



GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

*Morbidity, Health Care
&
Condition of Aged Persons
in Delhi*

*NSS Sixtieth Round
(January-June 2004)
State Sample*

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
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Preface

The present report is based on the enquiry on 'Morbidity and Health Care' conducted during the NSS 60th round. The survey on 'Morbidity and Health care' was undertaken by this Directorate during NSS 60th round (January - June 2004) in respect of state sample. This subject was taken up along with the annual series of household consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment.

The report covered Morbidity & Hospitalisation, & Immunisation Which constitute the curative and preventive aspects of the general health care system,,utilization of health care services provided by the public and private sector and the expenditure incurred by the households for availing these services. In addition, information on the condition and problems of the aged persons was also presented..

The report has been prepared by DPA unit of this Directorate under the guidance of Sh. N.T. Krishna, Dy. Director. The special effort made by Sh. Harmeet Singh Maddh, Statistical Investigator to bring out this report deserves special appreciation. The field work of the survey was supervised by Sh. G.S. Rawat and Sh. J.P. Bageshwar, Research Officer. Data processing was done under the supervision of Sh. K.S. Bansal, System Analyst. The efforts put in by all the functionaries of Socio-Economic , Data Processing & Analysis and EDP Units of this Directorate are also appreciated. This Directorate is also thankful to NSSO for the technical guidance and material assistance provided by them.

The Directorate is indebted to the households for extending active co-operation to the field staff at various stages of this survey. Suggestions, if any, for the improvement of the future versions of the report are welcome.

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Morbidity, Health Care & Condition of Aged Persons in Delhi

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following are the main highlights of the survey conducted under NSS 60th round during Jan and June 2004.

A Demographic Characteristics

- ✧ The total number of households was estimated as **32.54 lakhs**. Out of them 2.07 (6.37%) lakhs were in rural areas and 30.47 (93.63 %) lakhs in urban areas.
- ✧ Estimated no. of persons per house-hold was **5.0** persons in rural and **4.6** persons in urban.
- ✧ In Urban **56.17%** of the population are in the MPCE class of Rs.500-1500, **37.59%** of population is in the MPCE class of Rs.1500 & above where as only **6.24 %** of population in the MPCE class of up to Rs.500.
- ✧ The most prevalent drinking water source, in the rural as well as urban areas, was found to be 'tap' followed by 'tube-well/ hand pump'. The proportions of households reported to be using tap water as drinking water for the major part of the year was 73.58% in rural and 91.73% in urban.

B. Morbidity, Health Care & Immunisation

- ✧ The proportion of persons reported ailing but not requiring hospitalization in Delhi was lowest in the country namely 1.6% for rural and 1.7% for urban Delhi as against the national average of 8.8% and 9.9% for rural and urban areas respectively.
- ✧ The morbidity rate in Delhi was estimated as 1727 per 1 lakh population.
- ✧ Proportion of ailing persons (PAP) was found to be higher among children (age 0-14 years) and higher age groups (60+ age years)

- ✘ The total number of cases of hospitalization was estimated as about 2.53 lakhs. Out of them rural areas accounted for only 6.35% and 93.65% occurred in urban areas .
- ✘ The rate of hospitalization per lakh population was 1559 cases in rural and 1683 cases in urban. The rates of Delhi were much lower than national average (2599 for rural and 3482 for urban) there by indicating a relatively better health profile.
- ✘ The share of the govt. health institution in the treatment of hospitalized cases in rural was 46.39% in Delhi as against 41.7% at the All India level. In urban govt., institutions accounted for 58.75% share as against only 38.2% at the national level.
- ✘ The private hospitals provided free ward facility in only 2.61% of the total cases of hospitalization in Delhi
- ✘ It may be of interest to note that apart from the ‘other diagnosed ailments’ that account for 15.5% total cases of hospitalisations, heart ailments 12.4%, accidents 9.7%, un-known fevers 9.5% ,diarrhoea/dysentery 8.3% and 6.1% kidney related ailments of the hospitalisation cases in Delhi.
- ✘ The average amount spent for hospitalized treatment in Delhi was highest in the country. The average, expenditure incurred for treatment per hospitalised case by people in the urban was Rs.8,851 and Rs.5,695 in rural.
- ✘ More than 90 per cent of the children had received some immunisation during this period in Delhi. There is a rural- urban differential of about 2 percentage points as about 91 per cent of children, in the urban areas, received immunisation as against 89 per cent in the rural areas.
- ✘ The average expenditure incurred by the households for any immunisation of children in the age-group 0–4 years on an average was around Rs.52 for rural child and Rs. 206 for an urban child.

C. Profile of Aged (60+) Persons

- ✧ The survey estimated the number of aged persons (60+) as **829917**, which means that they account for **5.49%** in the total population of Delhi. Out of them, 748358 (80.17%) were residing in the urban areas and remaining 81559 (19.83%) were in the rural areas. Kerala had reported highest proportion of aged both in rural (11.5%) and urban (10.6) sectors.
- ✧ Sex wise distribution of aged persons revealed that male accounted for 53.35% and 46.65% was the share of females. In Delhi on an average there were about 3 aged persons per every 10 households.
- ✧ Out of the total aged persons about 65.68% were in the age bracket of 60-69 years. In other words majority of them were relatively young within the category of aged persons.
- ✧ Out of the total aged persons 12.01% were self employed, 3.28% salary/wage paid and 22.38% pensioners.
- ✧ In all there were about 25706 aged persons constituting about 3% of their total were living below poverty line in Delhi.
- ✧ The old-age dependency ratio in Delhi was higher in the rural than in the urban areas which was similar to the trends at the national level as well. In the rural areas, every 1000 persons in the age group of 15-59 years provide support, physically or otherwise to 134 aged persons, to maintain their daily life when compared to the All India average of 111 persons in this sector. This number was 81 in the urban areas as against national average of 94 persons.
- ✧ The living arrangement describes the physical well-being of the aged. About 51.88% of the aged were living with their spouses & children.
- ✧ As high as 54.76 per cent of the aged had to depend on others for their day- to-day maintenance. The situation was worse for elderly females as about 83.07 per cent were economically fully dependent. males were much better off as 60.3 per cent among them were not fully depend on others for their livelihood.
- ✧ About 5.25 per cent of the aged persons were either confined to their home or bed.

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SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

Health is one of the top priority areas of concern for the present governments when it comes to formulation of policies and taking concrete administrative action as survival of human society is inextricably linked to the health of its population. Moreover human efficiency measured in productivity terms is directly dependent on quality and levels of public health services including network of institutions of health. The share of health sector in the tenth plan (2002-2007) outlay of Govt., of Delhi is about 10.35 % as against 7.62% during ninth plan .The per capita spending on health in government sector was to the tune of Rs.616.87 in Delhi during 2005-06 as against the national average per capita expenditure on health was only Rs.189.39. Apart from this, private sector has huge stakes in this field both in creating infrastructure and providing health services. Therefore Monitoring of health related parameters on a continuing basis is a pre requisite for proper public health management and delivery system. This in turn calls for reliable quantitative inputs on this sector which will be available from a combination of administrative and survey related data.

Scope, coverage & Objective

In the Sixtieth round of NSS, data was collected on the subject of 'Morbidity and Health Care'. Apart from this subject, this survey also covered 'Household consumer Expenditure' and 'Employment and Unemployment'. In the survey on Morbidity and Health Care, the following main aspects were covered:

- (i) Morbidity and utilisation of health care services including immunisation and maternity care,
- (ii) Expenditure of the households for availing the health care services.
- (iii) Problems of aged persons, and

The present report is based on the enquiry on morbidity and health care conducted in the 60th round (January - June 2004) of the NSSO. Although the objective of these surveys was essentially to study the utilisation of public and private health services by various sections of the population, the present survey specially attempts to measure the role of the private institutions vis-à-vis government institutions in providing health care services. The object of the present survey was essentially to study the benefits derived by various sections of the population from investments and outlays made by the Government, as well as by the private sector in the fields of health and get an estimate of expenditure incurred by households to avail health care services including immunization and maternity care.

The enquiry covered the curative aspects of the general health care system and also the utilization of health care services provided by the public and private sector, together with the expenditure incurred by the households for availing these services. This report presents the survey results relating to all these aspects viz., the utilisation of the curative health care services, morbidity profile of the population, hospitalised and non- hospitalised treatment of ailments together with the estimates of expenditure incurred for treatment of ailments. In addition, results on problems of the aged persons are also provided separately in the report.

History of Morbidity Surveys

The first attempt to collect information on morbidity under NSS rounds was undertaken during the seventh round conducted between Oct. 1953 and March 1954 and subsequently under eleventh to the thirteenth rounds (1956-58) virtually on exploratory basis. The aim of these surveys was to evolve an appropriate data collection method for studying morbidity profile. These surveys were followed up by a pilot survey in the seventeenth round (Sept. 1961 - July 1962) to examine alternative approaches of morbidity reporting. With the aid of the findings of these exploratory surveys, a full-scale survey on morbidity was conducted in the twenty-eighth round (Oct. 1973 - June 1974). Since then no separate morbidity survey was undertaken. However, collection of data on morbidity became a part of the decennial surveys on social consumption.

The first Survey on Social Consumption was conducted in NSS 35th round (July 1980 - June 1981) and the topics covered included health services like mass immunisation and family welfare programmes. The second survey on Social Consumption was carried out in the 42nd round (July 1986 - June 1987) with some modifications in the coverage of subjects. Topics like Problems of Aged Persons were included in this round. The third Survey on Social Consumption was carried out in the 52nd round (July 1995 - June 1996). After a gap of about nine years, survey on 'Morbidity and Health care' was undertaken during NSS 60th round (January - June, 2004).

Reference period

The enquiry on morbidity was conducted with a reference period of 15 days. All spells of ailment suffered by each member, both present as well as the deceased, of the sample household, during the 15 days preceding the date of enquiry, whether or not the patient was hospitalised for treatment, were covered in the survey. For hospitalised treatment, however, information was collected for every event of hospitalisation of a member, whether living or deceased at the time of survey, during the 365 days preceding the date of enquiry.

Method of Data Collection

The information on morbidity and health care services was collected in Schedule 25.0. The data were collected from a sample of households by the interview method. A set of probing questions was put to as many individual members of a selected household as possible to ascertain whether they had suffered from any ailment during the reference period and whether they had taken any medical treatment for it. As far as possible, efforts were made to collect information relating to ailments of each household member from the member themselves. But in spite of the best efforts, some other person of the household might have provided this information, especially for the children and the aged persons in the household. Efforts were made to interview all the adult male members of each sample household, personally. For the children, particularly the young, attempts were made to get the required information from their mothers.

Layout of the report:

The report based on the state sample data contains five Sections and one Annexure. The sample design and estimation procedure have been outlined in section two. Section Three provides the concepts and definitions used for the purpose of survey on morbidity and health care. Summary results of the survey and proper interpretation of the results were included in section four five and six. Section four discusses the survey estimates relating to Morbidity and Hospitalisation, Section Fiver deals with estimates on Immunisation and Maternal Health Care. In Chapter Six, the survey results on Conditions and Health Care of the Aged have been discussed. The detailed survey results in the form of tables are given for rural and urban India in Section Seven and the facsimile of the schedule is given in Annexure.





SECTION TWO

SAMPLE DESIGN & ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

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SAMPLE DESIGN & ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The sample design and estimation procedure adopted during 60th round of survey is explained in detail in this section

Period of survey and work programme

The period of survey was of six months duration starting on 1st January 2004 and ending on 30th June 2004. The survey period of this round had been divided into two sub-rounds of three months duration each as follows:

sub-round 1 : January - March 2004

sub-round 2 : April - June 2004

In each of these two sub-rounds equal number of sample villages/blocks (FSUs) had been allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt had been made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it was allotted.

Sample Design

Outline of sample design:

A stratified multi-stage design had been adopted for the 60th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the 1991 census villages in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors. In case of large villages/blocks requiring hamlet-group (hg)/sub-block (sb) formation, one intermediate stage was the selection of two hgs/sbs from each FSU.

Sampling Frame for First Stage Units:

For the rural sector, the list of Census 1991 villages constituted the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks had been considered as the sampling frame.

Stratification

Rural sector: Two *special strata* were formed at the State/ UT level, viz.

Stratum 1: all FSUs with population between 0 to 50 and

Stratum 2: FSUs with population more than 15,000 as per census 1991.

Special stratum 1 had been formed if at least 50 such FSUs were found in a State/UT. Similarly, special stratum 2 had been formed if at least 4 such FSUs were found in a State/UT. Otherwise, such FSUs were merged with the general strata.

From FSUs other than those covered under special strata 1 and 2, *general strata* were formed and its numbering started from 3. Each district of a State/UT was normally treated as a separate stratum. However, if the census rural population of the district was greater than or equal to 2.5 million as per population census 2001 or 2 million as per population census 1991, the district had been split into two or more strata, by grouping contiguous tehsils to form strata.

Urban sector: In the urban sector, strata were formed on the basis of size class of towns as per Population Census 2001. The stratum numbers and their composition are given below.

stratum 1	all towns with population less than 50,000
stratum 2	all towns with population 50,000 or more but less than 2 lakhs
stratum 3	all towns with population 2 lakhs or more but less than 10 lakhs
stratum 4,5,6..	each town with population 10 lakhs or more

The stratum numbers had been kept as above even if, some of the strata were not formed.

Allocation of sample to rural and urban sectors:

sample had been allocated between two sectors in proportion to provisional population as per *Census 2001* with 1.5 weightage to urban sector subject to the restriction that urban sample size. would not exceed the rural sample size. Earlier practice of giving double weightage to urban sector was modified considering the fact that there had been considerable growth in urban population. The sample sizes of Delhi was 8 rural and 193 urban

Allocation to strata: Within each sector of a State/UT, the respective sample size had been allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per census 2001. Allocations at stratum level were adjusted to a multiple of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4.

Selection of FSUs: FSUs were selected with Probability Proportional to Size with Replacement (PPSWR), size being the population as per Population Census 1991 in all the strata for rural sector except for stratum 1. In stratum 1 of rural sector and in all the strata of urban sector, selection was done using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR). Within each stratum, samples had been drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the rural and urban sectors.

Selection of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks/households

Large villages/blocks having approximate population of 1200 or more were divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector as stated below.

Approximate present population in the sample village/UFS block	No.of Hamlet groups/Sub blocks to be formed
less than 1200 (no hamlet-groups/sub-blocks)	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599 and so on	6

Two hamlet-groups/sub-blocks were selected from a large village/UFS block, wherever hamlet-groups/sub-blocks were formed, by SRSWOR. Listing and selection of the households were done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/sub-blocks.

Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households:

In each selected village/block/hamlet-group/sub-block, four second stage strata (SSS) were formed as given below.

SS NO	Composition of SSS	Number of households to be surveyed for schedule 25.0	
SSS 1:	Households with at least one member hospitalised during last 365 days	4	2
SSS 2:	From the remaining households, Households having atleast one child of age below 5 years	2	1
SSS 3:	From the remaining households, households with atleast one member of age 60 years or above	2	1
SSS 4:	Other Households	2	1

Selection of households:

From each SSS the sample households for all the schedules were selected by SRSWOR. If a household was selected for more than one schedule only one schedule was canvassed in that household in the priority order of Schedule 1.0, Schedule 10 and Schedule 25.0 and in that case the household was replaced for the other schedule. If a household had been selected for Schedule 1.0, it was not again selected for Schedule 10 or Schedule 25.0. Similarly, if a household had not been selected for Schedule 1.0 but selected for Schedule 10, it was not selected for Schedule 25.0. However, for the households selected from SSS1 of Schedule 25.0, the Schedule 25.0 was canvassed even if the household had been selected for other schedules.

Estimation Procedure

Notations:

s = subscript for s-th 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 under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/sb's formed in the sample village (panchayat ward) / block

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

$= D / 2$ for FSUs with $D > 1$

N = total number of FSUs in rural stratum 1 or in any urban stratum

Z = total size of a rural stratum other than stratum 1 (= sum of sizes for all the FSUs of a rural stratum other than stratum 1)

z = size of sample village used for selection.

n = number of sample village / block surveyed including zero cases but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and stratum.

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

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of a hamlet-group/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

Under the above symbols,

y_{smidjk} = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household in the j-th second stage stratum of the d-th hg/sb (d = 1, 2) of the i-th FSU belonging to the m-th sub-sample for the s-th stratum;

Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a particular Sub-sample and Stratum in Rural / Urban sector:

Schedules 25.0:

Rural:

(a) Estimation formula for stratum 1:

(i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum:

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

(ii) For all selected households:

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

(b) Estimation formula for other strata:

(i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum:

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

(ii) For all selected households:

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

Urban:

(a) Estimation formula for a stratum:

(i) For households selected in j-th second stage stratum:

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

(ii) For all selected households:

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

Note: Values of $j = 1, 2, 3$ or 4

Overall Estimate for Aggregates:

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

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{sm}$$

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 \hat{Y}_s over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ all-India stratum estimates.





SECTION THREE

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

SECTION THREE

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The concepts and definitions of the terms used in this report are briefly discussed in this chapter. For better morbidity reporting, some probing questions were put to the informants during data collection. Such special attempts to elicit information on morbidity and treatment of ailments are also indicated in this section

Household:

A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. The word “normally” means that temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are included. Thus a son or daughter residing in a hostel for studies is excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) is included in the employer/host’s household. “Living together” is usually given more importance than “sharing food from a common kitchen” in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria are in conflict; however, in the special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage, the household formed by such a person’s family members is taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a mess, hotel, boarding lodging house, hostel, etc., is considered as a single-member household but a family living in a hotel is considered to be one household only; the same applies to residential staff of such establishments.

Ailment - illness or injury:

Ailment, i.e. illness or injury, mean any deviation from the state of physical and mental well-being. An ailment may not cause any necessity of hospitalisation, confinement to bed or restricted activity. An ailing member is a normal member of the household who was suffering from any ailment during the reference period. For the purpose of survey, one will be treated as sick if one feels sick. This will also include among other things:

- Cases of visual, hearing, speech, locomotor and mental disabilities;
- Injuries will cover all types of damages, such as cuts, wounds, haemorrhage, fractures and burns caused by an accident, including bites to any part of the body;
- Cases of spontaneous abortion - natural or accidental;

This will not include:

- Cases of sterilisation, insertion of IUD, getting MTP, etc.,
- Cases of pregnancy and childbirth.

Cases of sterilisation, insertion of IUD, getting MTP, etc., under family planning programme, pregnancy and child birth are not treated as ailment. But a spontaneous abortion, is treated as a deviation from the state of normal health and thus considered to be illness.

For ascertaining whether an individual had suffered from any ailment during the reference period and whether she/he had received any medical treatment on that account, the following set of probing questions was put, in the survey, to the informant:

- During the reference period, did the member feel anything wrong relating to skin, head, eyes, ears, nose, throat, arms, hands, chest, heart, stomach, liver, kidney, legs, feet or any other organ of the body?
- Does the member suffer from any disease of a chronic nature relating to stomach, lungs, nervous system, circulation system, bones and joints, eye, ear, mouth or any other organ of the body?
- Does the member have any kind of hearing, visual, speech or locomotor disability?
- Did the member take, during the reference period, any medicine or medical advice for his/her own ailment or injury?

