospital	32.5	26.2	30.1
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.9	1.3	1.1
	private hospital	20.8	27.3	23.3
	private doctor/ in private clinic	41.4	44.3	42.5
	informal health care provider	4.3	0.9	3.0
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A9: Number per 1000 of persons treated as in patient during last 365 days in each state/UT

State/UT	Number of hospitalization cases per 1000 persons in 365 days								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	M	F	all	M	F	all	M	F	all
Andhra Pradesh	38	35	37	44	41	43	40	37	38
Arunachal Pradesh	36	35	36	32	38	35	36	35	36
Assam	9	9	9	17	17	17	10	10	10
Bihar	11	14	12	12	15	14	11	14	12
Chhattisgarh	17	19	18	26	31	28	19	21	20
Delhi	49	19	34	31	35	33	32	34	33
Goa	33	31	32	46	67	56	41	52	47
Gujarat	21	21	21	28	33	30	24	25	24
Haryana	28	28	28	31	30	31	29	29	29
Himachal Pradesh	45	46	45	32	40	36	44	45	44
Jammu & Kashmir	18	28	23	24	33	28	19	29	24
Jharkhand	9	12	11	27	32	30	13	16	14
Karnataka	32	25	29	29	27	28	31	26	29
Kerala	114	113	114	106	85	95	110	100	105
Madhya Pradesh	20	19	20	27	29	28	22	22	22
Maharashtra	30	31	31	31	34	33	31	33	31
Manipur	18	20	19	26	22	24	20	21	21
Meghalaya	15	20	17	15	16	16	15	19	17
Mizoram	21	31	26	29	31	30	25	31	28
Nagaland	12	13	13	15	17	16	13	14	14
Odisha	30	37	34	29	32	30	30	36	33
Punjab	23	40	31	27	35	31	24	38	31
Rajasthan	26	23	24	27	30	28	26	24	25
Sikkim	22	37	29	18	38	26	21	37	28
Tamil Nadu	33	30	31	37	31	34	34	31	33
Telangana	25	23	24	24	21	22	24	22	23
Tripura	56	58	57	42	50	45	53	56	55
Uttarakhand	12	17	14	25	20	23	16	18	17
Uttar Pradesh	20	21	21	30	33	31	22	24	23
West Bengal	42	38	40	44	49	47	43	41	42
A & N Islands	52	46	49	44	60	52	49	52	50
Chandigarh	7	5	6	19	20	20	18	20	19
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17	22	19	37	36	36	25	28	26
Daman & Diu	6	12	8	14	5	11	12	7	10
Lakshadweep	85	64	73	42	61	51	52	61	57
Puducherry	38	27	32	32	29	31	34	28	31
All-India	26	27	26	34	35	34	28	29	29

*excluding hospitalization for childbirth

Table A10: Number per 1000 of persons treated as in patient * in different age-groups**all-India**

Age-group	Number of cases of hospitalization per 1000 persons in 365 days								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	M	F	all	M	F	all	M	F	all
0-4	32	17	25	43	25	34	35	19	27
5-14	15	9	12	21	15	18	16	11	14
15-29	14	22	18	18	23	20	15	22	19
30-44	22	28	25	24	33	28	23	30	26
45-59	37	39	38	47	50	49	40	43	42
60-69	69	62	65	95	74	84	77	66	72
70-74	103	81	93	146	95	119	116	86	101
75-79	102	72	87	153	104	128	120	83	101
80+	172	91	128	195	159	175	180	114	144
all	26	27	26	34	35	34	28	29	29
70+	118	81	99	160	114	136	131	92	111
60+	86	68	77	116	88	102	96	75	85

*excluding hospitalization for childbirth

Table A11: Percentage break-up of hospitalization cases* over quintile class of household expenditure**all-India**

quintile class of household expenditure	Percentage share of the class in total number of hospitalization* cases					
	Rural			Urban		
	M	F	All	M	F	All
1 st (lowest 20% of population)	11.6	14.1	12.9	16.2	16.2	16.2
2 nd (next 20% of population)	14.3	13.6	14.0	17.7	20.2	18.9
3 rd	19.1	18.6	18.8	21.6	21.2	21.4
4 th	22.6	22.4	22.5	21.3	20.8	21.1
5 th (top 20% of population)	32.3	31.3	31.9	23.1	21.6	22.4
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*excluding hospitalization for childbirth

Table A12: Number per 1000 of persons treated as in patient (no. of hospitalization cases* in 365 days per 1000 persons), and percentage break-up of such cases by category of ailment for which the person was hospitalised

Sector	Characteristic	all-India		
		M	F	All
Rural	Number of hospitalization cases per 1000 persons in 365 days	26	27	26
	% break-up of hospitalization cases by ailment category	100.0	100.0	100.0
	a. Infections (incl. fevers, jaundice, diarrhoea/dysentery)	31.3	31.4	31.3
	b. Cardio-vascular (incl. hypertension, heart disease)	8.9	7.2	8.1
	c. Gastro-intestinal	9.2	11.8	10.4
	d. Respiratory	4.4	3.7	4.1
	e. Genito-urinary	5.2	6.2	5.7
	f. Musculo-skeletal (incl. joint pain, back & body aches)	4.2	4.7	4.5
	g. Psychiatric and neurological	6.4	5.0	5.7
	h. Eye	3.0	4.2	3.6
	i. Obstetric and neo-natal	0.8	7.5	4.0
	j. Injuries	16.6	7.3	12.1
	k. Other	10.0	11.0	10.5
Urban	Number of hospitalization cases per 1000 persons in 365 days	34	35	34
	% break-up of hospitalization cases by ailment category	100.0	100.0	100.0
	a. Infections (incl. fevers, jaundice, diarrhoea/dysentery)	31.4	31.8	31.6
	b. Cardio-vascular (incl. hypertension, heart disease)	12.3	9.8	11.1
	c. Gastro-intestinal	7.8	10.2	9.0
	d. Respiratory	4.6	4.4	4.5
	e. Genito-urinary	5.7	6.8	6.3
	f. Musculo-skeletal (incl. joint pain, back & body aches)	3.5	5.1	4.3
	g. Psychiatric and neurological	6.1	5.4	5.7
	h. Eye	3.5	3.4	3.5
	i. Obstetric and neo-natal	0.5	4.5	2.4
	j. Injuries	13.1	5.9	9.6
	k. Other	11.5	12.7	12.0
Rural + Urban	Number of hospitalization cases per 1000 persons in 365 days	28	29	29
	% break-up of hospitalization cases by ailment category	100.0	100.0	100.0
	a. Infections (incl. fevers, jaundice, diarrhoea/dysentery)	31.3	31.6	31.4
	b. Cardio-vascular (incl. hypertension, heart disease)	10.1	8.1	9.1
	c. Gastro-intestinal	8.7	11.2	9.9
	d. Respiratory	4.5	3.9	4.2
	e. Genito-urinary	5.4	6.5	5.9
	f. Musculo-skeletal (incl. joint pain, back & body aches)	4.0	4.8	4.4
	g. Psychiatric and neurological	6.3	5.1	5.7
	h. Eye	3.2	4.0	3.6
	i. Obstetric and neo-natal	0.7	6.4	3.5
	j. Injuries	15.3	6.8	11.2
	k. Other	10.5	11.6	11.1

*excluding hospitalization for childbirth

Table A13: Percentage break-up of hospitalisation (excluding childbirth) cases by type of hospital, separately for each state/UT and sector

State/UT	Type of hospital	% share of hospitalisation cases		
		R	U	R + U
Andhra Pradesh	government/public hospital	25.8	31.7	27.8
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	2.5	4.0	3.0
	private hospital	71.8	64.3	69.2
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	government/public hospital	91.7	91.2	91.6
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.6	2.1	1.7
	private hospital	6.7	6.7	6.7
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assam	government/public hospital	76.7	47.7	70.9
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.8	4.0	2.2
	private hospital	21.5	48.3	26.9
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bihar	government/public hospital	38.5	32.4	37.8
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.9	2.5	1.9
	private hospital	59.6	65.1	60.2
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chhattisgarh	government/public hospital	59.6	37.6	54.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	4.3	1.6	3.6
	private hospital	36.1	60.9	42.4
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Delhi	government/public hospital	86.0	60.7	61.8
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	1.4	1.4
	private hospital	14.0	37.8	36.8
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Goa	government/public hospital	85.0	58.6	65.7
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private hospital	15.0	41.4	34.3
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gujarat	government/public hospital	40.1	21.3	31.1
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	6.3	8.4	7.3
	private hospital	53.6	70.3	61.6
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Haryana	government/public hospital	37.1	20.3	31.1
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.7	3.1	1.6
	private hospital	62.2	76.6	67.3
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	government/public hospital	77.6	73.6	77.3
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.3	4.1	1.5
	private hospital	21.1	22.3	21.2
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	government/public hospital	95.9	77.9	91.2
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.5	1.0	0.6
	private hospital	3.6	21.1	8.2
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jharkhand	government/public hospital	43.2	36.8	40.7
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	7.4	3.5	5.8
	private hospital	49.4	59.7	53.5
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Karnataka	government/public hospital	32.3	17.1	26.6
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	2.1	2.1	2.1
	private hospital	65.6	80.8	71.2
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kerala	government/public hospital	40.0	35.8	38.3

Table A13: Percentage break-up of hospitalisation (excluding childbirth) cases by type of hospital, separately for each state/UT and sector

State/UT	Type of hospital	% share of hospitalisation cases		
		R	U	R + U
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	3.1	4.8	3.8
	private hospital	56.9	59.4	57.9
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	government/public hospital	48.3	46.8	47.9
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	3.7	2.7	3.4
	private hospital	47.9	50.5	48.7
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maharashtra	government/public hospital	25.7	17.9	22.2
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	3.2	5.2	4.1
	private hospital	71.1	76.9	73.7
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manipur	government/public hospital	84.0	72.2	79.7
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.0	0.1	0.7
	private hospital	15.0	27.7	19.6
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Meghalaya	government/public hospital	92.9	44.3	85.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.1	2.4	0.5
	private hospital	6.9	53.3	14.5
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mizoram	government/public hospital	89.7	69.4	80.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.7	7.6	4.5
	private hospital	8.6	23.0	15.5
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nagaland	government/public hospital	83.6	51.9	73.4
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.2	0.0	0.2
	private hospital	16.2	48.1	26.5
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Odisha	government/public hospital	75.1	55.5	72.2
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.0	0.3	0.9
	private hospital	23.8	44.1	26.9
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Punjab	government/public hospital	29.4	29.3	29.4
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	6.0	2.7	4.7
	private hospital	64.6	67.9	65.9
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rajasthan	government/public hospital	50.8	49.7	50.5
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.3	1.8	1.4
	private hospital	48.0	48.5	48.1
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sikkim	government/public hospital	82.1	70.5	79.9
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private hospital	17.9	29.5	20.1
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	government/public hospital	56.9	42.2	49.9
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.2	2.9	2.0
	private hospital	41.9	54.9	48.1
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Telangana	government/public hospital	24.0	17.3	21.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.9	1.0	0.9
	private hospital	75.1	81.7	78.0
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tripura	government/public hospital	96.4	87.7	94.9
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.8	2.4	1.1

Table A13: Percentage break-up of hospitalisation (excluding childbirth) cases by type of hospital, separately for each state/UT and sector

State/UT	Type of hospital	% share of hospitalisation cases		
		R	U	R + U
	private hospital	2.8	9.9	4.0
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Uttarakhand	government/public hospital	42.4	23.7	35.7
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.4	0.6	1.1
	private hospital	56.2	75.8	63.1
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	government/public hospital	28.4	24.1	27.1
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	2.5	2.3	2.4
	private hospital	69.1	73.7	70.4
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
West Bengal	government/public hospital	74.1	58.9	69.2
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	1.2	2.1	1.5
	private hospital	24.8	39.1	29.4
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Andaman & N.Islands	government/public hospital	93.5	66.6	83.1
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.2	0.3	0.2
	private hospital	6.3	33.1	16.7
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chandigarh	government/public hospital	90.5	66.4	66.7
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.4	0.8	0.8
	private hospital	9.1	32.8	32.6
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dadra & N Haveli	government/public hospital	94.8	44.9	65.8
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private hospital	5.2	55.1	34.2
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	government/public hospital	39.0	13.8	19.2
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0
	private hospital	61.0	86.2	80.8
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	government/public hospital	73.5	69.0	70.4
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	12.5	0.0	4.0
	private hospital	14.0	31.0	25.6
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Puducherry	government/public hospital	81.0	61.1	69.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	0.0	0.4	0.2
	private hospital	19.0	38.6	30.7
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
All-India	government/public hospital	45.7	35.3	42.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	2.4	3.3	2.7
	private hospital	51.9	61.4	55.3
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A14: Percentage break-up of hospitalisation cases* by major source of finance of hospitalisation expenditure, separately for different quintile class of household expenditure**all-India**

Sector	Source of finance of expenditure	Percentage of hospitalization cases where this was the major source					
		Quintile class of household expenditure					
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	all
Rural	Household income/savings	83.7	78.5	80.2	78.4	78.5	79.5
	Borrowings	10.9	14.3	12.9	14.5	13.5	13.4
	Sale of physical assets	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
	Contribution from friends and relatives	1.9	3	2.6	3.6	4.4	3.4
	Other sources	2.9	3.4	3.7	3	3.1	3.2
	All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	Household income/savings	80.3	81.6	83.1	85.6	87	83.7
	Borrowings	11.2	10.1	9.7	7.6	4.8	8.5
	Sale of physical assets	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
	Contribution from friends and relatives	4.4	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.8
	Other sources	3.6	3	3	2.9	4.3	3.4
	All sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*excluding hospitalization for childbirth

Table A15: Percentage distribution of persons by coverage of scheme of health expenditure support

Sector	Gender	quintile class of household expenditure	Percentage of persons							all
			not covered	covered by					other	
				govt. sponsored insurance scheme	govt./ PSU as an employer	employer supported health protection (other than govt /PSU)	arranged by household with insurance companies			
Rural	Male	1 st	89.7	10.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	
		2 nd	90.4	9.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	
		3 rd	87.1	12.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	
		4 th	84.6	14.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	
		5 th	78.5	18.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	
		all	86.1	12.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	
	Female	1 st	89.9	9.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	
		2 nd	90.8	8.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	
		3 rd	87.2	12.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	
		4 th	83.3	15.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	
		5 th	77.6	18.8	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	100.0	
		all	85.8	13.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	
	All	1 st	89.8	9.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	
		2 nd	90.6	9.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	
		3 rd	87.1	12.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	
4 th		84.0	15.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0		
5 th		78.1	18.4	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	100.0		
all		85.9	12.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0		
Urban	Male	1 st	90.1	7.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	
		2 nd	86.5	10.2	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	
		3 rd	82.3	11.0	2.8	2.2	1.7	0.1	100.0	
		4 th	80.6	8.6	3.5	3.0	4.1	0.2	100.0	
		5 th	68.1	5.2	7.9	6.4	12.1	0.3	100.0	
		all	81.5	8.5	3.2	2.8	3.8	0.2	100.0	
	Female	1 st	90.4	7.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	
		2 nd	85.5	11.2	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	
		3 rd	81.4	12.3	2.5	2.1	1.6	0.1	100.0	
		4 th	78.6	9.5	5.0	2.5	4.1	0.3	100.0	
		5 th	65.8	5.7	8.1	7.9	12.0	0.5	100.0	
		all	80.3	9.2	3.5	3.0	3.7	0.2	100.0	
	All	1 st	90.2	7.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	
		2 nd	86.0	10.7	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	
		3 rd	81.8	11.6	2.6	2.1	1.6	0.1	100.0	
4 th		79.6	9.0	4.2	2.8	4.1	0.3	100.0		
5 th		67.0	5.5	8.0	7.1	12.1	0.4	100.0		
all		80.9	8.9	3.3	2.9	3.8	0.2	100.0		

Table A16: Average medical expenditure incurred for treatment during stay at hospital per case of hospitalization for specific categories of ailments, by type of hospital and sector

Sector	Category of ailment for which hospitalised	all-India		
		Average medical expenses (Rs.) during hospital stay per case of hospitalization in		
		public hospitals	private hospitals	all (incl. NGO, trust-run)
Rural	a. Infections	2149	14102	8005
	b. Cardio-vascular ailments	6919	42759	27136
	c. Gastro-intestinal ailment	3456	26745	16833
	d. Respiratory ailments	3386	19846	11625
	e. Genito-urinary ailments	5284	26611	19674
	f. Musculo-skeletal ailments	4722	37729	25572
	g. Psychiatric and neurological ailments	6868	33654	21806
	h. Eye ailments	2421	15767	8747
	i. Cancers	23905	85326	56996
		Any ailment	4290	27347
Urban	a. Infections	1822	16843	10992
	b. Cardio-vascular ailments	6152	68920	47788
	c. Gastro-intestinal ailment	5003	35442	26202
	d. Respiratory ailments	3274	30111	17670
	e. Genito-urinary ailments	5468	44001	33272
	f. Musculo-skeletal ailments	8164	60657	44526
	g. Psychiatric and neurological ailments	8052	53420	36082
	h. Eye ailments	3031	23568	15064
	i. Cancers	19982	106548	68259
		Any ailment	4837	38822
Rural + Urban	a. Infections	2054	15208	9064
	b. Cardio-vascular ailments	6635	54970	36001
	c. Gastro-intestinal ailment	3847	29870	19821
	d. Respiratory ailments	3346	24049	13905
	e. Genito-urinary ailments	5345	33409	24770
	f. Musculo-skeletal ailments	5716	46365	32066
	g. Psychiatric and neurological ailments	7235	41239	26843
	h. Eye ailments	2605	18767	10912
	i. Cancers	22520	93305	61216
		Any ailment	4452	31845

