



GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

**HOUSEHOLD SOCIAL CONSUMPTION
ON HEALTH
IN DELHI**

**Based
On
NSS 75th ROUND SURVEY
(July 2017-June 2018)
STATE SAMPLE**

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
3rd FLOOR, B-WING, VIKAS BHAWAN-2
CIVIL LINES, DELHI – 110054
Website: <http://des.delhigovt.nic.in>**



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PREFACE

The present report is based on the results of the State Sample of 75th National Sample Survey on 'Household Social Consumption: Health'. This survey was carried out by this Directorate during July 2017 - June 2018. The survey was aimed at procuring basic quantitative information on health sector.

The report covers information on rate of Morbidity among various age-sex group, Hospitalization or medical care received as in-patient of medical institution, extent of receipt of Pre-natal & Post-natal care by women, Immunization of children age 0-5 years expenditure incurred on treatment received from Public and Private sectors, use of AYUSH, information on condition of aged persons (60+) viz. state of health, economic dependencies, degree of isolation, living arrangement and perception of aged persons about their well-being.

The report has been prepared by DPA unit under the valuable guidance of Shri C. K. Dutta, Joint Director, Shri K. R. Chhibber, Assistant Director assisted by Shri Ajai Kumar Mathur, Statistical Officer, Shri Nitin Pal, Shri Rajeev Kumar, Ms. Shailja Sharma, Shri Gajab Singh, and Ms. Seema, Statistical Assistants who made untiring efforts for completion of this report. The field work of the survey was supervised by Shri Mukesh Sharma, Statistical Officer and Shri Peeru Lal, Statistical Officer. Data processing was done by Team of EDP Cell under the supervision of Shri Praveen Kumar Srivastava, System Analyst.

The field work was completed by the staff of Socio Economic Unit whereas scrutiny and tabulation work was completed by Data Processing & Analysis unit (DPA). Data Processing work has been done by EDP unit.

Technical Support including designing of survey schedule, methodology, sampling etc. provided by National Statistics Office (NSO), Government of India is highly acknowledged.

The Directorate is gratified to the households for extending active co-operation to the field Staff. It is expected that this document will be found useful by planners, policy makers and researchers. Suggestions for improvement of future version of the report are welcome.

Place: Delhi

Date: October, 2020

ASHOK KUMAR
Director

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Executive Summary

1. The report has been prepared on the basis of estimated population of 130.19 lakh from 32.82 lakh households.
2. Out of total households, 97.08% households are living in Urban.
3. Sex ratio has been reported as 868 while the average household size has been reported as 4.0.
4. The highest percentage of persons i.e. 29.4% out of total population are in the age group of 15-29 years.
5. The morbidity rate has been reported as 12431 persons per lakh population and the highest percentage of ailing persons i.e. 64.85% are reported in the age group of 60 years and above.
6. The highest percentage of ailing persons i.e. 27.90% are reported to be suffering from Infections (including fevers, jaundice, HIV/AIDS, diarrhea etc.).
7. 94.6% of ailing persons in Delhi are being treated by Allopathy system of medicine.
8. The average amount of expenditure incurred per spell of ailment is Rs. 827/-.
9. Medicines constituted the major component i.e. 61.15% of medical expenditure incurred per spell of ailment.
10. The rate of hospitalization cases (excluding childbirth) per lakh population is reported as 2833.
11. The highest percentage of hospitalization cases (excluding childbirth) per thousand persons is reported as 120 for the persons in the age group of 60 years and above.
12. The highest proportion of hospitalization (excluding childbirth) cases has been reported as 29.8% in the category of Infections (including fevers, jaundice, HIV/AIDS, diarrhea etc.).

13. The highest percentage of expenses i.e. 90.5% incurred on treatment of hospitalisation cases are financed by the households from their own income/savings.
14. The average medical expenditure incurred per hospitalization case (excluding child birth) is Rs. 27553/-.
15. The average total expenditure per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth) is Rs. 30577.
16. The highest percentage of institutional births in Delhi i.e 57.46% is reported in Public/Government hospitals.
17. The average total expenditure on child birth is Rs.14,916/-, whereas the average total expenditure on Institutional child birth is Rs.16,017/-.
18. Overall 90% children in the age group of 0-5 years are reported to be receiving immunization/are fully immunized.
19. The average expenditure on immunization per child is Rs. 396/-.
20. 82.7% children in the age group of 0-5 years have received/are receiving immunization from government health setups.
21. Out of total population, the percentage of aged persons is 4.85% and on an average there are 2 aged persons per ten households.
22. 88.3% of the aged persons in Delhi are physically mobile.
23. 39% of the aged persons are economically self-dependent and out of the dependent aged persons, 76% are economically dependent on their own children.

SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The first survey on morbidity under NSS rounds was undertaken during the 7th round conducted between October 1953 - March, 1954 and subsequently under 11th to the 13th 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 17th round (September 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 28th round (October 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). The fourth survey on 'Morbidity and Healthcare' was undertaken during NSS 60th round (January - June, 2004). After a gap of about ten years, for the fifth time, survey on Social Consumption on Health was conducted as a part of 71st NSS round (January 2014- June 2014). The sixth time survey on Social Consumption on Health was undertaken as a part of 75th NSS Round (July 2017 to June 2018).

1.2. Scope coverage and objective

The survey on Social Consumption on Health in 75th NSS Round was aimed to generate basic quantitative information on the health sector. One of the vital components of the schedule was dedicated to collect information which was relevant for determination of the prevalence rate of morbidity among various age-sex groups. Further, measurement of the extent of use of health services provided by the Government was an indispensable part of this exercise.

Special attention was given to hospitalization, or medical care received as in-patient of medical institutions. The ailments for which such medical care was sought, the extent of use of Government hospitals and the expenditure incurred on treatment received from public and private sectors, were investigated by the survey. Break-up of expenditure by various heads was estimated for expenses on medical care received both as in-patient and otherwise. Emphasis was laid on collecting information on 'out of pocket' expenditure for various episodes of illness.

For the first time in NSS health survey, the data collected had enabled assessment of population who are affected by some widespread communicable diseases. The role of alternative systems of medicine in respect of prevalence of use, cost of treatment and type of ailments were covered. Besides, the survey was meant to ascertain the extent of use of private and public hospitals for childbirth, the cost incurred and the extent of receipt of pre-natal and post-natal care by women who gave childbirth. Moreover, an initiative was made to collect detailed information on status of immunisation of children (age 0-5 years). Finally, information on certain aspects of the condition of the 60 plus persons was also obtained which have a bearing on their state of health, economic independence and degree of isolation. For most important parameters, the survey provided estimates separately for males and females.

1.3. Reference period

The enquiry on morbidity was conducted with a reference period of 15 days. All spells of ailment suffered by each member, both living as well as the deceased, of the sample household, during the 15 days preceding the date of enquiry, whether or not the patient was hospitalized for treatment, were covered in the survey. For hospitalised treatment, 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. Similarly, for availability of pre-natal and post-natal care, incidence of childbirth cases and expenditure incurred per childbirth, reference period was 365 days preceding the date of survey.

SECTION TWO

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

2.1. Illness and Hospitalisation

Ailment: Ailment (illness or injury) means any deviation from a person's state of physical and mental well-being. For the purpose of this survey, "ailment" included (a) All types of injuries, such as cuts, wounds, hemorrhage, fractures and burns caused by an accident, including bites to any part of the body (b) Cases of abortion—natural or accidental. Ailments excluded (i) Cases of sterilization, insertion of IUD, medical termination of pregnancy, etc. (ii) A state of normal pregnancy without complications (iii) Cases of pre-existing visual, hearing, speech and locomotor disabilities (iv) Minor skin ailments, minor headaches and body aches, and minor gastric discomfort after meals even if of long-standing nature, unless the patient insists that they cause restriction of his/her activities, and (v) Cases of pre-existing disabilities, unless a course of treatment of the disability on medical advice for a period of one month or more was continuing as on the date of survey.

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

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

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

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

2.2. Healthcare facilities used

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

as follows: Government/Public hospital (incl. HSC/PHC/CHC etc.) Charitable/trust/NGO-run hospital, Private hospital, Private doctor/clinic and Informal healthcare provider.

ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist): ASHAs are local women trained to act as health educators and promoters in their communities. There is one ASHA for every 1000 population. Their tasks include motivating women to give birth in hospitals, bringing children to immunisation clinics, encouraging family planning (e.g. usage of condoms, IUDs, surgical sterilization), treating basic illness and injury with first aid, keeping demographic records and improving village sanitation. They have a drug kit-which has tablets like paracetamol, anti-malarials, oral contraceptives, co-trimoxazole (an antibiotic), etc.

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

ANM (Auxiliary Nurse/ Midwives): See HSC

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

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

PHC (Primary Health Centre): PHC is staffed by a Medical Officer (MBBS or AYUSH) and Paramedical staff. They provide curative OPD services and ante natal checkups and deliveries. They usually have 4-6 beds to conduct delivery. They may or may not have

facilities for in-patient treatment. There is one PHC for every 30000 population in the plains and for every 20000 populations in hilly/tribal/difficult areas. The terms “additional PHC”, “mini-PHC” and “new PHC” are considered synonymous with PHC. PHCs in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are the equivalent of CHCs in other States that their area of coverage is a block and may even have 30 beds. Admissions/in-patients are always there in this facility type. The equivalent of a PHC in these States is called an additional PHC.

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

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

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

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

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

2.3. Nature of treatment

Allopathy: This refers to the broad category of medical practice that is sometimes called Western medicine, biomedicine, evidence-based medicine, or modern medicine. According to Med Terms Dictionary, allopathic medicine is defined as “the system of medical practice

which treats disease by the use of remedies which produce effects different from those produced by the disease under treatment”.

Indian System of Medicines (ISM): This includes Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Sowa-Rig-Pa medicines. These medicines are also called *Desi Dawaiyan* in India. Herbal medicines are also included in this category of medicines. The practitioners of these systems may be called (*Jadi-Booti wale*) Vaidji, Vaidya, Siddha Vaidya, Hakim, etc. This category also includes home-made medicines and *Gharelu Nuskhe*, Herbal Medicines (*Jadi-Bootiyan or Desi Dawa*), and the medicines given by local Vaidya/Hakim. e.g. *Neem* leaves for skin diseases, *Tulsi* leaves for common cold, *Haldi* (turmeric) for injuries and fracture, *Adarak* (ginger) for cough, cold, throat problem etc., *Lahasun* (garlic) for *gathiyal*/joint pain, *Kali Mirch* (pepper) and honey for dry and productive cough, *Ashwagandha*, *Chyawanprash* as tonic, Rasayana for energy, *Gulabjal* for eye diseases and face wash, *Saunf* for indigestion, *Ajowain* and *Hing* for stomach pain, *Methi* seeds, *Ajowain*, *Pudina* (mint), *Jeera*, *Sunthi* (dry ginger), *Laung* (clove), oil for toothache, *triphala* powder for problems like indigestion, loss of appetite, constipation, *Bilva* (*bel*) powder for diarrhoea, etc.