Hospitalisation:

One was considered hospitalised if one had availed of medical services as an indoor patient in any hospital. Hospital, for the purpose of survey, referred to any medical institution having provision for admission of sick persons as indoor patients

(inpatients) for treatment. Hospitals covered public hospitals, community health centres and primary health centres (if provided with beds), ESI hospitals, private hospitals, nursing homes, etc. In this context it may be noted that admission for treatment of ailment and discharge thereof from the hospital was considered as case of hospitalisation irrespective of the duration of stay in the hospital. It may also be noted that hospitalisation in the cases of normal pregnancy and childbirth were treated as hospitalisation cases.

Confinement to bed:

It referred to a state of health where the ailing person is required or compelled to mostly stay in bed at his/her residence/home.

Restriction of activity:

By disability or restricted activity it was meant the state of health which prevents the ailing person from doing any of his/her normal avocation. For economically employed persons, restricted activity meant abstention from the economic activity. In the case of a housewife, this meant cutting down of the day's chores. In the case of retired persons, this referred to the pruning of his/her normal activity. In the case of students attending educational institution, this referred to abstention from attending classes. For infants below school going age and for the very old, restricted activity was not to be considered in view of the fact that their usual activities are of restricted nature.

Spell of ailment:

A continuous period of sickness owing to a specific ailment will be treated as a spell of ailment.

Duration of ailment:

Duration of ailment is the period between the commencement of the ailment and termination of it by recovery. For ascertaining the period of ailment during the reference period, commencement was taken as on the first day of the reference period if it was on a day beyond the reference period. Similarly, if the ailment was found to be continuing on the date of enquiry, the day of termination of the ailment was taken as the last day of the reference period.

Medical treatment:

A person was considered to have received medical treatment if he/she had consulted a doctor anywhere (in OPD of a hospital, community health centre, primary health centre/sub-centre, dispensary, doctor's chamber, private residence, etc.) and obtained medical advice on his/her ailment. The doctor consulted may follow any system of medicine, viz. allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic, unani, hakimi or some other recognised system.

Treatment taken on the basis of medical advice/prescription of a doctor obtained earlier for similar ailment(s) was also considered as medical treatment. Self-doctoring or acting on the advice of non-medical persons such as friends, relatives, pharmacists, etc., was not considered as treatment.

Expenditure for medical treatment:

Total expenditure incurred for medical treatment received during the reference period (15 days for non-hospitalised treatment and 365 days for hospitalised treatment) included expenditure on items like bed charges (with charges for food included in it), medicines (including drips), materials for bandage, plaster, etc., fees for the services of medical and para-medical personnel charges - for diagnostic tests, operations and therapies charges of ambulance, costs of oxygen, blood, etc. All other types of expenditure incurred for treatment, such as lodging charges of escort, attendant charges, cost of transport other than ambulance, and cost of personal medical appliances, were excluded from medical expenditure.

Disability:

A person with restrictions or lack of abilities to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being was treated as having disability. It excluded illness/injury of recent origin (morbidity) resulting into temporary loss of ability to see, hear, speak or move.





SECTION FOUR

SUMMARY FINDINGS

SECTION FOUR

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This section summarises the important findings of the survey and discusses the salient features pertaining to the curative aspects of the general health care system in Delhi. The important parameters that have emerged from this survey include proportion of ailing persons, cases of hospitalization, details of children immunized and status aged persons. Wherever possible, the results of the earlier rounds have been placed side by side so that trends and changes over the periods of survey may be examined. The focus is principally on the Delhi estimates; as a secondary task, efforts were also made to examine the disparities in the utilisation of the health services across the states/UTs and across their rural and urban sectors. The findings are based on 157 rural and 1881 urban sample households.

The discussion starts with observations on the distribution of households over some important characteristics that have relevance, directly or indirectly, with the conditions of living and health of the individuals., followed by the analysis of morbidity rates, in general, and treatment of ailments, particulars of hospitalisation and cost of treatment jointly with related characteristics to reveal the multi-dimensional aspects of the health care system. The results on immunisation services received by children of age less than five years, maternity care received by pregnant mothers and finally, discussion on the condition of the aged (those with age 60 years or more) have been presented in this Section. This section also highlights the structure and composition of the aged in respect of age, sex, dependency ratio, etc. and the conditions of the aged in respect of their economic dependency, number of dependants, living arrangements, persons supporting the aged, physical immobility, etc.

4.0 Demographic Profile

Distribution of population, households, household size, sex ratio by sector is presented in statement 4.0.1. Population of Delhi was projected as (1st march 2004) **151.28 lakhs** and households were estimated as 32.54 lakhs. Out of the total households about 93.63 per cent belonged to urban and the rest of 6.37 per cent was in rural. A household consisted, on an average, of 5.0 persons in rural areas and 4.6 persons in the urban areas. The sex ratio in rural was 811 females per 1000 males while in urban this ratio stood at 823 females per 1000 males.

Statement 4.0.1: Distribution of Population ,Households

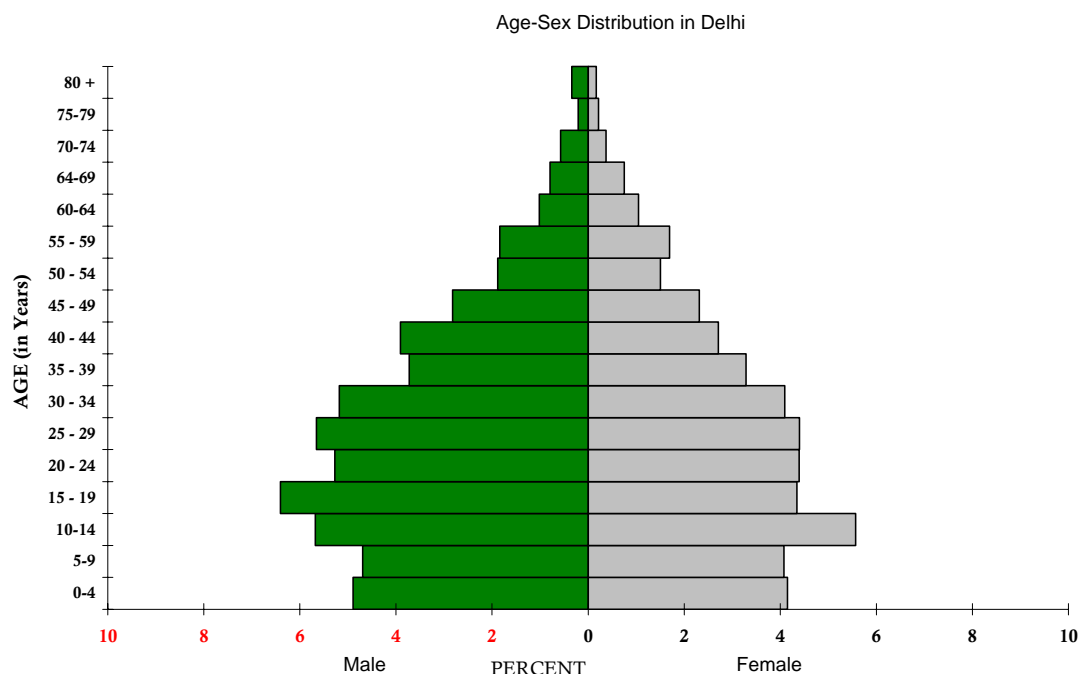
S.No	Sector	Estimated Households	Estimated Persons			Average Household Size	Sex Ratio
			Male	Female	Total		
A	Number						
	RURAL	207324	569838	462020	1031858	5.0	811
	URBAN	3046958	7733162	6362980	14096142	4.6	823
	DELHI	3254282	8303000	6825000	15128000	4.6	822
B	Percentage						
	RURAL	6.37	55.22	44.78	100.00	-	-
	URBAN	93.63	54.86	45.14	100.00	-	-
	DELHI	100.00	54.88	45.12	100.00	-	-

Age Group wise Distribution

Any study relating to a human population remains incomplete unless its age- composition is known Thus, the distribution of population by age-group and sex, will certainly help in easy understanding of the results, particularly the study of various indicators of morbidity.

Statement 4.0.2 Age group wise Distribution of Population in Delhi

Age Group	Estimated Population					
	Male	%	female	%	Persons	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-4	740314	8.92	628339	9.21	1368653	9.05
5-9	709974	8.55	617239	9.04	1327213	8.77
10-14	859279	10.35	842712	12.35	1701991	11.25
15 - 19	969046	11.67	657390	9.63	1626436	10.75
20 - 24	797506	9.61	664609	9.74	1462115	9.66
25 - 29	855277	10.30	665897	9.76	1521174	10.05
30 - 34	783620	9.44	619294	9.07	1402914	9.27
35 - 39	563688	6.79	497701	7.29	1061389	7.02
40 - 44	591440	7.12	410236	6.01	1001676	6.62
45 - 49	426885	5.14	350161	5.13	777046	5.14
50 - 54	284824	3.43	227736	3.34	512560	3.39
55 - 59	278369	3.35	256548	3.76	534917	3.54
60 & above	442778	5.33	387138	5.67	829916	5.49
Total	8303000	100.00	6825000	100.00	15128000	100.00



In Statement 4.0.2, the distribution of population over broad age groups is presented separately for males and females in rural and urban areas. It can be seen that while the proportion of boys and girls (age 0-14 years) was around 37 per cent in the rural areas, it was around 30 per cent in the urban areas. On the other hand, the aged (60 years or more) constituted a little over 7 per cent of the rural male, rural female and urban female and a little over 6 per cent of the urban male population.

Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE)

Household income, or for that matter 'level of living', is highly related with the 'general health' of the household members as well as to the extent of 'medical care' received by them. Thus, as the background information, the distribution of households and population by expenditure level is useful for a correlative study on morbidity and health care. The distributions of households and population by MPCE class for rural and urban are presented in Statement 4.0.3.

Statement 4.0.3: Distribution of Population and Households by MPCE Class

S.No	MPCE Class(Rs)	Estimated Households	% to total	Estimated Persons	% to total
A	RURAL				
	< 300	1538	0.74	7691	0.75
	300 - 380	1202	0.58	7213	0.70
	380 - 420	2614	1.26	15876	1.54
	420 - 470	5501	2.65	61364	5.95
	470 - 525	15372	7.41	106246	10.03
	525 - 615	27393	13.21	164870	15.98
	615 - 775	43083	20.78	255626	24.77
	775 - 950	23064	11.12	123066	11.93
	>950	87557	42.25	289906	28.35
	Total	207324	100.00	1031858	100.00
B	URBAN				
	< 300	18183	0.60	102347	0.73
	300 - 350	29846	0.98	199669	1.42
	350 - 425	44241	1.45	279372	1.98
	425 - 500	37002	1.21	297340	2.11
	500 - 575	199948	6.56	1298947	9.21
	575 - 665	158725	5.21	862400	6.12
	665 - 775	288732	9.48	1397250	9.91
	775 - 915	219621	7.21	1107088	7.85
	915 - 1120	395626	12.98	1787527	12.68
	1120-1500	319585	10.49	1466174	10.40
	1500-1925	407657	13.38	1546135	10.97
	>1925	927792	30.45	3751893	26.62
	Total	3046958	100.00	14096142	100.00

Major source of drinking water

The quality of water used for drinking is a very important determinant of health condition. The source from where drinking water is collected by the household roughly indicates its quality and, thus the awareness of the households of the need for drinking water of proper quality. Information collected on the major source of drinking water used by the household during the major part of a year has been presented in Statement 4.0.4 separately for the rural and urban areas.

Statement 4.0.4: Distribution of Households by main source of drinking water

S.No	Sector	Source of Drinking Water						
		Bottled water	Tap	Tube well /hand pump	Tankers	Pucca well	Others	Total
A	Number							
	Rural	729	152547	28177	15440	1778	8653	207324
	Urban	34777	2795040	147952	66505	0	2684	3046958
	Combined	35506	2947587	176129	81945	1778	11337	3254282
B	Percentage							
	Rural	0.35	73.58	13.59	7.45	0.86	4.17	100.00
	Urban	1.14	91.73	4.86	2.18	0.00	0.09	100.00
	Combined	1.03	89.09	6.13	2.95	0.12	0.68	100.00

The most prevalent source, in the rural as well as urban areas, was found to be ‘tap’ followed by ‘tube-well/ hand pump’. The proportions of households reported to be using tap water as drinking water for the major part of the year was 73.58% in rural and 91.73% in urban. A small but significant proportion of households were reported to be dependent either on bottled water or on ‘tankers to fulfill their drinking water needs.

4.1 Morbidity and Health Care

In this sub-section results pertaining to cases of morbidity not requiring hospitalization were analysed with special reference to proportion of ailing persons, sources of treatment, extent of utilisation of public health institutions, expenditure incurred on treatment of ailments etc., The survey estimates are based on self-reported morbidity data, rather than on medical examination

Level of Morbidity:

Statement 4.1.1 gives the survey estimates on prevalence of morbidity. For the purpose of the survey, the term rate of morbidity is measured as the proportion of persons reporting ailment per lakh of population for the respective sector/sex during a 15-day period .

Statement 4.1.1: Rates of morbidity not requiring hospitalisation

S.No	Item	Estimated No.of persons reported ailment during a period of 15 days		
		Male	Female	All
A	Rural			
	Estimated no. of persons reported illness	4808	11634	16442
	population	569838	462020	1031858
	Rate of morbidity/Per 1lakh population	844	2518	1593
B	Urban			
	Estimated no. of persons reported illness	142215	102566	244781
	population	7733162	6362980	14096142
	Rate of morbidity/Per 1lakh population	1839	1612	1737
C	Combined			
	Estimated no. of persons reported illness	147023	114200	261223
	population	8303000	6825000	15128000
	Rate of morbidity/Per 1lakh population	1771	1673	1727

The morbidity rate in Delhi was estimated as 1727 per one lakh population. It shows a difference of more than 1 percentage point in the rates between rural and urban areas. Wide difference between the male and female population in morbidity rates was also observed across rural and urban.

Morbidity by age groups:

The estimates of morbidity for different broad age groups are also shown in statement 4. 1.2 As expected, the Proportion of ailing persons (PAP) was found to be higher for children (age 0 -14 years) and higher age groups (60+age years) while young (age15-29 years) and the middle aged (age30-45 years) .recorded lower The rural–urban differentials are also significant among the different age groups.

Statement 4.1.2: Morbidity not requiring hospitalisation by age groups

S.No	Item	Estimated No.of persons reported ailment during a period of 15 days			Population	Percentage to total
		Male	Female	All		
A	Rural					
	0-14	1897	6591	8488	342286	51.62
	15-29	1691	1700	3391	292374	20.62
	30-44	0	2058	2058	227656	12.52
	45-59	0	470	470	87983	2.86
	60+	1220	815	2035	81559	12.38
	<i>Sub-total</i>	4808	11634	16442	1031858	100.00
B	Urban					
	0-14	31469	40439	71908	4055571	29.38
	15-29	21058	18400	39458	4317351	16.12
	30-44	19857	18227	38084	3238323	15.56
	45-59	35334	17655	52989	1736540	21.65
	60+	34498	7845	42343	748357	17.30
	<i>Sub-total</i>	142215	102566	244781	14096142	100.00
C	Combined					
	0-14	33366	47030	80396	4397857	30.78
	15-29	22749	20100	42849	4609725	16.40
	30-44	19857	20285	40142	3465979	15.37
	45-59	35334	18125	53459	1824523	20.46
	60+	35718	8660	44378	829916	16.99
	<i>Total</i>	147023	114200	261223	15128000	100.00

Trends in Morbidity

The comparison of the survey estimates of morbidity rates, with those of the previous NSS round (52nd round: July 1995- June 1996)) is presented in statement 4.1.3.

Statement 4.1.3: comparison of morbidity rates of NSS 60th and 52nd rounds

Item	Percentage of persons reported illness							
	NSS 60th Round				NSS52nd Round			
	DELHI		ALL INDIA		DELHI		ALL INDIA	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Male	0.8	1.8	8.3	9.1	2.2	3.4	4.1	3.9
Female	2.5	1.6	9.3	10.8	2.2	2.8	4.4	4.3
Total	1.6	1.7	8.8	9.9	2.2	3.1	4.2	4.1

It shows that the proportion of ailing persons (PAP) has decreased in the rural and urban areas for male and female in case of Delhi where as it increased at the national level

Features of Ailments

The broad indicators of ailments such as average no spells, duration loss of house hold income, expenditure incurred on treatment of ailments were presented in statement 4.1.4. Out of the total cases treated only 18.26% were by govt., medical institutions. The average expenditure involved in the treatment was Rs.545/- and the average loss of income sustained by household per each case was Rs.119/-. Average duration of ailment was about 10 days spells was around 1.0.

Statement 4.1.4: Features of ailment

S.No	Sector	Average Number of Spells of ailment	Average number of days during last 15 days			Average days of duration of ailment	Loss of House hold income (Rs)	%Cases in which treatment taken from govt., agency	Expenditure on treatment (Rs.)
			Ill	Restricted	Confined				
A	Rural								
	Male	1.0	10.6	8.3	7.5	11.3	851	28.67	695
	Female	1.0	7.5	3.7	1.3	6.7	70	7.15	347
	Total	1.0	8.4	5.1	3.2	8.1	312	13.81	455
B	Urban								
	Male	1.0	8.2	2.6	1.1	9.9	105	21.28	547
	Female	1.0	7.8	2.5	0.8	11.1	77	16.56	569
	Total	1.0	8.0	2.5	0.9	10.5	91	18.90	558
C	Combined								
	Male	1.0	8.4	3.1	1.6	10.0	166	21.89	559
	Female	1.0	7.7	2.7	0.8	10.4	76	15.00	532
	Total	1.0	8.0	2.8	1.2	10.2	119	18.26	545

Morbidity -Inter State Comparison

Statement 4.1.5 reveals wide inter- state variation in the percentage of ailments treated from government sources. Use of public health care facilities for treatment of ailment was lowest in the rural areas of Bihar (5 per cent), preceded by Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Delhi, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttaranchal and West Bengal ,and it was highest in Himachal Pradesh (68%), followed by Jammu& Kashmir, Orissa and Rajasthan. In the urban areas,

Statement 4.1.5: Inter-state Variation in Proportion of Ailments

S.No	state	Ailments reported during a period of 15 days			
		% of cases treated in Govt hospitals		Proportion of ailing persons (per 1000persons)	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	21	20	90	114
2	Assam	27	24	82	83
3	Bihar	5	11	53	63
4	Chattisgarh	15	20	69	72
5	Delhi	14	19	16	17
6	Gujarat	21	18	69	78
7	Haryana	12	20	95	87
8	Himachal Pradesh	68	86	87	59
9	Jammu & Kashmir	52	51	70	78
10	Jharkhand	13	24	33	50
11	Karnataka	34	16	64	57
12	Kerala	37	22	255	240
13	Madhya Pradesh	23	23	61	65
14	Maharashtra	16	11	93	118
15	Orissa	51	54	77	54
16	Punjab	16	18	136	107
17	Rajasthan	44	53	57	72
18	Tamil Nadu	29	22	95	96
19	Uttaranchal	18	35	52	65
20	Uttar Pradesh	10	13	100	108
21	West Bengal	19	20	114	157
	India	22	19	88	99

Coming to the proportion of ailing persons in the population expressed as number ailing per 1000 persons was lowest in Delhi and in urban it was highest in Kerala (240) followed by West Bengal (157), Maharashtra(118), Andhra Pradesh(114) U.P(108) and Punjab(107).