Table A17: Average medical expenditure incurred for treatment during stay at hospital per case of hospitalization, by state/UT, separately for public and private hospitals in each sector

State/UT	Average medical expenses (Rs.) during hospital stay per case of hospitalization in								
	public hospitals			private hospitals			all (incl. NGO, trust-run)		
	R	U	R+U	R	U	R+U	R	U	R+U
Andhra Pradesh	1453	1208	1358	22415	32847	25692	16717	22479	18665
Arunachal Pradesh	3793	4810	3952	13966	23497	15469	4504	6092	4754
Assam	4545	7842	4991	28785	71657	44204	9826	38935	15661
Bihar	4064	4027	4061	16479	25052	17518	11595	17861	12298
Chhattisgarh	3303	4618	3537	65288	28151	51622	26123	19873	24521
Delhi	3378	2217	2285	27868	64075	63500	6797	25896	25094
Goa	1818	3466	2894	41351	35512	36199	7765	16742	14333
Gujarat	1151	3529	1936	25027	29281	27361	14924	22418	18530
Haryana	7242	7215	7236	26346	34109	29458	19177	30337	23107
Himachal Pradesh	12797	12738	12792	37797	36003	37639	20308	17791	20098
Jammu & Kashmir	4720	9203	5714	50043	39718	43098	6371	15678	8789
Jharkhand	3971	15699	8147	28229	33058	30353	17288	26055	20741
Karnataka	3445	4195	3624	17085	31462	23149	12768	26575	17900
Kerala	4395	4589	4469	25949	32746	28775	17054	22123	19109
Madhya Pradesh	2093	2030	2073	25086	31094	27037	14325	17365	15278
Maharashtra	5606	7189	6177	23821	42540	32566	19383	36612	27096
Manipur	5932	9051	6944	60361	39541	49784	14170	17505	15366
Meghalaya	1894	7668	2385	14870	35687	27375	2790	22711	6041
Mizoram	5622	7528	6415	19558	47740	39578	7260	17371	12109
Nagaland	4648	5089	4748	13098	19699	16953	6020	12109	7978
Odisha	5098	6698	5283	29974	33935	30947	11159	18748	12295
Punjab	15093	10293	13277	40303	37502	39208	31805	29338	30869
Rajasthan	7332	6707	7174	25788	35228	28226	16268	20824	17435
Sikkim	3339	2915	3266	24805	19168	23201	7180	7703	7282
Tamil Nadu	520	433	485	28412	41566	35581	12362	23260	17570
Telangana	1278	6922	3367	26019	35191	30336	19887	30082	24471
Tripura	3314	6077	3752	64017	67139	65326	5161	13400	6574
Uttarakhand	2774	22376	7372	25502	41647	32372	15945	37038	23421
Uttar Pradesh	6914	10239	7765	29768	40706	33071	23144	33339	26089
West Bengal	2726	3954	3061	45023	57549	50380	13310	25235	17141
A & N Islands	39	228	98	106015	107038	106800	7316	36642	18686
Chandigarh	9061	23819	23585	126090	120145	120165	19777	55286	54870
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103	424	230	7224	17081	16449	474	9599	5769
Daman & Diu	270	34	137	43206	24012	27143	26479	20702	21949
Lakshadweep	512	175	287	40943	41432	41347	7940	12984	11380
Puducherry	216	2668	1516	27246	71865	60818	5354	29453	19804
All-India	4290	4837	4452	27347	38822	31845	16676	26475	20135

*excluding hospitalization for childbirth

Table A18: Average medical expenditure incurred for treatment during stay at hospital per case of hospitalization in different quintile class of household expenditure of population, by type of hospital and sector

		all-India		
Sector	Quintile class of household expenditure	Average medical expenses (Rs.) during hospital stay per case of hospitalization in		
		public hospitals	private hospitals	all (incl. NGO, trust-run)
Rural	1 st (lowest 20% of population)	3863	22595	12272
	2 nd (next 20% of population)	4387	27383	15622
	3 rd	3632	25281	14261
	4 th	3876	24706	15266
	5 th (top 20% of population)	5356	31331	21338
	all	4290	27347	16676
Urban	1 st (lowest 20% of population)	4195	25030	14140
	2 nd (next 20% of population)	4091	30357	18759
	3 rd	3924	37040	23591
	4 th	5919	36646	26612
	5 th (top 20% of population)	7774	52674	44573
	all	4837	38822	26475

Table A19: Average medical expenditure incurred for treatment during stay at hospital per case of hospitalization and its break-up by category of expenditure, separately for public and private hospitals in each sector

Category of expenditure	Average medical expenses (Rs.) during hospital stay per case of hospitalization in								
	public hospitals			private hospitals			all (incl. NGO, trust-run)		
	R	U	R+U	R	U	R+U	R	U	R+U
package component	427	867	557	6631	15380	10060	3755	10150	6012
doctor's/surgeon's fee	172	197	179	5340	6284	5710	2946	4041	3332
Medicines	2220	2100	2184	6818	7035	6903	4687	5256	4888
diagnostic tests	800	770	791	2802	3403	3038	1889	2441	2084
bed charges	118	152	128	3377	4176	3690	1853	2696	2150
Other	553	752	612	2379	2544	2444	1546	1892	1668
Total	4290	4837	4452	27347	38822	31845	16676	26475	20135

Table A20: Percentage break-up of hospitalization expenses incurred for treatment during stay at hospital, by state/UT, separately for public and private hospitals in each sector**Type of hospital: Public****Sector: Rural**

State/UT	Percentage break-up of hospitalization expenses						
	package component	doctor's/surgeon's fee	medicines	diagnostic tests	bed charges	other	total
Andhra Pradesh	16.5	6.4	46.6	15.7	2.1	12.7	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	4.7	3.0	53.9	19.2	4.6	14.6	100.0
Assam	10.0	4.7	44.2	22.2	2.8	16.0	100.0
Bihar	21.2	1.4	47.5	16.1	0.3	13.5	100.0
Chhattisgarh	32.9	6.0	34.3	8.3	4.4	14.1	100.0
Delhi	21.6	0.0	69.5	3.4	0.0	5.5	100.0
Goa	0.0	3.6	73.6	8.9	0.0	14.0	100.0
Gujarat	0.0	3.1	55.6	20.0	4.2	17.0	100.0
Haryana	9.2	7.0	48.7	13.8	2.1	19.2	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	14.9	6.7	46.0	16.7	1.3	14.4	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.9	1.4	58.0	20.9	0.5	18.3	100.0
Jharkhand	11.0	2.8	58.9	12.0	1.3	14.0	100.0
Karnataka	2.1	6.6	49.0	18.4	3.4	20.5	100.0
Kerala	7.4	7.6	41.2	23.7	5.8	14.3	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	7.5	1.5	62.3	14.3	0.7	13.6	100.0
Maharashtra	7.9	8.5	41.5	21.6	8.6	11.8	100.0
Manipur	1.9	0.9	69.0	19.4	1.0	7.7	100.0
Meghalaya	13.8	1.6	60.6	9.3	0.8	13.9	100.0
Mizoram	22.1	5.2	56.7	10.8	0.0	5.2	100.0
Nagaland	22.9	12.5	34.3	11.4	7.2	11.7	100.0
Odisha	2.2	2.3	68.3	18.5	1.0	7.8	100.0
Punjab	15.8	3.8	35.6	26.6	5.6	12.6	100.0
Rajasthan	17.2	0.7	61.2	14.3	0.2	6.5	100.0
Sikkim	7.7	0.0	50.8	18.0	0.0	23.6	100.0
Tamil Nadu	1.8	0.8	26.5	32.1	3.6	35.2	100.0
Telangana	0.4	2.5	53.2	20.2	0.9	22.8	100.0
Tripura	0.1	1.6	71.8	23.1	0.4	3.0	100.0
Uttarakhand	0.0	5.6	58.5	23.1	5.1	7.7	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	11.6	5.7	50.6	15.3	4.6	12.3	100.0
West Bengal	4.1	1.1	54.5	23.0	0.5	16.9	100.0
A & N Islands	47.1	0.0	50.1	0.0	1.8	0.8	100.0
Chandigarh	0.0	0.1	47.6	25.5	3.8	23.1	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	2.8	6.7	13.9	52.2	24.5	100.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	86.7	0.0	0.0	13.3	100.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	36.5	44.8	0.0	18.8	100.0
Puducherry	0.0	17.6	20.3	2.9	1.3	58.0	100.0
All-India	9.9	4.0	51.8	18.6	2.7	12.9	100.0

Table A20: Percentage break-up of hospitalization expenses incurred for treatment during stay at hospital, by state/UT, separately for public and private hospitals in each sector**Type of hospital: Private****Sector: Rural**

State/UT	Percentage break-up of hospitalization expenses						
	package component	doctor's/surgeon's fee	medicines	diagnostic tests	bed charges	other	total
Andhra Pradesh	14.4	23.4	25.9	14.4	14.6	7.3	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	18.9	11.1	23.6	14.8	18.0	13.6	100.0
Assam	38.9	17.0	20.6	8.6	8.5	6.4	100.0
Bihar	33.5	15.5	23.3	9.5	9.3	9.0	100.0
Chhattisgarh	20.0	16.7	29.7	7.0	15.5	11.1	100.0
Delhi	66.3	3.0	20.7	3.7	3.6	2.7	100.0
Goa	16.4	28.6	19.4	9.1	17.5	9.0	100.0
Gujarat	29.9	22.2	21.0	7.9	11.2	7.9	100.0
Haryana	21.7	16.8	24.3	11.0	15.7	10.6	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	28.0	8.1	33.8	11.0	9.5	9.5	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	63.9	6.9	7.6	5.9	2.7	13.1	100.0
Jharkhand	21.7	25.9	24.1	6.5	14.3	7.6	100.0
Karnataka	14.5	24.6	27.2	11.0	14.4	8.4	100.0
Kerala	17.1	19.5	25.4	11.5	12.8	13.6	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	24.2	17.0	23.9	11.4	13.0	10.4	100.0
Maharashtra	15.6	23.7	28.5	9.5	14.2	8.5	100.0
Manipur	86.6	2.5	5.2	3.2	2.1	0.4	100.0
Meghalaya	43.8	17.0	13.2	7.5	12.6	5.9	100.0
Mizoram	41.8	16.3	23.6	7.1	5.6	5.6	100.0
Nagaland	26.3	15.5	21.6	11.6	15.4	9.5	100.0
Odisha	36.3	16.1	22.3	8.8	12.3	4.2	100.0
Punjab	29.2	19.7	22.3	9.5	10.9	8.3	100.0
Rajasthan	34.2	10.6	24.6	12.5	9.7	8.4	100.0
Sikkim	45.9	16.9	10.8	5.7	10.2	10.5	100.0
Tamil Nadu	20.7	27.7	21.3	8.7	13.8	7.8	100.0
Telangana	11.0	34.7	21.9	12.4	11.0	8.9	100.0
Tripura	74.3	4.6	10.3	5.9	3.4	1.6	100.0
Uttarakhand	30.1	15.6	20.8	12.2	13.1	8.2	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	20.5	15.0	30.7	10.8	13.3	9.7	100.0
West Bengal	49.3	21.7	12.0	6.8	6.9	3.3	100.0
A & N Islands	69.0	6.2	11.6	6.5	2.5	4.1	100.0
Chandigarh	0.0	35.9	8.5	14.3	4.9	36.3	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	38.4	24.3	14.0	22.8	0.6	100.0
Daman & Diu	4.0	52.7	13.6	11.2	9.3	9.3	100.0
Lakshadweep	48.8	5.6	9.8	4.4	15.3	16.0	100.0
Puducherry	68.9	10.4	9.3	4.0	3.5	4.0	100.0
All-India	24.2	19.5	24.9	10.2	12.3	8.7	100.0

Table A20: Percentage break-up of hospitalization expenses incurred for treatment during stay at hospital, by state/UT, separately for public and private hospitals in each sector**Type of hospital: Public****Sector: Urban**

State/UT	Percentage break-up of hospitalization expenses						
	package component	doctor's/surgeon's fee	medicines	diagnostic tests	bed charges	other	total
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	4.3	53.9	23.9	1.7	16.2	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.8	3.8	60.1	18.0	6.1	11.1	100.0
Assam	13.7	2.3	39.5	20.0	2.9	21.7	100.0
Bihar	19.9	1.6	48.3	16.9	1.7	11.6	100.0
Chhattisgarh	22.2	18.7	37.9	10.4	1.7	9.1	100.0
Delhi	49.5	6.8	25.6	9.9	1.5	6.7	100.0
Goa	17.6	0.0	57.2	4.2	0.0	20.9	100.0
Gujarat	24.3	3.6	47.7	8.6	4.4	11.4	100.0
Haryana	21.7	2.9	37.2	13.4	4.3	20.4	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	10.2	1.1	52.8	19.9	4.2	11.8	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	5.5	39.6	16.6	0.7	37.6	100.0
Jharkhand	15.3	10.8	46.7	9.1	4.0	14.0	100.0
Karnataka	8.9	4.7	50.7	19.5	2.8	13.4	100.0
Kerala	4.3	2.8	47.4	23.2	4.6	17.7	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	10.3	3.5	48.9	14.1	2.3	20.9	100.0
Maharashtra	35.4	5.0	35.2	10.9	3.8	9.7	100.0
Manipur	1.0	0.2	70.3	17.7	1.6	9.3	100.0
Meghalaya	20.1	1.4	55.8	11.8	3.4	7.6	100.0
Mizoram	10.3	1.8	63.0	14.1	1.0	9.7	100.0
Nagaland	19.2	7.8	41.3	12.2	4.6	14.9	100.0
Odisha	26.5	1.3	43.9	17.1	2.0	9.2	100.0
Punjab	39.9	2.2	27.2	14.5	2.3	13.8	100.0
Rajasthan	25.8	1.8	42.4	12.8	1.9	15.3	100.0
Sikkim	2.0	0.0	72.9	11.5	0.3	13.3	100.0
Tamil Nadu	0.0	2.0	23.4	38.5	0.3	35.8	100.0
Telangana	0.1	1.6	88.1	5.7	0.8	3.6	100.0
Tripura	12.3	3.0	56.4	19.5	1.6	7.2	100.0
Uttarakhand	0.0	7.7	75.1	8.6	2.9	5.7	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	18.9	5.2	38.7	15.5	4.2	17.4	100.0
West Bengal	10.3	1.0	46.3	20.9	2.6	18.9	100.0
A & N Islands	0.0	42.2	16.2	6.8	5.3	29.5	100.0
Chandigarh	0.0	19.3	32.4	18.5	5.9	23.8	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	1.3	4.8	12.7	77.9	3.3	100.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	53.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6	100.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	70.7	8.0	6.0	15.4	100.0
Puducherry	1.9	4.0	67.5	1.9	4.7	20.1	100.0
All-India	17.9	4.1	43.4	15.9	3.1	15.6	100.0

Table A20: Percentage break-up of hospitalization expenses incurred for treatment during stay at hospital, by state/UT, separately for public and private hospitals in each sector

Type of hospital: Private		Sector: Urban					
State/UT	Percentage break-up of hospitalization expenses						
	package component	doctor's/surgeon's fee	medicines	diagnostic tests	bed charges	other	total
Andhra Pradesh	23.6	23.3	21.8	13.2	12.2	5.8	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	0.3	18.6	34.7	14.7	18.1	13.7	100.0
Assam	55.2	9.9	13.1	7.1	5.8	8.8	100.0
Bihar	44.4	10.4	21.0	8.9	8.7	6.6	100.0
Chhattisgarh	41.9	9.8	20.1	9.9	12.7	5.6	100.0
Delhi	87.4	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.7	100.0
Goa	74.3	8.0	6.2	2.7	5.0	3.7	100.0
Gujarat	35.4	18.2	18.5	9.4	10.6	8.1	100.0
Haryana	34.1	17.1	16.9	9.6	13.5	8.7	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	56.4	8.0	17.3	6.5	5.2	6.5	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	59.7	7.6	16.6	7.0	5.7	3.4	100.0
Jharkhand	46.1	14.3	17.0	8.3	8.9	5.5	100.0
Karnataka	32.2	18.2	21.4	10.2	11.0	6.9	100.0
Kerala	16.7	16.8	23.6	12.1	17.7	13.1	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	28.6	14.5	22.7	11.8	13.5	8.9	100.0
Maharashtra	29.5	22.5	17.4	9.9	14.0	6.7	100.0
Manipur	67.4	9.3	11.5	2.9	7.6	1.2	100.0
Meghalaya	61.6	8.2	11.4	5.1	8.8	5.0	100.0
Mizoram	18.1	17.5	37.0	9.5	12.7	5.2	100.0
Nagaland	42.5	10.4	18.8	7.9	12.7	7.8	100.0
Odisha	31.6	22.7	23.4	9.0	8.8	4.4	100.0
Punjab	48.7	11.8	16.3	7.5	8.4	7.3	100.0
Rajasthan	45.1	9.7	21.7	8.5	8.8	6.2	100.0
Sikkim	34.9	22.4	11.3	9.2	11.1	11.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	47.9	17.2	16.4	5.9	8.0	4.6	100.0
Telangana	38.5	25.7	13.7	8.6	8.4	5.0	100.0
Tripura	37.6	26.3	15.3	9.9	4.8	6.1	100.0
Uttarakhand	23.1	17.5	26.1	15.4	13.0	4.9	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	38.2	12.4	25.3	8.5	9.4	6.3	100.0
West Bengal	65.5	9.0	8.7	5.6	7.6	3.6	100.0
A & N Islands	45.1	16.7	15.1	7.3	6.0	9.8	100.0
Chandigarh	50.6	11.5	14.6	8.4	6.9	8.0	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17.7	38.3	12.8	7.1	14.4	9.6	100.0
Daman & Diu	0.0	42.4	17.9	17.5	15.8	6.4	100.0
Lakshadweep	28.6	10.1	16.0	9.7	19.4	16.1	100.0
Puducherry	23.5	42.7	17.5	4.7	6.1	5.5	100.0
All-India	39.6	16.2	18.1	8.8	10.8	6.6	100.0