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

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

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

2.4. Medical Expenditure

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

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

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

2.5. Immunisation

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

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

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

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

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

2.6. Maternity and childbirth

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

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

2.7. Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Expanded form
NSS	National Sample Survey
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse/ Midwife
HSC	Health Sub Centre
PHC	Primary Health Centre
CHC	Community Health Centre
ESI	Employees' State Insurance
ESIC	Employees' State Insurance Corporation
CGHS	Central Government Health Scheme
RSBY	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
ISM	Indian System of Medicines
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy
OT	Operation Theatre
TB	Tuberculosis
BCG	Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG)
DPT	Vaccine for Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
FSU	First Stage Units
UFS	Urban Frame Survey
SRS	Simple Random Sampling
SRSWOR	Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement
PPSWR	Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement
SSS	Second Stage Strata
PAP	Proportion of Ailing Persons

SECTION THREE

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

3.1. Introduction

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

3.2. Outline of survey programme

Geographical coverage: The survey covered the whole part of Delhi.

Period of survey: The survey period was of one year duration starting on 1st July 2017 and ending on 30th June 2018. The survey was divided in to four sub rounds of three months each as per the duration given below:

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

In each of these four sub-rounds, equal number of sample villages/blocks (FSUs) were 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.

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

- Sch. 0.0** : List of Households
- Sch. 1.0** : Household Consumer Expenditure
- Sch. 25.0** : Household Social Consumption: Health
- Sch. 25.2** : Household Social Consumption: Education

3.3. Sample Design

Outline of sample design: A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 75th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the Census villages in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) in both sectors were the households. In the case of large FSUs, the selection of two sub-FSUs (hamlet-groups in villages and sub-blocks in UFS blocks) was an intermediate stage of sampling.

Sampling frame for first stage units: For the rural areas, the list of 2011 Census villages constituted the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the list of UFS blocks (UFS 2007-12 and 2012-17) was the sampling frame.

3.3.1. Stratification

In Delhi, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of Delhi and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of Delhi. However, for each town with population one lakh or more as per Population Census, a separate basic stratum was formed and the remaining urban areas of Delhi have been considered as another basic stratum.

3.4. Sub-stratification

Rural sector: If ' r ' was the sample size allocated for a rural stratum, the number of sub-strata formed was $r/4$. The villages as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to $r/4$ were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and had more or less the equal population.

Urban sector: If ' u ' was the sample size allocated for an urban stratum, the number of sub-strata formed was ' $u/4$ '. For all strata, if $u/4 > 1$, implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, all the UFS blocks within the stratum were first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS blocks as per UFS frame 2007-12 and 2012-17. Then sub-strata 1 to ' $u/4$ ' were demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum had more or less equal number of households.

3.5. Total sample size (FSUs): 172 urban and 8 rural FSUs were allocated for the state sample in Delhi.

3.6. Allocation to strata: Within each sector, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Stratum level allocation was adjusted to multiples of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4.

3.7. Allocation to sub-strata: Allocation for each sub-stratum was 4 in both rural and urban sectors.

3.8. Selection of FSUs

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

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

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

3.9. Hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formation and selection

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

Approximate present population of sample FSU	No. of hgs/sbs formed
less than 1200	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
.....and so on	-

Formation and selection of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks: In case hamlet-groups/sub blocks were formed in the sample FSU, the same was done by more or less equalizing population.

Note that while doing so, it was ensured that the hamlet-groups/ sub blocks formed were clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks.

Two hamlet-groups(hg)/sub-blocks(sb) were selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet - groups/sub-blocks were formed in the following manner- one hg/sb with maximum percentage share of population was always selected and termed as hg/sb1; one more hg/sb was selected from the remaining hg's/ sb's by Simple Random Sampling (SRS) and termed as hg/sb2. Listing and selection of the households were done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/sub-blocks. The FSUs without hg/sb formation was treated as sample hg/ sb number 1.

3.10. Formation of Second Stage Strata (SSS) and allocation of households for Schedule 25.0

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

SSS	Composition of SSS	Number of households surveyed	
		in an FSU without hg/sb formation	FSU with hgs/sbs (for each hgs/sbs)
SSS 1	Households having at least one child of age less than 1 year	2	1
SSS 2	From the remaining, households with at least one member (including deceased former member) hospitalised during last 365 days	4	2
SSS 3	Other households	2	1

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

3.12. Estimation procedure

Notations

s = subscript for s^{th} stratum

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

z = size of sample FSU used for selection.

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

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

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

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

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

In terms of the above symbols,

y_{stmijk} = observed value of the characteristic y for the k^{th} household of the j^{th} second stage

stratum of the d^{th} sub-FSU of the i^{th} FSU belonging to the m^{th} sub-sample for the t^{th} sub-stratum of the s^{th} stratum.

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

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

Rural/Urban

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

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

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

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

3.14. Overall Estimate of an aggregate for a sub-stratum

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

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

3.15. Overall Estimate of an aggregate for a stratum

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

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

3.16. Overall Estimate of aggregates at State/UT/all-India level

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

3.17. Estimates of Ratios

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

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

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

3.18. Estimates of Error: The estimated variances of the above estimates will be

For aggregate \hat{Y}

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

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

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

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

For ratio \hat{R}

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

Estimates of Relative Standard Error(RSE)

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

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

3.19. Multipliers

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

Formula for multipliers

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

Note:

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

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

SECTION FOUR

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This section summarizes the important findings of the survey and discusses the salient features pertaining to the curative aspects of the general healthcare system in Delhi. The important parameters that have emerged from this survey include proportion of ailing persons, cases of hospitalisation, overall expenditure on medical treatment and status of 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 results in respect of vital indicators have been presented gender wise for different sectors (Rural/Urban). The findings of the report are based on survey of 64 rural and 1373 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. For the first time in health survey, the data collected has enabled assessment of population who is affected by some widespread communicable diseases. The results on use of private and public hospitals for childbirth, the cost incurred and the extent of receipt of pre-natal and post-natal care by women who gave childbirth, detailed information on status of immunisation of children (age 0-5 years) 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 dependents, living arrangements, persons supporting the aged, physical immobility etc.

4.1. Demography profile

Distribution of population, households, household size and sex ratio by sector is presented in Statement 4.1.1. Population of Delhi is estimated as 130.19 lakhs and estimated households are 32.82 lakhs. Out of the total households, about 97.08 per cent are reported in Urban and the rest of 2.92 per cent are in rural.

The average household size has been reported as 4.0. It is reported as 4.8 in rural and 3.9 in the urban areas. Sex ratio in Delhi is reported as 868, whereas it is reported as 865 in rural and 868 females per 1000 male population in urban.

Statement 4.1.1: Sector wise distribution of Population and Households

Sector	Sample Households	Estimated Households	Estimated No.('00') of Persons				Average HH size	Sex Ratio
			Male	Female	Trans-gender	All		
Number ('00')								
Rural	64	960	2486	2151	0	4637	4.8	865
Urban	1373	31863	67174	58340	37	125552	3.9	868
All	1437	32823	69660	60491	37	130188	4.0	868
Percentage share								
Rural	4.45	2.92	53.61	46.39	0.00	100	-	-
Urban	95.55	97.08	53.50	46.47	0.03	100	-	-
All	100	100	53.51	46.46	0.03	100	-	-

(See Table 1 & 3 of Annexure)

Distribution of sector-wise and gender-wise estimated population of Delhi by quintile class of Usual Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (UMPCE) has been presented in statement 4.1.2 for meaningful presentation of data on various important aspects of social consumption of health such as distribution of hospitalisation cases excluding childbirth etc.

Statement 4.1.2: UMPCE class wise distribution of Households and Population

Quintile class of UMPCE	House holds	Estimated Number ('00') of Persons											
		Rural				Urban				All			
		M	F	T	All	M	F	T	All	M	F	T	All
1st	5194	606	526	0	1132	13023	11761	0	24784	13629	12287	0	25917
2nd	5712	501	443	0	944	14133	10685	0	24818	14634	11128	0	25762
3rd	6499	394	311	0	705	13813	11839	6	25657	14207	12149	6	26362
4th	7420	438	583	0	1020	13666	11947	0	25613	14104	12529	0	26633
5th	7998	547	288	0	835	12539	12109	31	24680	13086	12398	31	25515
All	32823	2486	2151	0	4637	67174	58340	37	125552	69660	60491	37	130188

M-Male, F-Female T-Transgender

(See Table 4 of Annexure)

4.1.3. Age group wise distribution

Any study relating to a human population remains incomplete unless it's 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. It can be seen in statement 4.1.3 that the highest proportion of population has been reported as 29.4% in the age group of 15-29 years followed by 26.7% in the age group of 30-44 years. The lowest proportion of population has been reported as 4.9% in the age group of 60 and above years.

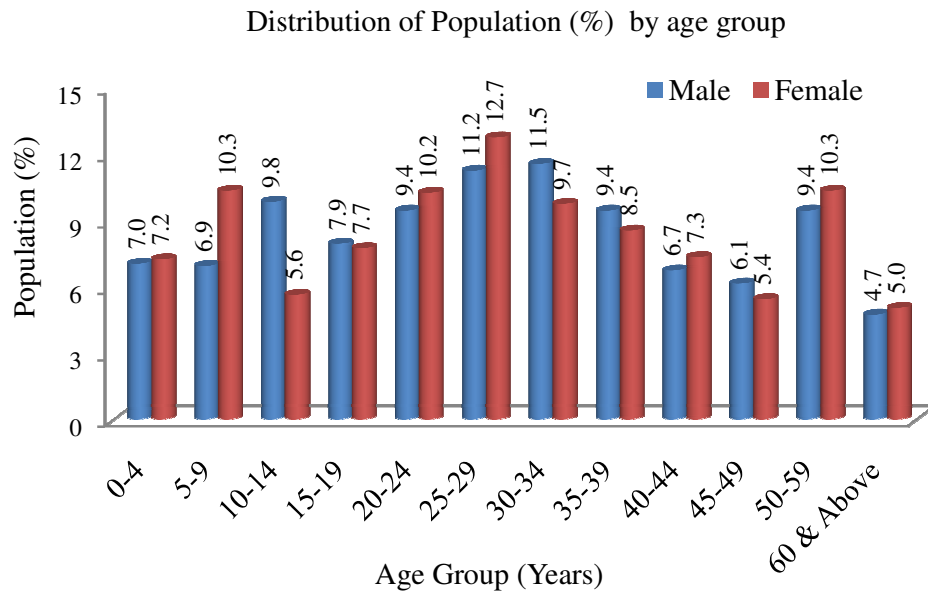
Statement 4.1.3: Percentage distribution of population by age group for each gender

Age Group (Years)	Estimated Population ('00')					
	Male	Population (%)	Female	Population (%)	All	Population (%)
0-4	4865	7.0	4371	7.2	9235	7.1
5-9	4814	6.9	6247	10.3	11066	8.5
10-14	6801	9.8	3379	5.6	10179	7.8
5-14	11615	16.7	9625	15.9	21246	16.3
15-19	5492	7.9	4653	7.7	10145	7.8
20-24	6536	9.4	6157	10.2	12693	9.8
25-29	7822	11.2	7666	12.7	15488	11.9
15-29	19850	28.5	18476	30.5	38326	29.4
30-34	7982	11.5	5893	9.7	13878	10.7
35-39	6577	9.4	5145	8.5	11721	9.0
40-44	4649	6.7	4445	7.3	9122	7.0
30-44	19208	27.6	15482	25.6	34721	26.7
45-49	4261	6.1	3268	5.4	7529	5.8
50-59	6581	9.4	6230	10.3	12812	9.8
45-59	10843	15.6	9498	15.7	20341	15.6
60-64	1638	2.4	1785	3.0	3424	2.6
65-69	900	1.3	786	1.3	1686	1.3
60-69	2538	3.6	2571	4.3	5110	3.9
70-74	560	0.8	213	0.4	774	0.6
75-79	98	0.1	103	0.2	200	0.2
60-79	3197	4.6	2887	4.8	6084	4.7
80 & above	83	0.1	151	0.3	235	0.2
70 & above	742	1.1	467	0.8	1209	0.9
60 & above	3280	4.7	3038	5.0	6318	4.9
All	69660	100	60491	100	130188	100

(See Table 1 of Annexure)

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

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of Population by age group



4.2. Morbidity and health care

In this sub-section, results pertaining to cases of morbidity not requiring hospitalisation were analyzed with special reference to proportion of ailing persons, sources of treatment, extent of utilization 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.