4.2 Hospitalised Treatment of Ailments

Medical treatment of an ailing person as an in patient in any medical institution having provision for treating the sick as inpatients is considered as hospitalized treatment. During the course of survey informants were asked to provide information on whether any member of the house hold availed medical treatment as in patient in any health institution

during the period of last 365 days. This survey provides information on estimated no. of persons hospitalized, cases of hospitalization, type of institution & ailment, expenditure involved etc., At the outset survey results provide important health indicators like incidence of hospitalization, patient-bed ratio, degree of dependence on public health institutions, role of private health agencies etc., to serve as valuable tools in the task of proper health management and help in achieving long term goal of health for all.

Estimated persons/Cases of Hospitalization

Statement 4.2.1 gives the estimates of number of persons hospitalized during a reference period of 365 days. The total number of cases of hospitalization was estimated as about 2.53 lakhs. Out of them rural areas accounted for only 6.35% and 93.65% occurred in urban areas . this is mainly due to the superior institutional health infrastructure in urban areas.

Statement 4.2.1: Distribution of estimated cases of hospitalization by sector and sex

S.No	Item	Male	Female	Total
A	Estimated No.of cases of hospitalisation (During last 365 days)			
	Rural	7457	8630	16087
	Urban	129140	108064	237204
	Combined	136593	116694	253291
B	Estimated persons			
	Rural	569838	462020	1031858
	Urban	7733162	6362980	14096142
	Combined	8303000	6825000	15128000
C	Rate of hospitalisation (Per 1lakh population)			
	Delhi			
	Rural	1309	1868	1559
	Urban	1670	1698	1683
	Combined	1645	1710	1674
	All India			
	Rural	2715	2479	2599
	Urban	3505	3456	3482
	Combined	2919	2722	2823

It was estimated that the rate of hospitalization per lakh population was 1559 cases in rural and 1683 cases in urban. The rates of Delhi were much lower than national average there by indicating a relatively better health profile .Rate of hospitalization for females in Delhi was found to be marginally high when compared to that of males.

Hospitalised Treatment and Type of Hospital:

Statement 4.2.2 gives the share of government and private institutions in treating the hospitalised cases of ailments in the rural and urban areas. As far as hospitalised treatment of ailments are concerned, both public and private institutions are matching with each other in providing of inpatient health care both in the rural and urban areas in Delhi unlike at the national level

Statement 4.2.2: Distribution of estimated cases of hospitalization by type of hospital & ward

S.No	Type of Hospital	Rural	Urban	Combined	% to Total
A	Public Hospitals				
	Free Ward	8490	97517	106007	88.72
	Paying General Ward	246	10522	10768	9.01
	Paying Special Ward	714	1999	2713	2.27
	All	9450	110038	119488	100.00
B	Private Hospital				
	Free Ward	210	3277	3487	2.61
	Paying General Ward	4355	73764	78119	58.38
	Paying Special Ward	2072	50125	52197	39.01
	All	6637	127166	133803	100.00
C	Share of Public Hospitals				
	All India	41.7	38.2	40.6	
	Delhi	58.74	46.39	47.17	

The share of the govt. health institution in the treatment of hospitalized cases in rural was 46.39% in Delhi as against 41.7% at the All India level.. On other hand in urban govt institutions accounted for 58.75% share as against only 38.2% at the national level. Coming to the type Wards in which in-patient services were provided it is essential to observe that private hospitals provided free ward facility in only 2.61% cases as against similar arrangement in 88.71% of cases in public institutions.

Hospitalised Cases and Level of Living:

Statements 4.2.3 and 4.2.4 reveals the relationship between the number of cases of hospitalisation during the 365 days preceding the date of survey and average monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE), separately for rural and urban areas of the Delhi. Considering MPCE as a proxy for level of living, the estimates suggest a positive association between level of living and the rate of hospitalisation in both rural and urban

areas, except for the highest two MPCE classes. However it can not be concluded that poor people have a better health standard and in fact the low level of hospitalisation in case of lower MPCE classes is mainly attributable to non-affordability.

Statement 4.2.3: Distribution of estimated cases of hospitalization by MPCE Classes (Rural)

MPCE Class(Rs)	Estimated Cases of Hospitalisation			% of cases of hospitalisation	
	Public Hospital	Private Hospital	Total	MPCE class wise	Public hospitals
< 225	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
225 - 255	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
255 - 300	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
300 - 340	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
340 - 380	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
380 - 420	31	0	31	0.19	100.00
420 - 470	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
470 - 525	31	251	282	1.75	10.99
525 - 615	1161	497	1683	10.46	68.98
615 - 775	1671	2528	4345	27.01	38.46
775 - 950	2237	728	2981	18.53	75.04
>950	4321	2379	6767	42.06	63.85
Total	9452	6637	16089	100.00	58.75
Percentage	58.75	41.25	100.00		

Though the behavior for the few MPCE classes cannot be explained fully, it seems that cases of hospitalisation were more common among the middle and upper middle classes of levels of living.

Statement 4.2.4: Distribution of estimated cases of hospitalization by MPCE Classes (Urban)

MPCE Class(Rs)	Estimated Cases of Hospitalisation			% of cases of hospitalisation	
	Public Hospital	Private Hospital	Total	MPCE class wise	Public hospitals
< 300	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
300 - 350	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
350 - 425	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
425 - 500	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
500 - 575	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
575 - 665	31	0	31	0.24	100.00
665 - 775	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
775 - 915	31	0	31	0.24	100.00
915 - 1120	1161	324	1485	11.68	78.18
1120-1500	1671	1869	3540	27.85	47.20
1500-1925	2237	214	2451	19.29	91.27
>1925	4319	852	5171	40.70	83.52
Total	9450	3259	12709	100.00	74.36
Percentage	74.36	25.64	100.00		

Hospitalisation by age groups

Incidence of hospitalization was found to be relatively high in case of children and aged persons. For 60+ it was 2.5% in rural 5.66% for urban and 5.35% for Delhi as a whole.

Statement 4.2.5: Distribution of estimated cases of hospitalization by broad age groups

Age Group	MALE			FEMALE			ALL		
	Population	Estimated persons repoted ailing	%	Population	Estimat ed persons repoted ailing	%	Population	Estimat ed persons repoted ailing	%
RURAL									
0-14	189249	1897	1.00	153037	6591	4.31	342286	8488	2.48
15-29	169995	1691	0.99	122379	1700	1.39	292374	3391	1.16
30-44	123228	0	0.00	104428	2058	1.97	227656	2058	0.90
45-59	43096	0	0.00	44887	470	1.05	87983	470	0.53
60+	44270	1220	2.76	37289	815	2.19	81559	2035	2.50
Total	569838	4808	0.84	462020	11634	2.52	1031858	16442	1.59
URBAN									
0-14	2120318	31469	1.48	1935253	40439	2.09	4055571	71908	1.77
15-29	2451834	21058	0.86	1865517	18400	0.99	4317351	39458	0.91
30-44	1815520	19857	1.09	1422803	18227	1.28	3238323	38084	1.18
45-59	946982	35334	3.73	789558	17655	2.24	1736540	52989	3.05
60+	398508	34498	8.66	349849	7845	2.24	748357	42343	5.66
Total	7733162	142215	1.84	6362980	102566	1.61	14096142	244781	1.74
COMBINED									
0-14	2309567	33366	1.44	2088290	47030	2.25	4397857	80396	1.83
15-29	2621829	22749	0.87	1987896	20100	1.01	4609725	42849	0.93
30-44	1938748	19857	1.02	1527231	20285	1.33	3465979	40142	1.16
45-59	990078	35334	3.57	834445	18125	2.17	1824523	53459	2.93
60+	442778	35718	8.07	387138	8660	2.24	829916	44378	5.35
Total	8303000	147023	1.77	6825000	114200	1.67	15128000	261223	1.73

Duration of Stay in Hospital:

Statement 4.2.6 shows the distribution of hospitalised cases by duration of stay in the hospital, separately for the government and private hospitals.

Statement 4.2.6: Average duration of stay in hospital per hopitalisation

S.No	Type of Hospital	Average days of stay per hospitalisation		
		Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Public Hospital	12	11	11
2	Public Dispensary	19	10	11
3	Private Hospital	10	9	9
	Total	11	10	10

The average duration of stay for inpatient care in a hospital during a period of 365 days was relatively shorter in the private hospitals than in the govt. hospitals in both the rural and urban sectors. The average duration of stay in

govt. hospital was 11 days and that in a private hospital was only 9 days.

Hospitalisation by Type of Ailment:

Number (per 1000) of persons hospitalised with certain specific ailments, or ailment types, is presented in Statement 4.2.7..

Statement 4.2.7: Cases of Hospitalisation by Type of Ailment:

S.No	Nature of Ailment	Hospitalised case							
		Rural		Urban		Combined		Total	%
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	Diarrhoea/dysentery	738	530	13141	6617	13879	7147	21026	8.3
2	Gastritis/Gastri or	71	1821	4191	2840	4262	4661	8923	3.5
3	Worm Infestation	0	0	0	2017	0	2017	2017	0.8
4	Amoebiosis	0	0	182	0	182	0	182	0.1
5	Hepatitis/Jaundice	31	214	5261	1815	5292	2029	7321	2.9
6	Heart Disease	81	0	21009	10211	21090	10211	31301	12.4
7	Hypertension	71	0	1359	8538	1430	8538	9968	3.9
8	Respiratory	171	0	2710	3253	2881	3253	6134	2.4
9	Tuberculosis	264	0	1241	1361	1505	1361	2866	1.1
10	Bronchial Asthma	850	0	2113	2262	2963	2262	5225	2.1
11	Disorder of Joints	0	0	1377	2796	1377	2796	4173	1.7
12	Kidney	0	411	9981	5007	9981	5418	15399	6.1
13	Prostatic Disorder	0	286	543	343	543	629	1172	0.5
14	Gynaecological	0	98	0	4192	0	4290	4290	1.7
15	neurological	0	863	2469	2834	2469	3697	6166	2.4
16	Psychiatric	0	0	471	137	471	137	608	0.2
17	conjunctivitis	65	0	145	262	210	262	472	0.2
18	Cataract	0	0	3864	1188	3864	1188	5052	2.0
19	Skin	0	255	726	582	726	837	1563	0.6
20	Goitre	0	294	0	137	0	431	431	0.2
21	Diabetes	0	0	1256	2843	1256	2843	4099	1.6
22	Under nuterition	0	0	580	137	580	137	717	0.3
23	Anaemia	0	0	652	2500	652	2500	3152	1.2
24	Malaria	127	88	1583	434	1710	522	2232	0.9
25	Diptheria	0	0	0	1453	0	1453	1453	0.6
26	Whooping	0	0	386	0	386	0	386	0.2
27	Fever of unknown	1485	196	13400	8923	14885	9119	24004	9.5
28	Tetanus	0	0	681	0	681	0	681	0.3
29	Locomotor	0	0	182	0	182	0	182	0.1
30	Visual	0	0	398	821	398	821	1219	0.5
31	Hearing	0	0	2384	96	2384	96	2480	1.0
32	Mouth	0	0	151	787	151	787	938	0.4
33	Accident	2812	319	15138	6282	17950	6601	24551	9.7
34	Cancer	398	1847	4202	5074	4600	6921	11521	4.6
35	Other Diagnosed	293	1408	17364	20225	17657	21633	39290	15.5
36	Undiagnosed	0	0	0	2097	0	2097	2097	0.8
	Total	7457	8630	129140	108064	136597	116694	253291	100.0

It may be of interest to note that apart from the 'other diagnosed ailments' that account for 15.5% total cases of hospitalisations, heart ailments 12.4%, accidents 9.7%, un-known fevers 9.5%, diarrhoea/dysentery 8.3% and 6.1% kidney related ailments of the hospitalisation cases.

Average Expenditure for Medical Treatment per Hospitalisation

For the hospitalised treatments, information on expenses incurred was collected separately for each event of hospitalisation during the period. The expenditure for hospitalised treatment on items such as doctor's fees, bed charges, and cost of medicines and other materials and services supplied by the hospital, as well as charges for diagnostic tests done at the hospital, were included in *medical expenditure*. The 'other expenses' relating to hospitalised treatment is the same as that for non-medical treatments. The estimates of 'total expenditure' for hospitalised treatment were arrived at as the sum of 'medical expenditure' and 'other expenditure'.

Statement 4.2.8: Average total expenditure (Rs.) on hospitalized treatment

S.No	Item	Average Total Expenditure Per Hospitalisation (Rs.)			
		Delhi			All India
		Male	Female	All	
A	Rural				
	Govt.	28905	2593	14477	3238
	Private	12473	33496	22375	7408
	All	21465	14264	17747	5695
B	Urban				
	Govt.	10001	3652	6829	3877
	Private	39743	29709	35295	11553
	All	26623	16748	21986	8851
C	Combined				
	Govt.	13024	3453	8161	3410
	Private	36726	30171	33799	8738
	All	25937	16360	21375	6643

Statement 4.2.8 gives the estimates of average *medical expenditure* incurred per hospitalised case of treatment during the reference period. The statement provides estimates for treatment of male and female patients in the rural and urban areas of Delhi and the country as a whole.

It is seen that, on an average, a much higher amount was spent for treatment per hospitalised case by people in the urban (Rs. 8,851) than in the rural (Rs. 5,695). statement also indicates the presence of a distinct gender bias in respect of expenditure incurred per hospitalisation. The average amount spent for hospitalized treatment at the national level is less than the cost involved in Delhi.

Cost of Treatment per Hospitalisation and Type of Hospital:

Statement 4.2.8 also gives estimates of average *medical expenditure* incurred for an event of hospitalisation in different types of establishments separately for the rural and urban population of the country. It is seen that the average *medical expenditure* for hospitalised treatment from a public sector hospital was much lower than that from a private sector hospital in both rural and urban areas. The rural population spent, on an average, Rs.14447 for a hospitalised treatment in a public sector hospital and Rs.22375 for one in a private sector hospital. The average total *medical expenditure* of the urban population for a hospitalised treatment in a public and private hospital was, Rs.6829. and Rs.35295 respectively.

Trends In Hospitalisation

Comparison of key indicators of N.S.S 60th round with that of N.S.S 52nd round is presented in statement 4.2.9. The proportion of persons availed treatment as inpatient in hospital registered a marginal increase during 2004 when compared to that of 1995-96. The role of government institutions in the treatment of hospitalised cases has increased from 25.1% during 1995-96 to 46.4% by 2004 in rural and in urban it increased from 52.3% to 58.8% during the same period. Moreover, compared to the estimate of *medical expenditure* obtained from the 1995-96 (NSS 52nd round) survey, the expenditure showed a steep rise in 2004, for government and the private hospitals.

Statement 4.2.9 Trends in hospitalization indicators

S.No	Item	NSS 60th Round				NSS52nd Round			
		DELHI		ALL INDIA		DELHI		ALL INDIA	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
A	% of Persons Hospitalised								
	Male	1.3	1.7	2.35	3.08	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.0
	Female	1.9	1.7	2.2	3.07	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.0
	Total	1.6	1.7	2.3	3.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.0
B	Cases of Hospitalisation(%)								
	Government	46.4	58.8	41.7	38.2	25.1	52.3	43.8	41.9
	Others	53.6	41.2	58.3	61.8	74.9	47.7	56.2	58.1
C	Average total Exp (Rs)/Case								
	Government	14477	6829	3238	3877	1843	4083	2080	2195
	Others	22375	35295	7408	11553	5313	8565	4300	5344
	Total	17747	21986	5695	8851	4443	6170	3202	3921

Proportion of Persons Hospitalised -- Inter-state Variation:

Statement 4.2.10 gives the estimated proportion of persons hospitalised during a reference period of 365 days in the rural and urban areas of major states. The estimates reveal wide inter-state variation in the proportion. In Kerala, the proportion, in both rural and urban areas, was much higher than in the rest of the major states. While for the country as a whole, out of every 1000 persons, 23 in the rural areas and 31 in the urban areas were hospitalised during a period of 365 days, the corresponding estimates for Kerala were as high as 101 and 90. The other states, reporting relatively high proportions of persons hospitalised though much less than Kerala were Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal and Gujarat both in rural and urban areas. Delhi was in the category of states with very low percentage of persons hospitalized during 2004.

Share of Public Provider in Hospitalised Treatment --Inter-state Variation:

Statement 4.2.10 also gives the proportion (per 1000) of cases of hospitalised treatment received from public sector and private sector hospitals for rural and urban areas of major states. In most of the states, the proportion for the rural and urban populations differed little. On the whole, in both the sectors, the reliance on the private sector seems to be greater than that on the public sector. But the rural people had to rely more on public sector hospitals compared to the urban people. The statement indicates that reliance on the public sector for hospitalised treatment varied a great deal from state to state. The proportion (per 1000) of hospitalised treatments received from public sector hospitals varied from 143 (Bihar) to 913 (Jammu & Kashmir) in the rural areas. Apart from Jammu & Kashmir, three other states, viz., Orissa, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh, reported relatively high proportions of cases of hospitalised treatment from public institutions. Bihar, Haryana and Maharashtra showed a high degree of reliance on private sector hospitals.

Statement 4.2.10 Inter-state Variation in Hospitalisation related parameters

S.No	State/UT	Persons Hospitalised		Share of Public Instt.in Hospitalised Cases		Average medical Expenditure (Rs.) Per Hospitalisation/Person	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.2	2.8	27.2	35.8	5574	9197
2	Assam	1.1	1.6	74.2	55.4	4195	10467
3	Bihar	1.0	2.7	14.4	21.5	6655	14674
4	Chhattisgarh	1.2	2.7	53.5	49.3	5003	4317
5	Delhi	1.6	1.7	46.4	58.8	17747	21986
6	Gujarat	2.9	3.6	31.3	26.1	5408	8303
7	Haryana	3.2	3.1	20.6	29.0	8006	13626
8	Himachal Pradesh	3.2	3.1	78.1	89.5	7984	7649
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1.8	2.0	91.3	86.5	4967	6122
10	Jharkhand	0.9	2.2	46.6	31.2	4799	7375
11	Karnataka	2.3	2.6	40	28.9	5800	7552
13	Madhya Pradesh	1.8	2.9	58.5	48.5	4486	5772
14	Maharashtra	3.0	3.6	28.7	28.0	5709	9776
15	Orissa	2.3	3	79.1	73.1	4089	6660
16	Punjab	3.0	3.0	29.4	26.4	12132	16728
17	Rajasthan	1.8	2.5	52.1	63.7	7453	7483
18	Tamil Nadu	3.7	3.7	40.8	37.2	5238	10747
19	Uttaranchal	1.7	1.9	43.1	34.2	9486	14925
20	Uttar Pradesh	1.3	2	26.9	31.4	8765	8907
21	West Bengal	2.3	3.5	78.6	65.4	4149	8715
	India	2.3	3.1	41.7	38.2	5695	8851

Expenditure on Hospitalisation: Inter-state Variation

The medical expenditure incurred per event of hospitalisation during 365 days for the rural and urban areas is provided in statement 4.2.10 as well.. It can be seen that at the All India level average medical expenditure per hospitalisation case were higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The average medical expenditure for hospitalised treatment received was more pronounced in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The cost per hospitalization was highest in Delhi both in rural as well as urban. In rural it was lowest in Kerala and in case of urban Chhattisgarh recorded lowest average expenditure.

4.3 Levels of Immunisation

The survey results on immunisation and maternity health care services received and expenditure incurred to avail these services have been discussed in this section. Information on immunisation was collected through a set of questions for children belonging to the age-group 0-4 years and the information relating to maternity health care that included pregnancy status, childbirth, ante- natal and post-natal care were collected from the ever married women below 50 years of age.