Table A21: Percentage of cases of reimbursement of hospitalization expenses and average amount of reimbursement, separately for public and private hospitals and for different quintile class of household expenditure

all-India								
Characteristic	Sector	Type of hospital	Quintile class of household expenditure					
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	All
Percentage of cases reimbursed	Rural	public hospitals	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.5	2.8	1.8
		private hospitals	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.9	4.6	3.0
		all (incl. charitable/NGO)	1.6	1.1	1.9	2.2	4.0	2.5
	Urban	public hospitals	1.0	1.8	2.2	3.0	6.5	2.5
		private hospitals	2.1	4.6	7.8	9.9	25.7	12.1
		all (incl. charitable/NGO)	1.5	3.4	5.5	7.8	21.8	8.6
Average amount of reimbursement per hospitalisation case (Rs.)	Rural	public hospitals	152	47	233	72	466	217
		private hospitals	430	389	624	1286	1907	1190
		all (incl. charitable/NGO)	279	211	417	705	1373	740
	Urban	public hospitals	123	204	154	875	1352	429
		private hospitals	1066	2045	4175	5566	14789	6775
		all (incl. charitable/NGO)	562	1467	2527	4030	12000	4444
Amount reimbursed as percentage of total medical expenditure	Rural	public hospitals	3.9	1.1	6.4	1.9	8.7	5.1
		private hospitals	1.9	1.4	2.5	5.2	6.1	4.4
		all (incl. charitable/NGO)	2.3	1.3	2.9	4.6	6.4	4.4
	Urban	public hospitals	2.9	5.0	3.9	14.8	17.4	8.9
		private hospitals	4.3	6.7	11.3	15.2	28.1	17.5
		all (incl. charitable/NGO)	4.0	7.8	10.7	15.1	26.9	16.8

Table A22: Average medical expenditure per spell of ailment for non-hospitalised treatment during a 15-day period by state/UT

State/UT	Average medical expenditure (Rs.) incurred in 15 days per spell of ailment for non-hospitalised treatment								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	M	F	all	M	F	all	M	F	all
Andhra Pradesh	459	404	428	517	702	614	481	505	494
Arunachal Pradesh	1201	1233	1214	2017	2236	2097	1370	1417	1388
Assam	1064	853	963	1193	743	895	1089	816	944
Bihar	630	1015	806	739	1566	1159	644	1096	854
Chhattisgarh	342	329	335	624	573	605	434	378	406
Delhi	1	915	255	870	774	825	853	776	817
Goa	417	344	386	443	318	389	431	329	388
Gujarat	401	303	350	627	545	584	516	428	469
Haryana	922	487	665	828	886	856	880	626	740
Himachal Pradesh	638	1114	887	585	363	445	632	983	821
Jammu & Kashmir	379	375	376	306	402	368	359	383	374
Jharkhand	703	733	719	1056	973	1006	777	797	788
Karnataka	554	540	546	753	627	690	656	580	616
Kerala	467	402	432	664	466	545	545	431	480
Madhya Pradesh	795	759	775	730	1237	992	773	912	847
Maharashtra	527	529	528	679	655	666	613	599	605
Manipur	1071	1064	1067	1580	1121	1345	1270	1084	1171
Meghalaya	1240	187	661	1601	0	1162	1265	182	683
Mizoram	603	584	600	1088	1045	1065	787	942	843
Nagaland	813	164	444	1304	690	1148	1168	376	868
Odisha	561	540	550	566	499	534	562	531	547
Punjab	618	555	584	653	696	677	629	604	616
Rajasthan	740	944	842	890	778	820	774	889	836
Sikkim	707	474	545	937	630	763	805	520	620
Tamil Nadu	556	447	504	669	629	647	598	527	562
Telangana	545	535	539	692	638	671	632	573	602
Tripura	993	1092	1037	1648	1139	1339	1134	1108	1121
Uttarakhand	322	344	335	903	578	734	705	487	587
Uttar Pradesh	862	684	762	1039	1087	1065	910	785	840
West Bengal	596	542	566	621	697	662	606	598	602
A & N Islands	29	3	12	440	1028	743	213	317	276
Chandigarh	2669	1950	1968	913	2095	1490	914	2090	1497
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	107	115	113	420	619	529	266	311	294
Daman & Diu	829	419	760	347	728	601	391	725	607
Lakshadweep	44	11	22	232	175	195	197	141	160
Puducherry	125	93	108	1469	389	783	869	285	521
All-India	621	567	592	711	710	710	655	621	636

Table A23: Average medical expenditure per spell of ailment for non-hospitalised treatment during a 15-day period by healthcare service provider

		all-India		
Sector	Healthcare service provider (non-hospitalised treatment)	Average medical expenditure (Rs.) incurred in 15 days per spell of ailment treated		
		M	F	all
Rural	government/public hospital	373	285	325
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	627	621	624
	private hospital	1158	1015	1081
	private doctor/ in private clinic	544	584	566
	informal health care provider	596	385	487
	all	621	567	592
Urban	government/public hospital	360	332	344
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	628	1045	863
	private hospital	1013	1062	1038
	private doctor/ in private clinic	697	728	714
	informal health care provider	1995	333	1035
	all	711	710	710
Rural + Urban	government/public hospital	369	301	331
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	628	821	732
	private hospital	1092	1035	1062
	private doctor/ in private clinic	605	641	624
	informal health care provider	742	379	552
	all	655	621	636

Table A24: Average medical expenditure incurred in different quintile class of household expenditure per spell of ailment for non-hospitalised treatment during a 15-day period

		all-India		
Sector	Quintile class of household expenditure	Average medical expenditure (Rs.) incurred in 15 days per spell of ailment treated		
		M	F	all
Rural	1 st (lowest 20% of population)	500	552	528
	2 nd (next 20% of population)	657	589	619
	3 rd	631	597	613
	4 th	619	482	545
	5 th (top 20% of population)	645	597	619
	all	621	567	592
Urban	1 st (lowest 20% of population)	620	631	627
	2 nd (next 20% of population)	589	612	602
	3 rd	734	768	752
	4 th	688	684	686
	5 th (top 20% of population)	834	810	822
	all	711	710	710

Table A25: Average medical expenditure per spell of ailment for non-hospitalised treatment during a 15-day period, by nature of treatment

Healthcare service provider	average medical expenditure (Rs.)							
	Allopathy		ISM		Homeopathy		Yoga & Naturopathy	
	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban	rural	urban
Public hospitals	327	343	282	483	135	252	215	578
Charitable/NGO run hospitals	589	878	668	779	4	620	-	-
Private hospitals	1082	1036	1010	898	860	1603	986	461
Private doctor/clinic	570	724	722	662	316	447	439	320
Informal health care provider	279	214	3463	3895	259	90	904	476
all	548	677	791	933	297	544	360	359

Table A26: Percentage break-up of expenditure incurred on ailments for non-hospitalised treatment, by healthcare service provider, sector and gender

all-India		Rural				
Gender	Healthcare service provider	Percentage break-up of medical expenses				
		doctor's/ surgeon's fee	medicines	diagnos- tic tests	other	total
Male	government/public hospital	1.8	82.6	11.1	4.5	100.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	27.5	59.6	9.1	3.7	100.0
	private hospital	12.4	63.0	18.7	5.9	100.0
	private doctor/ in private clinic	17.4	72.7	8.3	1.7	100.0
	informal health care provider	5.4	90.7	3.7	0.3	100.0
	all	11.9	71.9	12.4	3.8	100.0
Female	government/public hospital	1.6	86.7	7.7	4.0	100.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	5.5	66.7	24.3	3.6	100.0
	private hospital	12.2	65.7	14.9	7.2	100.0
	private doctor/ in private clinic	15.6	73.0	10.3	1.1	100.0
	informal health care provider	8.5	73.7	12.0	5.8	100.0
	all	11.5	73.3	11.3	3.9	100.0
All	government/public hospital	1.7	84.5	9.5	4.2	100.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	16.0	63.3	17.0	3.7	100.0
	private hospital	12.3	64.3	16.8	6.5	100.0
	private doctor/ in private clinic	16.4	72.9	9.4	1.3	100.0
	informal health care provider	6.6	83.7	7.1	2.5	100.0
	all	11.7	72.6	11.8	3.8	100.0

Table A26: Percentage break-up of expenditure incurred on ailments given non-hospitalised treatment, by healthcare service provider, sector and gender

all-India		Urban				
Gender	Healthcare service provider	Percentage break-up of medical expenses				
		doctor's/ surgeon's fee	medicines	diagnos- tic tests	other	total
Male	government/public hospital	2.0	83.4	10.0	4.5	100.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	15.9	62.5	17.9	3.8	100.0
	private hospital	16.1	63.2	15.7	5.0	100.0
	private doctor/ in private clinic	18.8	64.7	13.5	3.0	100.0
	informal health care provider	33.5	66.2	0.2	0.1	100.0
	all	15.7	66.8	13.6	3.9	100.0
Female	government/public hospital	5.0	72.7	16.9	5.4	100.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	11.4	38.4	48.9	1.4	100.0
	private hospital	17.2	65.2	13.0	4.6	100.0
	private doctor/ in private clinic	17.3	68.2	12.2	2.3	100.0
	informal health care provider	10.5	81.6	4.4	3.5	100.0
	all	15.4	67.4	13.6	3.5	100.0
All	government/public hospital	3.6	77.8	13.6	5.0	100.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	12.8	46.1	39.0	2.1	100.0
	private hospital	16.7	64.3	14.3	4.8	100.0
	private doctor/ in private clinic	18.0	66.7	12.8	2.6	100.0
	informal health care provider	29.2	69.1	1.0	0.7	100.0
	all	15.6	67.1	13.6	3.7	100.0

Table A26: Percentage break-up of expenditure incurred on ailments for non-hospitalised treatment, by healthcare service provider, sector and gender

all-India		Rural + Urban				
Gender	Healthcare service provider	Percentage break-up of medical expenses				
		doctor's/ surgeon's fee	medicines	diagnos- tic tests	other	total
Male	government/public hospital	1.9	82.9	10.8	4.5	100.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	22.4	60.9	12.9	3.8	100.0
	private hospital	14.0	63.1	17.4	5.5	100.0
	private doctor/ in private clinic	18.0	69.0	10.7	2.3	100.0
	informal health care provider	13.3	83.8	2.7	0.2	100.0
	all	13.5	69.8	12.9	3.9	100.0
Female	government/public hospital	2.9	81.6	11.0	4.5	100.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	9.0	49.7	39.0	2.2	100.0
	private hospital	14.4	65.5	14.1	6.0	100.0
	private doctor/ in private clinic	16.4	70.9	11.1	1.6	100.0
	informal health care provider	8.7	74.6	11.1	5.6	100.0
	all	13.2	70.8	12.3	3.7	100.0
All	government/public hospital	2.4	82.2	10.9	4.5	100.0
	charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital	14.3	54.1	28.8	2.8	100.0
	private hospital	14.2	64.3	15.7	5.8	100.0
	private doctor/ in private clinic	17.1	70.1	10.9	1.9	100.0
	informal health care provider	11.6	80.5	5.7	2.1	100.0
	all	13.3	70.3	12.6	3.8	100.0

Table A27: Percentages of pregnant women receiving pre-natal and post-natal care
all-India

Age-group	Percentage of pregnant women receiving					
	Rural		Urban		Rural + Urban	
	pre-natal care	post-natal care	pre-natal care	post-natal care	pre-natal care	post-natal care
below 20	98	85	98	91	98	86
20-24	97	87	98	88	97	87
25-29	98	87	98	91	98	88
30-34	96	88	98	94	96	90
35-39	93	85	99	89	94	86
40-44	95	87	100	91	96	88
45 & above	99	83	100	100	99	87
all	97	87	98	90	97	88

Table A28: Percentage break-up of childbirth cases by place of childbirth, separately for different quintile class of household expenditure of population

all-India

Sector	Place of childbirth	Percentage share of cases of hospitalization for childbirth					
		Quintile class of household expenditure					
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	all
Rural	in government/ public hospital	74.4	73.3	71.6	66.6	57.0	69.2
	in private hospital	11.6	14.7	19.8	25.6	39.8	21.3
	at home, attended by doctor/nurse/ANM	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.4	1.4
	at home, attended by <i>dai</i> /others	12.0	10.3	6.9	6.8	2.7	8.1
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	in government/ public hospital	62.1	58.8	46.6	34.2	19.3	48.3
	in private hospital	30.2	37.1	51.3	64.3	80.0	47.8
	at home, attended by doctor/nurse/ANM	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
	at home, attended by <i>dai</i> /others	6.8	3.4	2.0	1.4	0.7	3.4
	All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A29: Average medical expenditure per case of hospitalization for childbirth (excluding abortion) by type of medical institution, separately for different quintile class of household expenditure

		all-India					
Sector	Type of hospital	Average medical expenditure per case of hospitalization for childbirth (Rs.)					
		Quintile class of household expenditure					
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	all
Rural	Govt./public hospital	1106	1283	1304	1476	1606	1324
	Private hospital	14793	16410	16663	19336	22197	18771
	All hospitals	2926	3838	4602	6447	10091	5441
Urban	Govt./public hospital	1629	1979	2124	2252	2090	1919
	Private hospital	18905	21242	30276	28375	35880	27451
	All hospitals	7289	9225	16347	19209	29208	14455
Rural+ Urban	Govt./public hospital	1198	1296	1468	1677	2074	1433
	Private hospital	16026	16463	19001	21196	30494	22364
	All hospitals	3432	4296	6358	8927	19797	7734

Table A30: Average medical and non-medical expenditure* per case of hospitalization for childbirth (excluding abortion) by type of medical institution, separately for different quintile class of household expenditure

		all-India					
Sector	Place of childbirth and type of delivery	Average medical and non-medical expenditure per case of hospitalization for childbirth (Rs.)					
		Quintile class of household expenditure					
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	all
Rural	Govt./public hospital : All	1940	2247	2385	2668	3158	2404
	Normal delivery	1805	1978	2064	2262	2622	2084
	Caesarean delivery	4664	5226	5659	5522	5660	5423
	Private hospital: All	16495	17973	18901	21215	24522	20788
	Normal delivery	10235	10167	11798	13047	16183	12931
	Caesarean delivery	26949	27546	27356	28058	33078	29406
	All hospitals: All	3897	4939	5964	7918	12068	6799
	Normal delivery	2580	2869	3451	4088	6758	3746
	Caesarean delivery	17055	17085	18372	20255	23996	20200
Urban	Govt./public hospital : All	2558	3182	3534	3760	3426	3106
	Normal delivery	2124	2360	2926	3003	2766	2459
	Caesarean delivery	4860	6464	5068	5601	5690	5504
	Private hospital: All	20534	22726	31140	30523	38172	29105
	Normal delivery	12241	14301	16583	19865	27000	17960
	Caesarean delivery	30442	32498	34124	38650	47407	37508
	All hospitals: All	8510	10668	18075	21181	31453	16092
	Normal delivery	4562	5876	8902	11902	19946	8382
	Caesarean delivery	19984	21789	23572	31953	43650	28058

*Non-medical expenditure incurred in any case of hospitalisation was, for the purpose of this survey, understood as including expenses incurred by the household on transport for the patient, registration fees, food, transport for others, expenditure on escort, lodging charges, etc.