4.2.1. Level of morbidity

Statement 4.2.1 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 preceding the date of survey.

The morbidity rate in Delhi is estimated as 12431 per lakh population. It shows a difference of 32.05 percentage point in the morbidity rates between male and female population. It was observed that there is a difference of 5.77% between morbidity rates across the rural and urban population.

Statement 4.2.1: Rates of morbidity not requiring hospitalisation

Item	Estimated no. of Persons ('00') reported ailment during a period of 15 days		
	Male	Female	All
Rural			
Estimated no. of persons reported illness	208	339	546
Population	2486	2151	4637
Rate of morbidity/Per One lakh population	8367	15760	11775
Urban			
Estimated no. of persons reported illness	7329	8302	15638
Population	67174	58340	125552
Rate of morbidity/Per One lakh population	10910	14230	12455
All			
Estimated no. of persons reported illness	7536	8641	16184
Population	69660	60491	130188
Rate of morbidity/Per One lakh population	10818	14285	12431

(See Table 1 & 6 of Annexure)

4.2.2. Morbidity by age groups

The estimates of morbidity for different broad age groups are shown in statement 4.2.2 given below. The Proportion of Ailing Persons (PAP) was found to be highest i.e. 64.85% for persons in the age group of 60 & above years, followed by 23.80% in the age group of 45-59 and 23.01% in the age group of 0-5 years. The lowest proportion of ailing persons was reported as 3.29% in the age group of 15-29 years.

Statement 4.2.2: Morbidity by age group

Age group (Years)	Persons ('00') Reporting Ailment during last 15 days	Population ('00')	Percentage of Ailing Person
0-4	2125	9235	23.01
5-14	1587	21246	7.47
15-29	1261	38326	3.29
30-44	2273	34721	6.55
45-59	4841	20341	23.80
60 & above	4097	6318	64.85
All	16184	130188	12.43

(See Table 1 & 6 of Annexure)

4.2.3. Trends in morbidity

The sector wise comparison of the current survey estimates of morbidity rates, with those of the previous NSS round (71st round: January 2014- June 2014) vis-à-vis All India level is

presented in statement 4.2.3. In urban Delhi, 12.5% persons reported illness in comparison to 5.0% persons during 71st NSS Round. At the same time, 9.1% morbidity rate was reported at All India level in urban sector during 75th NSS round.

Statement 4.2.3: Comparison of morbidity rates of NSS 75th and 71st Rounds

Percentage of persons reported illness								
Gender	NSS 71 st Round				NSS 75 th Round			
	Delhi		All India		Delhi		All India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Male	3.3	4.2	8.0	10.1	8.4	10.9	6.1	8.2
Female	7.3	6.1	9.9	13.5	15.8	14.2	7.6	10.0
All	4.8	5.0	8.9	11.8	11.8	12.5	6.8	9.1

4.2.4. Nature of ailments experienced

The schedule of enquiry used for the survey adopted a 60-fold classification of ailments. These have been clubbed into seven broad categories: (i) Infections (including fevers, jaundice, diarrhoea/dysentery), (ii) Endocrine or metabolic (including diabetes and thyroid diseases), (iii) Cardio-vascular (including hypertension and heart disease), (iv) Respiratory, (v) Musco-skeletal (including joint pain, back & body aches), (vi) Psychiatric or neurological, and (vii) Other ailments. Statement 4.2.4 shows sector wise and gender wise percentage distribution of ailments reported per one lakh population during last 15 days.

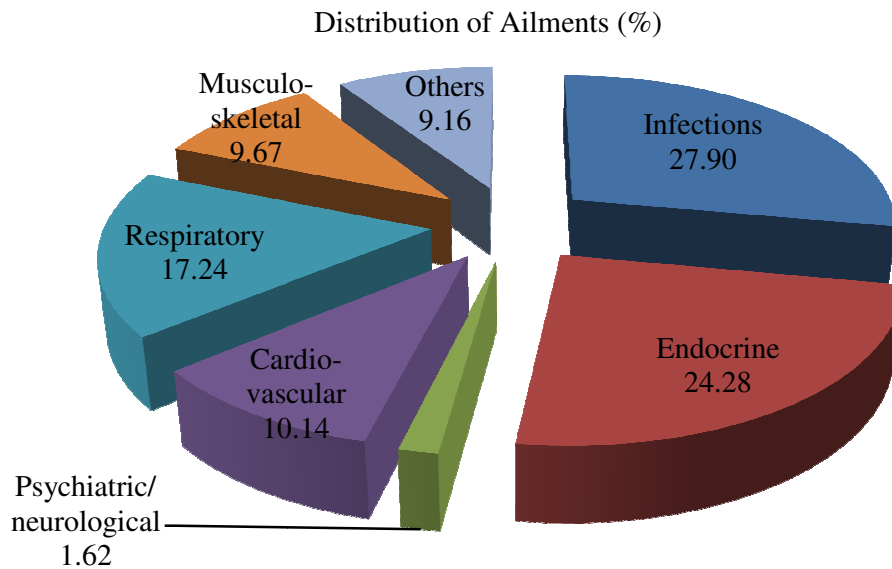
Statement 4.2.4: Percentage distribution of ailments reported per lakh persons during the last 15 days for major ailment type

Nature of Ailment	Rural			Urban			All		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Infections	80.45	30.37	49.48	33.06	21.86	27.15	34.36	22.19	27.90
Endocrine	4.47	4.41	4.43	28.40	21.96	24.96	27.74	21.28	24.28
Psychiatric /neurological	2.48	0.00	0.94	1.61	1.68	1.65	1.63	1.62	1.62
Cardio-vascular	7.72	2.72	4.63	7.18	13.10	10.32	7.19	12.70	10.14
Respiratory	4.88	29.19	19.91	13.08	20.75	17.14	12.86	21.08	17.24
Musculo-skeletal	0.00	30.24	18.70	6.48	11.91	9.36	6.30	12.62	9.67
Others	0.00	3.08	1.90	10.18	8.72	9.40	9.90	8.52	9.16
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(See Table 7 of Annexure)

On comparison of distribution of ailments per lakh persons, it was found that the highest proportion of persons i.e. 27.90% are reported to be ailing from Infections (including fevers, jaundice, HIV/AIDS, diarrhoea etc.), followed by 24.28% ailing from Endocrine ailments (including diabetes, thyroid etc.) and 17.24% ailing from Respiratory disorders. Fig. 2 below shows the percentage break-up of ailments by seven broad categories of ailments reported per one lakh population during last 15 days.

Figure 2: Distribution of Ailments category



4.2.5. Treatment of Ailments

The sector wise and gender wise percentage distribution of ailments treated by Allopathy, AYUSH and Other systems of medicine in Delhi is shown in statement 4.2.5. It can be seen that overall 94.6% ailing persons in Delhi are being treated by Allopathy, 5.3% by AYUSH, whereas only 0.1% are being treated by Other systems of medicine.

Statement 4.2.5: Percentages of Ailments treated by systems of medicine

Sector	Percentage of Ailments treated by								
	Allopathy			AYUSH			Other		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Rural	97.2	97.7	97.5	1.4	2.3	2.0	1.4	0.0	0.5
Urban	93.9	95.1	94.5	6.0	4.9	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
All	94.0	95.2	94.6	5.9	4.8	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.1

(See Table 8 of Annexure)

4.2.6. Type of healthcare service provider

For an ailment treated on medical advice, the term “level of care” was used in the survey to indicate the type of healthcare service provider. Five different types of healthcare service providers were distinguished: (i) Government/Public hospital (incl. HSC/PHC/CHC etc.), (ii) Charitable/Trust/NGO-run hospital, (iii) Private hospital, (iv) Private Doctor/Clinic, and (v) Informal healthcare provider.

The break-up of gender wise percentage of ailments treated by type of healthcare service provider is shown in statement 4.2.6, separately for rural and urban Delhi. 30.4% of the ailing persons are reported to be treated in Government hospitals/Public hospitals in comparison to 47.3% by Private Doctor/Clinic and 20.4% in Private hospitals.

Statement 4.2.6: Percentage break-up of ailments treated by type of healthcare service providers

Healthcare service provider	Percentage of treated ailment								
	Rural			Urban			All		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Government/ Public hospital	57.3	36.7	44.6	35.6	24.9	30.0	36.2	25.4	30.4
Charitable/Trust /NGO run	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7
Private Doctor/ Clinic	41.2	57.2	51.2	45.4	48.8	47.2	45.2	49.1	47.3
Private hospital	1.5	6.0	4.3	17.1	24.4	21.0	16.7	23.7	20.4
Informal Health Care Provider	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(See Table 9 of Annexure)

4.2.7. Expenditure on treatment of ailments not involving hospitalisation

Average medical expenditure per treated ailment by healthcare service provider:

Statement 4.2.7 shows gender wise average medical expenditure incurred per spell of ailment not involving admission to hospital for rural and urban sector separately at five levels of care namely Government/Public hospitals, Charitable/NGO/trust-run hospitals, Private hospitals, Private Doctors/Clinics, and Informal healthcare providers. On an average, an ailing person incurred Rs. 827/- as medical expenditure per spell of ailment in Delhi. The amount spent on treatment per spell in Government/Public hospital has been reported as Rs. 227/- as compared to Rs. 1755/- in Private hospital and Rs. 872/- in Private Doctor/Clinic.