4.2 Immunisation of Children of Age 0 – 4

Immunisation Rate: A child was considered to have received immunisation if he/she had received any of the vaccinations viz. BCG, Measles, DPT (any of the 3 doses), Polio (excluding Polio 0 which is given at the time of birth), Hepatitis vaccine (A or B), MMR, Pneumovax (for Pneumonia) and Oral Typhoid. Statement 4.3.1 gives the number of children of age 0 – 4 yrs. who received any immunisation during the last 365 days.

Statement 4.3.1: Distribution of children (0-4 years) Immunised & expenditure there of

S.No	Sector	Estimated Children aged 0-4 years			Expenditure on Immunisation (Rs)	
		Number	Immunised	%	Total	Average Exp
A	Rural					
	Boys	55988	50904	90.92	2627721	52
	Girls	61468	53874	87.65	2775426	52
	Sub total	117456	104778	89.21	5403147	52
B	Urban					
	Boys	684326	629579	92.00	160642141	255
	Girls	566871	510183	90.00	75531306	148
	Sub total	1251197	1139763	91.09	236173447	206
C	Combined					
	Boys	740314	680483	91.92	163269862	219
	Girls	628339	564057	89.77	78306732	129
	Total	1368653	1244541	90.93	241576594	177

It may be noted that a child who received only a part of an immunisation package was also considered to have received immunisation for the purpose of the survey. It can be seen that more than 90 per cent of the children had received some immunisation during this period in Delhi. There is a rural- urban differential of about 2 percentage points as about 91 per cent of children, in the urban areas, received immunisation as against 89 per cent in the rural areas. This difference is in all probability due to lower availability of adequate health facilities and awareness of the people in rural areas compared to the urban. The estimates,

showed marginal gender differential in this respect. The average expenditure incurred by the households for any immunisation of children in the age-group 0–4 years is given in Statement 4.3.1. On an average, around Rs.52 was spent for immunisation of a rural child and Rs. 206 for an urban child.

State level Estimates of Immunisation Rates:

The estimates of immunisation in percentage terms and estimates on average expenditure on immunisation of children state wise are given in Statement 4.3.2. The level of immunization was very impressive in all the states. In case of average expenditure incurred per child it was found to be highest in Delhi.

Statement 4.3.2: Percentage of children (0-4 years) Immunised in States

S.No	States	Percentage of children aged 0-4 years immunised			Average expenditure (Rs) on Immunisation per child		
		boys	girls	children	boys	girls	children
1	Andhra Pradesh	97	95	96	46	53	50
2	Assam	85	86	85	24	45	35
3	Bihar	81	79	80	40	39	39
4	Chattisgarh	91	88	90	14	18	16
5	Delhi	92	90	91	299	129	177
6	Gujarat	92	94	93	56	53	55
7	Haryana	87	89	87	48	22	36
8	Himachal Pradesh	94	92	93	4	24	14
9	Jammu & Kashmir	97	95	96	63	38	51
10	Jharkhand	88	87	87	37	32	35
11	Karnataka	98	98	98	33	32	33
12	Kerala	94	96	95	67	68	68
13	Madhya Pradesh	88	90	89	19	13	16
14	Maharashtra	97	96	96	82	81	81
15	Orissa	95	95	95	14	7	10
16	Punjab	95	90	92	62	39	51
17	Rajasthan	94	91	93	5	8	7
18	Tamil Nadu	97	97	97	71	56	64
19	Uttaranchal	93	99	95	23	47	33
20	Uttar Pradesh	85	86	86	19	20	19
21	West Bengal	93	92	93	37	34	35
	India	90	90	90	41	37	39

COMPARISON OF CENTRAL AND STATE SAMPLE RESULTS

The results of central and state sample in respect of key indicators of morbidity, both hospitalized and non hospitalized treatment levels of immunization of children of 0-4 years are presented in statement 4.3.3. The state sample results are backed by relatively large sample size than central sample. The results, except for few exceptions, are comparable.

Statement 4.3.3: Comparison of central and state sample survey results

S.No	Item	Treatment as out-patient		Hospitalisation		Immunisation	
		Central Sample	State Sample	Central Sample	State Sample	Central Sample	State Sample
A	Sampled persons reported morbidity/immunisation						
	Rural	3	23	12	68	NA	185
	Urban	111	237	214	661	NA	969
B	Incidence of morbidity(%)/immunisation						
	Rural	0.4	1.6	NA	1.6	NA	89
	Urban	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.7	94	92
C	Average Exp (Rs) on treatment/person						
	Rural	NA	456	NA	17747	NA	52
	Urban	403	558	10906	21986	351	206

4.4 Profile of Aged Persons in Delhi

Aged persons are considered as valuable human assets of the society though they may have become economically inactive population. The issues relating to aged persons like their security, health care, grant of special privileges such as old age pension for their sustenance, concessional fares for travel, matters relating to old age homes, other reliefs in income tax, preferential rates of interests on their deposits for protection against consequences of economic liberalization etc are on the agenda of the present day governments both at the centre and states. In fact **October 1 is being observed as International day of older persons** since 2004. Therefore, collection and maintenance of comprehensive data on this subject is the need of the hour to serve as effective inputs for devising policies & programs for their well being.

The objective of collecting information on 60+ persons through this survey was to assess the structure and composition of the aged persons, their economic status, living arrangement, number of surviving children, persons supporting the aged, their health perception etc.,. Similar estimates obtained from the earlier surveys and Census are also placed side by side to give an idea about the changes over the period of time.

Estimated number of Aged persons

Out of the total projected population of 151.28 lakhs in Delhi as on 1st March 2004 the survey estimated the number of aged persons (60+) as **829917**, which means that they account for **5.49%** in the total. Out of them, 748358 (80.17%) were residing in the urban

areas and remaining amounting to 81559 (19.83%) were in the rural areas. Sex wise distribution of aged persons revealed that male accounted for 53.35% and 46.65% was the share of females. In Delhi on an average there were about 3 aged persons per every 10 households.

Statement 4.4.1 Estimated population households and the Aged Persons

Sector	Estimated Households	Estimated Persons	Estimated Number of Aged Persons			Percentage of Aged Persons to total	Average Number of Aged Persons per Household
			Male	Female	Total		
Rural	207324	1031858	44270	37289	81559	7.90	0.4
Urban	3046958	14096142	398509	349849	748358	5.31	0.2
Delhi	3254282	15128000	442779	387138	829917	5.49	0.3

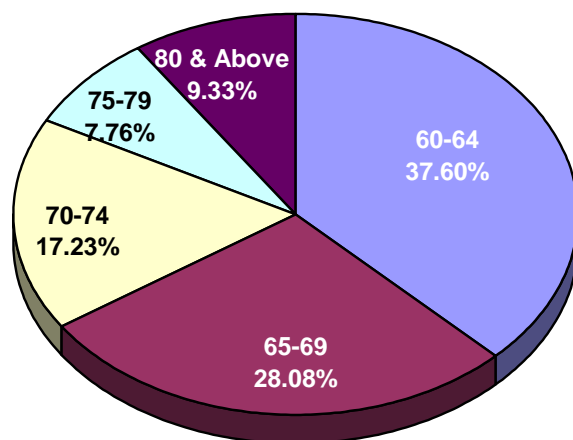
Young among Aged Persons

Distribution of aged persons in terms of broad age groups is presented in statement 4.4.2 It is essential to observe that out of the total aged persons about 65.68% were in the age bracket of 60-69 years. In other words majority of them were relatively young within the category of aged persons .The pie diagram gives a vivid presentation of this scenario

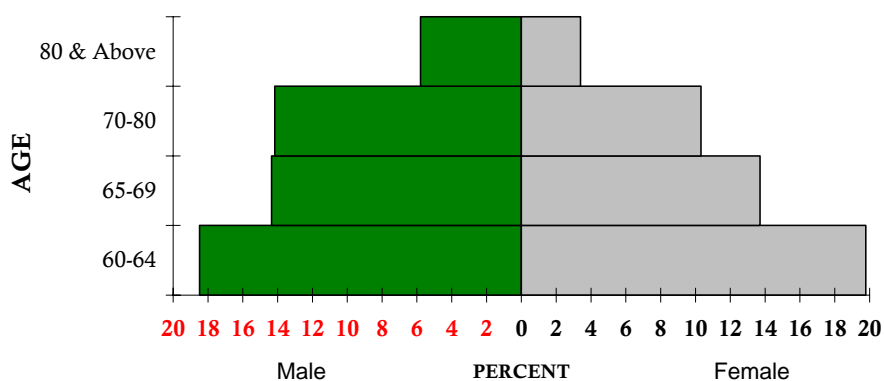
Statement 4.4.2 Age group wise distribution of estimated Aged Persons

S. No	Age Group	Aged Persons			Percentage to Total
		Male	Female	Total	
A	RURAL				
	60-64	16372	18537	34909	42.80
	65-69	12439	10042	22481	27.56
	70-74	10756	1641	12397	15.20
	75-79	1660	2867	4527	5.55
	80 & above	3043	4202	7245	8.88
	Total	44270	37289	81559	100.00
B	URBAN				
	60-64	137166	139946	277112	37.03
	65-69	107211	103375	210586	28.14
	70-74	75898	54709	130607	17.45
	75-79	29639	30211	59850	8.00
	80 & above	48595	21608	70203	9.38
	Total	398509	349849	748358	100.00
C	COMBINED				
	60-64	153538	158483	312021	37.60
	65-69	119650	113417	233067	28.08
	70-74	86654	56350	143004	17.23
	75-79	31299	33078	64377	7.76
	80 & above	51638	25810	77448	9.33
	Total	442779	387138	829917	100.00

Age-group wise distribution of Aged Persons in Delhi



Age-Sex Distribution



The age-sex distribution of 60+ is also displayed in pyramid form which clearly conveys that proportion of population decreases with the increase in age.

Sex Ratio

According to Population Census, the sex ratio among the aged in Delhi which was 841 females per 1000 males during 1981, dropped to 836 during 1991 and thereafter increased to

964 in 2001. The NSS estimates, on the other hand, showed a downward trend between the 52nd and 60th rounds. The trend is also somewhat different in the rural and urban areas.

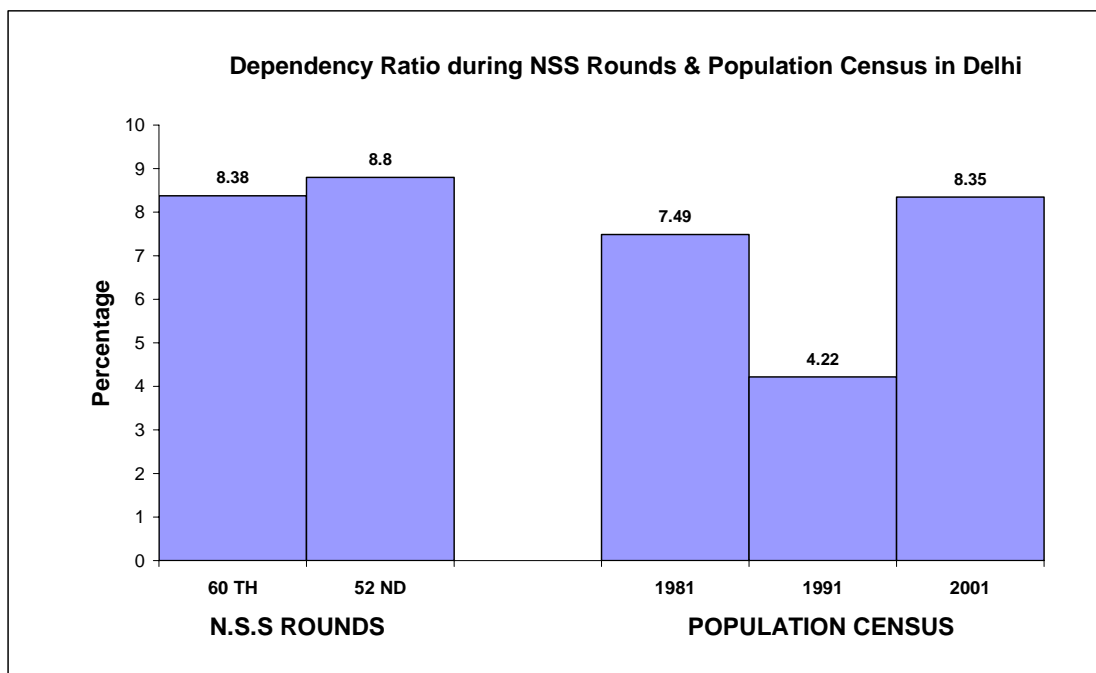
Trends in the proportion of Aged Persons

Persons in the category of 60+ accounted for 4.6% in rural 5.6% in urban and 5.5% of the total population of Delhi during 52nd round however this proportion remained more or less same by 60th round despite some marginal changes at sector level. The dependency rate of Delhi had declined from 8.80% to 8.38% during the same period.

Statement 4.4.3: Aged Persons under NSS rounds and population Census

ITEM	RURAL			URBAN			DELHI		
	% of Aged Persons to Total population	Sex Ratio among Aged Persons	Dependency Ratio	% of Aged Persons to Total population	Sex Ratio among Aged Persons	Dependency Ratio	% of Aged Persons to Total population	Sex Ratio among Aged Persons	Dependency Ratio
NSS ROUNDS									
60 TH (Jan –Jun 2004)	7.9	842	13.41	5.3	878	8.05	5.5	874	8.38
52 ND (Jun 1995-Jul 1996)	4.6	1058	7.86	5.6	868	8.92	5.5	884	8.8
CENSUS									
1981	5.19	743	9.76	4.43	851	7.33	4.48	841	7.49
1991	3.96	805	7.13	2.38	842	3.92	2.54	836	4.22
2001	4.53	950	7.69	5.24	965	8.40	5.20	964	8.35

The proportion of aged persons, which was 6.5 per cent(43.5 million) in 1981 (as per Population Census), grew to 6.8 per cent (61.4 million) in 1991 and 7.4 per cent (76.6 million) in 2001 As per population census data the dependency rate of Delhi which was 7.49% at the time of 1981 drastically went down to 4.22% at the time of 1991 for some unknown reasons but rose sharply to 8.35% by 2001 census.



This clearly indicates some discrepancy in age group data 1991 census as such violent shifts in age group composition of population is unlikely under normal circumstances. The magnitude of aged persons obtained from the present survey, in terms of proportion in the total population was fairly close to that of Census.

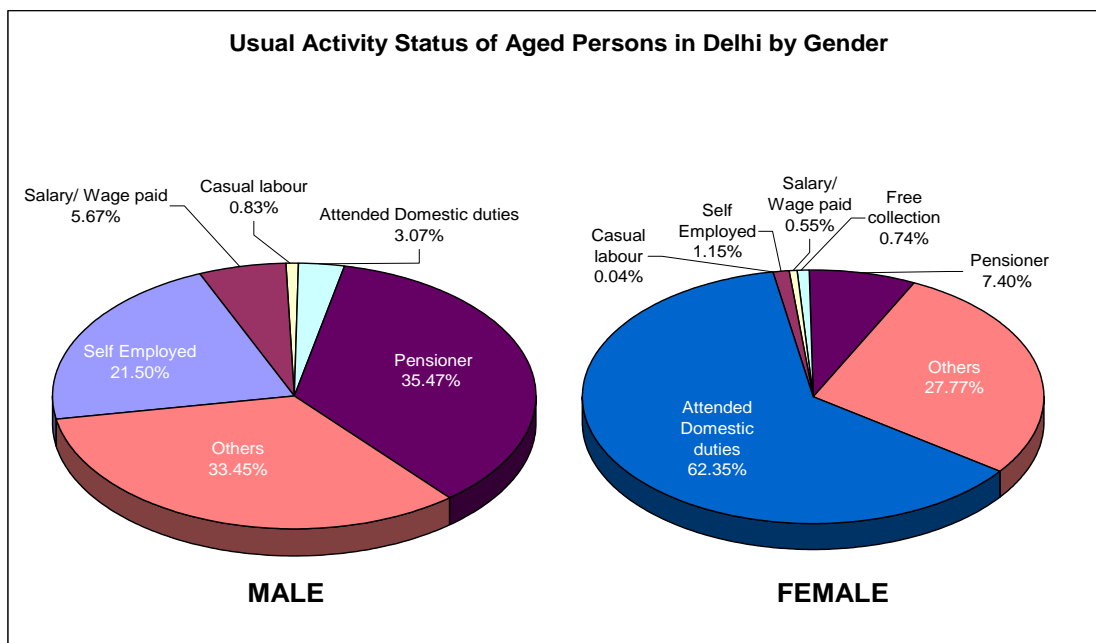
Usual Activity Status

The usual activity status of aged persons is presented in statement 4.4.4

Statement 4.4.4: Distribution of Aged Persons by Usual Activity Status

Item	Self Employed	Salary/Wage paid	Casual labour	Attended Domestic duties	Free collection	Pensioner	Others	Total
RURAL								
Male	15774	688	534	612	0	6565	20097	44270
Female	0	0	0	21924	2872	1573	10920	37289
Total	15774	688	534	22536	2872	8138	31017	81559
URBAN								
Male	79409	24439	3155	13002	0	150473	128031	398509
Female	4459	2123	143	219444	0	27082	96598	349849
Total	83868	26562	3298	232446	0	177555	224629	748358
COMBINED								
Male	95183	25127	3689	13614	0	157038	148128	442779
Percentage	21.51	5.67	0.83	3.07	0	35.47	33.45	100.00
Female	4459	2123	143	241368	2872	28655	107518	387138
Percentage	1.15	0.55	0.04	62.35	0.74	7.40	27.77	100.00
Total	99642	27250	3832	254982	2872	185693	255646	829917
Percentage	12.01	3.28	0.46	30.72	0.35	22.38	30.80	100.00

Out of the total 12.01% were self employed, 3.28% salary/wage paid and 22.38% pensioners. The usual activity status when examined sex and sector wise it shows a wide difference between male and female rural and urban.