Table A31: Percentage of cases of hospitalisation for childbirth receiving surgery and their percentage break-up by payment category for different types of medical institution

		all-India			
Sector	Characteristic	Govt/ public hospitals	Charit- able/ NGO/ trust-run hospitals	Private hospitals	All hospitals
Rural	Percentage of cases receiving surgery	14.3	45.4	53.9	23.7
	% of such cases with surgery received free	92.6	27.1	0.9	43.4
	partly free	3.8	14.3	0.7	2.3
	on payment	3.7	58.6	98.4	54.2
	total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	Percentage of cases receiving surgery	26.2	65.7	55.6	41.1
	% of such cases with surgery received free	90.9	14.1	0.9	30.0
	partly free	5.5	8.6	0.7	2.5
	on payment	3.6	77.3	98.4	67.5
	total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural + Urban	Percentage of cases receiving surgery	16.5	55.0	54.6	28.1
	% of such cases with surgery received free	92.1	19.7	0.9	38.5
	partly free	4.3	11.1	0.7	2.4
	on payment	3.6	69.2	98.4	59.1
	total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A32: Percentage break-up of aged persons by living arrangement

		all-India		
Sector	Living arrangement	Percentage of aged persons		
		M	F	all
Rural	Alone	1.6	7.2	4.4
	With spouse only	17.1	9.9	13.4
	With spouse and other members	64.2	38.3	51.1
	Without spouse but with children	15.0	39.9	27.6
	Without spouse but with other relations	2.0	4.8	3.4
	With non-relations	0.1	0.0	0.0
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	Alone	1.7	5.5	3.6
	With spouse only	19.7	11.5	15.5
	With spouse and other members	63.7	34.4	48.6
	Without spouse but with children	13.3	44.4	29.3
	Without spouse but with other relations	1.6	4.0	2.8
	With non-relations	0.0	0.2	0.1
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural + Urban	Alone	1.6	6.6	4.2
	With spouse only	17.9	10.4	14.1
	With spouse and other members	64.1	37.0	50.3
	Without spouse but with children	14.5	41.4	28.2
	Without spouse but with other relations	1.9	4.6	3.2
	With non-relations	0.0	0.1	0.1
	all	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A33: Percentage break-up of aged persons in different age-groups and genders by state of physical mobility

all-India		Rural + Urban				
Gender	Age-group	Percentage of aged persons who are				
		Physically mobile	Confined to home	Confined to bed	Able to move outside but only in a wheelchair	Total
Male	60-64	96.4	2.7	0.5	0.4	100.0
	65-69	96.0	2.9	0.9	0.2	100.0
	70-74	91.9	6.2	1.3	0.4	100.0
	75-79	92.5	5.6	1.6	0.3	100.0
	80+	77.5	15.7	5.4	1.4	100.0
	60+	93.8	4.6	1.2	0.4	100.0
Female	60-64	96.5	2.2	0.7	0.5	100.0
	65-69	92.6	5.6	0.9	0.8	100.0
	70-74	90.7	7.6	1.1	0.6	100.0
	75-79	86.9	10.3	1.9	1.0	100.0
	80+	68.4	21.0	7.5	3.2	100.0
	60+	91.1	6.5	1.5	0.9	100.0
All	60-64	96.5	2.4	0.6	0.5	100.0
	65-69	94.3	4.3	0.9	0.5	100.0
	70-74	91.3	6.9	1.2	0.5	100.0
	75-79	89.6	8.0	1.7	0.7	100.0
	80+	72.5	18.6	6.5	2.4	100.0
	60+	92.4	5.5	1.4	0.6	100.0

Table A34: Percentages of children having received any immunization and average expenditure on immunization, in the age-group 0-5 years

State/UT	Rural					
	Boys		Girls		Children	
	Percentage of children received any immunization	Average expenditure on immunization (Rs.)	Percentage of children received any immunization	Average expenditure on immunization (Rs.)	Percentage of children received any immunization	Average expenditure on immunization (Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	100	21	100	15	100	18
Arunachal Pradesh	95	79	93	63	94	72
Assam	95	23	96	14	95	19
Bihar	97	36	95	32	96	34
Chhattisgarh	100	6	99	7	99	6
Delhi	100	204	95	271	97	247
Goa	100	11	100	0	100	5
Gujarat	100	161	97	55	98	114
Haryana	100	109	99	93	99	101
Himachal Pradesh	97	54	100	27	98	41
Jammu & Kashmir	98	50	98	75	98	63
Jharkhand	99	14	98	6	98	10
Karnataka	89	40	89	34	89	37
Kerala	100	102	100	66	100	85
Madhya Pradesh	95	15	98	10	96	12
Maharashtra	95	68	97	42	96	56
Manipur	93	10	92	60	92	34
Meghalaya	100	69	100	87	100	79
Mizoram	100	3	100	16	100	10
Nagaland	95	15	93	24	94	19
Odisha	98	58	97	31	98	46
Punjab	98	53	96	63	97	58
Rajasthan	96	7	95	7	96	7
Sikkim	100	38	100	15	100	28
Tamil Nadu	93	60	93	72	93	66
Telangana	99	64	99	94	99	76
Tripura	93	8	81	10	87	9
Uttarakhand	100	30	100	29	100	29
Uttar Pradesh	98	33	97	25	98	29
West Bengal	95	40	97	12	96	26
A & N Islands	100	3	97	0	98	2
Chandigarh	92	0	81	6	85	4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100	3	100	3	100	3
Daman & Diu	100	0	100	24	100	5
Lakshadweep	100	13	100	23	100	20
Puducherry	100	3	100	0	100	1
All	97	42	97	29	97	36

Table A34: Percentages of children having received any immunization and average expenditure on immunization, in the age-group 0-5 years

State/UT	Urban					
	Boys		Girls		Children	
	Percentage of children received any immunization	Average expenditure on immunization (Rs.)	Percentage of children received any immunization	Average expenditure on immunization (Rs.)	Percentage of children received any immunization	Average expenditure on immunization (Rs.)
Andhra Pradesh	100	107	100	324	100	206
Arunachal Pradesh	97	154	96	83	97	125
Assam	99	189	100	83	99	148
Bihar	97	406	97	471	97	434
Chhattisgarh	99	61	99	298	99	154
Delhi	99	159	91	170	95	164
Goa	100	115	100	57	100	90
Gujarat	99	228	99	180	99	203
Haryana	100	200	100	884	100	493
Himachal Pradesh	100	392	100	68	100	203
Jammu & Kashmir	100	335	100	114	100	228
Jharkhand	100	418	100	117	100	288
Karnataka	93	343	98	365	96	354
Kerala	100	118	100	114	100	116
Madhya Pradesh	99	143	98	238	99	188
Maharashtra	98	346	98	308	98	328
Manipur	97	15	99	15	98	15
Meghalaya	100	139	100	129	100	134
Mizoram	93	58	99	41	97	48
Nagaland	93	88	98	92	96	90
Odisha	99	129	100	99	99	117
Punjab	98	162	94	218	96	184
Rajasthan	96	66	98	223	97	144
Sikkim	100	1	100	49	100	23
Tamil Nadu	96	250	89	249	93	249
Telangana	100	400	100	646	100	527
Tripura	99	4	92	8	96	5
Uttarakhand	100	62	100	67	100	64
Uttar Pradesh	98	262	98	158	98	210
West Bengal	96	344	97	147	96	240
A & N Islands	100	305	100	67	100	185
Chandigarh	91	115	100	109	94	113
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100	373	100	205	100	285
Daman & Diu	100	543	100	48	100	110
Lakshadweep	100	1	100	0	100	0
Puducherry	100	17	100	37	100	26
All	98	243	97	260	98	251

Table A35: Percentage of fully immunised children in the age-group 0-5years, by state/UT**all-India**

State/UT	Percentage of fully immunised children in the 0-5 years age-group								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	boys	girls	all children	boys	girls	all children	boys	girls	all children
Andhra Pradesh	72.4	73.2	72.8	74.4	76.6	75.4	73.0	74.2	73.6
Arunachal Pradesh	34.6	42.5	38.2	57.6	59.4	58.3	38.4	44.8	41.3
Assam	49.0	42.4	45.9	59.5	31.1	48.5	49.9	41.7	46.1
Bihar	46.5	49.6	48.0	50.6	47.1	49.1	46.8	49.4	48.1
Chhattisgarh	65.1	65.8	65.4	64.0	64.7	64.3	64.8	65.7	65.2
Delhi	4.7	33.4	23.3	53.2	42.5	48.2	52.7	42.3	47.8
Goa	62.5	82.5	74.4	45.5	51.4	48.0	51.7	67.8	59.7
Gujarat	54.8	60.0	57.1	59.0	68.0	63.7	56.3	63.3	59.6
Haryana	76.2	73.6	74.9	68.2	65.0	66.9	73.2	70.9	72.1
Himachal Pradesh	65.6	79.8	72.5	75.3	60.9	66.9	66.3	77.8	72.0
Jammu & Kashmir	65.4	62.7	64.0	65.7	68.0	66.8	65.5	63.6	64.5
Jharkhand	59.0	58.0	58.5	61.8	52.6	57.9	59.4	57.4	58.4
Karnataka	54.1	60.5	57.5	69.6	68.7	69.1	60.1	63.4	61.7
Kerala	77.6	71.0	74.4	73.3	67.7	70.7	75.8	69.6	72.8
Madhya Pradesh	60.6	61.6	60.9	67.8	70.8	69.2	62.3	63.7	62.8
Maharashtra	57.0	60.8	58.8	60.7	55.5	58.3	58.5	58.7	58.6
Manipur	76.0	69.3	72.7	81.9	79.5	80.7	77.7	72.5	75.1
Meghalaya	46.7	52.7	49.8	66.1	61.9	64.0	49.8	54.0	52.0
Mizoram	75.1	77.2	76.1	63.2	71.3	67.8	71.4	75.1	73.4
Nagaland	13.8	4.2	9.3	27.1	25.4	26.2	16.4	8.7	12.8
Odisha	65.6	65.5	65.5	76.2	70.1	73.8	67.4	66.1	66.8
Punjab	62.4	68.0	65.2	61.2	49.5	56.7	61.9	61.4	61.8
Rajasthan	51.7	61.6	56.6	56.3	65.4	60.9	52.5	62.3	57.3
Sikkim	66.0	69.6	67.6	65.5	39.7	53.5	66.0	64.1	65.1
Tamilnadu	54.6	59.9	57.3	64.0	51.8	57.8	58.4	56.6	57.5
Telangana	69.3	67.0	68.3	69.8	74.4	72.2	69.5	70.8	70.1
Tripura	35.2	40.0	37.4	59.7	41.0	51.9	39.2	40.1	39.6
Uttarakhand	73.3	66.5	69.4	78.5	67.0	74.2	74.9	66.6	70.5
Uttar Pradesh	53.7	55.9	54.7	54.2	53.5	53.8	53.8	55.4	54.6
West Bengal	64.5	68.2	66.3	62.3	69.4	66.1	64.0	68.5	66.2
A & N Islands	84.5	35.9	64.2	39.8	83.4	61.9	68.4	57.0	63.2
Chandigarh	28.2	11.6	17.8	64.8	68.4	65.9	64.5	66.0	64.9
Dadra & N. Haveli	79.1	33.6	54.6	57.1	85.1	71.8	69.5	55.4	62.0
Daman & Diu	33.9	38.5	34.9	6.1	54.8	48.6	24.5	53.6	45.3
Lakshadweep	57.5	45.4	49.7	72.0	86.9	79.7	68.4	71.7	70.2
Puduchery	28.2	29.4	29.1	33.5	44.0	38.6	32.1	35.4	34.1
All-India	57.1	59.7	58.4	62.4	60.9	61.7	58.5	60.0	59.2

Table A36: Percentage break-up of children aged 0-5 years having received any immunisation by source from which most of the immunisation was received, by state/UT and sector

State/UT	Percentage of children aged 0-5 years receiving some immunisation who received most immunisation from						
	HSC/ Angan- wadi centre	PHC/ dispen- sary/ CHC/ mobile medical unit	govern- ment/ public hospital	charitable or trust/ NGO-run hospital	private hospital	private doctor/ clinic	all (incl. NR)
Andhra Pradesh	71.2	14.6	13.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	27.2	36.1	32.4	3.2	0.8	0.1	100.0
Assam	62.6	13.1	17.0	5.4	0.7	0.5	100.0
Bihar	82.9	2.5	8.4	3.9	1.4	0.1	100.0
Chhattisgarh	80.7	11.2	6.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0
Delhi	19.7	4.6	47.3	0.0	24.9	3.5	100.0
Goa	44.8	12.4	42.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Gujarat	79.8	9.1	3.6	5.4	1.9	0.1	100.0
Haryana	78.8	6.6	6.2	2.5	1.5	4.3	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	41.4	31.4	20.6	4.5	1.3	0.9	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	21.3	35.8	32.3	8.4	2.3	0.0	100.0
Jharkhand	85.8	1.1	8.7	3.0	0.2	1.1	100.0
Karnataka	57.9	18.1	19.6	0.3	2.4	0.1	100.0
Kerala	31.2	27.5	30.3	4.4	6.3	0.2	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	84.5	3.5	7.9	2.8	0.4	0.9	100.0
Maharashtra	68.9	12.8	12.0	0.7	4.1	1.3	100.0
Manipur	24.0	47.5	19.2	7.6	1.5	0.1	100.0
Meghalaya	37.2	47.4	8.7	3.1	3.6	0.0	100.0
Mizoram	78.0	18.7	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	100.0
Nagaland	38.5	46.7	11.4	1.2	1.3	0.0	100.0
Odisha	80.2	9.2	6.4	1.3	0.9	0.1	100.0
Punjab	57.0	15.7	22.7	1.8	2.4	0.4	100.0
Rajasthan	79.0	9.0	10.6	0.2	1.0	0.0	100.0
Sikkim	42.8	35.4	17.5	2.9	1.4	0.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	35.7	21.0	39.9	0.1	3.0	0.2	100.0
Telangana	73.6	4.7	18.0	1.2	1.8	0.7	100.0
Tripura	42.8	36.7	16.0	2.7	0.1	0.0	100.0
Uttarakhand	77.7	7.1	11.9	2.5	0.4	0.3	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	80.6	7.1	4.8	4.7	1.8	0.4	100.0
West Bengal	77.7	12.8	8.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	100.0
A & N Islands	32.9	35.4	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Chandigarh	44.8	9.8	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	81.8	17.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Daman & Diu	42.3	51.4	5.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	0.0	96.8	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0
Puducherry	71.5	19.5	8.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
All-India	74.2	9.9	10.8	2.6	1.6	0.5	100.0

Table A36: Percentage break-up of children aged 0-5 years having received any immunisation by source from which most of the immunisation was received, by state/UT and sector**Sector: Urban**

State/UT	Percentage of children aged 0-5 years receiving some immunisation who received most immunisation from						
	HSC/ Angan- wadi centre	PHC/ dispen- sary/ CHC/ mobile medical unit	govern- ment/ public hospital	charitable or trust/ NGO-run hospital	private hospital	private doctor/ clinic	all (incl. NR)
Andhra Pradesh	68.0	5.9	16.9	4.1	4.9	0.1	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	16.6	20.9	56.9	2.9	0.7	2.0	100.0
Assam	32.3	19.8	33.7	2.6	11.2	0.5	100.0
Bihar	55.8	2.7	22.7	8.6	4.7	4.9	100.0
Chhattisgarh	35.3	10.1	44.5	1.6	6.9	1.6	100.0
Delhi	40.2	29.3	25.7	0.7	3.0	1.1	100.0
Goa	23.0	39.9	34.3	0.3	2.5	0.1	100.0
Gujarat	53.2	9.2	24.8	1.7	10.2	0.8	100.0
Haryana	50.0	5.2	30.2	0.7	11.6	2.2	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	30.4	12.3	50.1	5.6	1.6	0.0	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	13.9	26.6	51.5	4.6	2.4	1.1	100.0
Jharkhand	55.2	1.3	32.4	4.1	3.5	3.5	100.0
Karnataka	38.4	6.5	27.6	2.2	18.4	2.5	100.0
Kerala	35.4	32.3	19.2	0.4	11.9	0.1	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	75.7	1.1	15.9	3.2	3.6	0.5	100.0
Maharashtra	32.2	11.9	35.0	3.3	14.2	2.5	100.0
Manipur	30.6	37.6	19.3	10.9	1.1	0.1	100.0
Meghalaya	16.4	23.5	51.5	0.1	8.1	0.4	100.0
Mizoram	86.0	5.7	5.4	0.6	1.5	0.8	100.0
Nagaland	15.5	31.3	41.5	2.8	7.8	0.6	100.0
Odisha	66.5	10.1	20.6	0.4	1.7	0.2	100.0
Punjab	21.8	18.1	48.2	2.8	8.7	0.4	100.0
Rajasthan	36.4	8.8	48.9	0.4	4.4	0.4	100.0
Sikkim	9.4	33.9	51.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	23.5	14.8	44.0	0.5	15.8	1.4	100.0
Telangana	46.5	13.0	21.7	0.9	17.4	0.2	100.0
Tripura	26.6	14.5	57.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
Uttarakhand	50.0	25.6	18.5	1.1	4.0	0.9	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	49.9	8.3	25.8	4.8	6.6	4.1	100.0
West Bengal	57.9	13.8	19.9	1.1	4.4	2.9	100.0
A & N Islands	11.7	20.9	58.9	0.0	8.4	0.1	100.0
Chandigarh	26.2	37.8	31.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	75.2	5.0	3.3	1.9	14.2	0.5	100.0
Daman & Diu	42.9	1.7	49.7	1.7	4.0	0.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	0.5	10.1	89.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Puducherry	21.0	9.2	68.1	0.2	1.5	0.0	100.0
All-India	45.0	11.7	29.2	2.6	9.1	1.9	100.0

Table A37: Distribution of estimated* rural and urban population ('00) by age-group and gender

Age-group	all-India			
	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
0-4	319360	298022	108399	102049
5-9	420797	380056	138903	117561
10-14	448566	384998	163208	129969
5-14	869363	765054	302111	247530
15-19	428919	352056	166721	131166
20-24	373938	356932	172868	167421
25-29	351552	349502	170430	163211
15-29	1154409	1058490	510018	461798
30-34	304248	311475	149161	135598
35-39	301817	310332	136935	133614
40-44	258928	243437	114102	117892
30-44	864992	865244	400198	387104
45-49	239197	231577	110565	108418
50-59	439087	405031	185594	174440
45-59	678284	636608	296159	282858
60-64	93757	98001	46003	48729
65-69	80427	80590	38992	38119
70-74	48388	45085	20860	23319
75-79	21180	23622	11263	11697
60-79	243752	247298	117119	121863
80 & above	18843	22621	9567	12100
70 & above	88410	91328	41691	47116
60 & above	262594	269919	126686	133963
Total	4149002	3893338	1743571	1615302

*: Estimated figures are based on the data collected through Schedule 25.0 of NSS 75th round (July 2017 to June 2018)

Appendix B

Concepts and Definitions

Concepts and Definitions

ILLNESS AND HOSPITALIZATION

Ailment: Ailment (illness or injury) means any deviation from a person's state of physical and mental well-being. For the purpose of this survey, "ailment" included (a) All types of injuries, such as cuts, wounds, haemorrhage, fractures and burns caused by an accident, including bites to any part of the body (b) Cases of abortion – natural or accidental. Ailments excluded (i) Cases of sterilisation, insertion of IUD, medical termination of pregnancy, etc. (ii) A state of normal pregnancy without complications (iii) Minor skin ailments, minor headaches and bodyaches, and minor gastric discomfort after meals (iv) Cases of pre-existing disabilities, unless a course of treatment of the disability on medical advice for a period of one month or more was continuing as on the date of survey.

Chronic ailment: A chronic ailment existing on the date of survey was identified as an ailment satisfying one of the following criteria I and II. (I) Symptoms of the ailment (subject to the exclusions (i)-(iv) mentioned in the definition of ailment) persisting for more than one month on the date of survey. (II) A course of treatment of the ailment (*no exclusions*), on medical advice, continuing for a month or more on the date of survey.