Statement 4.2.7: Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per treated ailment by healthcare service provider

Sector	Gender	Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per spell of ailment treated by					
		Government /Public hospital	Charitable/ Trust/NGO run hospital	Private hospital	Private Doctor/ Clinic	Informal health care provider	All
Rural	Male	367	0	480	1423	0	787
	Female	89	0	1826	732	0	554
	All	225	0	1677	941	0	643
Urban	Male	224	149	2202	920	302	859
	Female	231	305	1481	828	281	812
	All	227	198	1756	869	288	833
All	Male	230	149	2199	932	302	857
	Female	223	305	1485	824	281	802
	All	227	198	1755	872	288	827

(See Table 10 of Annexure)

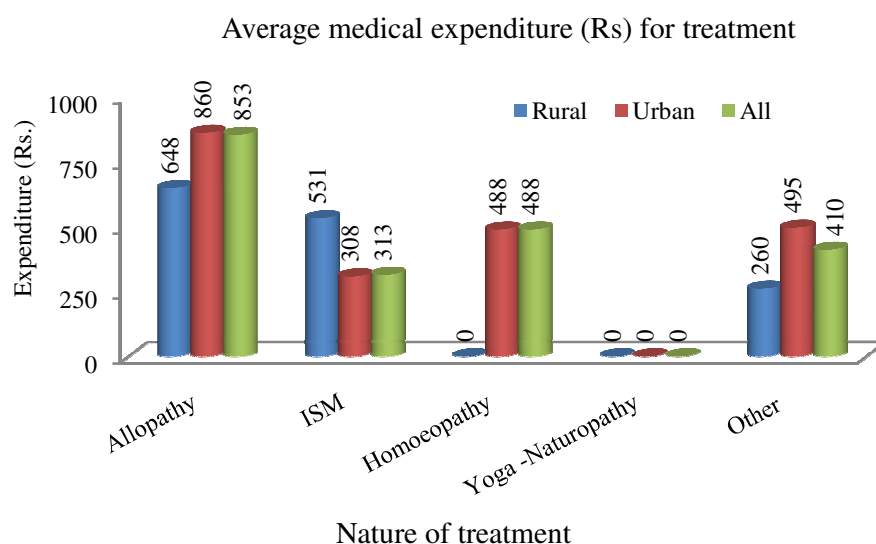
4.2.8. Average medical expenditure (for non-hospitalisation cases) by nature of treatment

Statement 4.2.8 shows average medical expenditure incurred per spell of treatment by nature of treatment. The highest average amount incurred per spell of ailment is Rs. 853/- on Allopathic treatment followed by Rs. 488/- and Rs. 313/- on Homeopathic treatment and Indian System of Medicine, respectively.

Statement 4.2.8: Average medical expenditure (Rs.) for non-hospitalisation cases by nature of treatment

Sector	Average medical expenditure for treatment (Rs.) in System of Medicine					
	Allopathy	Indian System of Medicine	Homoeopathy	Yoga & Naturopathy	Other sources	All
Rural	648	531	0	0	260	643
Urban	860	308	488	0	495	833
All	853	313	488	0	410	827

Figure 3: Average medical expenditure (for non-hospitalisation cases) by nature of treatment



4.2.9. Components of medical expenditure (non-hospitalisation) for different healthcare service provider

The break-up of medical expenditure (non-hospitalisation) into four components: doctor's fees, medicines, diagnostic tests and other expenses, by healthcare service provider for rural and urban combined and combined genders is shown in statement 4.2.9. The highest component of average medical expenditure per spell of treatment of an ailment has been reported as Medicines (61.15%) followed by Doctor's fee (18.79%) and Diagnostic tests (18.78%). Among all healthcare service providers, Medicines remained the highest component in terms of expenditure incurred on treatment per spell of ailment.

Statement 4.2.9: Components of medical expenditure (non-hospitalisation) by healthcare service provider

Component of medical expenditure	Percentage share of medical expenditure				
	Healthcare service provider				
	Government/ Public hospitals	Charitable/NGO run hospital	Private hospital	Private Doctor/ Clinic	All
Medicines	92.72	81.72	53.81	61.85	61.15
Doctor's fee	0.22	10.66	16.82	23.62	18.79
Diagnostic tests	6.08	7.68	26.74	14.34	18.78
Other	0.93	0.00	2.63	0.18	1.27
All	100	100	100	100	100

(See Table 11 of Annexure)

4.3. Hospitalized Treatment of Ailment

4.3.1. Estimated persons/Cases of hospitalisation (excluding childbirth)

The proportion of persons treated as in-patient, defined as the ratio of the estimated number of cases of admission to hospital as in-patient during a 365-day period to the total estimated population, has been shown in 4.3.1. However, in computation of this, cases of admission to hospital for childbirth are excluded.

The total number of persons hospitalized for ailments (excluding childbirth) was about 3.69 lakhs, Out of which, males constituted 53.66% in comparison to 45.99% females. Out of total hospitalized persons in Delhi, only 2.58% cases were reported in rural whereas, 97.42% cases were reported in urban. The rate of hospitalisation cases (excluding childbirth) per lakh population is reported as 2833. This rate was 2841 for male population as compared to 2804 for female population in Delhi.

Statement 4.3.1: Distribution of estimated cases of hospitalisation by sector and sex (excluding childbirth)

S. No.	Estimated No. of cases of hospitalisation (During last 365 days)			
	Item	Male	Female	All
Estimated Number ('00') of hospitalisation cases	Rural	45	50	95
	Urban	1934	1646	3593
	All	1979	1696	3688
Estimated Persons ('00')	Rural	2486	2151	4637
	Urban	67174	58340	125552
	All	69660	60491	130188
Rate of hospitalisation (per lakh population)	Rural	1810	2325	2049
	Urban	2879	2821	2862
	All	2841	2804	2833

(See Table 1 & 12 of Annexure)

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

The detailed gender wise and rural-urban variation in proportion of persons treated as in-patient per thousand population is shown in Statement 4.3.2. It is reported that 28 persons per thousand population in Delhi are hospitalized. The highest proportion of hospitalized persons per thousand is reported as 120 for the persons in the age group of 60 and above years followed by 33 persons in the age group of 45-59 years.

The lowest proportion of hospitalized persons per thousand has been reported as 19 persons in the age group of 30-44 years.

Statement 4.3.2: Proportion of persons treated as in-patient (excluding childbirth) by age group and sector

Sector	Gender	Cases of hospitalisation (in 365 days) per 1000 population						
		0-4	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60& Above	All
Rural	Male	99	27	16	0	9	171	18
	Female	32	0	13	17	16	153	23
	All	55	19	15	9	12	158	20
Urban	Male	41	29	29	13	29	96	29
	Female	9	12	18	26	40	145	28
	All	26	22	24	19	34	119	29
All	Male	42	29	29	12	28	97	28
	Female	10	12	18	26	39	145	28
	All	27	22	24	19	33	120	28

(See Table 1 & 12 of Annexure)

4.3.3. Break-up by quintile class of household expenditure

Statement 4.3.3 shows share of different quintile class of household expenditure in gender wise proportion of hospitalisation cases separately for rural and urban Delhi. The highest proportion of hospitalisation cases are reported among the households in third quintile class.

Statement 4.3.3: Percentage break-up of hospitalisation cases in Delhi by quintile class of household expenditure, separately for each sector and gender

Quintile class of UMPCE	Percentage of Hospitalisation cases								
	Rural			Urban			All		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
1 st	2.22	0.00	1.05	20.27	19.56	19.87	19.86	18.99	19.39
2 nd	2.22	12.00	7.37	17.06	22.36	19.43	16.73	21.99	19.12
3 rd	33.33	62.00	47.37	28.54	26.31	27.58	28.65	27.36	28.12
4 th	28.89	6.00	16.84	14.32	13.37	13.83	14.65	13.15	13.88
5 th	33.33	22.00	27.37	19.80	18.41	19.29	20.11	18.46	19.50
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(See Table 13 of Annexure)

4.3.4. In-patient hospitalisation cases (excluding childbirth): Nature of ailment, Type of Hospital, Source of finance, etc.

Break-up by ailment category: In recording information on ailment for which people had been hospitalized during the last 365 days, the same nature-of-ailment classification was adopted, as was used for ailments that people reported in response to the question on whether they had suffered from any ailment during the last 15 days. The Statement 4.3.4 is condensed into eleven broad categories, namely, (i) Infections (ii) Cardio-vascular (iii) Gastrointestinal (iv) Respiratory (v) Genito-urinary (vi) Musculo-skeletal (vii) Psychiatric/neurological (viii) Eye (ix) Obstetric and neo-natal (x) Injuries and (xi) Others to show the percentage distribution of ailments for hospitalisation cases by broad ailment category.

Statement 4.3.4 gives gender wise percentage break-up of hospitalisation cases by category of ailment for which the patient was hospitalized, separately for each sector. The highest proportion of hospitalisation cases i.e. 29.8% is reported in the category of Infections (including fevers, jaundice, HIV/AIDS, diarrhoea etc.), followed by 11.7% Cardio Vascular and 11.3% Gastro-Intestinal cases.

Statement 4.3.4: Percentage break-up of ailments for hospitalisation cases

Ailment	Rural			Urban			All		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Infections	47.4	43.5	45.3	30.3	28.0	29.4	30.7	28.5	29.8
Cardio-vascular	9.9	7.3	8.6	9.8	14.2	11.8	9.8	14.0	11.7
Gastro-intestinal	8.6	9.1	8.8	9.1	13.9	11.3	9.1	13.8	11.3
Genito-urinary	14.1	1.5	7.5	16.4	2.7	10.1	16.4	2.7	10.1
Musculo-skeletal	7.8	0.7	4.0	4.8	11.8	8.0	4.9	11.5	7.9
Injuries	8.8	5.0	6.8	10.3	3.3	7.1	10.3	3.3	7.0
Psychiatric/neurological	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	2.5	5.0	7.0	2.4	4.9
Respiratory	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	4.7	5.0	5.2	4.5	4.9
Eye	0.0	7.9	4.2	1.6	4.4	2.9	1.6	4.5	2.9
Obstetric and neo-natal	0.0	9.0	4.8	0.0	6.1	2.8	0.0	6.2	2.9
Others	3.4	16.1	10.1	5.2	8.4	6.6	5.1	8.6	6.7
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(See Table 14 of Annexure)

4.3.5. Break-up of hospitalisation cases by type of medical institutions

Statement 4.3.5 shows the break-up of hospitalisation cases by type of hospitals, Government/Public hospitals, Charitable/NGO/trust-run hospitals and Private hospitals. It is

reported that the highest percentage of hospitalisation cases i.e. 50.0% are treated in Private hospitals followed by 47.8% in Government/Public hospitals.

Statement 4.3.5: Percentage break-up of hospitalisation cases by type of medical institutions

Type of Hospital	% Share of Hospitalisation cases		
	Rural	Urban	All
Private Hospital	64.2	49.6	50.0
Government/Public hospital	35.8	48.2	47.8
Charitable/trust/NGO run hospital	0.0	2.2	2.1
All	100	100	100

(See Table 15 of Annexure)

4.3.6. Break-up of hospitalisation cases by major source of financing of expenditure

Households having persons who had been admitted to hospital during the last 365 days were asked about the major source of financing the hospitalisation expenses. The responses were classified into five categories, namely, (i) Household income/savings (ii) Borrowings (iii) Sale of physical assets (iv) Contribution from friends and relatives and (v) Other sources. Statement 4.3.6 shows the sector wise estimated percentage break-up of hospitalisation cases by major source of finance of hospitalisation expenditure. In most of the hospitalisation cases (excluding childbirth), the highest proportion of expenses 90.5% were financed by the households from their own income/savings followed by 5% cases where expenditure has been financed through borrowings by the households. At the same time, in 2.4% cases the expenditure was financed through sale of physical assets by the households.