Among female 62.35% were found to be engaged in domestic duties and less than 2% were engaged in economically active

Aged Persons By MPCE Classes

Distribution of data of aged persons in terms of MPCE cases is presented in statements 4.4.5 to 4.4.13 for rural and urban areas separately. Going by the monthly per capita poverty line which stands at Rs362.68 for rural Delhi (1999-2000) there were about 3052 aged persons below this level and in urban as per the monthly per capita poverty line of Rs454.11 (1999-2000) an estimated no. of about 22564 aged persons were there below this level. In all there were about 25706 aged persons constituting about 3% of their total were below poverty line

Statement 4.4.5 : Estimated number of households and persons by sex (Rural)

MPCE Class(Rs)	Estimated Households	Estimated Persons	Estimated Number of Aged Persons			Percentage of Aged Persons to total	Average Number of Aged Persons per Household
			Male	Female	Total		
< 300	1538	7691	1464	1588	3052	39.68	2.0
300 – 380	1202	7213	0	0	0	0.00	0.0
380 – 420	2614	15876	2509	2643	5152	32.45	2.0
420 – 470	5501	61364	1343	1151	2494	4.06	0.5
470 – 525	15372	106246	3032	3610	6642	6.25	0.4
525 – 615	27393	164870	13475	9248	22723	13.78	0.8
615 – 775	43083	255626	10034	5070	15104	5.91	0.4
775 – 950	23064	123066	1241	918	2159	1.75	0.1
>950	87557	289906	11172	13061	24233	8.36	0.3
Total	207324	1031858	44270	37289	81559	7.90	0.4

Statement 4.4.6: Estimated number of households and persons by sex (Urban)

MPCE Class(Rs)	Estimated Households	Estimated Persons	Estimated Number of Aged Persons			Percentage of Aged Persons to total	Average Number of Aged Persons per Household
			Male	Female	Total		
< 300	18183	102347	1063	0	1063	1.04	0.1
300 - 350	29846	199669	3478	3949	7427	3.72	0.2
350 - 425	44241	279372	1232	4561	5793	2.07	0.1
425 - 500	37002	297340	5905	2466	8371	2.82	0.2
500 - 575	199948	1298947	20540	20012	40552	3.12	0.2
575 - 665	158725	862400	11394	13672	25066	2.91	0.2
665 - 775	288732	1397250	35141	27136	62277	4.46	0.2
775 - 915	219621	1107088	37380	27539	64919	5.86	0.3
915 - 1120	395626	1787527	38568	29922	68490	3.83	0.2
1120-1500	319585	1466174	25718	26085	51803	3.53	0.2
1500-1925	407657	1546135	55825	40893	96718	6.26	0.2
>1925	927792	3751893	162265	153614	315879	8.42	0.3
Total	3046958	14096142	398509	349849	748358	5.31	0.2

Statement 4.4.7: Estimated number of households and persons by sex (Combined)

MPCE Class(Rs)	Estimated Households	Estimated Persons	Estimated Number of Aged Persons			Percentage of Aged Persons to total	Average Number of Aged Persons per Household
			Male	Female	Total		
< 300	19721	110038	2527	1588	4115	3.74	0.2
300-775	853659	4946173	108083	93518	201601	4.08	0.2
>775	2380902	10071789	332169	292032	624201	6.20	0.3
Total	3254282	15128000	442779	387138	829917	5.49	0.3

Dependency Ratio

It measures the responsibilities of the aged to the working-age population. In our country, generally, persons aged 15 to 59 years are supposed to form the population of working ages and at age 60, people generally retire or withdraw themselves from work. Thus, the population aged 60 or more divided by the number aged 15 to 59 years gives the old-age gross dependency ratio. A higher ratio implies relatively increased burden on the society and its economically active segment of the population. However a large number of people even after 60 years of age continue to pursue their avocations and remain economically active. In that case it may not be proper to count such people in the numerator while calculating this ratio. Like wise it may be more appropriate to consider working population as denominator in working out the dependency rate. However, the conventional method explained above was taken into account in calculating this rate treating it as a demographic fact.

Statement 4.4.8 : Old age Dependency Ratios

S.No	Sector	DELHI		OLD AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO	
		Age-Group Population		Delhi	All India
		15-59	60+		
A	RURAL				
	Male	336319	44270	13.16	
	Female	271694	37289	13.72	
	Total	608013	81559	13.41	12.5
B	URBAN				
	Male	5214336	398508	7.64	
	Female	4077878	349849	8.58	
	Total	9292214	748357	8.05	10.3
C	DELHI				
	Male	5550655	442778	7.98	
	Female	4349572	387138	8.90	
	Total	9900227	829916	8.38	11.9

This ratio therefore represents the general perception about *60+ age and working* prevalent in our society. It may be observed that the old-age dependency ratio in Delhi was higher in the rural than in the urban areas which was similar to the trends at the national level as well. In the rural areas, every 1000 persons in the age group of 15-59 years provide support, physically or otherwise to 134 aged persons, to maintain their daily life when compared to the All India average of 111 persons in this sector. This number was 81 in the urban areas as against national average of 94 persons. .

Aged Persons in States/UTs

Proportion of aged and the dependency ratios in selected states/UTs is presented in statement 4.4.9. At the national level the percentage of aged persons in rural and urban stood at 7% and 6.6% respectively. Among the 21 states Kerala had reported highest proportion of aged both in rural (11.5%) and urban (10.6) sectors. In view of this, state had recorded the highest dependency ratios also. In rural though no other state was so near to Kerala though Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamilnadu followed after Himachal Pradesh in respect of proportion of aged.

Statement 4.4.9 : Proportion of Aged and Dependency ratios in States/UTs

S.No	State/UT	Rural		Urban	
		Percentage of 60+	Old age Dependency Ratio	Percentage of 60+	Old age Dependency Ratio
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.5	11.0	5.8	8.3
2	Assam	4.8	7.6	5.2	7.6
3	Bihar	5.5	9.9	5.9	9.1
4	Chhattisgarh	6.5	10.3	5.0	7.1
5	Delhi	7.9	13.4	5.3	8.1
6	Gujarat	6.8	12.8	6.1	8.6
7	Haryana	7.8	10.3	6.3	9.2
8	Himachal Pradesh	9.4	11.9	5.1	7.9
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6.4	13.4	5.5	7.5
10	Jharkhand	5.6	9.5	6.8	9.8
11	Karnataka	6.9	10.0	5.9	8.4
12	Kerala	11.5	15.5	10.6	13.9
13	Madhya Pradesh	6.5	10.7	5.9	8.8
14	Maharashtra	8.6	12.9	7.0	9.6
15	Orissa	8.5	12.8	6.8	9.2
16	Punjab	8.6	12.8	6.4	9.2
17	Rajasthan	6.3	10.5	5.8	8.6
18	Tamil Nadu	8.6	12.2	7.9	10.8
19	Uttaranchal	7.7	13.0	7.4	10.3
20	Uttar Pradesh	6.6	11.6	5.6	8.8
21	West Bengal	6.3	9.5	9.2	12.2
	India	7.0	11.1	6.6	9.4

On other hand in urban areas Kerala was followed by West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Uttaranchal in this respect. These states along with J&K also figured in the list of states with high dependency ratios with some exceptions.

Living Arrangement

The issue of *living arrangement* is of utmost priority as far as aged persons are concerned both from individual as well as society point of view. The living arrangement describes how the physical well-being of the aged is taken care of in the family in our society. Therefore the survey focused on this aspect and options that strikes to our mind are stay with children, spouse and the newly emerging trend of institutional arrangement like old age home, the later being more relevant for cities. The results are certain to reflect the present day set up in this respect.

Statement 4.4.10 Distribution of estimated Aged Persons by type of living arrangement

S. No	SECTOR	Living Arrangement of Aged persons							
		Living alone		Living with Spouse		Living without Spouse but with		Non relations	Total
		As inmate of old age home	Not as inmate of old age home	With Spouse only	Spouse & Children	Children	Other relations		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	RURAL								
	Male	363	0	2491	30558	10858	0	0	44270
	Female	0	0	9054	16411	10603	1151	70	37289
	Total	363	0	11545	46969	21461	1151	70	81559
	Percentage	0.44	0.00	14.16	57.59	26.31	1.41	0.09	100.00
B	URBAN								
	Male	4276	5840	69749	242030	66742	9654	218	398509
	Female	4571	9885	38634	141522	140959	13045	1233	349849
	Total	8847	15725	108383	383552	207701	22699	1451	748358
	Percentage	1.18	2.10	14.48	51.25	27.76	3.03	0.20	100.00
C	COMBINED								
	Male	4639	5840	72240	272588	77600	9654	218	442779
	Percentage	1.05	1.32	16.32	61.56	17.53	2.18	0.05	100.00
	Female	4571	9885	47688	157933	151562	14196	1303	387138
	Percentage	1.18	2.55	12.32	40.80	39.15	3.67	0.34	100.00
	Total	9210	15725	119928	430521	229162	23850	1521	829917
	Percentage	1.11	1.90	14.45	51.88	27.61	2.87	0.18	100.00

The results show that about 51.88% of the aged were living with their spouses & children 27.61% without their children, and 14.45% were living without their spouses only children, while about 2.87% were living with other relations and non relatives. Nevertheless, 3 per cent were still living alone and out of this 1.11% were in old age homes. An interesting gender-differential is observed in the living arrangement among the elderly and the pattern is similar in both rural and urban areas. In terms of proportions, more males than females lived with their spouses. On the other hand, compared to the males, proportionately more females lived either alone or with their surviving children. The reason perhaps could be due to the fact that women lived higher incidence of widowhood among the elderly females than among the elderly males. The incidence of widowhood is higher among women because they live longer, and because in our society by convention, men generally marry women younger than themselves.

Statement 4.4.11 : Location of residence of children of those aged persons living alone or with spouse only

S.NO	SECTOR	Location of residence of children				Total
		With in the same building	with in the village/town	Out side village/town	Not applicable	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	RURAL					
	Male	1491	0	1363	0	2854
	Female	7576	0	1478	0	9054
	Total	9067	0	2841	0	11908
	Percentage	76.14	0.00	23.86	0.00	100.00
B	URBAN					
	Male	31555	20700	25580	2030	79865
	Female	17078	20611	14031	1370	53090
	Total	48633	41311	39611	3400	132955
	Percentage	36.58	31.07	29.79	2.56	100.00
C	COMBINED					
	Male	33046	20700	26943	2030	82719
	Female	24654	20611	15509	1370	62144
	Total	57700	41311	42452	3400	144863
	Percentage	39.83	28.52	29.30	2.35	100.00

Economic Status

Economic status reveals the problems associated with the day to day maintenance of livelihood of elderly persons. The distribution of aged persons by state of economic independence is given in Statement 4.4.12 for each sex, separately for rural and urban sectors.

Statement 4.4.12 Distribution of Aged Persons by economic status

S.No	SECTOR	Economic status			
		Not dependent on others	Partially dependent	Fully Dependent	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A	RURAL				
	Male	29824	471	13975	44270
	Female	13643	1539	22107	37289
	<i>S.Total</i>	43467	2010	36082	81559
	<i>Percentage</i>	53.30	2.46	44.24	100.00
B	URBAN				
	Male	237158	42450	118901	398509
	Female	27185	23184	299480	349849
	<i>S.Total</i>	264343	65634	418381	748358
	<i>Percentage</i>	35.32	8.77	55.91	100.00
C	Combined				
	Male	266982	42921	132876	442779
	<i>Percentage</i>	60.30	9.69	30.01	100.00
	Female	40828	24723	321587	387138
	<i>Percentage</i>	10.55	6.38	83.07	100.00
	<i>Total</i>	307810	67644	454463	829917
	<i>Percentage</i>	37.09	8.15	54.76	100.00

As high as 54.76% of the aged had to depend on others for their day- to-day maintenance. The situation was worse for elderly females. Among them, about 83.07 per cent were economically fully dependent, besides 6.38 percent were partially dependent. In this respect, males were much better off as 60.3 per cent among them were not fully depend on others for their livelihood.

Economic Support Providers:

As has been observed, a large proportion of the elderly are economically dependent on others for their livelihood. It is, therefore, pertinent to know who are the persons providing economic support to these elderly. Such information was collected in the survey and the results are presented in Statement 4.4.9 separately for each sex and sector. It is seen that a majority of them namely, 70.8% economically dependent aged, had to look for the support of their children reflecting the extended family system in which, many of the aged, particularly those who have lost their spouses, depend on their children for maintenance. A sizable proportion amounting to, 30.61 per cent reported to be dependent on their spouses for their economic support.

Statement 4.4.13; Distribution of Economically dependent Aged Persons by persons supporting them

S.No	Sector	Persons Supporting Aged				Total
		Spouse	Own Children	Grand Children	Others	
A	RURAL					
	Male	2853	11593	0	0	14446
	Female	8971	12102	0	2573	23646
	<i>sub total</i>	11824	23695	0	2573	38092
	<i>Percentage</i>	31.04	62.20	0.00	6.76	100.00
B	URBAN					
	Male	7359	144632	4971	4389	161351
	Female	97017	201651	9422	14574	322664
	<i>sub total</i>	104376	346283	14393	18963	484015
	<i>Percentage</i>	21.57	71.54	2.97	3.92	100.00
C	COMBINED					
	Male	10212	156225	4971	4389	175797
	<i>Percentage</i>	5.80	88.87	2.83	2.50	100.00
	Female	105988	213753	9422	17147	346310
	<i>Percentage</i>	30.61	61.72	2.72	4.95	100.00
	<i>Total</i>	116200	369978	14393	21536	522107
	<i>Percentage</i>	22.26	70.86	2.76	4.12	100.00

Only 2.76 per cent were supported by their grandchildren and the rest of 4.12 per cent had to depend on 'others', including non-relations. It was further observed that dependency of females on spouse was relatively higher than males among aged economically dependent persons.

Dependants of Economically independent Aged

While for the economically dependent aged, information on category of persons supporting the aged was collected, in case of economically independent information on the number of dependants aged have to still support was also collected. The results have been presented in Statement 4.4.5 in the form of distribution of economically independent aged persons by number of dependants sector wise.

Statement 4.4.14: Distribution of fully economically independent aged persons by number of dependants

Sector	Number of Aged persons with Dependents					
	0	1	2	3	4 or More	Total
Rural	2422	20816	14397	1304	4528	43467
Urban	51184	132670	33893	31042	15554	264343
Combined	53606	153486	48290	32346	20082	307810
Percentage						
Rural	5.57	47.89	33.12	3.00	10.42	100.00
Urban	19.36	50.19	12.82	11.74	5.88	100.00
Combined	15.26	49.50	18.87	9.14	7.23	100.00

It was observed earlier in this section that about 37.09 per cent of the aged were economically independent (refer statement 4.4.12). Of them, about 85 per cent were reported to be living with one or more dependants. In other words, 15.26 per cent had no dependants. The gender differences are quite pronounced in this distribution. The pattern of the distribution, however, appears to be little different for both rural and urban areas.

Aged Persons and their Surviving Sons and Daughters:

In Statement 4.4.15, the proportion of aged persons by number of their surviving children is given separately for each sex and sector.

Statement 4.4.15: Distribution of Aged persons with number of living children

SECTOR	No. of Surviving Children					
	0	1	2	3	4 or More	Total
Number						
Rural	2182	4953	4268	8512	61644	81559
Urban	37041	80499	180380	144332	306106	748358
Total	39223	85452	184648	152844	367750	829917
Percentage						
Rural	2.68	6.07	5.23	10.44	75.58	100.00
Urban	4.95	10.76	24.10	19.29	40.90	100.00
Total	4.46	9.75	20.07	17.39	48.32	100.00

About 95.54 per cent of the aged had at least one surviving child. In other words, about 5 per cent of the aged had no surviving children on the date of survey. The rural-urban differences appeared to be marginal with respect to the proportion of the elderly who had surviving children.

Physical Mobility of Aged Persons

Aged persons' ability to move is an important indicator of their physical condition of health and also indicates the degree of their dependence on others for movement and performing their daily routine. The proportion of the aged persons who cannot move around and are confined to their home or who cannot move at all and are confined to bed is given in Statement 4.4.16, for each sex and sector.

Statement 4.4.16 : Distribution of aged persons by state of physical mobility

S.No	Sector	State of Physical Mobility of Aged			
		Confined to bed	Confined to home	Mobile	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A	RURAL				
	Male	0	1020	43250	44270
	Female	0	3955	33334	37289
	Total	0	4975	76584	81559
B	URBAN				
	Male	9535	8329	380645	398509
	Female	6694	14026	329129	349849
	Total	16229	22355	709774	748358
C	COMBINED				
	Male	9535	9349	423895	442779
	Percentage	2.15	2.11	95.74	100.00
	Female	6694	17981	362463	387138
	Percentage	1.73	4.64	93.63	100.00
	Total	16229	27330	786358	829917
	Percentage	1.96	3.29	94.75	100.00

About 5.25 per cent of the aged persons were either confined to their home or bed. The position was more or less same for rural and urban male & female. A significant proportion of aged persons were reported as fit and mobile.

Perception about health

The Perception about one's health is an important factor in getting an idea about the actual health condition of that person. A person may be considered as being in good health if he feels so. This is the criterion generally used in NSS surveys to classify an individual as sick or otherwise. Moreover, it reflects the mental health of that person. With this idea, information about the perception of aged persons about their current health was collected in the survey and is presented in Statement 4.4.17 separately for those with sickness and without it.

Statement 4.4.17 :Distribution of Aged persons (with illness) by their perception of current state of health

Item	Aged persons with illness						
	Much better	Some what better	Nearly same	Some what worse	Worse	Total	% to total aged Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RURAL							
Male	0	0	820	398	0	1218	2.75
Female	0	0	185	630	0	815	2.19
Total	0	0	1005	1028	0	2033	2.49
URBAN							
Male	363	1738	19420	10737	2246	34504	8.66
Female	0	3193	30353	7893	0	41439	11.84
Total	363	4931	49773	18630	2246	75943	10.15
COMBINED							
Male	363	1738	20240	11135	2246	35722	8.07
Female	0	3193	30538	8523	0	42254	10.91
Total	363	4931	50778	19658	2246	77976	9.40
Percentage	0.47	6.32	65.12	25.21	2.88	100.00	

It can be seen from statement 4.4.17 that out of the total aged persons 9.4% were reported as sick as per their perception. Further, 64.81% of aged persons with illness were reported to have status quo condition, 28.64% as some what worse/worse condition with respect to their health condition. Only 6.55% had the perception of much better or some what better perception about their health. The proportion among the aged without sickness was 90.06 per cent.

Statement 4.4.18:Distribution of Aged persons(without illness) by their perception of current state of health

Item	Aged persons without illness						
	Much better	Some what better	Nearly same	Some what worse	Worse	Total	% to total aged Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RURAL							
Male	645	8256	34151	0	0	43052	97.25
Female	933	6352	28298	891	0	36474	97.81
Total	1578	14608	62449	891	0	79526	97.51
URBAN							
Male	13509	47741	286356	16399	0	364005	91.34
Female	6991	24067	260409	16669	274	308410	88.16
Total	20500	71808	546765	33068	274	672415	89.85
COMBINED							
Male	14154	55997	320507	16399	0	407057	91.93
Female	7924	30419	288707	17560	274	344884	89.09
Total	22078	86416	609214	33959	274	751941	90.60
Percentage	2.94	11.49	81.02	4.52	0.04	100.00	

Comparison of State Central Sample results on aged persons

The results of the survey on aged persons in respect of State sample have been compared with that of Central sample results presented in the statement 4.4.19. It may be observed that size of the State sample is much superior to the central sample in the first instance. This has enabled to obtain relatively better aggregates while processing the state sample results. The estimated aged persons (60 + age) was found to be on the higher side in the state sample when compared to that of central sample.

Statement 4.4.19 : Comparison of Central and State sample results

S.No	Item	Central Sample		State Sample	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
A	Sampled Persons				
	Male	16	211	41	427
	Female	17	207	33	406
B	Estimated Aged Persons				
	Male	33800	221200	44270	398509
	Female	32200	212900	37289	349849
C	Percentage of Aged Persons	NA	4.4	7.9	5.3
D	Dependency Rate(%)	NA	6.1	13.4	8.1

The main reason is that the ratios obtained from the state sample were superimposed on projected population (RGI as on 1st March, 2004) . where as, the estimated number of aged persons of 60 and above available from central sample are based on the estimated survey population which in all probability remain under-estimated for various methodical reasons. The final outcome of the survey on age, perhaps, is the proportion of the age in the total population. In this respect, the two sets of data differ marginally and State sample is 1 percentage point more than central sample. Likewise, the dependency rate arrived at under said sample in the state sample is 2 percentage points more than central sample. Therefore, it can be concluded that the variation between the two sets of data are marginal.





SECTION FIVE

STATISTICAL TABLES

SECTION FIVE

NOTE ON STATISTICAL TABLES

ESTIMATED POPULATION:

The estimated population of Delhi as per survey was 115.58 lakh persons as against population projections available from Registrar General of India as on 1 March 2004 was 151.28 lakhs.