Spell of ailment: A spell is a continuous period of sickness due to a specific ailment.

Hospitalisation: To be hospitalised means to be *admitted as an in-patient* in a medical institution. A person who underwent surgery in a temporary camp or day care centre was also considered to have been hospitalised for the purposes of this survey.

Case of hospitalisation: Each admission to hospital was counted as a separate hospitalisation case for the purpose of this survey.

HEALTHCARE FACILITIES USED

Level of care: This term is used for the classification of treated ailments by healthcare facility used. The complete level-of-care classification used in the schedule of enquiry was as follows:

Government/public hospital (incl. HSC/PHC/CHC etc.)

Charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital

Private hospital

Private doctor/clinic

Informal healthcare provider

ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist): ASHAs are local women trained to act as health educators and promoters in their communities. There is one ASHA for every 1000 population. Their tasks include motivating women to give birth in hospitals, bringing children to immunization clinics, encouraging family planning (e.g., usage of condoms, IUDs, surgical sterilization), treating basic illness and injury with first aid, keeping demographic records,

and improving village sanitation. They have a drug kit – which has tablets like paracetamol, anti-malarials, oral contraceptives, co-trimoxazole (an antibiotic), etc.

AWW (Anganwadi worker): These are the staff of the Anganwadi centre in the village. There is one Anganwadi centre for every 1000 population. These centres provide supplementary nutrition, non-formal pre-school education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. They are provided with a drug kit and may give tablets for about 1 to 3 children in a day.

ANM: See HSC.

HSC (Health Sub-Centre): This is the most peripheral facility in the primary health care system. There is one sub-centre for every 3000 population in hilly/tribal/difficult areas and 5000 population in plains. Each Sub-Centre is staffed by one or two Auxiliary Nurse/Midwives (ANM) (female health worker) and may have a male health worker. Their main task (as perceived) is to provide immunization to children and antenatal care. Some sub-centres also conduct normal delivery but they have no beds and the Sub-Centre is not considered as an institution with in-patients. They perform some outpatient care largely in the form of treatment for basic illnesses. Any treatment taken from ANM during her visit to the village can be considered as treatment taken at sub-centre.

Dispensary: This is a public institution from which medical supplies, preparations, and treatments are dispensed, but which does not have facilities for treatment of in-patients. Dispensaries are staffed by one or more doctors.

PHC (Primary Health Centre) is staffed by a Medical Officer (MBBS or AYUSH) and paramedical staff. They provide curative OPD services and ante natal checkups and deliveries. They usually have 4-6 beds to conduct delivery. They may or may not have facilities for in-patient treatment. There is one PHC for every 30000 population in the plains and for every 20,000 populations in hilly/tribal/difficult areas. The terms “additional PHC”, “mini-PHC” and “new PHC” are considered synonymous with PHC. PHCs in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are the equivalent of CHCs in other States that their area of coverage is a block and may even have 30 beds. Admissions/in-patients are always there in this facility type. The equivalent of a PHC in these States is called an additional PHC.

CHC (Community Health Centre): CHC is usually located at block/division or *taluk* level and serves as a referral centre for PHCs. It is to be staffed by medical specialists and medical officers and AYUSH doctors – but in practice there are usually only medical officers. It always has provision for in-patients and 10 to 30 beds. It usually has an OT, X-Ray, Labour Room and laboratory facilities.

Public Hospital: All other government hospitals, including district hospitals in the district headquarters town (which acts as referral site for all the CHCs and PHCs and sub-centres), government medical college hospitals, ESI hospitals, other government hospitals like maternity hospitals, cancer hospitals, TB or leprosy hospitals, railway hospitals, etc. run by the government covered under the category ‘public hospital’ for the purposes of this survey.

Private Hospital, private clinic: Any other hospital/ nursing home/ day care centre with facilities for in-patient treatment is called a private hospital. A private clinic is one with facilities for consultation with private doctor(s) but no in-patient facility.

Medical institution: This includes all HSC, PHC, CHC, public dispensaries with facilities for in-patient treatment, any public hospital (district hospital/state general hospitals/ medical college hospitals etc), and private hospital of any kind (private nursing home, day care centre, private medical college and hospital, super speciality hospital, etc.).

Informal healthcare provider: This term covers a variety of health service providers who are untrained and work outside regulatory frameworks.

NATURE OF TREATMENT

Allopathy: This refers to the broad category of medical practice that is sometimes called Western medicine, biomedicine, evidence-based medicine, or modern medicine. According to MedTerms Dictionary, allopathic medicine is defined as “the system of medical practice which treats disease by the use of remedies which produce effects different from those produced by the disease under treatment”.

Indian System of Medicines (ISM): This includes Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Sowa- Rig- Pa medicines. These medicines are also called *desidawaiyan* in India. Herbal medicines are also included in this category of medicines. The practitioners of these systems may be called (*jadi-booti wale*) Vaidji, Vaidya, Siddha Vaidya, Hakim, etc. This category also includes home-made medicines and *gharelu nuskhe*, herbal medicines (*jadi-bootiyan or desidawa*), and the medicines given by local Vaidya/Hakim. e.g. *neem* leaves for skin diseases, *tulsi* leaves for common cold, *haldi* (turmeric) for injuries and fracture, *adarak* (ginger) for cough, cold, throat problem etc., *lahasun* (garlic) for *gathiya/* joint pain, *kali mirch* (pepper) and honey for dry and productive cough, *ashwagandha*, *chyawanprash* as tonic, *rasayana* for energy, *gulabjal* for eye diseases and face wash, *saunf* for indigestion, *ajowain* and *hing* for stomach pain, *methi* seeds, *ajawain*, *pudina* (mint), *jeera*, *sunthi* (dry ginger), *laung* (clove), oil for toothache, *triphala* powder for problems like indigestion, loss of appetite, constipation, *bilva (bel)* powder for diarrhoea, etc.

Homoeopathy: Homeopathy is a system of medicine that uses highly diluted doses from the plant, mineral and animal kingdoms to stimulate natural deafness in the body. Oral Homoeopathy medicine is available in many forms, including the traditional homoeopathic pellets (balls), liquid dilution, tablets (lactose-based) and mother tincture.

Yoga and Naturopathy: Yoga is a combination of breathing exercises (pranayam), physical postures (asanas) and meditation for curing illness and releasing stress, both physical and mental. In Naturopathy treatments are based on five elements of nature, namely, (i) Earth (mud baths, mud packs, mud wraps) (ii) Water (hydrotherapy methods like baths, jets, douches, packs, immersions, compresses/fomentations) (iii) Air (breathing exercises, outdoor walking, open-air baths) (iv) Fire (sun baths, magnetized water) (v) Ether (fasting therapy).

AYUSH: Each letter of the word AYUSH represents a specific system of medicine: A for Ayurveda, Y for Yoga and Naturopathy, U for Unani, S for Siddha, and H for Homeopathy. Thus AYUSH encompasses the Indian System of Medicines, Yoga and Naturopathy, and Homeopathy. Treatment by any of these systems therefore qualified as AYUSH treatment, and medicines used by any of these systems were called AYUSH medicines.

MEDICAL EXPENDITURE

Medical expenditure in a case of hospitalisation: This includes bed charges, doctor's/surgeon's fees, total amount paid for medicines, diagnostic tests, attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, blood, oxygen, etc. during stay at the hospital (within the reference period of last 365 days) – whether made available by the hospital or procured from outside. Expenses on transportation of the patient to or from the hospital are excluded, and so is expenditure on food.

Package component: Packages of treatment involving specific surgical or non-surgical medical procedures, inclusive of different items like operation theatre (OT) charges, OT consumables, medicines, doctor's fees, bed charges, etc. are common nowadays in all private hospitals. (Normally, packages do not include additional diagnostic tests, attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, blood, oxygen, etc.) When expenditure for a hospitalization case involves a package component, the usual break-up of total expenditure by its various components such as bed charges, doctor's/surgeon's fees, etc. will not be available. Therefore, in deriving the break-up of expenditure (aggregate or per-hospitalisation-case) by its components, (i) a "package component" has to be shown (ii) the expenditures on the other components get under-estimated to the extent that packages of treatment are a common feature.

Medical expenditure, out-of-pocket medical expenditure, and amount of reimbursement: In cases of both hospitalised and non-hospitalised treatment, some amount of medical expenditure may be reimbursed by employers or by insurance companies (public or private), or by other agencies. In this survey, expenditures were recorded when (and only when) borne initially by the patient's household, whether or not reimbursed later. The amount reimbursed later was also separately recorded. In cases where reimbursement was of the cashless form, the payment (made to hospital or doctor directly by the employer or insurance company) was not recorded by the survey. Thus (i) the estimates of medical expenditure given in this document include expenses reimbursed later, but not expenses that the household did not have to bear even initially (ii) estimates of amount of reimbursement include only the reimbursement that was made later, with the initial payment having been made by the household.

IMMUNISATION

Full immunisation: A child who has received BCG, OPV-1, OPV-2, OPV-3, DPT-1, DPT-2, DPT-3 and measles vaccine is referred to as fully immunised.

BCG: This injection is meant for immunising the child from an attack of tuberculosis, and is usually injected in a single dose at birth or as early as possible before one year of age.

Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV): OPV is generally given as oral liquid and sometimes as injection in 3 or 4 doses at an interval of 4 weeks. The first dose is given at birth or as early as possible within the first 15 days. Booster doses are also given when the child is 16-24 months of age.

DPT vaccine: This is usually injected in 3 doses at an interval of 1-2 months for immunising the child from diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Generally a booster dose is also injected when the child is 16-24 months of age.

DPT/Pentavalent: Pentavalent vaccine contains five antigens, viz., Hepatitis B, Diphtheria + Pertussis + Tetanus (DPT is a trivalent vaccine) and Haemophilus influenza b (Hib) vaccine. Pentavalent vaccination is provided to children at the age of 6, 10 and 14 weeks as primary dose. The vaccine has replaced DPT and Hep B vaccine in the immunization schedule. However, birth doses of Hep B and two booster doses of DPT (at 16-24 months and 5 years of age) continue to be given.

MATERNITY AND CHILDBIRTH

Pre-natal care: This is also known as antenatal care and is a type of preventive healthcare with the goal of providing regular check-ups that allow doctors or midwives to treat and prevent potential health problems throughout the course of the pregnancy while promoting healthy lifestyles that benefit both mother and child. Pre-natal care starts with history-taking and is followed by examination of the woman, which basically includes: recording weight and height, blood test for anaemia, blood pressure measurement, regular abdominal examination, etc. She is also provided with Tetanus Toxoid (TT) immunisation and IFA tablets or syrup along with other treatment in case of complication. As per schedule, the first pre-natal care check is to be done within 12 weeks, the second check between 14-26 weeks, the third check between 28-34 weeks and the fourth check between 36-40 weeks, but due to unawareness, mobility, distance, etc., the timing of checks may vary.

Post-natal care: The post-natal period is defined as the first six weeks after birth (42 days) and is critical to the health and survival of a mother and her newborn, being the most vulnerable time for both. Lack of care in this time period may result in death or disability as well as missed opportunities to promote healthy behaviours, affecting women, newborns, and children. Ensuring post-natal care within first 24 hours of delivery and subsequent home visits on the 3rd, 7th and 42nd day are the important components of identification and management of emergencies occurring during the post-natal period. Health workers such as ANMs and staff nurses are oriented and trained to tackle problems identified during these visits.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Expanded form
PPRA	Proportion of Persons that Responded as Ailing
ISM	Indian System of Medicines
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi worker
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse/ Midwife
HSC	Health Sub-Centre
PHC	Primary Health Centre
CHC	Community Health Centre
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
DPT	Vaccine for Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus

Appendix C

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

1. Introduction

1.1 The National Sample Survey, set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socioeconomic data employing scientific sampling methods, conducted its 75th round during the period July 2017 - June 2018. Apart from “Household Social Consumption: Health”, two other subjects were covered: “Household Consumer Expenditure” and “Household Social Consumption: Education”.

2. Outline of Survey Programme

2.1 **Geographical coverage:** The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union, except for those villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are difficult to access.

2.2 **Period of survey:** The survey period was of one year duration starting on 1st July 2017 and ending on 30th June 2018.

2.3 **Schedules of enquiry:** The following schedules of enquiry were canvassed:

Sch.0.0	List of households
Sch.1.0	Household consumer expenditure
Sch.25.0	Household social consumption: health
Sch.25.2	Household social consumption: education

2.4 **Participation of States:** In this round all the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep participated by surveying a matching “State sample” of the same size, or larger than the “Central sample” for their State/UT surveyed by the Central government officials. The sample sizes of the States/UTs relative to the Central sample (“extent of matching”) were as shown in the table below.

State/UT	Extent of matching
Nagaland (U)	triple
Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Telangana, Chhattisgarh	double
Gujarat, Maharashtra (U)	one and a half
Remaining States/ UTs	equal

3. Sample Design

3.1 **Outline of sample design:** A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 75th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the Census villages (*panchayat* wards for Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. (Henceforth the term “village” will refer to *panchayat* wards in case of Kerala.) The ultimate stage units in both sectors

were the households. In the case of large FSUs, the selection of two sub-FSUs (hamlet-groups in villages and sub-blocks in UFS blocks) was an intermediate stage of sampling.

3.2 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: For the rural areas, the list of 2011 Census villages constituted the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the list of UFS blocks (UFS 2007-12) was the sampling frame.

3.3 Stratification

3.3.1 Within each district of a State/UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) a rural stratum comprising all rural areas of the district and (ii) an urban stratum comprising all urban areas of the district. If, however, within the urban areas of a district, there were million-plus cities (towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per Population Census 2011), each such city formed a separate basic urban stratum and the remaining urban area of the district, another basic urban stratum.

3.3.2 In the case of rural areas of Nagaland another special stratum was formed within the State consisting of all the villages which were difficult to access.

3.4 Sub-stratification

3.4.1 **Rural sector:** If r was the sample size allocated for a rural stratum, the number of sub-strata formed was $r/4$. The villages within a district as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then cut-off points were marked off in this list demarcating sub-strata 1 to $r/4$ in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and had more or less the same population.

3.4.2 **Urban sector:** Each urban stratum was divided into two parts – an “affluent part” consisting of UFS blocks identified as “affluent area” and a “non-affluent part” consisting of the remaining UFS blocks within the stratum. Samples were allocated to affluent and non-affluent parts in proportion to the total number of households in the UFS block with double weightage to affluent part. If u was the sample size for an urban stratum, the number of sub-strata formed was $u/4$. Out of the $u/4$ sub-strata the stratum nos. “01” and “02” were allotted to the ‘affluent area’ and the remaining sub-stratum numbers viz., “03”, “04” ... were allotted to the non-affluent UFS block. If $u/4$ was more than 1, two or more sub-strata were formed. This was done by first arranging the towns in ascending order of number of households in the town as per the latest UFS phase. From this arranged frame of UFS blocks of all the towns/ million-plus cities of a stratum, $u/4$ sub-strata were formed in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less the same number of households. This procedure was followed separately for affluent and non-affluent parts of the town for allocation of samples.

3.5 Total sample size (FSUs): 14300 FSUs were allotted for the central sample at all-India level.

3.6 Allocation of total sample to States and UTs: The total number of sample FSUs were allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2011 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT.

3.7 Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors: State/ UT level sample size was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per Census 2011 with 1.5 weightage to urban sector depending on population share. A minimum of 16 FSUs (minimum 8 each for rural and urban sector separately) was allocated to each State/ UT.

3.8 Allocation to strata and sub-strata: Within each sector of a State/UT, the sample size was allocated to the different strata/sub-strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Allocations at stratum level were adjusted to multiples of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4. Allocation for each sub-stratum was 4.

3.9 Sub-rounds: The survey period of the round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months' duration each as follows:

sub-round 1:	July - September 2017
sub-round 2:	October - December 2017
sub-round 3:	January - March 2018
sub-round 4:	April - June 2018

3.9.1 To ensure uniform spread of sample villages FSUs over the entire period of survey, equal numbers of sample villages/blocks (FSUs) were allotted to each of these four sub-rounds, and attempts were made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it was allotted. However, because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction was not strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Ladakh region (Leh and Kargil districts) of Jammu & Kashmir and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

3.10 Selection of FSUs

3.10.1 For the rural sector, from each sub-stratum, sample villages were selected with Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the population of the village as per Census 2011.

3.10.2 For the urban sector, from each stratum/sub-stratum, FSUs were selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the number of households of the UFS block.

3.10.3 Both rural and urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples.

3.11 Hamlet-group/ sub-block formation and selection

3.11.1 Criterion for hamlet-group/sub-block formation: After identification of the boundaries of the FSU, it was first determined whether listing was to be done in the whole sample FSU or not. In case the population of the selected FSU was found to be 1200 or more, it was divided into a suitable number (say, D) of parts or sub-FSUs of more or less equal population – the parts being called “hamlet-groups” in case of villages and “sub-blocks” in case of urban blocks. D was determined as shown in the table.

approx. present popn. of sample FSU	no. of sub- FSUs formed
less than 1200	1*
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
...and so on	
*no sub-FSUs formed	

3.11.2 For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Uttarakhand (except the four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban, Ladakh region (Leh and Kargil districts) of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet-groups formed was as follows:

approx. present popn. of sample village	no. of hamlet- groups formed
less than 600	1*
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
1500 to 1799	6
.....and so on	
*no hamlet-groups formed	

3.11.3 Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks to form the frame for sampling of households: Once a large FSU had been divided into the required number of sub-FSUs (hamlet-groups or sub-blocks), two of these sub-FSUs were selected in the following manner – the one with the largest population was purposively selected, and another was randomly selected from the remaining sub-FSUs by Simple Random Sampling (SRS). Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected sub-FSUs.