Statement 4.3.6: Percentage break-up of hospitalisation cases by major source of finance of expenses

Sector	Percentage of Hospitalisation cases where expenses were financed from					
	Household income/savings	Borrowings	Contribution from friends and relatives	Sale of physical assets	Other sources	All
Rural	97.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	100
Urban	90.3	5.2	0.9	2.5	0.4	100
All	90.5	5.0	1.0	2.4	0.4	100

(See Table 16 of Annexure)

4.3.7. Population covered by health insurance

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

Statement 4.3.7 shows the percentage break-up of rural and urban population by type of health insurance coverage, including those not covered at all. It is reported that out of total population, 9.5% persons are covered under health insurance arranged by the households, 8.8% persons have been provided health insurance cover by Government/PSU as an employer, whereas 5.5% persons are covered by the Employer supported health protection (other than Government/PSU).

Statement 4.3.7: Percentage distribution of persons by coverage of scheme of health insurance

Sector	Percentage of persons not covered	Percentage of persons Covered by					All
		Government sponsored insurance scheme	Government/ PSU as an employer	Employer supported health protection (Other than Government / PSU)	Arranged by household with insurance companies	Others	
Rural	50.9	0.0	33.7	8.9	6.3	0.1	100
Urban	75.0	1.3	7.8	5.4	9.6	0.9	100
All	74.1	1.3	8.8	5.5	9.5	0.9	100

(See Table 4 of Annexure)

4.3.8. Expenditure on hospitalisation

Average medical expenditure during stay in hospital and by type of hospital: Statement 4.3.8 and Fig. 4 show the average medical expenditure incurred during stay at hospital per case of hospitalisation (excluding childbirth), separately for Government/Public hospitals, Private hospitals, and all hospitals, including the Charitable/NGO/trust-run types. Medical expenditure, in a case of hospitalisation, was calculated including bed charges, doctor's/surgeon's fees, total amount paid for medicines, diagnostic tests, attendant charges,

physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, and blood, oxygen, etc. during stay at the hospital (within the reference period of last 365 days) - whether made available by the hospital or procured from outside. Expenses on transportation of the patient to or from the hospital were excluded, and so was expenditure on food.

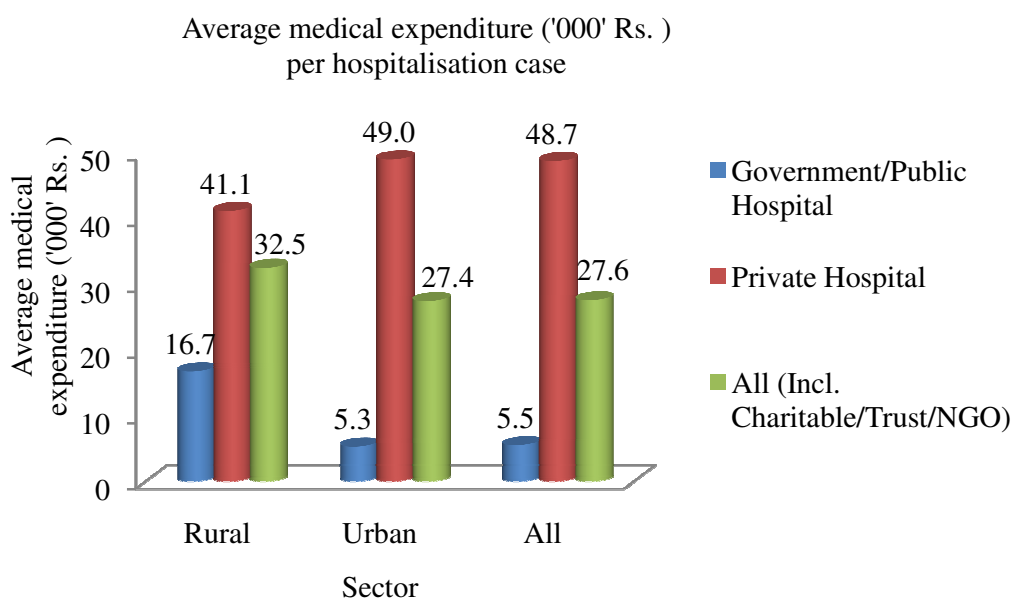
Statement 4.3.8: Average medical expenditure per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth) by type of hospital

Type of hospital	Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per case								
	Rural			Urban			All		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Government /Public	47058	1907	16728	6267	3703	5307	6676	3641	5525
Private	43962	37637	41119	66707	34386	48972	65795	34476	48712
All (Incl. Charitable /Trust/NGO)	44726	21527	32470	32073	22099	27423	32360	22082	27553

(See Table 17 of Annexure)

The average medical expenditure incurred per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth) is Rs. 27553/- however, this expenditure was Rs. 5525/- in Government/Public hospitals as compared to Rs. 48712/- incurred in Private hospitals.

Figure 4: Average medical expenditure per hospitalisation case by type of hospital



4.3.9. Average total expenditure per hospitalisation case excluding childbirth

Statement 4.3.9 gives the estimates of average medical expenditure and average total expenditure (including other expenses) incurred per hospitalized 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. The average medical expenditure in Delhi per hospitalisation case is Rs. 27553/-. It is seen that, on an average, higher amount on medical expenditure was spent for treatment per hospitalized case by people in the rural (Rs. 32470/-) than in the urban (Rs. 27423/-). The statement also indicates the presence of a distinct gender bias in respect of expenditure incurred per hospitalisation (excluding childbirth). When average other expenses like conveyance etc. is added to average medical expenditure, it can be seen that average total expenditure comes to Rs. 30577/-.

Statement 4.3.9: Average medical expenditure and non-medical expenditure (Rs.) on account of hospitalisation (excluding childbirth) by gender and sector

Sector	Average medical expenditure during stay at hospital (Rs.)			Average of other expenses on account of hospitalisation (Rs.)			Average Expenditure (Rs.)		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Rural	44726	21527	32470	5274	3907	4552	49999	25434	36978
Urban	32073	22099	27423	3185	2776	2988	35259	24875	30408
All	32360	22082	27553	3233	2809	3029	35592	24891	30577

4.3.10. Average medical expenditure per hospitalisation case by ailment and by type of hospital

Statement 4.3.10 shows, separately for Public, Private and All hospitals, the average medical expenditure per case of hospitalisation for selected (broad) categories of ailments. The highest average medical expenditure has been reported in Cardio-Vascular ailments requiring hospitalisation followed by Cancer and Endocrine ailments (including diabetes, thyroid etc.).

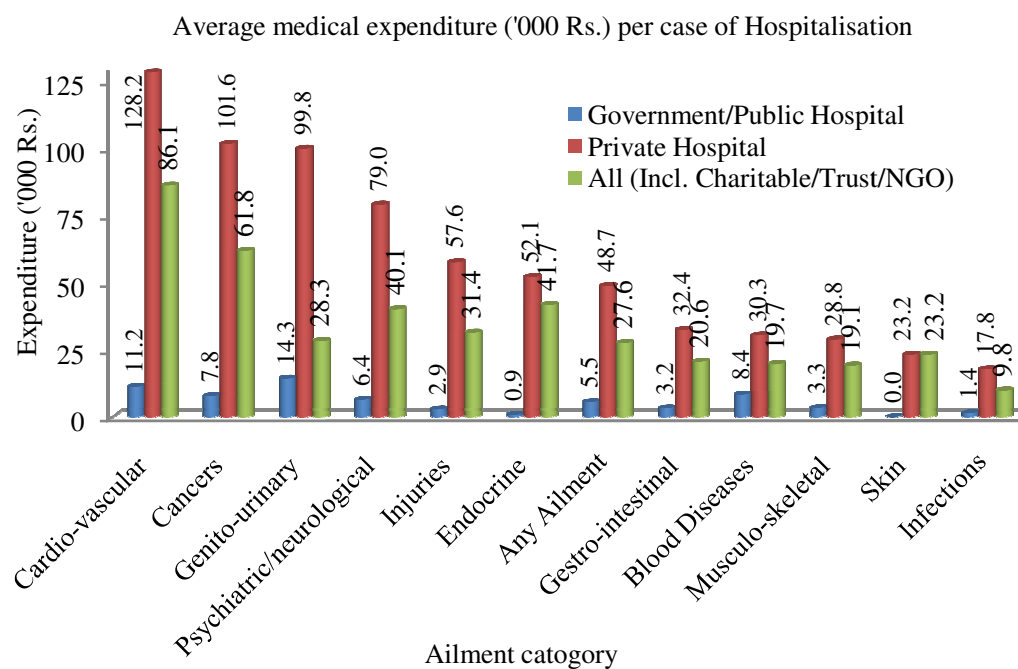
Statement 4.3.10: Average medical expenditure (Rs.) during hospital stay per hospitalisation case for selected categories of ailments

Category of Ailment	Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per case of hospitalisation		
	Government/ Public	Private	All (Incl.Charitable/ NGO/trust-run)
Cardio-vascular	11167	128242	86129
Cancers	7765	101601	61764
Endocrine	878	52061	41673
Psychiatric/neurological	6417	78978	40089
Injuries	2865	57568	31372
Genito-urinary	14303	99836	28264
Skin	0	23163	23163
Gestro-intestinal	3220	32409	20557
Blood Diseases	8356	30302	19661
Musculo-skeletal	3305	28785	19124
Infections	1424	17801	9845
Any Ailment	5525	48712	27553

(See Table 17 of Annexure)

Fig. 5 shows the estimates of average medical expenditure for eleven categories of ailments.

Figure 5: Average medical expenditure ('000'Rs) per case of hospitalisation by Ailment type



4.3.11. Break-up of average medical expenditure per hospitalisation case by components of medical expenditure and by type of hospital

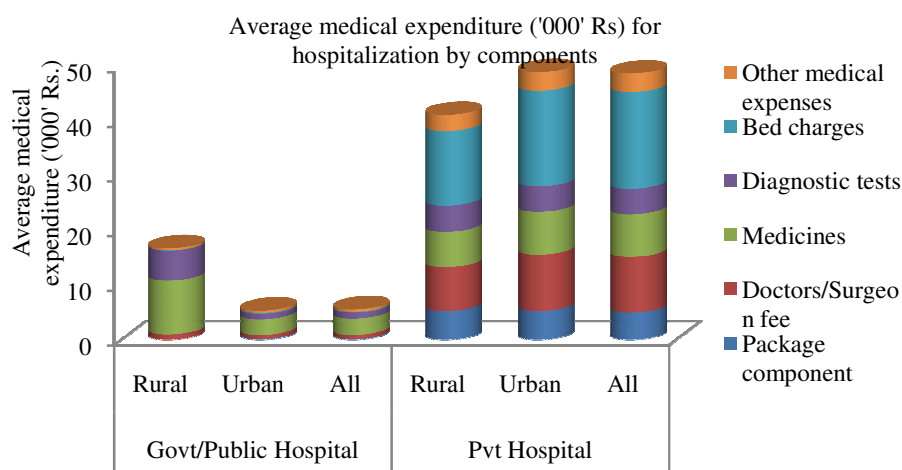
The break-up of average medical expenditure per case across public and private hospitals for different components are shown in Statement 4.3.11 and Fig. 6. The top three major components of average medical expenditure per hospitalisation case in Private hospitals of Delhi are reported as bed charges followed by doctor's fee and medicines. Substantial Package components are also reported in case of Private hospitals. However, in Government/Public hospitals, the major components per hospitalisation case are medicines followed by diagnostic tests.