Statement 5.1: Adjustment factor

ITEM	RURAL		URBAN	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Survey Population	1023380	765267	5222696	4546872
RGI Population Projections (As on 01 March 2004)	569838	462020	7733162	6362980
Adjustment Factor	0.55682	0.60374	1.48068	1.39942
Households (Survey)	359233		2111874	
Households (Projected)	207324		3046958	

Comparison of survey population with projected RGI population was made (as on 01.10.2002) to ascertain the discrepancies, if any, between the two sets of data. Sample survey estimates were found to be on the lower side in urban and on higher side in rural for obvious reasons. For the benefit of data users adjustment factor was worked out and presented in the statement 5.1. This is to be applied in respect of rural (deflated) and urban (inflated) aggregates to get the data comparable with RGI's population projections. However these adjustment factors have already been applied while presenting the data in all the statements under section 4 of this report.

Statement 5.2: Sampled persons

S.No	Item	Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	No.of sampled persons surveyed	232	198	5091	4576
2	No.of sampled aged persons	21	29	191	369
3	No.of sampled children (0-4years)	56	26	516	453
4	No.of sampled personshospitalised	36	32	357	304
5	No.of sampled persons reported as ailing	10	13	126	115

Further details of sampled persons for different aspects of survey are presented in statement 5.2

Table(1) : Age group wise Distribution of Population

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	female	Persons	Male	female	Persons	Male	female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	100550	101813	202363	462169	405076	867245	562719	506889	1069608
5-9	106616	77040	183656	439397	407831	847228	546013	484871	1030884
10-14	132709	74630	207339	530420	569990	1100410	663129	644620	1307749
15 - 19	110420	62483	172903	612934	442803	1055737	723354	505286	1228640
20 - 24	73583	80074	153657	510935	440372	951307	584518	520446	1104964
25 - 29	121292	60146	181438	532010	449890	981900	653302	510036	1163338
30 - 34	93872	74203	168075	493927	410524	904451	587799	484727	1072526
35 - 39	80834	61690	142524	350296	329034	679330	431130	390724	821854
40 - 44	46601	37076	83677	381913	277152	659065	428514	314228	742742
45 - 49	44990	24642	69632	271384	239588	510972	316374	264230	580604
50 - 54	13933	6045	19978	187120	160128	347248	201053	166173	367226
55 - 59	18474	43662	62136	181053	164488	345541	199527	208150	407677
60 & above	79506	61763	141269	269138	249996	519134	348644	311759	660403
Total	1023380	765267	1788647	5222696	4546872	9769568	6246076	5312139	11558215

Table (2): Features of Ailments not requiring hospitalisation during 15 days (RURAL)

Age Group	Number of Spells of ailment	Number of days during last 15 days			Total day of duration of ailment	Loss of Household income	Cases in which treatment taken from govt., agency	Expenditure on treatment	Persons ailment estimated
		Ill	Restricted	Confined					
Male									
0-14	3408	21512	15863	10029	19568	0	949	1031720	3408
15-29	3035	44291	43656	42803	45525	7133750	0	4321125	3035
30-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60+	2190	25693	12158	12158	32306	214500	1526	649405	2190
total	8633	91496	71677	64990	97399	7348250	2475	6002250	8633
Female									
0-14	10917	74150	21664	11131	28715	0	0	1123535	10917
15-29	3530	24570	20995	0	45793	1072500	715	846918	2815
30-44	3409	23863	13636	10227	23863	0	0	3749900	3409
45-59	778	11308	4260	3550	11663	284000	355	504150	778
60+	1351	9816	9816	0	18621	0	307	454875	1350
total	19985	143707	70371	24908	128655	1356500	1377	6679378	19269
Total									
0-14	14325	95662	37527	21160	48283	0	949	2155255	14325
15-29	6565	68861	64651	42803	91318	8206250	715	5168043	5850
30-44	3409	23863	13636	10227	23863	0	0	3749900	3409
45-59	778	11308	4260	3550	11663	284000	355	504150	778
60+	3541	35509	21974	12158	50927	214500	1833	1104280	3541
total	28618	235203	142048	89898	226054	8704750	3852	12681628	27902

Table (2): Features of Ailments not requiring hospitalisation during 15 days (URBAN)

Age Group	Number of Spells of ailment	Number of days during last 15			Total day of duration of ailment	Loss of Household income	Cases in which treatment taken from govt., agency	Expenditure on treatment	Persons ailment estimated
		Ill	Restricted	Confined					
Male									
0-14	21253	132323	34282	23271	142039	36750	4916	7801545	21253
15-29	14222	97455	30537	10447	99743	3229875	4641	1935223	14222
30-44	13411	89149	10433	1940	96133	1193800	874	2919458	13411
45-59	23863	217564	90016	45436	275030	2906813	5848	13928935	23863
60+	23300	247277	83138	22854	333849	2695386	4159	25913973	23299
total	96049	783768	248406	103948	946794	10062624	20438	52499134	96048
Female									
0-14	28897	101143	30187	24893	289609	19600	166	9107605	28897
15-29	13148	88895	20545	5522	93201	0	4686	3361060	13148
30-44	13024	94618	36525	26591	104670	3127050	3262	13840665	13024
45-59	12616	163313	11215	3329	188743	226100	2181	3856282	12616
60+	29852	309259	140717	13657	402237	4124546	5817	25195053	29606
total	97537	757228	239189	73992	1078460	7497296	16112	55360665	97291
Total									
0-14	50150	233466	64469	48164	431648	56350	5082	16909150	50150
15-29	27370	186350	51082	15969	192944	3229875	9327	5296283	27370
30-44	26435	183767	46958	28531	200803	4320850	4136	16760123	26435
45-59	36479	380877	101231	48765	463773	3132913	8029	17785217	36479
60+	53152	556536	223855	36511	736086	6819932	9976	51109026	52899
total	193586	1540996	487595	177940	2025254	17559920	36550	107859799	193339

Table (2): Features of Ailments not requiring hospitalisation during 15 days (COMBINED)

Age Group	Number of Spells of ailment	Number of days during last 15			Total day of duration of ailment	Loss of Household income	Cases in which treatment taken from govt., agency	Expenditure on treatment	Persons ailment estimated
		Ill	Restricted	Confined					
Male									
0-14	24661	153835	50145	33300	161607	36750	5865	8833265	24661
15-29	17257	141746	74193	53250	145268	10363625	4641	6256348	17257
30-44	13411	89149	10433	1940	96133	1193800	874	2919458	13411
45-59	23863	217564	90016	45436	275030	2906813	5848	13928935	23863
60+	25490	272970	95296	35012	366155	2909886	5685	26563378	25489
total	104682	875264	320083	168938	1044193	17410874	22913	58501384	104681
Female							0	0	
0-14	39814	175293	51851	36024	318324	19600	166	10231140	39814
15-29	16678	113465	41540	5522	138994	1072500	5401	4207978	15963
30-44	16433	118481	50161	36818	128533	3127050	3262	17590565	16433
45-59	13394	174621	15475	6879	200406	510100	2536	4360432	13394
60+	31203	319075	150533	13657	420858	4124546	6124	25649928	30956
total	117522	900935	309560	98900	1207115	8853796	17489	62040043	116560
ALL							0	0	
0-14	64475	329128	101996	69324	479931	56350	6031	19064405	64475
15-29	33935	255211	115733	58772	284262	11436125	10042	10464326	33220
30-44	29844	207630	60594	38758	224666	4320850	4136	20510023	29844
45-59	37257	392185	105491	52315	475436	3416913	8384	18289367	37257
60+	56693	592045	245829	48669	787013	7034432	11809	52213306	56440
total	222204	1776199	629643	267838	2251308	26264670	40402	120541427	221241

Table (3): Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water

Sector	Source of Drinking Water					
	Bottled water	Tap	Tube well /hand pump	Tankers	Pucca well	Others
Rural	1264	264320	48823	26754	3080	14994
Urban	24104	1937271	102547	46095	0	1860
Combined	25368	2201591	151370	72849	3080	16854

Table (4)Esimated number of children Immunised

S.No	Sector	Estimated Children aged 0-4 years		Expenditure on Immunisation(Rs)
		Number	Immunised	Total
A	Rural			
	Boys	100550	91419	4719150
	Girls	101813	89234	4597078
	Sub total	202363	180653	9316228
B	Urban			
	Boys	462169	425195	108491852
	Girls	405076	364568	53973324
	Sub total	867245	789763	162465176
C	Combined			
	Boys	562719	516614	113211002
	Girls	506889	453802	58570402
	Total	1069608	970416	171781404

Table (5): Estimated cases of hospitalisation cases during last 365 days

Age Group	Hospitalised cases receiving medical treatment as inpatients during last 365 days								
	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
00 - 04	1593	1049	2642	7812	4504	12316	9405	5553	14958
05-06	307	0	307	2682	747	3428	2989	747	3735
07-09	355	0	355	3000	1419	4419	3355	1419	4774
10-14	324	0	324	6234	3773	10006	6558	3773	10330
15 - 19	386	375	761	3320	5155	8475	3706	5530	9236
20 - 24	109	939	1048	7348	3644	10991	7457	4583	12039
25 - 29	3616	1430	5046	3188	5653	8840	6804	7083	13886
30 - 34	2112	753	2865	2877	6972	9849	4989	7725	12714
35 - 39	55	1615	1669	7239	6144	13382	7294	7759	15051
40 - 44	1012	793	1805	4075	10333	14408	5087	11126	16213
45 - 49	0	2483	2483	4578	7522	12100	4578	10005	14583
50 - 54	1553	1210	2763	5857	2973	8830	7410	4183	11593
55 - 59	200	0	200	7344	4875	12219	7544	4875	12419
60 & above	1769	3647	5415	21662	13508	35169	23431	17155	40584
Total	13387	14293	27680	87212	77218	164430	100599	91511	192110

Table (6) Estimated number of hospitalisation cases getting free services from employer(RURAL)

Age Group	Hospitalised cases receiving medical treatment as inpatients during last 365 days								
	Male			female			Persons		
	Estimated No.	No. of Cases getting any free services from employer		Estimated No.	No. of Cases getting any free services from employer		Estimated No.	No. of Cases getting any free services from employer	
		Govt.	Pvt.		Govt.	Pvt.		Govt.	Pvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	1593	355	0	1049	0	0	2642	355	0
5-9	662	307	0	0	0	0	662	307	0
10-14	324	0	0	0	0	0	324	0	0
15 - 19	386	386	0	375	0	0	761	386	0
20 - 24	109	0	0	939	0	355	1048	0	355
25 - 29	3616	762	0	1430	0	0	5046	762	0
30 - 34	2112	646	0	753	0	230	2865	646	230
35 - 39	55	0	0	1615	192	162	1669	192	162
40 - 44	1012	116	0	793	0	0	1805	116	0
45 - 49	0	0	0	2483	0	0	2483	0	0
50 - 54	1553	127	0	1210	0	0	2763	127	0
55 - 59	200	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0
60 & above	1769	831	0	3647	307	0	5415	1138	0
Total	13387	3530	0	14293	498	747	27680	4028	747

Table (6) Estimated number of hospitalisation cases getting free services from employer(URBAN)

Age Group	Hospitalised cases receiving medical treatment as inpatients during last 365 days								
	Male			female			Persons		
	Estimated No.	No. of Cases getting any free services from employer		Estimated No.	No. of Cases getting any free services from employer		Estimated No.	No. of Cases getting any free services from employer	
		Govt.	Pvt.		Govt.	Pvt.		Govt.	Pvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	7812	1190	220	4504	850	221	12452	2040	441
5-9	5682	696	147	2166	367	238	7847	1063	385
10-14	6234	1382	98	3773	757	0	10006	2139	98
15 - 19	3320	899	0	5155	735	0	8475	1633	0
20 - 24	7348	98	441	3644	119	0	10991	217	441
25 - 29	3188	703	0	5653	636	490	8840	1339	490
30 - 34	2877	136	196	6972	625	314	9849	761	510
35 - 39	7239	2033	196	6144	1297	0	13382	3329	196
40 - 44	4075	1828	0	10333	2095	170	14408	3923	170
45 - 49	4578	597	184	7522	1717	0	12100	2314	184
50 - 54	5857	338	98	2973	660	0	8830	998	98
55 - 59	7344	651	123	4875	1022	172	12219	1673	294
60 & above	21662	2087	172	13508	1003	172	35169	3090	343
Total	87212	12636	1872	77218	11882	1775	164430	24517	3647

Table (6) Estimated number of hospitalisation cases getting free services from employer(COMBINED)

Age Group	Hospitalised cases receiving medical treatment as inpatients during last 365 days								
	Male			female			Persons		
	Estimated No.	No. of Cases getting any free services from employer		Estimated No.	No. of Cases getting any free services from employer		Estimated No.	No. of Cases getting any free services from employer	
		Govt.	Pvt.		Govt.	Pvt.		Govt.	Pvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	9405	1545	220	5553	850	221	15094	2395	441
5-9	6344	1003	147	2166	367	238	8509	1370	385
10-14	6558	1382	98	3773	757	0	10330	2139	98
15 - 19	3706	1285	0	5530	735	0	9236	2019	0
20 - 24	7457	98	441	4583	119	355	12039	217	796
25 - 29	6804	1465	0	7083	636	490	13886	2101	490
30 - 34	4989	782	196	7725	625	544	12714	1407	740
35 - 39	7294	2033	196	7759	1489	162	15051	3521	358
40 - 44	5087	1944	0	11126	2095	170	16213	4039	170
45 - 49	4578	597	184	10005	1717	0	14583	2314	184
50 - 54	7410	465	98	4183	660	0	11593	1125	98
55 - 59	7544	651	123	4875	1022	172	12419	1673	294
60 & above	23431	2918	172	17155	1310	172	40584	4228	343
Total	100599	16166	1872	91511	12380	2522	192110	28545	4394

Table (7): Distribution of Hospitalised cases during last 365 days by nature of ailment for age groups (RM)

Nature of Ailment	Hospitalised case by age of ppersons					
	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total
Diarrhoea/dysentery	679	646	0	0	0	1325
Gastritis/Gastri or	0	0	0	0	127	127
Worm Infestation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amoebiosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis/Jaundice	0	0	55	0	0	55
Heart Disease	0	0	0	145	0	145
Hypertension	0	0	0	127	0	127
Respiratory	307	0	0	0	0	307
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	474	0	474
Bronchial Asthma	0	0	0	715	811	1526
Disorder of Joints	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidney	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostatic Disorder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gynaecological	0	0	0	0	0	0
neurological	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychiatric	0	0	0	0	0	0
conjunctivitis	0	0	0	0	116	116
Glaucoma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cataract	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goitre	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diabetes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under nuterition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anaemia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexually	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	172	0	0	55	0	227
Eruptive	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mumps	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fever of unknown	679	502	1249	237	0	2666
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Filariasis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Locomotor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Visual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hearing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mouth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accident	381	2908	1761	0	0	5049
Cancer	0	0	0	0	715	715
Other Diagnosed	361	55	115	0	0	530
Undiagnosed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2578	4111	3178	1753	1769	13387

Table (7): Distribution of Hospitalised cases during last 365 days by nature of ailment for age groups (RFM)

Nature of Ailment	Hospitalised case by age of ppersons					
	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total
Diarrhoea/dysentery	572	0	307	0	0	879
Gastritis/Gastri or	0	162	0	0	2854	3015
Worm Infestation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amoebiosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis/Jaundice	0	355	0	0	0	355
Heart Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hypertension	0	0	0	0	0	0
Respiratory	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronchial Asthma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorder of Joints	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidney	0	0	375	0	307	682
Prostatic Disorder	0	0	474	0	0	474
Gynaecological	0	0	162	0	0	162
neurological	0	1430	0	0	0	1430
Psychiatric	0	0	0	0	0	0
conjunctivitis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glaucoma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cataract	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skin	423	0	0	0	0	423
Goitre	0	0	0	0	487	487
Diabetes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under nuterition	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anaemia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexually	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	0	145	0	0	0	145
Eruptive	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mumps	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fever of unknown	0	0	324	0	0	324
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Filariasis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Locomotor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Visual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hearing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mouth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accident	55	0	0	474	0	529
Cancer	0	0	979	2081	0	3060
Other Diagnosed	0	653	541	1138	0	2331
Undiagnosed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1049	2744	3161	3693	3647	14293

Table (7): Distribution of Hospitalised cases during last 365 days by nature of ailment for age groups (UM)

Nature of Ailment	Hospitalised case by age of ppersons					
	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total
Diarrhoea/dysentery	4460	930	1943	196	1346	8875
Gastritis/Gastri or	236	748	1210	318	318	2829
Worm Infestation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amoebiosis	0	0	0	0	123	123
Hepatitis/Jaundice	808	979	1090	578	98	3552
Heart Disease	1069	0	377	3677	9066	14187
Hypertension	0	123	403	294	98	917
Respiratory	259	136	0	221	1215	1830
Tuberculosis	0	127	172	539	0	837
Bronchial Asthma	0	0	0	840	587	1427
Disorder of Joints	269	0	196	465	0	930
Kidney	68	563	1089	2158	2863	6741
Prostatic Disorder	0	0	367	0	0	367
Gynaecological	0	0	0	0	0	0
neurological	906	562	98	102	0	1667
Psychiatric	0	0	0	0	318	318
conjunctivitis	98	0	0	0	0	98
Glaucoma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cataract	0	0	0	569	2040	2609
Skin	0	0	490	0	0	490
Goitre	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diabetes	0	0	147	382	319	848
Under nuterition	0	392	0	0	0	392
Anaemia	170	0	0	270	0	440
Sexually	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	343	432	294	0	0	1068
Eruptive	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mumps	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diptheria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping	123	0	138	0	0	260
Fever of unknown	4274	3089	1017	685	0	9065
Tetanus	460	0	0	0	0	460
Filariasis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Locomotor	0	0	0	0	123	123
Visual	0	0	0	269	0	269
Speech	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hearing	0	0	68	1542	0	1610
Mouth	102	0	0	0	0	102
Accident	1277	3632	3490	1501	323	10223
Cancer	1223	0	221	1076	318	2837
Other Diagnosed	3587	2145	1384	2101	2510	11726
Undiagnosed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19727	13855	14190	17779	21662	87212

Table (7): Distribution of Hospitalised cases during last 365 days by nature of ailment for age groups (UFM)

Nature of Ailment	Hospitalised case by age of ppersons					
	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total
Diarrhoea/dysentery	2403	1639	0	588	98	4728
Gastritis/Gastri or	661	314	425	426	204	2029
Worm Infestation	710	612	0	119	0	1440
Amoebiosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis/Jaundice	0	123	0	1174	0	1297
Heart Disease	449	734	1782	319	4013	7295
Hypertension	416	0	3768	1510	407	6101
Respiratory	458	123	930	716	98	2324
Tuberculosis	119	853	0	0	0	972
Bronchial Asthma	0	220	343	710	343	1615
Disorder of Joints	0	0	456	808	734	1997
Kidney	0	0	1319	2259	0	3578
Prostatic Disorder	0	0	245	0	0	245
Gynaecological	0	441	1906	649	0	2995
neurological	0	490	311	514	710	2024
Psychiatric	0	98	0	0	0	98
conjunctivitis	0	0	187	0	0	187
Glaucoma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cataract	0	0	0	539	310	848
Skin	0	416	0	0	0	416
Goitre	98	0	0	0	0	98
Diabetes	98	0	783	367	783	2031
Under nuterition	0	0	98	0	0	98
Anaemia	0	123	1566	98	0	1786
Sexually	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	0	123	187	0	0	310
Eruptive	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mumps	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	1038	0	0	0	1038
Whooping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fever of unknown	1962	2338	1442	221	413	6375
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Filariasis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Locomotor	0	0	0	0	0	0
Visual	0	0	587	0	0	587
Speech	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hearing	68	0	0	0	0	68
Mouth	269	98	196	0	0	563
Accident	1102	927	904	945	612	4489
Cancer	0	661	1102	1185	678	3624
Other Diagnosed	647	2790	4698	2227	4107	14468
Undiagnosed	985	294	220	0	0	1499
Total	10442	14451	23449	15370	13508	77218