3.12 Formation of second-stage strata (SSS) and allocation of households for Sch.25.0

3.12.1 Households listed in the selected FSU/sub-FSU were stratified into three second-stage strata (SSS). The composition of the second-stage strata and the numbers of households planned to be surveyed from different SSS were as follows:

SSS	composition of SSS	number of households surveyed	
		in an FSU without hg/sb formation	in each sub-FSU where sub-FSUs were formed
SSS 1	households having at least one child of age less than 1 year	2	1
SSS 2	from the remaining, households with at least one member (including deceased former member) hospitalised during last 365 days	4	2
SSS 3	other households	2	1

3.13 **Selection of households:** From each SSS, the sample households were selected by SRSWOR.

4. Estimation Procedure

4.1 Notations

s = subscript for s^{th} stratum

t = subscript for t^{th} sub-stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample ($m = 1, 2$)

i = subscript for i^{th} FSU [village (*panchayat* ward)/ block]

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/ sub-block ($d = 1, 2$)

j = subscript for j^{th} second stage stratum in an FSU/hg/sb

k = subscript for k^{th} sample household within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample FSU

$D^* = 0$ if $D = 1$

$= (D - 1)$ for FSUs with $D > 1$

Z = total size of a sub-stratum (sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a sub-stratum)

z = size of sample FSU used for selection.

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including 'uninhabited' and 'zero cases' but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and sub-stratum.

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

\hat{X}, \hat{Y} = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

In terms of the above symbols,

$y_{stmidjk}$ = observed value of the characteristic y for the k^{th} household of the j^{th} second stage stratum of the d^{th} sub-FSU of the i^{th} FSU belonging to the m^{th} sub-sample for the t^{th} sub-stratum of the s^{th} stratum.

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

4.2 Estimation (for Sch. 25.0) of aggregates for a specific sub-sample and sub-stratum

4.2.1 Rural/ Urban

(i) For j -th second-stage stratum of a sub-stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{Z}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \frac{1}{z_i} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \times \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

4.3 Overall estimate of an aggregate for a sub-stratum

Overall estimate for aggregates for a sub-stratum (\hat{Y}_{st}) based on two sub-samples in a sub-stratum is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_{st} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{stm}$$

4.4 Overall estimate of an aggregate for a stratum

Overall estimate for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) is obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_t \hat{Y}_{st}$$

4.5 Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level

The overall estimate \hat{Y} at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_s over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ all-India.

4.6 Estimates of Ratios

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimates of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate (\hat{R}) of the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) will be obtained as

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

4.7 **Estimates of Error:** The estimated variances of the above estimates will be:

4.7.1 **For aggregate \hat{Y} :**

$$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_t V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st})$$

where $V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st})$ is given by

$$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \frac{1}{4} (\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2$$

where \hat{Y}_{st1} and \hat{Y}_{st2} are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum s and sub-stratum t.

4.7.2 **For ratio \hat{R} :**

$$M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \sum_t \left[(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2 + \hat{R}^2 (\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2})^2 - 2\hat{R} (\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2}) (\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2}) \right]$$

4.7.3 **Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):**

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{M\hat{S}E(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

5. Multipliers

The formulae for multipliers (of sample households for Sch. 25.0) at stratum/sub-stratum/second-stage stratum level for a sub-sample are given below:

formula for multipliers	
hg / sb 1	hg / sb 2
$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$	$\frac{Z_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{1}{z_{stmi}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$
j = 1, 2, 3	

Note:

- (i) For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable may be used.
- (ii) Multipliers have to be computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.

Appendix D

Schedule 25.0

RURAL		*
URBAN		

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY**

CENTRAL		*
STATE		

**SEVENTY FIFTH ROUND: JULY 2017 - JUNE 2018
SCHEDULE 25.0: HOUSEHOLD SOCIAL CONSUMPTION: HEALTH**

[0] descriptive identification of sample household			
1. state/UT.:		5. hamlet name:	
2. district:		6. investigator unit no. /block no. :	
3. sub-district/tehsil/town:*		7. name of head of household:	
4. village name:		8. name of informant:	

[1] identification of sample household							
item no.	item	code			item no.	item	code
1.	srl. no. of sample FSU				6.	sample household number	
2.	round number	7		5	7.	serial number of informant (as in column 1 of block 4)	
3.	schedule number	2	5	0	8.	response code	
4.	sample hg/sb number				9.	survey code	
5.	second-stage stratum number				10.	reason for substitution of original household (code)	

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

item 8: response code: informant: *co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant -4, others -9.*

item 9: survey code: *original -1, substitute -2, casualty -3.*

item 10: reason for substitution of original household: *informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others -9.*

* tick mark (√) may be put in the appropriate place

[2] particulars of field operations											
sl. no.	item		Field Investigator (FI) / Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)				Field Officer (FO)/ Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)				
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)				
1.(a)	(i) name (block letters)										
	(ii) code										
	(iii) signature										
1.(b)	(i) name (block letters)										
	(ii) code										
	(iii) signature										
2.	date(s) of:		DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY			
	(i) survey/ inspection										
	(ii) receipt										
	(iii) scrutiny										
	(iv) despatch										
3.	number of additional sheet(s) attached										
4.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/JSO) (in minutes) [no decimal point]										
5.	number of investigators (FI/JSO) in the team who canvassed the schedule										
6.	whether any remark has been entered by FI/JSO/supervisory officer (yes-1, no-2)	(i) in block 12/13									
		(ii) elsewhere in the schedule									

[12] remarks by investigator (FI/JSO)

[13] comments by supervisory officer(s)

[3] household characteristics										
1. household size						8. type of latrine usually used (code)				
2. whether the household paid major share for childbirth expenses for any non-household female member(s) during last 365 days? (yes-1, no-2)						if code in item 8 is 01-09	9. access to latrine: <i>exclusive use-1, common use of households in the building-2, public/community latrine-3, others-9</i>			
3. principal industry (NIC-2008)	description:						10. how many members use the latrine?			
	code (5-digit)						11. major source of drinking water (code)			
4. principal occupation (NCO-2004)	description:						12. arrangement of garbage disposal (code)			
	code (3-digit)						13. primary source of energy for cooking during the last 30 days (code)			
5. household type (code)							14. was there a sudden outbreak of communicable disease (see list* below) in the community afflicting at least one household member during last 365 days? (yes-1, no-2)			
							15. amount of medical insurance premium paid for household members during last 365 days (Rs.)			
6. religion (code)						16. household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.)				
7. social group (code)										

CODES FOR BLOCK 3

item 5: **household type: for rural areas:** self-employed in agriculture -1, self-employed in non-agriculture - 2; regular wage/salary earning in agriculture- 3, regular wage/salary earning in non-agriculture- 4, casual labour in agriculture - 5, casual labour in non-agriculture -6; others-9.

for urban areas: self-employed -1, regular wage/salary earning - 2, casual labour -3, others -9

item 6: **religion:** Hinduism -1, Islam -2, Christianity -3, Sikhism-4, Jainism -5, Buddhism -6, Zoroastrianism -7, others -9

item 7: **social group:** Scheduled Tribes (ST)-1, Scheduled Castes (SC) -2, Other Backward Classes (OBC) -3, Others- 9

item 8: **type of latrine usually used:** flush/ pour flush latrine to: piped sewer system-01, septic tank-02, pit latrine -03, elsewhere (open area /street/yard/plot/drainage ditch, not known etc.)-04;

Pit latrine: ventilated improved pit/ biogas latrine -05, pit latrine with slab-06, pit latrine without slab/open pit-07, twin pit /composting latrine-08, others-09, no latrine facility / use open space or field-10

item 11: **major source of drinking water:** bottled water – 01, piped water in dwelling/premises/yard – 02, piped water outside -03, tube-well/borewell (inside or outside premises)-04, protected well (inside or outside premises)-05, tanker/truck/drum(supplied through container)-06, protected spring/pond etc.for drinking purpose -07, Community RO Plant-08, others – 09, all unprotected source (river/canal, spring, pond, well etc.) - 10

item 12: **arrangement of garbage disposal:** by Panchayet/Municipality/Corporation-1, by resident/group of residents-2, others-9, no arrangement-3

item 13: **primary source of energy for cooking:** firewood and chips-01, LPG-02, other natural gas -03, dung cake-04, kerosene-05, coke/coal-06, gobar gas-07, other biogas -08, charcoal-10, electricity(incl. generated by solar or wind power generators) -11, others-19, no cooking arrangement-12

***list of diseases (for item 14):** Malaria; Viral Hepatitis/Jaundice; Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases/Dysentery; Dengue fever; Chikungunya; Measles; Acute Encephalitis Syndrome; and others (Typhoid, Hookworm Infection, Filariasis, Tuberculosis, etc.)

CODES FOR BLOCK 4

col. 3: relation to head: self - 1, spouse of head - 2, married child - 3, spouse of married child - 4, unmarried child - 5, grandchild - 6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law - 7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives - 8, servant/employees/other non-relatives - 9

col 4 gender: male-1, female-2, transgender-3

col. 6: marital status: never married - 1, currently married - 2, widowed - 3, divorced/separated- 4

col. 7: general education: not literate -01,
 literate without any schooling -02,
 literate without formal schooling: through NFEC -03, literate through TLC/AEC -04, others -05;
 literate with formal schooling: below primary -06, primary -07, upper primary/middle -08, secondary -10, higher secondary -11,
 diploma /certificate course (upto secondary)-12, diploma/certificate course(higher secondary)-13,
 diploma/certificate course(graduation & above) -14, graduate -15, post graduate and above -16

col. 8: usual principal activity status:

worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed): own account worker	-11	worked as casual wage labour: in public works	-41	attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use	-93
worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed): employer	-12	worked as casual wage labour: in other types of work	-51		
worked as helper in h.h. enterprise (unpaid family worker)	-21	did not work but was seeking and/or available for work	-81	rentiers, pensioners , remittance recipients, etc.	-94
worked as regular salaried/ wage employee	-31	attended educational institution	-91	not able to work due to disability	-95
		attended domestic duties only	-92	others (including begging, prostitution, etc.)	-97

col 12: whether household paid major share for childbirth expenses: yes-1, no-2, pregnancy continuing-3

col. 13: whether suffered from any communicable disease :

suffered from: Malaria-1, Viral Hepatitis/Jaundice-2, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases/Dysentery-3, Dengue fever – 4 Chikungunya-5, Measles-6, Acute Encephalitis
 syndrome-7, others -9 (Typhoid, Hookworm Infection, Filariasis, Tuberculosis etc.)
 not suffered -8

col. 17: whether covered by any scheme for health expenditure support: government sponsored (e.g. RSBY, Arogyasri, etc.)-1, government/PSU as an employer (e.g. CGHS, reimbursement from govt. etc.)-2, employer supported (other than govt./PSU) health protection (e.g. ESIS) -3, arranged by household with insurance companies-4, others-9, not covered-5

[5] particulars of former household members who died during the last 365 days									
srl. no.	name of deceased member	gender (code)	age at death (years)	whether medical attention received before death (yes-1, no-2)	whether hospitalised at least once during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in col. 6, no. of times hospitalised	reason for non-hospitalisation just before death (code)	if 2 in col. 3 and age 15-49 years in col.4	
								whether pregnant any time during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in col. 9, time of death (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
91									
92									
93									
94									
95									

**for female members of 4B this block should not be filled in*

CODES FOR BLOCK 5:

col. 3: gender: male -1, female-2, transgender-3

col. 8: reason for non-hospitalisation: hospital care was not considered satisfactory-1, admission to hospital was not done as doctor/medical attendant was not available-2, ailment was not considered serious enough-3, financial constraints-4, due to transportation problem-5, patient did not want to be hospitalised-6, patient died before taking to hospital-7, others-9

col.10: time of death: deaths related to pregnancy: during pregnancy -1, during delivery -2, during abortion -3, within 6 weeks of delivery/ abortion -4, deaths due to other causes -9

[6] particulars of medical treatment received as in-patient of a medical institution during the last 365 days						
1.	sr1. no. of the hospitalisation case	1	2	3	4	5
2.	srl. no. of member (as in col. 1, block 4A/5 & 4B) hospitalised					
3.	age (years) (as in col.5, block 4A & 4B/ col.4, block 5)					
4.	nature of ailment (code list on pages 14-15)*					
5.	nature of treatment (code)					
6.	type of medical institution (code)					
7.	if code is 2 or 3 in item 6 , reason for not availing govt./public hospital					
8.	type of ward (free -1, paying general -2, paying special -3)					
9.	when admitted (code)					
10.	when discharged (code)					
11.	duration of stay in hospital (days)					
details of medical services received (not received -1; received: free -2, partly free -3, on payment -4)						
12.	surgery					
13.	medicine					
14.	X-ray/ECG/EEG/Scan					
15.	other diagnostic tests					
16.	whether treated on medical advice before hospitalisation (yes -1, no-2)					
if 1 in item 16	17.	nature of treatment (code)				
	18.	level of care (code)				
	19.	duration of treatment (days)				
20.	whether treatment on medical advice continued after discharge from hospital (yes -1, no-2)					
if 1 in item 20	21.	nature of treatment (code)				
	22.	level of care (code)				
	23.	duration of treatment (days)				

*for female members of 4B ailment codes 87, 88 or 89 are only applicable

CODES FOR BLOCK 6

items 5, 17, 21: nature of treatment:

Allopathy	-1	Homoeopathy	-3
Indian system of medicine		Yoga & Naturopathy	-4
(desi dawai: ayurveda, unani or siddha)	-2	other	-9

item 6: type of medical institution:

Govt./public hospital	-1	Charitable/Trust/NGO run hospital	-2
(incl. HSC/PHC/CHC etc.)		private hospital	-3

item 7: reason for not availing govt./public hospital:

required specific services not available	-1	quality satisfactory but involves long waiting	-4
available but quality not satisfactory/doctor	-2	financial constraint	-5
not available		preference for a trusted doctor/hospital	-6
quality satisfactory but facility too far	-3	others	-9

item 9: when admitted: during last 15 days - 1, 16 days to 365 days ago - 2, more than 365 days ago - 3

item 10: when discharged: not yet -1, during last 15 days -2, 16 days to 365 days ago -3

items 18 & 22: level of care:

Govt./public hospital	-1	private hospital	-3
(incl. HSC/PHC/CHC etc.)		private doctor/clinic	-4
Charitable/Trust/NGO run hospital	-2	informal health care provider	-5

[7] expenses incurred during the last 365 days for treatment of members as in-patient of medical institution						
1.	srl. no. of the hospitalisation case (as in item 1, block 6)	1	2	3	4	5
2.	srl. no. of member hospitalised (as in item 2, block 6)					
3.	age (years) (as in item 3, block 6)					
4.	whether any medical service provided free (fully/partly) (yes: govt./public -1, pvt.(incl. Charitable/NGO/Trust run hospital) - 2, both-3; no - 4)					
expenditure for treatment during stay at hospital (in whole number of Rs.)						
5.	package component (Rs.)					
non-package component (Rs.)		#####				
6.	doctor's/ surgeon's fee (hospital staff/ other specialists)					
7.	medicines					
8.	diagnostic tests					
9.	bed charges					
10.	other medical expenses (attendant charges, physio-therapy, personal medical appliances, blood, oxygen, etc.)					
11.	medical expenditure (Rs.): total (items 5-10)					
expenditure for treatment during stay at hospital (in whole number of Rs.)						
12.	transport for patient (Rs.)					
13.	other non-medical expenses incurred by the household (registration fee, food, transport for others, expenditure on escort, lodging charges if any, etc.) (Rs.)					
14.	expenditure (Rs.): total (items 11-13)					
15.	total amount reimbursed by medical insurance company or employer (Rs.)					
16.	major source of finance for expenses (code)					
17.	2 nd most important source of finance for expenses (code)					
18.	place of hospitalisation (code)					
19.	if code is 5 in item 18, then state code (page 15)					
20.	loss of household income, if any, due to hospitalisation (Rs.)					