Statement 4.3.11: Break-up of average medical expenditure (Rs.) for hospitalisation

Component of medical expenditure	Average medical expenses (Rs.) during hospital stay per case of hospitalisation in					
	Government/Public hospital			Private hospital		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Package component	0	87	86	5223	5239	4907
Doctors/Surgeon fee	937	746	749	8018	10295	10219
Medicines	9871	2870	3004	6486	7850	7805
Diagnostic tests	5472	1005	1090	4789	4659	4664
Bed charges	63	165	163	13659	17514	17718
Other medical expenses	386	434	433	2943	3415	3399
All	16728	5307	5525	41119	48972	48712

(See Table 18 of Annexure: It gives the break-up of average medical expenditure per case of hospitalisation by its major components, separately for Public hospitals, Private hospitals and All (including Charitable/NGO/trust-run) hospitals in rural and urban sectors).

Figure 6: Break-up of average medical expenditure ('000' Rs.) for Hospitalisation



4.3.12. Trends in hospitalisation indicators

A comparison of key indicators of NSS 75th round with that of NSS 71st round is presented in Statement 4.3.12. The proportion of persons who availed treatment as in-patient in hospital registered a marginal increase during 2018 as compared to that of 2014 for urban sector. The role of Government institutions in the treatment of hospitalized cases has increased from 18.1% during 2014 to 35.8% in 2018 in rural area, whereas in urban it decreased from 51.4% to 48.2 % during the same period.

Statement 4.3.12: Trends in hospitalisation indicators

Type	Item	NSS 71 st Round				NSS 75 th Round			
		Delhi		All India		Delhi		All India	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(%) of Persons Hospitalized	Male	3.9	2.8	3.4	4.2	1.8	2.9	2.6	3.4
	Female	6.0	2.4	3.6	4.6	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.5
	All	2.8	2.6	3.5	4.4	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.4
Cases of Hospitali- sation (%)	Govern- ment	18.1	51.4	41.9	32.0	35.8	48.2	45.7	35.3
	Others	81.9	49.6	58.1	68.0	64.2	51.8	54.3	64.7

4.4. Maternity and childbirth

4.4.1. Break-up of childbirths by place

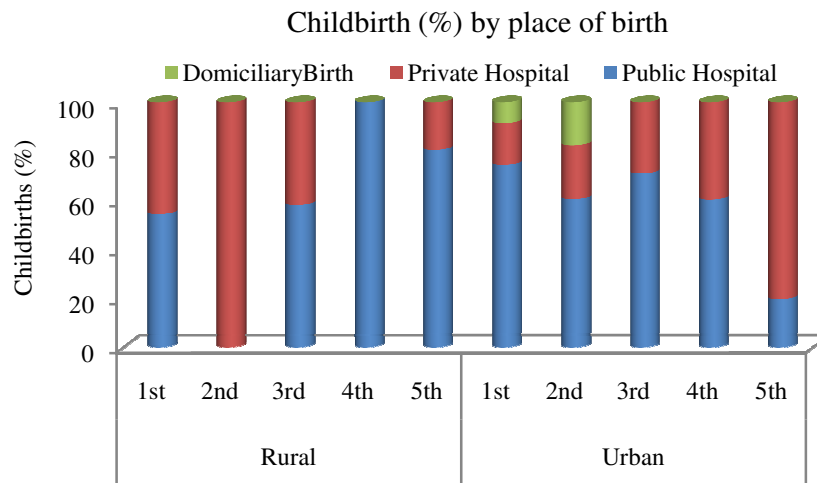
Statement 4.4.1: Percentage break up of childbirths by place

Sector	Place of Childbirth		Percentage of childbirth in quintile class					
			1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	All
Rural	Institutional birth	Public hospital	54.3	0.0	58.1	100	80.5	61.2
		Private hospital	45.7	100.0	41.9	0.0	19.5	38.8
	Domiciliary birth	Skilled person	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Unskilled person	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All		100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban	Institutional birth	Public hospital	74.5	60.4	70.9	60.2	19.6	57.5
		Private hospital	17.0	22.0	29.1	39.8	80.4	35.9
	Domiciliary birth	Skilled person	3.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
		Unskilled person	5.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
	All		100	100	100	100	100	100

(See Table 21 of Annexure)

Statement 4.4.1 and Fig. 7 show the percentage break-up of childbirths (including normal, caesarean and other type of delivery) by type of hospital, separately for different quintile class of household expenditure of rural and urban population. The highest proportion of institutional childbirths in Delhi is reported in Government/Public hospitals i.e. 61.2% in rural and 57.5% in Urban.

Figure 7: Break-up of childbirths by place for different quintile class of household expenditure of population



4.4.2. Pre-natal and Post-natal care

Statement 4.4.2: Percentages of pregnant Women receiving Pre-natal care and Post-natal care

Age group	Percentage of Women receiving care					
	Rural		Urban		All	
	Pre-natal	Post-natal	Pre-natal	Post-natal	Pre-natal	Post-natal
Below 20	0	0	100	0	100	0
20-24	100	100	55	63	57	65
25-29	100	100	100	91	100	91
30-34	100	100	96	91	96	91
35-39	100	100	100	90	100	91
40-44	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 and Above	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	100	100	87	83	88	84

(See Table 22 of Annexure)

Pregnancy care consists of prenatal (before birth) and postpartum (after birth) healthcare for expectant mothers. Prenatal care helps decrease risks during pregnancy and increases the chance of a safe and healthy delivery. Regular prenatal visits can help doctor monitor pregnancy and identify any problems or complications before they become serious. While most attention to pregnancy care focuses on the nine months of pregnancy, postpartum care is important, too. The postpartum period lasts six to eight weeks, beginning right after the baby is born. Statement 4.4.2 shows the percentages of women in different age-groups who received pre-natal and post-natal care during pregnancy and after childbirth. It is reported that 88% of the pregnant women received pre-natal care whereas 84% women received post- natal care.

4.4.3. Average total expenditure on childbirths

The statement 4.4.3 reveals sector wise average expenditure incurred per childbirth for rural and urban separately. The expenditure incurred for institutional births and domiciliary births have also been shown separately. The average medical expenditure incurred per childbirth is Rs. 14916/-. However, this expenditure in case of institutional births is Rs. 16017/- in comparison to Rs. 2271/- for domiciliary births.

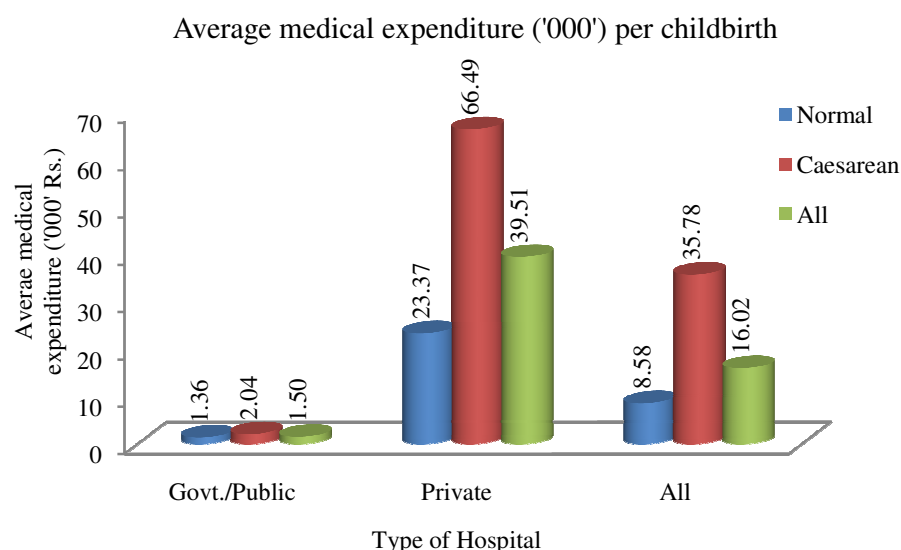
Statement 4.4.3: Average total expenditure (Rs.) per childbirth (including Institutional and Domiciliary birth)

Sector	Average total expenditure (Rs.) per childbirth		
	Institutional Birth	Domiciliary Birth	All
Rural	15502	-	15502
Urban	16040	2271	14893
All	16017	2271	14916

4.4.4. Average total expenditure on institutional childbirths by type of hospital

The statement 4.4.4 reveals sector wise average expenditure incurred on childbirth in Private hospitals and Government/Public hospitals for normal and caesarean section delivery. It is reported that average expenditure on institutional childbirth (including normal and caesarean) is Rs. 16017/- in Delhi. However, in Government/Public hospitals, the average expenditure on child birth is Rs. 1502/- whereas it was reported as Rs. 39507/- in Private hospitals (including Charitable/NGO/Trust).

Figure 8: Average total expenditure ('000' Rs.) per normal and caesarean delivery in Government and Private hospitals



Statement 4.4.4: Average total expenditure on childbirth in Private and Public hospitals, separately for normal and caesarean section delivery

Sector	Type of Hospital	Average total expenditure (Rs.) on hospital childbirth		
		Type of Delivery		
		Normal	Caesarean	All
Rural	Government/Public hospitals	3315	492	2667
	Private hospitals (including Charitable/NGO/Trust)	22151	50889	41529
	All	6564	30305	15502
Urban	Government/Public hospitals	1267	2120	1446
	Private hospitals (including Charitable/NGO/Trust)	23395	67595	39430
	All	8651	36125	16040
All	Government/Public hospitals	1359	2038	1502
	Private hospitals (including Charitable/NGO/Trust)	23372	66488	39507
	All	8575	35783	16017

4.4.5. Proportion of childbirths receiving free of cost surgery

Statement 4.4.5 shows the percentage of Caesarean childbirths receiving surgery free of cost by type of hospital. Out of total childbirth, free of cost surgery was reported to be availed in 49.9% cases. In Private hospital, the proportion of such cases of childbirth was only 2.5%.