Table 8: Distribution of hospitalisation cases by type of hospital and ward (RURAL)

MPCE Class	Type of Hospital								Total
	Public Hospital+Public Dispensary				Private Hospital				
	Free Ward	Paying General Ward	Paying Special Ward	All	Free Ward	Paying General Ward	Paying Special Ward	All	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MALE									
< 225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225 - 255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255 - 300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300 - 340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340 - 380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380 - 420	55	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	55
420 - 470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470 - 525	55	0	0	55	127	324	0	451	506
525 - 615	1101	0	0	1101	0	355	0	355	1456
615 - 775	172	116	0	288	0	1446	0	1446	1734
775 - 950	3901	116	0	4017	0	770	182	952	4969
>950	525	0	1282	1807	0	1904	956	2860	4667
Total	5809	232	1282	7323	127	4799	1138	6064	13387
FEMALE									
< 225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225 - 255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255 - 300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300 - 340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340 - 380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380 - 420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420 - 470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470 - 525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
525 - 615	907	0	0	907	230	307	0	537	1444
615 - 775	2501	0	0	2501	0	1191	1904	3095	5596
775 - 950	0	0	0	0	0	355	0	355	355
>950	5296	192	0	5488	0	936	474	1410	6898
Total	8704	192	0	8896	230	2789	2378	5397	14293

Table 8: Distribution of hospitalisation cases by type of hospital and ward (URBAN)

MPCE Class	Type of Hospital								
	Public Hospital+Public Dispensary				Private Hospital				Total
	Free Ward	Paying General Ward	Paying Special Ward	All	Free Ward	Paying General Ward	Paying Special Ward	All	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MALE									
< 300	123	0	0	123	0	0	0	0	123
300 - 350	367	0	0	367	0	318	0	318	685
350 - 425	119	0	0	119	0	347	0	347	466
425 - 500	196	0	0	196	0	343	0	343	539
500 - 575	4186	245	0	4431	0	2213	0	2213	6644
575 - 665	1811	0	0	1811	238	2380	0	2618	4429
665 - 775	4596	147	0	4743	873	4479	102	5454	10197
775 - 915	4863	0	0	4863	343	1557	0	1900	6763
915 - 1120	6911	1403	587	8901	343	2716	416	3475	12376
1120-1500	4129	0	0	4129	0	2084	245	2329	6458
1500-1925	3093	1455	0	4548	0	5334	6472	11806	16354
>1925	3320	196	578	4094	0	5905	12179	18084	22178
Total	33714	3446	1165	38325	1797	27676	19414	48887	87212
FEMALE									
< 300	123	0	0	123	0	196	0	196	319
300 - 350	0	220	0	220	0	90	0	90	310
350 - 425	1357	0	0	1357	0	0	0	0	1357
425 - 500	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	98	98
500 - 575	4690	0	0	4690	0	625	68	693	5383
575 - 665	5059	608	0	5667	0	935	0	935	6602
665 - 775	3227	0	0	3227	0	2635	187	2822	6049
775 - 915	2466	0	0	2466	0	3237	367	3604	6070
915 - 1120	2789	772	0	3561	220	4599	68	4887	8448
1120-1500	3483	1339	0	4822	220	3755	636	4611	9433
1500-1925	5796	329	0	6125	0	2206	1676	3882	10007
>1925	5022	605	196	5823	0	5044	12275	17319	23142
Total	34012	3873	196	38081	440	23420	15277	39137	77218

Table (9) Distribution of hospitalised cases with respect to admission and discharge (Rural)

Type of Hospital	Admitted			All	Discharged			Total
	During last 15 days	Beyond 15 days but within 365	More than 365		Not yet	During last 15 days	Beyond 15 days but within 365	
MALE								
Public Hospital	0	7326	0	7326	0	0	7326	7326
Public Dispensary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Hospital	55	6010	0	6065	0	55	6010	6065
Total	55	13336	0	13391	0	55	13336	13391
FEMALE								
Public Hospital	355	8180	0	8535	0	355	8180	8535
Public Dispensary	0	361	0	361	0	0	361	361
Private Hospital	0	5399	0	5399	0	0	5399	5399
Total	355	13940	0	14295	0	355	13940	14295

Table (9) Distribution of hospitalised cases with respect to admission and discharge (Urban)

Type of Hospital	Admitted			All	Discharged			Total
	During last 15 days	Beyond 15 days but within 365	More than 365		Not yet	During last 15 days	Beyond 15 days but within 365	
MALE								
Public Hospital	587	35315	245	36147	220	1184	34743	36147
Public Dispensary	0	2178	0	2178	0	0	2178	2178
Private Hospital	3083	45813	0	48896	138	3383	45375	48896
Total	3670	83306	245	87221	358	4567	82296	87221
FEMALE								
Public Hospital	1303	36165	0	37468	985	417	36066	37468
Public Dispensary	0	620	0	620	0	0	620	620
Private Hospital	3529	35608	0	39137	2760	957	35420	39137
Total	4832	72393	0	77225	3745	1374	72106	77225

Table (10): Distribution of hoospitalisation cases by duration of stay

Type of Hospital	Hoospitalisation cases							Total days of stay in hospital
	Less than 7 days	7 to 15days	15 to 30 days	30 to 90 days	90 to 180 days	180 to 365 days	Total	
Rural								
Public Hospital	3425	6239	1203	2139	2854	0	15858	194310
Public Dispensary	0	0	55	307	0	0	361	6948
Private Hospital	6275	2876	1350	961	0	0	11461	111277
Total	9700	9115	2607	3406	2854	0	27680	312535
Urban								
Public Hospital	40444	18471	9785	2879	2031	0	73609	787652
Public Dispensary	914	1578	119	187	0	0	2798	28128
Private Hospital	47314	26423	10378	3371	538	0	88024	783634
Total	88672	46472	20282	6437	2569	0	164430	1599413
Combined								
Public Hospital	43869	24710	10988	5018	4885	0	89467	981962
Public Dispensary	914	1578	174	494	0	0	3159	35076
Private Hospital	53589	29299	11728	4332	538	0	99485	894911
Total	98372	55587	22889	9843	5423	0	192110	1911948

Table (11): Cases of hospitalisation and type of service received

Type of Hospital	Medical Services Received as inpatient									
	surgery					Medicine				
	not received	Service received				not received	Service received			
		free	partly free	on payment	Total		free	partly free	on payment	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RURAL										
Public Hospital	10553	4468	172	666	5305	192	1665	12602	1401	15667
Public Dispensary	361	0	0	0	0	0	361	0	0	361
Private Hospital	9407	230	0	1824	2054	109	0	874	10478	11352
Total	20321	4698	172	2489	7359	301	2026	13475	11879	27379
URBAN										
Public Hospital	55663	14277	1235	2434	17946	2648	17429	43327	10205	70961
Public Dispensary	1734	847	217	0	1064	0	629	1982	187	2798
Private Hospital	56686	707	0	30632	31338	782	483	2745	84015	87243
Total	114083	15831	1452	33065	50348	3429	18541	48054	94407	161001

Type of Hospital	Medical Services Received as inpatient									
	X-ray/ECG/EEG/Scan					Other Diagnostic Tests				
	not received	Service received				not received	Service received			
		free	partly free	on payment	Total		free	partly free	on payment	Total
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
RURAL										
Public Hospital	3908	8705	787	2459	11950	10553	4468	172	666	5305
Public Dispensary	0	361	0	0	361	361	0	0	0	0
Private Hospital	4530	357	355	6219	6931	9407	230	0	1824	2054
Total	8438	9423	1142	8677	19242	20321	4698	172	2489	7359
URBAN										
Public Hospital	21	24	2	21	0	46	14	1	7	0
Public Hospital	22300	38693	7246	5370	51309	55663	14277	1235	2434	17946
Public Dispensary	98	1611	649	440	2700	1734	847	217	0	1064
Private Hospital	19516	1510	1037	65962	68509	56686	707	0	30632	31338
Total	41914	41814	8932	71771	122517	114083	15831	1452	33065	50348

Table12(A) Distribution of hospitalised cases received treatment before hospitalisation

Type of Hospital Where Admitted	Hosp.cases receiving treatment before hospitalisation				
	Public Hospital	Public Dispensary	Private Hospital	Private Doctor	Total
RURAL					
Public Hospital	4139	0	162	3399	3561
Public Dispensary	0	307	0	0	307
Private Hospital	324	0	1107	3638	4745
Total	4463	307	1269	7037	8612
URBAN					
Public Hospital	18030	1786	2214	21241	25240
Public Dispensary	440	1435	98	127	1660
Private Hospital	3353	1106	10151	33976	45232
Total	21823	4326	12463	55343	72132

Table12(B) Distribution of hospitalised cases received treatment after discharge from hospitalisation

Type of Hospital	Source of Post Discharge Treatment for hospitalisation cases				
	Public Hospital	Public Dispensary	Private Hospital	Private Doctor	Total
RURAL					
Public Hospital	7391	0	162	3664	3826
Public Dispensary	0	361	0	0	361
Private Hospital	1070	0	3491	1116	4607
Total	8461	361	3653	4780	8793
URBAN					
Public Hospital	44645	698	1289	2852	4838
Public Dispensary	440	1032	119	0	1151
Private Hospital	3428	416	35307	17947	53669
Total	48513	2145	36715	20798	59658

Table (13) Total expenditure on medical treatment during stay in hospital (Rural)

MPCE CLASS(Rs)	Total expenditure on medical treatment (Rs.)								
	Males			Females			All		
	Govt.	Private	All	Govt.	Private	All	Govt.	Private	All
< 950	56887880	33539950	90427830	9640950	64645500	74286450	66528830	98185450	164714280
950 - 1500	154842400	35623450	190465850	9335920	100290850	109626770	164178320	135914300	300092620
1500- 2000	0	6460000	6460000	4089710	15877500	19967210	4089710	22337500	26427210
>2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	211730280	75623400	287353680	23066580	180813850	203880430	234796860	256437250	491234110

Table (13) Total expenditure on medical treatment during stay in hospital (Urban)

MPCE CLASS(Rs)	Total expenditure on medical treatment (Rs.)								
	Males			Females			Persons		
	Govt.	Private	All	Govt.	Private	All	Govt.	Private	All
< 950	59711880	260146375	319858255	55396330	164931550	220327880	115108210	425077925	540186135
950 - 1500	131654615	197429350	329083965	48131100	72044729	120175829	179785715	269474079	449259794
1500- 2000	100970250	620098494	721068744	30056050	186466220	216522270	131026300	806564714	937591014
>2000	92374250	859497090	951871340	6696250	729519125	736215375	99070500	1589016215	1688086715
Total	384710995	1937171309	2321882304	140279730	1152961624	1293241354	524990725	3090132933	3615123658

Table (13) Total expenditure on medical treatment during stay in hospital (Combined)

MPCE CLASS(Rs)	Total expenditure on medical treatment (Rs.)								
	Males			Females			Persons		
	Govt.	Private	All	Govt.	Private	All	Govt.	Private	All
< 950	56887880	33539950	90427830	9640950	64645500	74286450	66528830	98185450	164714280
950 - 1500	214554280	295769825	510324105	64732250	265222400	329954650	279286530	560992225	840278755
1500- 2000	131654615	203889350	335543965	52220810	87922229	140143039	183875425	291811579	475687004
>2000	100970250	620098494	721068744	30056050	186466220	216522270	131026300	806564714	937591014
Total	304104530	935120490	1239225020	29762830	910332975	940095805	333867360	1845453465	2179320825

Table (14)Estimated number of children Immunised

S.No	Sector	Estimated Children aged 0-4 years		Expenditure on Immunisation (Rs)
		Number	Immunised	Total
A	Rural			
	Boys	100550	91419	4719150
	Girls	101813	89234	4597078
	Sub total	202363	180653	9316228
B	Urban			
	Boys	462169	425195	108491852
	Girls	405076	364568	53973324
	Sub total	867245	789763	162465176
C	Combined			
	Boys	562719	516614	113211002
	Girls	506889	453802	58570402
	Total	1069608	970416	171781404

Table (15) : Age group wise Distribution of Aged Persons

Age group	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
60-64	29403	30704	60107	92637	100003	192640	122040	130707	252747
64-69	22340	16632	38972	72406	73870	146276	94746	90502	185248
70-74	19316	2718	22034	51259	39094	90353	70575	41812	112387
75-79	2981	4749	7730	20017	21588	41605	22998	26337	49335
80 & above	5466	6960	12426	32819	15441	48260	38285	22401	60686
Total	79506	61763	141269	269138	249996	519134	348644	311759	660403

Table (16): Distribution of Aged Persons by Usual Activity Status

S.NO	Item	Self Employed	Salary/Wage paid	Casual labour	Attended Domestic duties	Free collection	Pensioner	Others	Total
A	RURAL								
	Male	28328	1236	959	1099	0	11791	36093	79506
	Female	0	0	0	36314	4757	2605	18087	61763
	Total	28328	1236	959	37413	4757	14396	54180	141269
B	URBAN								
	Male	53630	16505	2131	8781	0	101624	86467	269138
	Female	3186	1517	102	156811	0	19352	69028	249996
	Total	56816	18022	2233	165592	0	120976	155495	519134
C	COMBINED								
	Male	81958	17741	3090	9880	0	113415	122560	348644
	Female	3186	1517	102	193125	4757	21957	87115	311759
	Total	85144	19258	3192	203005	4757	135372	209675	660403

Table(17): Distribution of Aged persons by type of living arrangement

S.NO	SECTOR	Living Arrangement of Aged persons							Total
		Living alone		Living with Spouse		Living without Spouse		Non relations	
		As inmate of old age home	Not as inmate of old age home	With Spouse only	spouse & Children	Children	Other relations		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	RURAL								
	Male	653	0	4473	54879	19501	0	0	79506
	Female	0	0	14997	27182	17562	1906	116	61763
	Total	653	0	19470	82061	37063	1906	116	141269
B	URBAN								0
	Male	2888	3944	47106	163458	45075	6520	147	269138
	female	3266	7064	27607	101129	100727	9322	881	249996
	Total	6154	11008	74713	264587	145802	15842	1028	519134
C	COMBINED								0
	Male	3541	3944	51579	218337	64576	6520	147	348644
	female	3266	7064	42604	128311	118289	11228	997	311759
	Total	6807	11008	94183	346648	182865	17748	1144	660403

Table (18) :Location of residence of children of those aged persons living alone or with spouse only

S.NO	SECTOR	Location of residence of children				Total
		With in the same building	with in the village/town	Out side village/town	Not applicable	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	RURAL					
	Male	2678	0	2448	0	5126
	Female	12549	0	2448	0	14997
	Total	15227	0	4896	0	20123
B	URBAN					
	Male	21311	13980	17276	1371	53938
	female	12204	14728	10026	979	37937
	Total	33515	28708	27302	2350	91875
C	COMBINED					
	Male	23989	13980	19724	1371	59064
	female	24753	14728	12474	979	52934
	Total	48742	28708	32197	2349	111998

Table (19): Distribution of Aged persons by economic status

S.NO	SECTOR	Economic status			
		Not dependent on others	Partially dependent	Fully Dependent	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A	RURAL				
	Male	53561	846	25099	79506
	Female	22598	2548	36617	61763
	<i>S.Total</i>	76159	3394	61716	141269
B	URBAN				
	Male	160168	28669	80301	269138
	Female	19426	16567	214003	249996
	<i>S.Total</i>	179594	45236	294304	519134
C	Combined				
	Male	213729	29515	105400	348644
	Female	42024	19115	250620	311759
	<i>Total</i>	255753	48630	356020	660403

Table (20): Distribution of Economically Dependent Aged persons and category of persons financially supporting

Sector	Persons Supporting Aged				Total	Sample
	Spouse	Own Children	Grand Children	Others		
RURAL						
Male	5125	20820	0	0	25945	21
Female	14858	20045	0	4262	39165	29
<i>sub total</i>	19983	40865	0	4262	65110	50
URBAN						
Male	4970	97679	3357	2964	108970	191
Female	69327	144096	6733	10414	230570	369
<i>sub total</i>	74297	241775	10090	13378	339540	560
COMBINED						
Male	10095	118499	3357	2964	134915	212
Female	84185	164141	6733	14676	269735	398
<i>Total</i>	94280	282640	10090	17640	404650	610

Table (21): Distribution of fully economically independent aged persons by number of dependent

Sector	Number of Aged persons with Dependents					
	0	1	2	3	4 or More	Total
RURAL	4243	36473	25225	2285	7933	76159
URBAN	34774	90136	23027	21090	10567	179594
COMBINED	39017	126609	48252	23375	18500	255753

Table (22): Distribution of Aged persons with number of living children

SECTOR	No. of Surviving Children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4 or More	
RURAL	3780	8579	7393	14744	106773	141269
URBAN	25695	55842	125129	100123	212345	519134
TOTAL	29475	64421	132522	114867	319118	660403

Table (23): Distribution of aged persons by state of physical mobility

Sector	Age group	State of Physical Mobility of Aged				State of Physical Mobility of Aged				State of Physical Mobility of Aged			
		Confined to bed	Confined to home	Mobile	Total	Confined to bed	Confined to home	Mobile	Total	Confined to bed	Confined to home	Mobile	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		RURAL				URBAN				COMBINED			
Male	60-64	0	0	29403	29403	1174	1470	89993	92637	1174	1470	119396	122040
	64-69	0	653	21687	22340	690	1053	70663	72406	690	1706	92350	94746
	70-74	0	0	19316	19316	3450	1053	46756	51259	3450	1053	66072	70575
	75-79	0	0	2981	2981	0	1413	18604	20017	0	1413	21585	22998
	80 & above	0	1181	4285	5466	1126	636	31057	32819	1126	1817	35342	38285
	Total	0	1834	77672	79506	6440	5625	257073	269138	6440	7459	334745	348644
Female	60-64	0	2630	28074	30704	270	1689	98044	100003	270	4319	126118	130707
	64-69	0	163	16469	16632	2420	3841	67609	73870	2420	4004	84078	90502
	70-74	0	0	2718	2718	1591	0	37503	39094	1591	0	40221	41812
	75-79	0	0	4749	4749	306	2838	18444	21588	306	2838	23193	26337
	80 & above	0	3757	3203	6960	196	1655	13590	15441	196	5412	16793	22401
	Total	0	6550	55213	61763	4783	10023	235190	249996	4783	16573	290403	311759
Total	60-64	0	2630	57477	60107	1444	3159	188037	192640	1444	5789	245514	252747
	64-69	0	816	38156	38972	3110	4894	138272	146276	3110	5710	176428	185248
	70-74	0	0	22034	22034	5041	1053	84259	90353	5041	1053	106293	112387
	75-79	0	0	7730	7730	306	4251	37048	41605	306	4251	44778	49335
	80 & above	0	4938	7488	12426	1322	2291	44647	48260	1322	7229	52135	60686
	Total	0	8384	132885	141269	11223	15648	492263	519134	11223	24032	625148	660403