CODES FOR BLOCK 7**item 16 & 17 : source of finance for expenses:**

household income/ savings	-1	sale of physical assets	-3
borrowings	-2	contributions from friends and relatives	-4
		other sources	-9

item 18:**place of hospitalisation:**

same district (rural area)	-1	within state different district (rural area)	-3
same district (urban area)	-2	within state different district (urban area)	-4
		other state	-5

[8] particulars of spells of ailment of household members during the last 15 days (hospitalisation and non-hospitalisation cases)							
1.	srl. no. of spell of ailment		1	2	3	4	5
2.	srl. no. of member reporting ailment (as in col.1 of block 4A/5)						
3.	age (years) (as in col.5, block 4A/ col.4, block 5)						
no. of days within the ref. period	4.	ill					
	5.	on restricted activity					
	6.	confined to bed					
7.	nature of ailment (code list on pages 14-15)						
8.	whether chronic (yes-1, no-2)						
9.	status of ailment (code)						
10.	total duration of ailment (days)						
11.	nature of treatment (code)						
12.	whether hospitalised (yes-1, no-2)						
13.	if 1-4 or 9 in item 11, whether treatment taken on medical advice (yes -1, no -2)						
if 1 in item 13	14.	level of care (code)					
	15.	if 2-5 in item 14, reason for not availing govt. sources (code)					
if 2 in item 13	16.	reason for not seeking medical advice (code)					
	17.	whom consulted (code)					

**for female members of 4B this block should not be filled in*

CODES FOR BLOCK 8

item 9: status of ailment:

started more than 15 days ago and is continuing -1 started within 15 days and is continuing -3
 started more than 15 days ago and has ended -2 started within 15 days and has ended -4

item 11: nature of treatment:

Allopathy -1 Homoeopathy -3 no treatment -5
 Indian system of medicine
 (desi dawai: ayurveda, unani or siddha) -2 Yoga &
 Naturopathy -4
 Other -9

item 14: level of care:

Govt./public hospital -1 private hospital -3
 (incl. HSC/PHC/CHC etc.) private doctor/clinic -4
 Charitable/Trust/NGO run hospital -2 informal health care provider -5

item 15: reason for not availing govt. sources:

required specific services not available -1 quality satisfactory but involves long waiting -4
 available but quality not satisfactory -2 financial constraint -5
 quality satisfactory but facility too far -3 preference for a trusted doctor/hospital -6
 others -9

item 16: reason for not seeking medical advice:

no medical facility available in the neighbourhood -1 ailment not considered serious enough -4
 facility too expensive -2 familial/religious belief -5
 cannot afford to wait long due to others -9
 domestic/economic engagement -3

item 17: whom consulted: self/ other household member/ friend - 1, medicine shop - 2, others - 9

[9] expenses incurred during the last 15 days for treatment of members (not as in-patient of medical institution)						
1.	srl. no. of spell of ailment (as in item 1, block 8)	1	2	3	4	5
2.	srl. no. of member reporting ailment (as in col.2 of block 8)					
3.	age (years) (as in item 3, block 8)					
4.	whether any medical service provided free (fully/partly) (yes: govt./public -1, pvt.(incl. Charitable/NGO/Trust run hospital) - 2, both-3; no - 4)					
details of medical services received (not received - 1; received: free - 2, partly free - 3, on payment - 4)						
5.	surgery					
6.	medicine received (AYUSH)					
7.	medicine received (other than AYUSH)					
8.	X-ray/ECG/EEG/Scan					
9.	other diagnostic tests					
medical expenditure for treatment (in whole number of Rs.)						
10.	doctor's/ surgeon's fee (hospital staff/ other specialists)					
11.	medicines: AYUSH					
12.	medicines: other than AYUSH					
13.	diagnostic tests					
14.	other medical expenses (attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, blood, oxygen, etc.)					
15.	medical expenditure (Rs.): total (items 10-14)					
16.	transport for patient (Rs.)					
17.	other expenses incurred by the household (registration fee, food, transport for others, expenditure on escort, etc.) (Rs.)					
18.	expenditure (Rs.): total (items 15-17)					
19.	total amount reimbursed by medical insurance company or employer (Rs.)					
20.	major source of finance for expenses (code)					
21.	place of treatment (code)					
22.	if code is 5 in item 21, then state code (page 15)					
23.	loss of household income, if any, due to treatment (Rs.)					

**for female members of 4B this block should not be filled in*

CODES FOR BLOCK 9

item 20: major source of finance for expenses:

household income/ savings	-1	sale of physical assets	-3
borrowings	-2	contributions from friends and relatives	-4
		other sources	-9

item 21: place of treatment:

same district (rural area)	-1	within state different district (rural area)	-3
same district (urban area)	-2	within state different district (urban area)	-4
		other state	-5

[10a] particulars of economic independence and state of health of persons aged 60 years and above						
1.	srl. no. of member (as in col. 1, block 4A)					
2.	age (years) (as in col. 5, block 4A)					
3.	number of sons living					
4.	number of daughters living					
5.	state of economic independence (code)					
6.	if 1 in item 5 , no. of dependents					
7.	if 2 or 3 in item 5 , person financially supporting aged person (code)					
8.	place of stay (owned house (self/spouse)-1, other's house-2)					
9.	living arrangement (code)					
10.	physical mobility (code)					
11.	if 1 or 2 in item 10 , person helping (<i>household member -1, other than household member -2, none -3</i>)					
12.	own perception about current state of health (code)					
13.	own perception about change in state of health (code)					

CODES FOR BLOCK 10a

item 5: *state of economic independence: not dependent on others - 1, partially dependent on others - 2, fully dependent on others - 3*

item 7: *person financially supporting aged person: spouse -1, own children -2, grandchildren -3, others -9*

Item 9: *living arrangement:*

living with spouse and other members - 1

living with spouse only - 2

living without spouse but with: children -3

other relations - 4

non-relations - 5

living alone: not as an inmate of old age home -6

living alone: as an inmate of old age home -7

item 10: *physical mobility: physically immobile: confined to bed - 1, confined to home - 2, able to move outside but only in a wheelchair - 3; physically mobile - 4*

item 12: *own perception about current state of health: excellent/very good - 1, good/fair - 2, poor - 3*

item 13: *own perception about change in state of health: compared to previous year: much better - 1, somewhat better - 2, nearly the same - 3, somewhat worse - 4, worse - 5*

[10b] expenditure on immunisation, if any, during the last 365 days and status of immunisation of children as on date of survey (age 0-5 years)						
1.	srl. no. as in block 4					
2.	age in months					
for item 3 to 14 ever received immunisation (yes-1, no-2)						
3.	BCG					
4.	Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) doses	birth dose				
5.		OPV1				
6.		OPV 2				
7.		OPV 3				
8.		booster dose				
9.	DPT /Penta-valent doses	DPT-1/ Pentavalent-1				
10.		DPT-2/ Pentavalent -2				
11.		DPT-3/ Pentavalent -3				
12.		booster dose				
13.	measles					
14.	other immunisation*					
15.	information source of immunisation (code)					
16.	source of most immunisation (code)					
17.	expenditure on immunisation, if any, during last 365 days					
18.	visit to anganwari center during last 30 days (in days)					

*Hepatitis, Japanese Encephalitis(JE), Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), Vitamin.-A etc.

CODES FOR BLOCK 10b

item 15: information source of immunisation: Mother and Child Protection Card (MCPC)/ Immunisation card-1, others-2

item 16: source of most immunisation :

<i>from HSC/Anganwari centre</i>	-1	<i>from private hospital</i>	-5
<i>from PHC/dispensary/CHC/mobile medical unit</i>	-2	<i>from private doctor/clinic</i>	-6
<i>from govt./ public hospital</i>	-3	<i>no vaccination was received</i>	-7
<i>from charitable/trust/NGO run hospital</i>	-4		

[11] particulars of pre-natal and post-natal care for women of age 15-49 years who were pregnant during the last 365 days																	
sl. no. (as in block 4/5)	age (years) (as in block 4/5)	serial no. of pregnancy (1/2)	pre-natal care							delivery				post-natal (42 days after delivery) care (if 2-4 in col. 11)			visit to anganwari centre (AWC) during last 30 days (in days)
			whether received tetanus toxoid vaccine during pregnancy (yes-1, no-2)	whether consumed Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) during pregnancy (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in col. 5, for how many days IFA were consumed?	major source of receiving pre-natal care (code)	if 1-7 in col. 7			outcome of pregnancy (code)	if 2-7 in col. 11			major source of receiving post-natal care (code)	if 1-7 in col. 15		
							nature of pre-natal care	no. of pre-natal care visits*	expenditure incurred during last 365 days on pre-natal care (Rs.)		place of delivery/abortion (code)	if code 6, in col. 12,			nature of post-natal care	expenditure incurred during last 365 days on post-natal care (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
A. usual members (with code 1 in col.11 of block 4A/code 1 in col. 9 block 5)																	
B: members from other households who are included as household member for childbirth only (from Block 4B with serial no. 81 onwards)																	

*incl. all visits to any of the sources

CODES FOR BLOCK 11

cols. 7, 15: major source of receiving pre-natal/ post-natal care:

from HSC/ANM/ASHA/AWW	-1	from private hospital	-5
from PHC/dispensary/CHC/mobile medical unit	-2	from private doctor/clinic	-6
from govt./ public hospital	-3	from informal health care provider	-7
from charitable/trust/NGO run hospital	-4	no care was received	-8

cols. 8, 16: nature of pre-natal / post-natal care: AYUSH-1, non-AYUSH-2, both-3

col. 11: outcome of pregnancy: pregnancy continuing-1(for 11A only); mother alive & live birth -2; mother alive & stillbirth -3; mother alive & abortion-4; mother died & live birth -5; mother died & stillbirth -6; mother died & abortion-7; others (e.g. mother died before delivery/abortion for non-pregnancy related causes)-9

col. 12: place of delivery/ abortion:

in HSC	-1	in charitable/trust/NGO run hospital	-4
in PHC/dispensary/CHC/mobile medical unit	-2	in private hospital	-5
in govt./public hospital	-3	at home	-6

col. 13: delivery was attended by: doctor/nurse-1, ANM-2, Dai-3, others-9

CODES FOR “NATURE OF AILMENT”**Block 6: item 4; Block 8: item 7**

Reported Diagnosis and/or Main Symptom	Code	Reported Diagnosis and/or Main Symptom	Code
INFECTION		EYE	
<i>Fever with loss of consciousness or altered consciousness</i>	01	<i>Discomfort/pain in the eye with redness or swellings/ boils</i>	27
<i>Malaria</i>	02	<i>Cataract</i>	28
<i>Fever due to DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH</i>	03	<i>GLAUCOMA</i>	29
<i>All other fevers</i>	04	<i>Decreased vision (chronic) NOT including where decreased vision is corrected with glasses</i>	30
<i>(Includes typhoid, Fever with rash/ eruptive lesions and fevers of unknown origin, all specific fevers that do not have a confirmed diagnosis)</i>		<i>Others (including disorders of eye movements – strabismus, nystagmus, ptosis and adnexa)</i>	31
TUBERCULOSIS	05	EAR	
<i>Filariasis</i>	06	<i>Earache with discharge/bleeding from ear/ infections</i>	32
<i>Tetanus</i>	07	<i>Decreased hearing or loss of hearing</i>	33
<i>HIV/AIDS</i>	08	CARDIO-VASCULAR	
<i>Other sexually transmitted diseases</i>	09	<i>HYPERTENSION</i>	34
<i>Jaundice</i>	10	<i>Heart disease: Chest pain, breathlessness</i>	35
<i>Diarrheas/ dysentery/ increased frequency of stools with or without blood and mucus in stools</i>	11	RESPIRATORY	
<i>Worms infestation</i>	12	<i>Acute upper respiratory infections (cold, runny nose, sore throat with cough, allergic colds included)</i>	36
CANCERS		<i>Cough with sputum with or without fever and NOT diagnosed as TB</i>	37
<i>CANCERS (known or suspected by a physician) and occurrence of any growing painless lump in the body</i>	13	<i>Bronchial asthma/ recurrent episode of wheezing and breathlessness with or without cough over long periods or known asthma)</i>	38
BLOOD DISEASES		GASTRO-INTESTINAL	
<i>Anaemia (any cause)</i>	14	<i>Diseases of mouth/teeth/gums</i>	39
<i>Bleeding disorders</i>	15	<i>Pain in abdomen: Gastric and peptic ulcers/ acid reflux/ acute abdomen</i>	40
ENDOCRINE, METABOLIC, NUTRITIONAL		<i>Lump or fluid in abdomen or scrotum</i>	41
DIABETES	16	<i>Gastrointestinal bleeding</i>	42
<i>Under-nutrition</i>	17	SKIN	
<i>Goitre and other diseases of the thyroid</i>	18	<i>Skin infection (boil, abscess, itching) and other skin disease</i>	43
<i>Others (including obesity)</i>	19	MUSCULO-SKELETAL	
PSYCHIATRIC & NEUROLOGICAL		<i>Joint or bone disease/ pain or swelling in any of the joints, or swelling or pus from the bones</i>	44
<i>Mental retardation</i>	20	<i>Back or body aches</i>	45
<i>Mental disorders</i>	21	INJURIES	
<i>Headache</i>	22	<i>Accidental injury, road traffic accidents and falls</i>	52
<i>Seizures or known epilepsy</i>	23	<i>Accidental drowning and submersion</i>	53
<i>Weakness in limb muscles and difficulty in movements</i>	24		
<i>Stroke/ hemiplegia/ sudden onset weakness or loss of speech in half of body</i>	25		
<i>Others including memory loss, confusion</i>	26		
GENITO-URINARY			
<i>Any difficulty or abnormality in urination</i>	46		
<i>Pain the pelvic region/reproductive tract infection/ Pain in male genital area</i>	47		

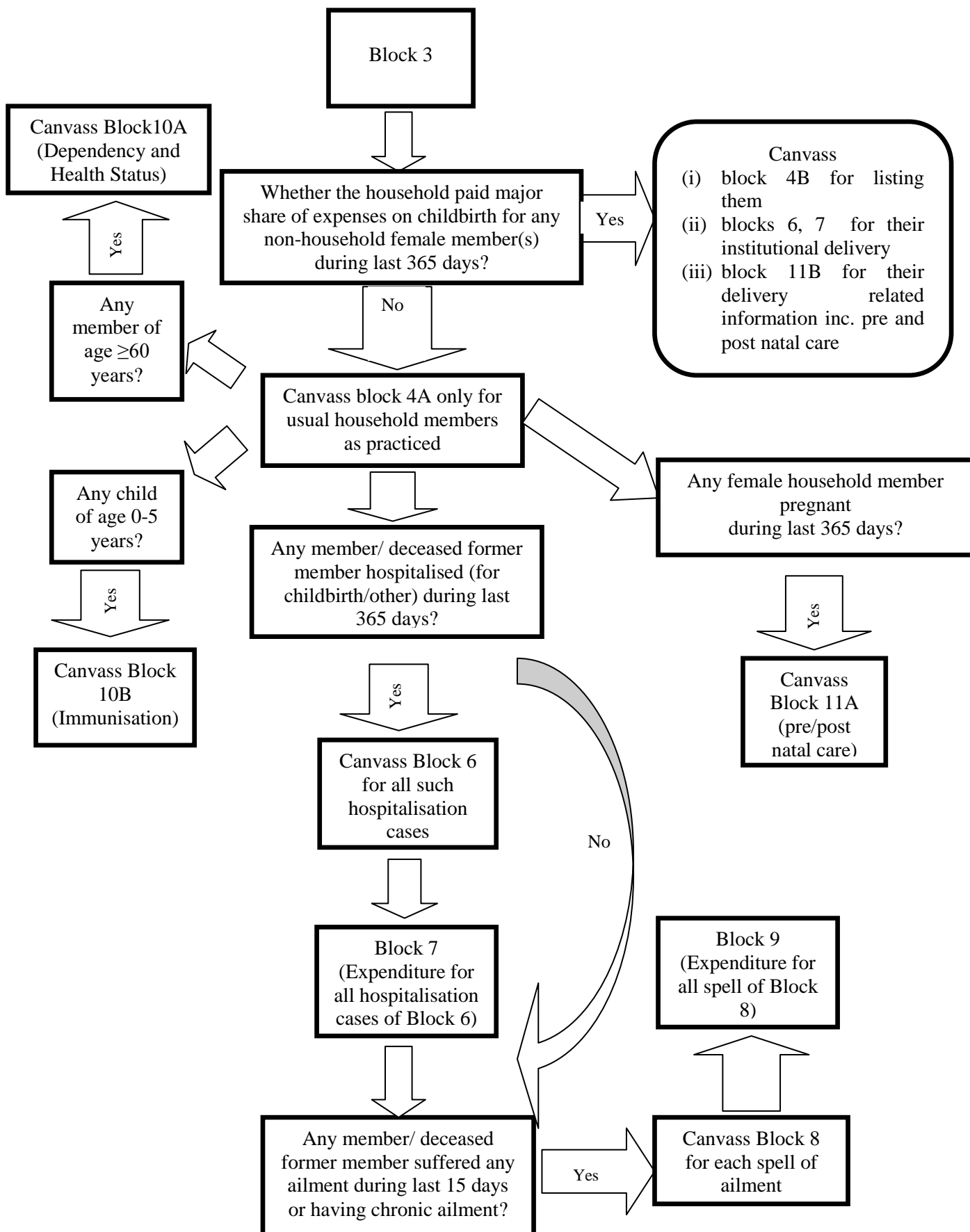
<i>Reported Diagnosis and/or Main Symptom</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Reported Diagnosis and/or Main Symptom</i>	<i>Code</i>
<i>Change/irregularity in menstrual cycle or excessive bleeding/pain during menstruation and any other gynaecological and andrological disorders incl. male/female infertility</i>	48	<i>Burns and corrosions</i>	54
		<i>Poisoning</i>	55
		<i>Intentional self-harm</i>	56
		<i>Assault</i>	57
OBSTETRIC		<i>Contact with venomous/harm-causing animals and plants</i>	58
<i>Pregnancy with complications before or during labour (abortion, ectopic pregnancy, hypertension, complications during labour)</i>	49	<i>Symptom not fitting into any of above categories</i>	59
<i>Complications in mother after birth of child</i>	50	<i>Could not even state the main symptom</i>	60
<i>Illness in the newborn/ sick newborn</i>	51	<i>Childbirth(for both live birth and stillbirth)</i>	
		<i>normal delivery</i>	87
		<i>Caesarean</i>	88
		<i>other types of delivery</i>	89

CODES FOR "STATE"