Statement 4.4.5: Percentage of childbirths receiving surgery free of cost by type of hospital

Sector	Percentage of surgeries received free of cost			
	Government/ Public Hospitals	Private Hospitals	Charitable/ NGO/Trust- run Hospitals	All
Rural	100	0.0	0.0	42.9
Urban	100	2.5	0.0	50.3
All	100	2.5	0.0	49.9

(See Table 23 of Annexure: shows the percentage of hospital childbirths receiving surgery for all types of childbirth, separately for different types of hospital, as well as the percentage break-up of surgery cases by whether surgery was received free, on partial payment, or on full payment).

4.5. Immunisation of Children

Immunisation is the process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. Vaccines stimulate the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease. Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year. It does not require any major life style change. Immunisation programme is one of the key interventions for protection of children from life threatening conditions, which are preventable.

4.5.1. Children 0-5 years receiving/received any vaccine and average expenditure on immunisation

With a view to have an overall idea on the immunisation scenario, rate of immunisation and some related indicators have been computed on the basis of the responses received from the informants. The percentages of rural and urban boys and girls in the age - group 0-5 years receiving/received any vaccine and average expenditure on immunisation is shown in Statement 4.5.1.

Statement 4.5.1: Percentages of children aged 0-5 years receiving/received any vaccine and average expenditure (Rs.) on immunisation

Gender	Percentages of Children aged 0-5 years					
	Receiving/received any type of immunisation			Average expenditure on immunisation (Rs.)		
	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
Boys	93	92	92	911	396	405
Girls	91	87	87	152	394	385
All	92	90	90	423	395	396

Overall 90% children in the age group of 0-5 years are reported to be receiving/received immunisation. It has been observed that rate of immunisation in Girls is slightly lower than that of Boys. The average expenditure on immunisation per child is Rs. 396/-.

4.5.2. Main source of Immunisation

Statement 4.5.2 shows the type of health facility from which the child aged 0-5 years has received most of the immunisation vaccines by type of health facility. The categories of health facility were: (i) HSC/Anganwadi centre (ii) PHC/Dispensary/CHC/Mobile medical unit (iii) Government/Public hospital (iv) Charitable or trust/NGO-run hospital (v) Private hospital, and (vi) Private Doctor/Clinic.

It is reported that 82.7% of the children in the age group of 0-5 years received/are receiving immunisation from Government health setups whereas, the proportion of vaccination being administered to the children in this age group by Private Doctors/Private hospital is 14.8%.

Statement 4.5.2: Percentage break-up of children aged 0-5 years who had received any immunisation by category of health facility

Sector	Percentage of Children for whom the main source of immunisation						
	HSC/ Angan- wadi Centre	PHC/ Dispensary/CHC/ mobile medical unit	Govt./ Public hospital	Charitable/ trust/NGO run hospital	Private hospital	Private Doctor/ Clinic	All
Rural	52.8	24.5	8.2	0	5.6	8.9	100
Urban	19.4	40.1	23.1	2.6	6.4	8.4	100
All	20.2	39.7	22.7	2.5	6.4	8.4	100

(See Table 25 of Annexure: reveals the distribution of rural and urban children who have received any immunisation by type of health facility reported as the main source of immunisation).

4.6. Condition of the Aged Person

Statement 4.6.1 shows gender wise proportion of aged person out of total population and average number of aged persons per household for rural and urban separately. Out of the total estimated population of 130.19 lakhs in Delhi, the survey estimated the number of aged persons (60 and above) as 6.32 lakhs, which means that they count for 4.85% in the total population. Out of the aged persons, 6.15 lakhs (97.39%) were residing in the urban area and remaining 0.17 lakhs (2.61 %) were in the rural area. Gender wise distribution of aged persons revealed that male accounted for 51.92% and share of female population was

48.08%. In Delhi, on an average there are about 2 aged persons per 10 households.

Statement 4.6.1: Percentage of Aged Person (60+) and average number of aged persons per household

Sector	Percentage of aged person to Total			Average Number of aged persons per household
	Male	Female	All	
Rural	1.65	5.76	3.56	0.2
Urban	4.82	4.99	4.90	0.2
All	4.71	5.02	4.85	0.2

(See Table 1 & 27 of Annexure)

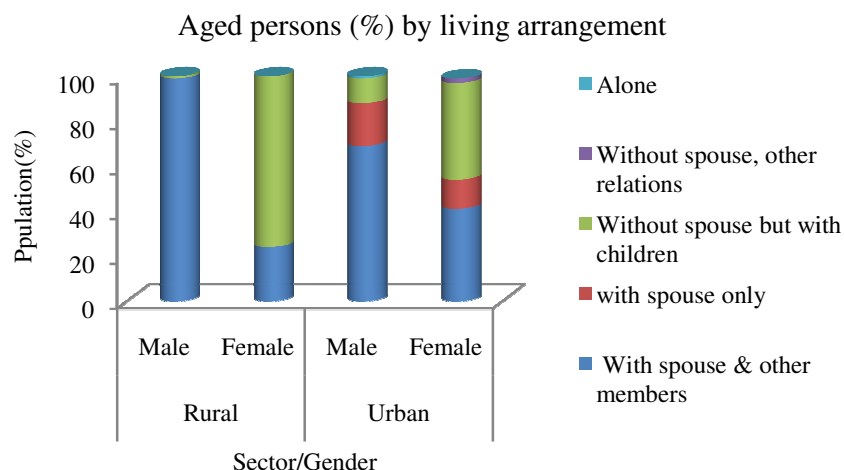
4.6.2. Living arrangement

Statement 4.6.2 and Fig. 9 shows gender wise break-up of persons aged 60 or more by whom they are living with: alone, with spouse and children, with spouse only, etc. It is reported that 55% of the aged person are living with spouse and other members of the family, 27% are living without spouse but with children whereas only 16% of aged persons are living with spouse only.

Statement 4.6.2: Percentage break-up of aged persons by living arrangement

Sector	Gender	Percentage of persons aged 60+ living					
		With spouse & other members	With spouse only	Without spouse but with children	Without spouse, other relations	Alone	All
Rural	Male	99	0	1	0	0	100
	Female	24	0	76	0	0	100
	All	43	0	57	0	0	100
Urban	Male	69	19	11	0	1	100
	Female	41	13	43	2	0	100
	All	56	16	26	1	1	100
All	Male	69	19	11	0	1	100
	Female	40	13	45	2	0	100
	All	55	16	27	1	1	100

Figure 9: Break-up of aged persons (60 and above) by living arrangement



4.6.3. Physical mobility of the persons aged 60 and above

Statement 4.6.3 and Fig. 10 show gender wise percentage of aged persons in different age groups from 60 years upwards at different levels of physical mobility.

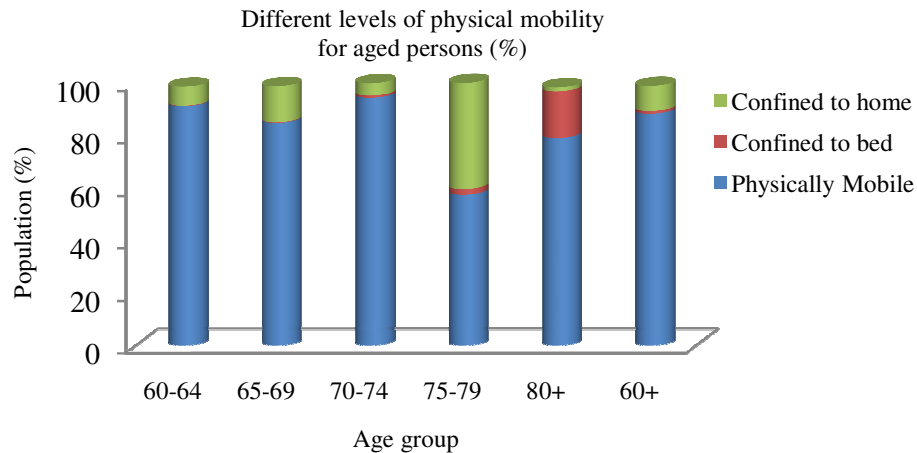
Statement 4.6.3: Percentage break-up of aged persons by physical mobility

Mobility Category	% of Persons of the category present in the age-group					
	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	All
Male						
Physically mobile	97.4	88.2	95.5	35.9	97.5	92.7
Confined to bed	0.3	0.2	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.3
Confined to home	1.6	11.3	4.5	59.6	0.0	6.5
Wheelchair-bound	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female						
Physically mobile	85.4	80.9	91.5	77.8	68.8	83.6
Confined to bed	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.0	27.6	1.7
Confined to home	12.5	16.7	5.4	22.2	2.4	12.9
Wheelchair-bound	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
All						
Physically mobile	91.1	84.8	94.4	57.4	79.0	88.3
Confined to bed	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.2	17.8	1.0
Confined to home	7.3	13.8	4.7	40.4	1.5	9.6
Wheelchair-bound	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
All	100	100	100	100	100	100

(See Table 27 of Annexure)

It is reported that 88.3% of the aged person are physically mobile, 9.6% are confined to home and only 1% of the aged persons in Delhi are confined to bed. Statement reveals that male aged persons are physically more mobile as compared to females.

Figure 10: Percentage of aged persons at different levels of physical mobility



4.6.4. 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 4.6.4 for each gender, separately for rural and urban sector.

Statement 4.6.4: Percentage distribution of aged persons by state of economic independence

S. No.	Sector/ Gender	Status of economic independence			
		Not dependent on Others	Partially dependent on Others	Fully dependent on Others	All (incl. n.r.)
Rural	Male	47	32	22	100
	Female	2	69	28	100
	All	13	60	27	100
Urban	Male	53	32	14	100
	Female	23	30	45	100
	All	39	31	29	100
All	Male	53	32	14	100
	Female	22	31	45	100
	All	39	32	29	100

It is reported that 39% of the aged persons are economically not dependent on Others, whereas 32% are partially dependent on Others and 29% of the aged persons in Delhi are fully dependent on Others.

4.6.5. Economic support providers

It has been observed that a large proportion of the elderly are economically dependent on others for their livelihood. It is, therefore, pertinent to know who is providing economic support to these elderly persons. Such information was collected in the survey and the sector wise results are presented in Statement 4.6.5 separately for each sex. It is reported that out of dependent aged persons, 21% aged persons are economically dependent on their spouse whereas majority of aged persons i.e. 76% are economically dependent on their own children.