Table (24):Distribution of Aged persons(without illness) by their perception of current state of health

Item	Aged persons with illness						Aged persons without illness					
	Much better	Some what better	Nearly same	Some what worse	Worse	Total	Much better	Some what better	Nearly same	Some what worse	Worse	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RURAL												
Male	0	0	1475	715	0	2190	1159	14826	61331	0	0	77316
Female	0	0	307	1044	0	1351	1545	10521	46870	1476	0	60412
Sub Total	0	0	1782	1759	0	3541	2704	25347	108201	1476	0	137728
URBAN												
Male	245	1174	13116	7251	1517	23303	9123	32243	193393	11076	0	245835
Female	0	2282	21689	5640	0	29611	4995	17198	186085	11911	196	220385
Sub Total	245	3456	34805	12891	1517	52914	14118	49441	379478	22987	196	466220
COMBINED												
Male	245	1174	14591	7966	1517	25493	10282	47069	254724	11076	0	323151
Female	0	2282	21996	6684	0	30962	6540	27719	232955	13387	196	280797
Total	245	3456	36587	14650	1517	56455	16822	74788	487679	24463	196	603948



ANNEXURE

RURAL		*
URBAN		

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SIXTIETH ROUND: JANUARY – JUNE, 2004**

CENTRAL		*
STATE		

SCHEDULE 25.0: MORBIDITY AND HEALTH CARE

[0] descriptive identification of sample household	
1. state/u.t.:	5. hamlet name:
2. district:	6. ward/inv. unit/block:
3. 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 village/ block				11.	sub-sample	
2.	round number	6		0	12.	FOD sub-region	
3.	schedule number	2	5	0	13.	sample hamlet-group/sub-block number	
4.	schedule type				14.	second stage stratum	
5.	sample (central-1, state-2)				15.	sample household number	
6.	sector (rural-1, urban-2)				16.	srl. no. of informant (as in col.1, block 4)	
7.	state-region				17.	response code	
8.	district				18.	survey code	
9.	stratum number				19.	reason for substitution of original household (code)	
10.	sub-round						

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

*item 17: **response code**: informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable - 2, busy -3, reluctant - 4, others - 9*

*item 18: **survey code**: original – 1, substitute – 2, casualty – 3*

*item 19: **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 operation												
srl.no.	item	investigator			assistant superintendent			superintendent				
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)			(5)				
1.	(i) name (block letters)											
	(ii) code											
2.	date(s) of:	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY		
	(i) survey/ inspection											
	(ii) receipt											
	(iii) scrutiny											
	(iv) despatch											
3.	number of additional sheets attached											
4.	total time taken to canvass Sch. 25.0 (in minutes)											
5.	signature											

[12] remarks by investigator

[13] comments by supervisory officer(s)

[3] household characteristics															
1. household size								11. major source of drinking water (code)							
2. principal industry (NIC-1998)		description:						12. is water treated before drinking? (yes - 1, no -2)							
		code (5-digit)						13. if 1 in item 12, type of water treatment (code)							
3. principal occupation (NCO-1968)		description:						14. primary source of energy for cooking (code)							
		code (3-digit)						15. is there any pet animal? (yes-1, no-2)							
4. household type (code)								household consumer expenditure (Rs) during last 30 days out of:							
5. religion (code)															
6. social group (code)								16. purchase							
7. land possessed as on the date of survey (code)								17. home-produced stock							
								18. receipts in exchange of goods and services							
8. type of structure (code)								19. gifts and loans							
9. type of latrine (code)								20. free collection							
10. type of drainage (code)								21. total (items 16 to 20)							

CODES FOR BLOCK 3

item 4 - **household type:** for rural areas: self-employed in non-agriculture -1, agricultural labour-2, other labour -3, self-employed in agriculture - 4, others- 9

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

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

item 6 - **social group:** scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste -2, other backward class -3, others- 9

item 7 - **land possessed (class interval in hectares):** less than 0.005 -01, 0.005 to 0.01 -02, 0.02 to 0.20 -03, 0.21 to 0.40 -04, 0.41 to 1.00 -05, 1.01 to 2.00 -06, 2.01 to 3.00 -07, 3.01 to 4.00 -08, 4.01 to 6.00 -10, 6.01 to 8.00 -11, greater than 8.00 -12

item 8 - **type of structure:** structure: pucca - 1, semi-pucca -2, serviceable kutcha -3, unserviceable kutcha - 4; no structure - 5

item 9 - **type of latrine:** latrine: service - 1, pit - 2, septic tank/ flush system - 3, others - 9; no latrine - 4

item 10 - **type of drainage:** drainage: open kutcha - 1, open pucca - 2, covered pucca - 3, under ground - 4; no drainage - 5

item 11 - **major source of drinking water:** bottled water - 1, tap - 2, tube-well/hand pump-3, tankers - 4, pucca well - 5, tank/pond reserved for drinking - 6, river/canal - 7, others - 9

item 13 - **type of water treatment:** ultra-violet/resin/reverse osmosis - 1, boiling - 2, filter - 3, cloth screen - 4, any disinfectant - 5, others - 9

item 14 - **primary source of energy for cooking:** coke, coal - 01, firewood and chips - 02, LPG - 03, gobar gas - 04, dung cake - 05, charcoal - 06, kerosene - 07, electricity - 08, others - 99; no cooking arrangement - 10

[5] particulars of household members who died during last 365 days										
srl. no.	name of deceased member	sex (male -1, female-2)	age at death (years)	medical attention received before death (yes-1, no-2)	whether hospitalised (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in col. 6, no. of times hospitalised	if 2 in col. 3,		annual amount paid (Rs) for	
							whether pregnant (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in col. 8, time of death (code)	medical insurance premium	health schemes (CGHS, ESI, etc.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
91										
92										

CODES FOR BLOCK 5

col. 9 - **time of death:** for deaths relating to pregnancy/delivery/abortion: during pregnancy - 1, during delivery - 2, during abortion - 3; within 6 weeks of delivery/abortion - 4; other deaths - 9

1 Acre = 0.4047 Hectare; 1 Hectare = 10,000 sq metre

[4] demographic particulars of household members														
srl. no.	name of member	relation to head (code)	sex (male -1, female -2)	age (years)	marital status (code)	general educational level (code)	usual activity status (code)	during last 365 days		whether ailing		reporting of columns 11 & 12 (self - 1, proxy - 2)	annual amount paid (Rs) for	
								whether hospitalised (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in col. 9, no. of times hospitalised	anytime during last 15 days (yes-1, no-2)	on the day before the date of survey (yes -1, no -2)		medical insurance premium	health schemes (CGHS, ESI, etc.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)

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

col.7 - **general educational level:** not literate - 01; literate: without formal schooling - 02, below primary - 03, primary - 04, middle - 05, secondary - 06, higher secondary - 07, diploma/certificate course - 08, graduate - 10, post-graduate & above - 11

col. 8 - **usual activity status:** worked in hh enterprise (self-employed): own account worker - 11, employer - 12, worked as helper in hh enterprise (unpaid family worker) - 21; worked as regular salaried/wage employee - 31; worked as casual wage labour: in public works - 41, in other types of work - 51; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work - 81, attended educational institution - 91, attended domestic duties only - 92, 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, rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. - 94, not able to work due to disability - 95, beggars, prostitutes - 96, others - 97

[6] particulars of economic independence and ailments on the date of survey for persons aged 60 years and above									
1. srl. no. of member (as in col. 1, block 4)									
2. age (years) (as in col. 5, block 4)									
3. number of sons living									
4. number of daughters living									
5. state of economic independence (code)									
6. for 1 in item 5, no. of dependants									
7. for 2 or 3 in item 5, person financially supporting aged person (code)									
8. for 1 in item 5, amount of loan(s) outstanding (Rs)									
9. living arrangement (code)									
10. if 1, 2 or 3 in item 9, whether child/ grandchild/sibling staying nearby (code)									
11. physical mobility (code)									
12. if 1 or 2 in item 11, person helping (household member - 1, other than household member - 2, none - 3)									
ailments on the date of enquiry (code)									
13. ailment 1 (code)									
14. ailment 2 (code)									
15. ailment 3 (code)									
16. ailment 4 (code)									
17. ailment 5 (code)									
whether any treatment taken for the ailments reported in items 13 to 17 (yes-1, no-2)									
18. ailment 1									
19. ailment 2									
20. ailment 3									
21. ailment 4									
22. ailment 5									
23. own perception about current state of health (code)									
24. own perception about relative state of health (code)									

CODES FOR BLOCK 6

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

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

item 9 - **living arrangement:** living alone: as an inmate of old age home - 1, not as an inmate of old age home - 2; living with spouse only - 3, with spouse and other members - 4, without spouse but with: children - 5, other relations - 6, non-relations - 9

item 10 - **whether child/grandchild/sibling staying nearby:** yes: within the same building - 1, within the village/town - 2, outside the village/town - 3; not applicable - 4

item 11 - **physical mobility:** physically immobile: confined to bed - 1, confined to home - 2; physically mobile - 3

items 13 to 17- **ailment:** code list is given on page C-10

item 23 - **own perception about current state of health:** excellent/very good - 1, good/fair - 2, poor - 3

item 24 - **own perception about relative state of health:** compared to previous year: much better - 1, somewhat better - 2, nearly the same - 3, somewhat worse - 4, worse - 5

[7] particulars of medical treatment received as inpatient of a hospital during the last 365 days										
1.	srl. no. of the hospitalisation case				1	2	3	4	5	
2.	srl. no. of member (as in col. 1, block 4/5) hospitalised									
3.	age (years) (as in col. 5, block 4 / col. 4, block 5)									
4.	type of hospital (code)									
5.	nature of ailment (code)									
6.	type of ward (free - 1, paying general - 2, paying special - 3)									
7.	when admitted (code)									
8.	when discharged (code)									
9.	duration of stay in hospital (days)									
10.	loss of household income, if any, due to hospitalisation (Rs)									
details of medical services received (not received - 1; received: free - 2, partly free - 3, on payment - 4)										
11. surgery										
12. medicine										
13. X-ray/ECG/EEG/Scan										
14. other diagnostic tests										
15. whether treatment availed before hospitalisation (yes - 1, no - 2)										
if 1 in item 15		16. source of treatment (code)								
		17. duration of treatment (days)								
18. whether treatment continued after discharge from hospital (yes - 1, no - 2)										
if 1 in item 18		19. source of treatment (code)								
		20. duration of treatment (days)								

CODES FOR BLOCK 7

item 4 - **type of hospital:** public hospital (incl. PHC/ sub-centres/CHC) - 1, public dispensary (incl. CGHS/ESI) - 2, private hospital - 3

item 5 - **nature of ailment:** code list is given on page C-10

item 7 - **when admitted :** during last 15 days - 1, 16 days to 365 days ago - 2, more than 365 days ago - 3

item 8 - **when discharged:** not yet - 1, during last 15 days - 2, 16 days to 365 days ago - 3

items 16 & 19 - **source of treatment:** public hospital (incl. PHC/ sub-centres/CHC) - 1, public dispensary (incl. CGHS/ESI) - 2, private hospital - 3, private doctor - 4

[8] expenses incurred for treatment of members treated as inpatient of hospital during the last 365 days and source of finance						
1. srl. no. of the hospitalisation case (as in item 1, block 7)		1	2	3	4	5
2. srl. no. of member hospitalised (as in item 2, block 7)						
3. age (years) (as in item 3, block 7)						
4. whether any medical service provided free by employer (yes: Govt. - 1, pvt. - 2; no - 3, not applicable - 4)						
medical expenditure for treatment during stay at hospital (Rs)						
doctor's / surgeon's fee	5. hospital staff					
	6. other specialists					
medicines	7. from hospital					
	8. from outside					
9. diagnostic tests						
10. bed charges						
11. attendant charges						
12. physiotherapy						
13. personal medical appliances						
others	14. food and other materials					
	15. blood, oxygen cylinder, etc.					
	16. services (ambulance, etc.)					
17. expenditure not elsewhere reported						
18. total (items 5 to 17)						
other expenses incurred by the household (Rs) (not included in item 18)						
19. transport (other than ambulance)						
20. lodging charges of escort(s)						
21. others						
22. total (items 19 to 21)						
23. total expenditure incurred by the household (sum of items 18 & 22 for all cases of hospitalisation taken together)						
expenses in item 23 by source of finance (Rs)						
24. household income/savings						
25. borrowings						
26. contributions from friends and relatives						
27. other sources (incl. sale of ornaments and other physical assets, draught animals, etc.)						
28. total (items 24 to 27)						
29. amount of reimbursement (Rs)						
if positive entry in item 29, amount reimbursed by (Rs)	employer	30. Government				
		31. private				
	32. medical insurance companies					
	33. other agencies					

[9] particulars of spells of ailment of household members during the last 15 days (including hospitalisation)									
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 4/5)									
3. age (years) (as in col. 5, block 4 / col. 4, block 5)									
number of days within the reference period	4. ill								
	5. on restricted activity								
	6. confined to bed								
7. nature of ailment (code)									
8. status of ailment (code)									
9. total duration of ailment (days)									
10. whether treatment taken on medical advice (yes - 1, no - 2)									
if 1 in item 10	11. whether any treatment received from govt. sources (yes - 1, no - 2)								
	12. if 2 in item 11, reason (code)								
if 2 in item 10	13. reason for no treatment (code)								
	14. whether any other measure taken for recovery/relief (yes - 1, no - 2)								
	if 1 in item 14	15. whom consulted (code)							
		16. expenditure incurred (Rs)							
17. loss of household income, if any, due to ailment (Rs)									

CODES FOR BLOCK 9

item 7 - **nature of ailment:** code list is given on page C-10

item 8 - **status of ailment:** started more than 15 days ago and is continuing -1, started more than 15 days ago and has ended -2, started within 15 days and is continuing -3, started within 15 days and has ended - 4

item 12 - **reason for not availing govt. sources:** Govt. doctor/facility too far-1, not satisfied with medical treatment by Govt. doctor/facility -2, long waiting -3, required specific services not available - 4, others - 9

item 13 - **reason for no treatment:** no medical facility available in the neighbourhood - 1, facilities available but no treatment sought owing to: lack of faith - 2, long waiting - 3, financial reasons - 4, ailment not considered serious - 5, others - 9

item 15 - **whom consulted:** self/other household member/ friend - 1, medicine shop - 2, others - 9

[10] expenses incurred during the last 15 days for treatment of members (not as inpatient of hospital) and source of finance					
1. srl. no. of ailing member (as in item 2, block 9)					
2. age (years) (as in item 3, block 9)					
3. whether any medical service provided free by employer (yes: Govt. -1, pvt. - 2; no - 3, not applicable - 4)					
details of medical services received (not received - 1; received: free - 2, partly free - 3, on payment - 4)					
4. surgery					
5. medicine received					
6. X-ray/ECG/EEG/Scan					
7. other diagnostic tests					
medical expenditure for treatment (Rs)					
doctor's / surgeon's fee	8. hospital staff				
	9. other specialists				
medicines	10. from hospital				
	11. from outside				
12. diagnostic tests					
13. attendant charges					
14. physiotherapy					
15. personal medical appliances					
others	16. food and other materials				
	17. blood, oxygen cylinder, etc.				
	18. services (ambulance, etc.)				
19. expenditure not elsewhere reported					
20. total medical expenditure (items 8 to 19)					
expenditure reported in item 20 from	21. Govt. sources				
	22. other sources				
other expenses incurred by the household (Rs) (not included in item 20)					
23. transport charges (other than ambulance)					
24. lodging charges of ailing person and escort(s)					
25. others					
26. total (items 23 to 25)					
27. total expenditure incurred by the household (sum of items 20 & 26 for all persons taken together)					
source of finance for meeting the expenses in item 27 (Rs)					
28. household income/savings					
29. borrowings					
30. contributions from friends and relatives					
31. other sources (incl. sale of ornaments and other physical assets, draught animals, etc.)					
32. total (items 28 to 31)					
33. total amount of reimbursement (Rs)					
if positive entry in item 33, amount reimbursed by (Rs)	employer	34. Government			
		35. private			
		36. medical insurance companies			
		37. other agencies			

[11] particulars of immunisation of children (0 – 4 yrs.), pre-natal care and post-natal care for ever married women of age below 50 years during the last 365 days

srl. no. (as in block 4/5)	age (years) (as in block 4/5)	for children of age 0-4 yrs.		for ever married women below 50 years, during the last 365 days						
		whether any immunisation received (yes - 1 no - 2)	if 1 in col. 3, expenditure incurred (Rs)	whether pregnant any time (yes - 1, no - 2)	if 1 in col. 5					
					whether any pre-natal care received (code)	if 1 or 2 in col. 6, expenditure incurred (Rs)	whether given birth to a child (yes: in govt. hospital-1, in private hospital - 2; at home - 3; no - 4)	if 1, 2 or 3 in col. 8, expenditure on childbirth (Rs)	if 1, 2 or 3 in col. 8, whether any post-natal care received (code)	if 1 or 2 in col. 10, expenditure incurred (Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

CODES FOR BLOCK 11

cols. 6 & 10 - **pre-natal/post-natal care received:** yes: from Govt. sources – 1, from private sources – 2; no - 3

CODES FOR: (i) AILMENT (items 13 to 17, block 6)

(ii) NATURE OF AILMENT (item 5, block 7 & item 7, block 9)

ailment	code	ailment	code
Gastro-intestinal		<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	22
<i>Diarrhoea/ dysentery</i>	01	<i>Under-nutrition</i>	23
<i>Gastritis/gastric or peptic ulcer</i>	02	<i>Anaemia</i>	24
<i>Worm infestation</i>	03	<i>Sexually transmitted diseases</i>	25
<i>Amoebiasis</i>	04	Febrile illnesses	
<i>Hepatitis/Jaundice</i>	05	<i>Malaria</i>	26
Cardiovascular Diseases		<i>Eruptive</i>	27
<i>Heart disease</i>	06	<i>Mumps</i>	28
<i>Hypertension</i>	07	<i>Diphtheria</i>	29
		<i>Whooping cough</i>	30
<i>Respiratory including ear/nose/throat ailments</i>	08	<i>Fever of unknown origin</i>	31
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	09		
<i>Bronchial asthma</i>	10	<i>Tetanus</i>	32
<i>Disorders of joints and bones</i>	11	<i>Filariasis/Elephantiasis</i>	33
<i>Diseases of kidney/urinary system</i>	12		
<i>Prostatic disorders</i>	13	Disabilities	
<i>Gynaecological disorders</i>	14	<i>Locomotor</i>	34
<i>Neurological disorders</i>	15	<i>Visual including blindness (excluding cataract)</i>	35
<i>Psychiatric disorders</i>	16	<i>Speech</i>	36
Eye ailments		<i>Hearing</i>	37
<i>Conjunctivitis</i>	17	<i>Diseases of Mouth/Teeth/Gum</i>	38
<i>Glaucoma</i>	18	<i>Accidents/Injuries/Burns/</i>	
<i>Cataract</i>	19	<i>Fractures/Poisoning</i>	39
		<i>Cancer and other tumours</i>	40
<i>Diseases of skin</i>	20	<i>Other diagnosed ailments</i>	41
<i>Goitre</i>	21	<i>Other undiagnosed ailments</i>	99