Block 7: item 19; Block 9: item 22

<i>State Name</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>State Name</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>State Name</i>	<i>Code</i>
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	28	<i>Karnataka</i>	29	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	33
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	12	<i>Kerala</i>	32	<i>Tripura</i>	16
<i>Assam</i>	18	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	23	<i>Telangana</i>	36
<i>Bihar</i>	10	<i>Maharashtra</i>	27	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	09
<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	22	<i>Manipur</i>	14	<i>Uttarakhand</i>	05
<i>Delhi</i>	07	<i>Meghalaya</i>	17	<i>West Bengal</i>	19
<i>Goa</i>	30	<i>Mizoram</i>	15	<i>A & N Islands</i>	35
<i>Gujarat</i>	24	<i>Nagaland</i>	13	<i>Chandigarh</i>	04
<i>Haryana</i>	06	<i>Odisha</i>	21	<i>Dadra & Nagar Haveli</i>	26
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	02	<i>Punjab</i>	03	<i>Daman & Diu</i>	25
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>	01	<i>Rajasthan</i>	08	<i>Lakshadweep</i>	31
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		Unorganised Trade, NSS 46th Round						
1	403	Small Trading Units in India	150	11	7	380	27	17
2	403/1	State Level results on small trading units in India: Vol.-I	250	18	11	710	51	32
3	403/1	State Level results on small trading units in India: Vol.-II	250	18	11	710	51	32
		Land & livestock holdings and Debt & investment, NSS 48th Round						
4	407	Operational land holdings in India, 1991-92: Salient features	250	18	11	710	51	32
5	408	Live-stock and Agricultural implements in Household operational holdings, 1991-92	150	11	7	380	27	17
6	414	Seasonal variation in the operation of land holdings in India, 1991-92	250	18	11	710	51	32
7	419	Household Assets and Liabilities as on 30.6.91	250	17	11	1140	75	46
8	420	Indebtedness of Rural Households as on 30.6.1991	250	15	9	1370	82	50
9	421	Indebtedness of Urban Households as on 30.6.1991	250	15	9	1370	82	50
10	431 (Part I)	Household Borrowings and Repayments during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92	250	15	9	1140	68	42
11	431 (Part-II)	Household Borrowings and Repayments during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92	250	15	9	1140	68	42
12	432 (Part-I)	Households Assets and Indebtedness of Social Groups as on 30.6.91	250	15	9	1140	68	42
13	432 (Part-II)	Households Assets and Indebtedness of Social Groups as on 30.6.91	250	15	9	710	43	26
14	437	Household capital expenditure during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92.	250	15	9	1370	82	50
		Housing Conditions and Migration with special emphasis on slum dwellers, NSS 49th round						
15	417	Slums in India	150	11	7	380	27	17
16	429	Housing Conditions in India	150	11	7	380	25	16
17	430	Migration in India	250	15	9	710	42	26
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 50th Round						
18	406	Key Results on Employment & Unemployment	150	11	7	610	44	26
19	409	Employment & Unemployment in India, 1993-94	250	18	11	710	51	32
20	411	Employment & Unemployment situation in cities and Towns in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
21	412	Economic activities and school attendance by children in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
22	416	Participation of Indian women in household work and other specified activities, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
23	418	Unemployed in India, 1993-94: Salient Features	150	11	7	380	27	17
24	425	Employment & Unemployment situation among social groups in India, 1993-94	250	17	10	480	32	19
25	438	Employment & Unemployment situation among religious groups in India, 1993-94	150	10	7	610	37	23
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 50th Round						
26	401	Key results on Household Consumer Expenditure, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
27	402	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure	250	19	12	710	52	32
28	404	Consumption of some important commodities in India	250	18	11	710	51	32

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		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 50th Round						
29	405	Nutritional intake in India	250	18	11	710	51	32
30	410/1	Dwellings in India	250	18	11	710	51	32
31	410/2	Energy used by Indian households	150	11	7	380	28	17
32	413	Sources of household income in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
33	415	Reported adequacy of food intake in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
34	422	Differences in level of consumption among socioeconomic groups	150	11	7	380	28	17
35	423	IRDP assistance and participation in Public Works, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
36	424	Ownership of Live-Stock, cultivation of selected crops and consumption levels, 1993-94	150	11	6	610	40	24
37	426	Use of durable goods by Indian households, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
38	427	Consumption of tobacco in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	610	40	24
39	428	Wages in kind, Exchanges of Gifts and Expenditure on Ceremonies and Insurance in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	610	40	24
		Consumer Expenditure and Unorganised Manufacture, NSS 51st Round						
40	433	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India Its Size, Employment and Some Key Estimates.	250	15	9	710	43	26
41	434	Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India: Salient Features	250	15	9	710	43	26
42	435	Assets and Borrowings of the Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India	150	10	7	380	23	15
43	436	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1994-95	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Education, NSS 52nd Round						
44	439	Attending an Educational Institution in India: Its level, nature and cost	250	15	9	1140	68	42
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 52nd Round						
45	440	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1995-96	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Health, NSS 52nd Round						
46	441	Morbidity and Treatment of ailments.	250	15	9	1140	68	42
47	445	Maternity and Child Health Care in India	150	10	7	1270	76	46
		Aged in India, NSS 52nd Round						
48	446	The Aged in India: A Socio-Economic Profile, 1995-96	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 53rd Round						
49	442	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1997	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Unorganised Trade, NSS 53rd Round						
50	443	Small Trading units in India and their Basic Characteristics: 1997 Vol. I	250	15	9	710	43	26
51	444	Small Trading Units in India and Their Basic Characteristics: 1997 Vol. II	250	15	9	710	43	26
		Consumer Expenditure, Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene, Services, NSS 54th Round						
52	448	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India	150	10	7	610	36	23
53	449	Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in India	250	15	9	1140	68	42

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		Consumer Expenditure, Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene, Services, NSS 54th Round						
54	450	Travel and Use of Mass Media and Financial Services by Indian Households	150	10	7	610	10	7
55	451	Cultivation Practices in India	250	15	9	1370	82	50
56	452	Common Property Resources	250	15	9	1370	82	50
		Choice of Reference Period for Consumption Data, NSS 51st, 52nd, 53rd & 54th Round						
57	447	Choice of Reference Period for Consumption Data	150	10	7	1700	102	64
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)						
58	453	Household Consumer Expenditure in India (July – December 1999) – Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
59	454	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999–2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
60	457	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	1520	81	57
61	461	Consumption of some important Commodities in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	1370	73	52
62	463	Sources of household income in India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	380	28	17
63	464	Energy Used by Indian Households, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
64	466	Reported Adequacy of Food Intake in India, 1999 – 2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
65	467	IRDP Assistance and Participation in Public Works: 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
66	471	Nutritional Intake in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	710	43	26
67	472	Differences in the level of consumption among socio economic groups, 1999-2000	250	15	10	480	32	19
68	473	Literacy and Levels of Education in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	610	36	23
69	474	Sources of household consumption in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	710	43	26
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)						
70	455	Employment and Unemployment in India, 1999-2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
71	458 (Part-I)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	750	40	28
72	458 (Part-II)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999 – 2000	250	15	10	1370	73	52
73	460	Non agricultural workers in Informal Sector based on Employment and Unemployment Survey, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
74	462	Employment and Unemployment situation in Cities and Towns of India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
75	465	Participation of Indian Women in Household work and other specified activities, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
76	468	Employment and Unemployment among religious groups in India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
77	469	Employment and Unemployment among social groups in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	2950	156	110
78	470	Migration in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	1140	68	42

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		Non-agricultural Enterprises in Informal Sector 1999-2000, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)						
79	456	Non-agricultural Enterprises in the Informal Sector in India, 1999-2000 – Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
80	459	Informal Sector in India, 1999 – 2000 – Salient Features	250	15	10	1600	85	60
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 56th Round (July 2000 – June 2001)						
81	476	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India, 2000 – 2001	150	10	7	1040	66	41
		Unorganised Manufacturing, NSS 56th Round (July 2000 – June 2001)						
82	477	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India 2000-2001 – Key Results	250	15	10	710	52	32
83	478	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India 2000-2001 – Characteristics of Enterprises	250	15	10	1370	82	50
84	479	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000 – 2001: Employment, Assets and Borrowings	250	15	10	1370	82	50
85	480	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000 – 2001: Input, Output and Value added	250	15	10	1370	82	50
		Pilot Survey on Suitability of Reference Period for Measuring Household Consumption						
86	475	Results of a Pilot Survey on Suitability of Different Reference Periods for Measuring Household Consumption	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 57th Round (July 2001 – June 2002)						
87	481	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India, 2001 – 2002	250	15	10	2680	158	105
		Unorganised Service Sector, NSS 57th Round (July 2001 – June 2002)						
88	482	Unorganised Service Sector in India 2001 – 02 Salient Features	250	15	10	1925	98	65
89	483	Unorganised Service Sector in India 2001 – 02 Characteristics of Enterprises	250	15	10	1370	82	55
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 – December 2002)						
90	484	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India, 2002 – 2003	150	8	4	2380	129	70
		Disability, NSS 58th Round						
91	485	Disabled Persons in India, July-December 2002	250	14	7	7080	385	208
		Urban Slums, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 – December 2002)						
92	486	Condition of Urban Slums, 2002: Salient Features	250	14	7	2080	112	62
		Village facilities, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 – December 2002)						
93	487	Report on village facilities, July-December 2002	150	8	4	980	53	29
		Housing Condition, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 – December 2002)						
94	488	Housing Condition in India, 2002: Housing stock and constructions	250	15	10	9280	548	350
95	489	Housing Condition in India, 2002: Household Amenities and Other Characteristics	250	15	10	9220	524	285

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		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 59th Round (January – December 2003)						
96	490	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India	150	8	4	1580	85	47
		Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers, NSS 59th Round (January – December 2003)						
97	495	Consumption Expenditure of Farmer Households, 2003	250	15	10	2140	121	67
98	496	Some Aspects of Farming, 2003	250	15	10	2680	149	83
99	497	Income, Expenditure and Productive Assets of Farmer Households, 2003	250	15	10	3480	209	139
100	498	Indebtedness of Farmer Households	150	8	4	1380	78	43
101	499	Access to Modern Technology for Farming, 2003	250	15	10	1680	93	52
		Land & livestock holdings and Debt & Investment, NSS 59th Round						
102	491	Household Ownership Holdings in India, 2003	250	15	10	3680	221	147
103	492	Some Aspects of Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03	250	15	10	5080	305	203
104	493	Livestock Ownership Across Operational Land Holding Classes in India, 2002-03	150	8	4	1580	84	42
105	494	Seasonal Variation in the Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03	250	15	10	2080	125	83
106	500	Household Assets and Liabilities in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	4880	293	195
107	501	Household Indebtedness in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	6000	360	240
108	502	Household Borrowings and Repayments in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003	250	15	10	4750	285	190
109	503	Household Assets Holdings, Indebtedness, Current Borrowings and Repayments of Social Groups in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	3880	233	155
110	504	Household Capital Expenditure in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003	250	15	10	7280	437	291
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 60th Round (January – June 2004)						
111	505	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, January – June 2004	150	8	4	2580	138	69
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 60th Round (January – June 2004)						
112	506	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, January – June 2004	250	15	10	3580	202	112
		Health, NSS 60th Round (January – June 2004)						
113	507	Morbidity, Health Care and the Condition of the Aged	250	15	10	4480	269	179
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 61st Round (July 2004 – June 2005)						
114	508	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05	250	16	8	5080	322	163
115	509 Vol. I	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2004-05 Vol. I	250	16	8	4480	284	144
116	509 Vol. II	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2004-05 Vol. II	250	16	8	4080	259	131

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		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 61st Round (July 2004 – June 2005)						
117	510 Vol. I	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2004-05 Vol. I	250	16	8	3880	246	124
118	510 Vol. II	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2004-05 Vol. II	250	16	8	3680	234	118
119	511	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting, 2004-05	250	16	8	2480	157	79
120	512	Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households 2004-2005	150	10	5	1780	113	57
121	513	Nutritional intake in India, 2004-2005	250	16	8	3680	234	118
122	514	Household Consumer Expenditure among Socio-Economic Groups: 2004 – 2005	250	16	8	2880	183	92
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 61st Round (July 2004 – June 2005)						
123	515 (Part-I)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05 (Part-I)	250	16	8	4680	297	150
124	515 (Part-II)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05 (Part-II)	250	16	8	4680	297	150
125	516	Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Social Groups in India, 2004-05	250	16	8	3680	234	118
126	517	Status of Education and Vocational Training in India 2004-2005	250	16	8	2680	170	86
127	518	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties	150	10	5	1380	88	44
128	519 (Part-I)	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India, 2004-05(Part-I)	250	16	8	3880	246	124
129	519 (Part-II)	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India, 2004-05(Part-II)	250	16	8	4480	284	144
130	520	Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India, 2004-2005	150	10	5	1570	100	50
131	521	Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India, 2004-05	250	16	8	2480	157	79
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 62nd Round (July 2005 – June 2006)						
132	522	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2005-06	250	16	8	4480	284	144
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 62nd Round (July 2005 – June 2006)						
133	523	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2005-06	150	10	5	1380	88	44
		Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises, NSS 62nd Round (July 2005 – June 2006)						
134	524	Operational Characteristics of Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India, 2005-06	250	16	8	4880	310	156
135	525	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2005-06 – Employment, Assets and Borrowings	250	16	8	2880	183	92
136	526	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2005-06 – Input, Output and Value Added	250	16	8	4280	272	137
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 63rd Round (July 2006 – June 2007)						
137	527	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2006 – 07	150	7	5	1380	69	48

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138	528	Service Sector in India (2006-07): Operational Characteristics of Enterprises	250	12	9	880	44	30
139	529	Service Sector in India (2006-07): Economic Characteristics of Enterprises	250	13	8	1280	68	43
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 64th Round (July 2007 – June 2008)						
140	530	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2007-08	150	8	5	1380	75	48
		Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars, NSS 64th Round (July 2007 – June 2008)						
141	531	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2007-08	250	14	9	4080	221	152
142	533	Migration in India, 2007-2008	250	14	9	2280	123	85
		Participation & Expenditure on Education NSS 64th Round (July 2007 – June 2008)						
143	532	Education in India : 2007-08 Participation and Expenditure	250	14	9	6280	345	232
		Particulars of Slum NSS 65th Round (July 2008 – June 2009)						
144	534	Some Characteristics of Urban Slums, 2008-09	150	8	6	1180	64	44
		Housing Condition NSS 65th Round (July 2008 – June 2009)						
145	535	Housing Condition and Amenities in India 2008-2009	360	20	13	720	41	25
		Domestic Tourism NSS 65th Round (July 2008 – June 2009)						
146	536	Domestic Tourism in India, 2008-09	430	24	15	860	48	31
		Employment & Unemployment NSS 66th Round (July 2009 – June 2010)						
147	KI (66/10)	Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2009-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
148	537	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10	360	18	12	720	37	23
149	539	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India	300	15	10	600	29	19
150	543	Employment and Unemployment situation among Social Groups in India	360	17	11	720	34	21
151	548	Home-based Workers in India	360	17	11	720	34	22
152	550	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties, 2009-10	270	13	9	540	26	18
153	551	Status of Education and Vocational Training in India	260	12	8	520	24	16
154	552	Employment and Unemployment situation among Major Religious Groups in India	370	16	10	740	32	20
155	553	Employment and Unemployment situation in cities and towns in India	280	12	7	560	24	14

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		Consumer Expenditure NSS 66th Round (July 2009 – June 2010)						
156	KI (66/1.0)	Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2009-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
157	538	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure	250	12	8	500	24	15
158	540	Nutritional Intake in India	240	12	8	480	23	15
159	541	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India	230	12	7	460	23	15
160	542	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting	340	16	10	680	32	20
161	544	Household Consumer Expenditure across Socio-Economic Groups	410	19	12	820	38	24
162	545	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption	200	10	6	400	20	12
163	547	Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households	250	12	8	500	24	16
		Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) NSS 67th Round (July 2010 – June 2011)						
164	KI (67/2.34)	Key Results of Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	546	Operational Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	280	13	8	560	26	16
166	549	Economic Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	330	16	10	660	32	20
		Household Consumer Expenditure NSS 68th Round (July 2011 – June 2012)						
167	KI (68/1.0)	Key Indicator of Household Consumer Expenditure in India.	-	-	-	-	-	-
168	555	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2011-12	250	10	6	500	20	12
169	558	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2011-12	260	11	7	520	22	14
170	560	Nutritional Intake in India, 2011-12	380	15	10	760	30	20
171	562	Household Consumer Expenditure across Socio-Economic Groups, 2011-12	440	18	12	880	36	24
172	565	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption, 2011-12	360	15	9	720	30	18
173	567	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking & Lighting, 2011-12	330	13	8	660	26	16
		Employment & Unemployment NSS 68th Round (July 2011 – June 2012)						
174	KI (68/10)	Key Indicator of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
175	554	Employment & Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12	390	16	10	780	32	20
176	557	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India	330	14	8	660	28	16
177	559	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties	290	12	7	580	24	14
178	563	Employment and Unemployment situation among Social Groups in India	390	16	10	780	32	20
179	564	Employment and Unemployment situation in Cities & Towns in India	280	11	7	560	22	14
180	566	Status of Education and Vocational Training in India	270	10	7	540	20	14
181	568	Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India	380	14	10	760	28	20

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182	KI (69/1.2)	Key Results of Survey on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
183	556	Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India	330	14	8	660	28	16
		Particular of Slums NSS 69th Round (July 2012 – December 2012)						
184	KI (69/0.21)	Key Indicators on Urban Slums in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
185	561	Urban Slums in India, 2012	330	13	8	660	26	16
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186	KI (70/18.1)	Key Indicators of Land and Livestock Holdings in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
187	571	Household Ownership and Operational Holdings in India	215	8	5	430	16	10
188	572	Livestock Ownership in India	180	7	5	360	14	10
		All India Debt & Investment NSS 70th Round (January 2013-December 2013)						
189	KI (70/18.2)	Key Indicators of Debt and Investment in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	570	Household Assets and Liabilities	470	18	12	940	36	24
191	577	Household Indebtedness in India	475	18	12	950	36	24
192	578	Household Assets and Indebtedness among Social Groups	390	15	12	780	30	24
193	579	Household Capital Expenditure in India	350	13	11	700	26	22
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194	KI (70/33)	Key Indicators of Situation of Agricultural Households in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
195	569	Some Characteristics of Agricultural Households in India	240	9	6	480	18	12
196	573	Some Aspects of Farming in India	260	10	7	520	20	14
197	576	Income, Expenditure, Productive Assets and Indebtedness of Agricultural Households in India	250	9	7	500	18	14
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198	KI (71/25.0)	Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Health	-	-	-	-	-	-
199	574	Health in India	475	17	12	950	34	24
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200	KI (71/25.2)	Key Indicators of Social Consumption: Education in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
201	575	Education in India, 2014	290	11	8	580	22	16
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