Statement 4.6.5: Percentage distribution of economic dependent aged persons by category of persons financially supporting

Sector	Gender	Percentage of Economically dependent aged Persons financially supported by				
		Spouse	Own children	Grand children	Others	All
Rural	Male	0	82	0	18	100
	Female	12	88	0	0	100
	All	10	86	0	3	100
Urban	Male	10	86	3	1	100
	Female	29	68	0	3	100
	All	21	75	1	2	100
All	Male	10	86	3	1	100
	Female	28	69	0	3	100
	All	21	76	1	2	100

(See Table 29 of Annexure)

Annexure

Table 1: Sector and Gender wise distribution of population ('00') by age group

Age Group (Years)	Rural			Urban			All		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
0-4	81	157	238	4783	4214	8997	4865	4371	9235
5-9	118	57	175	4696	6190	10891	4814	6247	11066
10-14	283	115	397	6518	3264	9782	6801	3379	10179
5-14	401	171	572	11214	9454	20673	11615	9625	21246
15-19	193	107	300	5299	4545	9845	5492	4653	10145
20-24	317	376	693	6219	5781	12000	6536	6157	12693
25-29	238	73	312	7584	7593	15177	7822	7666	15488
15-29	748	557	1305	19102	17919	37021	19850	18476	38326
30-34	257	349	606	7725	5544	13272	7982	5893	13878
35-39	302	93	396	6274	5051	11325	6577	5145	11721
40-44	92	271	363	4557	4174	8760	4649	4445	9122
30-44	651	714	1365	18556	14769	33357	19208	15482	34721
45-49	403	157	560	3858	3111	6969	4261	3268	7529
50-59	159	271	431	6422	5959	12381	6581	6230	12812
45-59	563	428	991	10280	9070	19350	10843	9498	20341
60-64	9	14	23	1630	1771	3401	1638	1785	3424
65-69	9	97	106	891	689	1580	900	786	1686
60-69	18	111	129	2521	2460	4981	2538	2571	5110
70-74	20	6	26	540	207	748	560	213	774
75-79	3	7	10	95	96	190	98	103	200
60-79	41	124	165	3156	2763	5919	3197	2887	6084
70 & above	23	13	36	718	454	1172	742	467	1209
60 & above	41	124	165	3239	2914	6153	3280	3038	6318
All	2486	2151	4637	67174	58340	125552	69660	60491	130188

Table 2R: Percentage distribution of households by major source of drinking water for (i) Each quintile class of UMPCE and (ii) Each Social group

Quintile class of UMPCE /Social group	Major source of drinking water										
	Improved source							Not Improved source			All (incl. n.r.)
	Bottled Water	Piped water in dwelling /premises /yard	Piped water outside	Tubewell /borewell (inside/ outside premises)	Protected well (inside/ outside premises)	Protected spring/ pond etc. for drinking purpose	Community RO plant	Tanker /truck/ drum (supplied through container)	Others	All unprotected source (river/canal, spring, pond, well etc.)	
Quintile class of UMPCE											
1 st	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	100
2 nd	0.1	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	100
3 rd	5.9	79.3	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	100
4 th	55.2	43.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100
5 th	66.2	22.4	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	27.2	57.1	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	11.6	0.0	0.0	100
Social group											
ST	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SC	5.9	81.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	100
OBC	16.4	66.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	100
Others	81.9	5.6	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
All	27.2	57.1	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	11.6	0.0	0.0	100

Table 2U: Percentage distribution of households by major source of drinking water for (i) Each quintile class of UMPCE and (ii) Each social group

Quintile class of UMPCE /social group	Major source of drinking water										
	Improved source						Not Improved source			All (incl.n.r.)	
	Bottled Water	Piped water in dwelling /premises /yard	Piped water outside	Tubewell /borewell (inside/ outside premises)	Protected well (inside/ outside premises)	Protected spring/ pond etc. for drinking purpose	Community RO plant	Tanker /truck/ drum (supplied through container)	Others		All unprotected source (river/canal, spring, pond, well etc.)
Quintile class of UMPCE											
1 st	0.2	57.8	27.3	1.3	0	0	0.9	12.5	0	0	100
2 nd	1.1	74.9	12.1	5.3	0	0	0	6.5	0	0	100
3 rd	0.1	68.8	13.3	10.9	0	0	6.3	0.6	0	0	100
4 th	0.7	79	4.7	4.4	0	0	10.9	0.4	0	0	100
5 th	3.5	83	2	1.5	0	0	10	0	0	0	100
All	1.3	73.9	10.6	4.6	0	0	6.3	3.3	0	0	100
Social group											
ST	1.2	80.5	0	12.3	0	0	0	6	0	0	100
SC	1.7	68.2	18.5	1.8	0	0	5.8	4	0	0	100
OBC	0.9	70.7	16	1.4	0	0	5.7	5.3	0	0	100
Others	1.2	77.3	5.7	6.9	0	0	6.8	2.2	0	0	100
All	1.3	73.9	10.6	4.6	0	0	6.3	3.3	0	0	100

Table 2All: Percentage distribution of households by major source of drinking water for (i) Each quintile class of UMPCE and (ii) Each social group

Quintile class of UMPCE /social group	Major source of drinking water										All (incl.n.r.)
	Improved source						Not Improved source				
	Bottled Water	Piped water in dwelling/ premises/ yard	Piped water outside	Tubewell/ borewell (inside/ outside premises	Protected well (inside/ outside premises	Protected spring/ pond etc. for drinking purpose	Community RO plant	Tanker/truck /drum (supplied through container)	Others	All unprotected source (river/canal, spring, pond, well etc.)	
Quintile class of UMPCE											
1 st	0.2	57.7	26.1	1.2	0	0	0.8	13.9	0	0	100
2 nd	1.1	75.6	11.7	5.1	0	0	0	6.4	0	0	100
3 rd	0.2	69	13	10.9	0	0	6.2	0.7	0	0	100
4 th	2.3	77.9	4.6	4.2	0	0	10.5	0.4	0	0	100
5 th	5.1	81.5	1.9	1.7	0	0	9.8	0	0	0	100
All	2	73.4	10.3	4.6	0	0	6.1	3.5	0	0	100
Social group											
ST	1.2	80.5	0	12.3	0	0	0	6	0	0	100
SC	1.8	68.2	18.4	1.8	0	0	5.8	4.1	0	0	100
OBC	2.4	70.3	14.4	1.5	0	0	5.1	6.2	0	0	100
Others	1.9	76.6	5.6	6.9	0	0	6.7	2.2	0	0	100
All	2.0	73.4	10.3	4.6	0	0	6.1	3.5	0	0	100

Table 3: Distribution of households ('00') by main source of drinking water

Source of drinking water	Rural			Urban			All		
	Sample	Estimated		Sample	Estimated		Sample	Estimated	
	Households	Households	%	Households	Households	%	Households	Households	%
Bottled Water	13	261	27.2	24	400	1.3	37	661	2.0
Piped water in dwelling /premises/yard	33	548	57.1	1137	23558	73.9	1170	24106	73.4
Piped water outside	0	0	0.0	125	3369	10.6	125	3369	10.3
Tubewell/borewell (inside/outside premises	10	35	3.6	51	1477	4.6	61	1512	4.6
Protected well (inside /outside premises	0	0	0.0	1	2	0.0	1	2	0.0
Protected spring/pond etc. for drinking purpose	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Community RO plant	1	5	0.5	13	2006	6.3	14	2011	6.1
Tanker/truck/drum (supplied through container)	7	111	11.6	22	1052	3.3	29	1163	3.5
Others	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
All unprotected source (river/canal, spring, pond, well etc.)	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
All	64	960	100	1373	31863	100	1437	32823	100

Table 4R: Percentage distribution of persons by coverage of scheme of health expenditure support for (i) each UMPCE class and (ii) each Social group

Quintile class of UMPCE /social group	Percentage distribution of persons by coverage of scheme of health expenditure support							No. of persons	
	Not covered	Covered					All	Estimated ('00')	Sample
		Government sponsored insurance scheme	Government /PSU as an employer	Employer supported health protection (Other than govt./PSU)	Arranged by household with insurance companies	Others			
Quintile class of UMPCE									
1 st	24.3	0.0	74.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	100	1132	77
2 nd	99.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	944	32
3 rd	89.5	0.0	6.1	1.8	2.1	0.5	100	705	92
4 th	32.6	0.0	45.7	0.0	21.7	0.0	100	1020	71
5 th	22.5	0.0	24	48.1	5.4	0.0	100	835	74
All	50.9	0.0	33.7	8.9	6.3	0.1	100	4637	346
Social group									
ST	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
SC	89.8	0.0	4.6	5.6	0	0	100	228	62
OBC	51.2	0.0	41.2	0	7.5	0.1	100	3628	213
Others	38.5	0.0	7.4	51.5	2.6	0	100	781	71
All	50.9	0.0	33.7	8.9	6.3	0.1	100	4637	346

Table 4U: Percentage distribution of persons by coverage of scheme of health expenditure support for (i) each UMPCE class and (ii) each social group

Quintile class of UMPCE /social group	Percentage distribution of persons by coverage of scheme of health expenditure support							No. of persons	
	Not covered	Covered					All	Estimated ('00')	Sample
		Govt. sponsored insurance scheme	Govt. /PSU as an employer	Employer supported health protection (Other than govt./PSU)	Arranged by household with insurance companies	Others			
Quintile class of UMPCE									
1 st	95.6	1.8	1.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	100	24784	1355
2 nd	89.6	0.0	2.8	5.0	2.4	0.1	100	24818	976
3 rd	84.2	0.5	5.3	1.9	4.0	4.1	100	25657	1205
4 th	66.4	1.0	15.5	5.2	11.9	0.0	100	25613	1151
5 th	38.8	3.2	14.4	13.7	29.8	0.2	100	24680	1614
All	75.0	1.3	7.8	5.4	9.6	0.9	100	125552	6301
Social group									
ST	49.3	0.0	1.5	0	49.3	0.0	100	524	63
SC	86.7	0.6	3.4	6.5	2.5	0.3	100	24868	991
OBC	88.6	0.2	4.8	3.0	3.2	0.1	100	28117	1445
Others	65.8	2.0	10.6	6.0	14.2	1.4	100	72042	3802
All	75.0	1.3	7.8	5.4	9.6	0.9	100	125552	6301

Table 4All: Percentage distribution of persons by coverage of scheme of health expenditure support for (i) each UMPCE class and (ii) each social group

Quintile class of UMPCE /social group	Percentage distribution of persons by coverage of scheme of health expenditure support							No. of persons	
	Not covered	Covered					All	Estimated ('00')	Sample
		Govt. sponsored insurance scheme	Govt. /PSU as an employer	Employer supported health protection (Other than govt./PSU)	Arranged by household with insurance companies	Others			
Quintile class of UMPCE									
1 st	92.5	1.7	4.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	100	25917	1432
2 nd	90.0	0	2.7	4.8	2.3	0.1	100	25762	1008
3 rd	84.4	0.5	5.3	1.9	3.9	4	100	26362	1297
4 th	65.1	1	16.7	5	12.2	0	100	26633	1222
5 th	38.3	3.1	14.7	14.8	29	0.2	100	25515	1688
All	74.1	1.3	8.8	5.5	9.5	0.9	100	130188	6647
Social group									
ST	49.3	0	1.5	0	49.3	0	100	524	63
SC	86.8	0.6	3.4	6.5	2.4	0.3	100	25096	1053
OBC	84.3	0.2	9	2.7	3.7	0.1	100	31745	1658
Others	65.5	1.9	10.6	6.5	14.1	1.4	100	72823	3873
All	74.1	1.3	8.8	5.5	9.5	0.9	100	130188	6647

Table 5R: Percentage Distribution of hospitalized cases (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days by duration of stay in hospital and average duration of stay in hospital separately for government and private hospitals and quintile class of UMPCE

Quintile class of UMPCE	Duration of stay in hospital						No. of Hospitalised Cases	
	< 7 days	7 days to < 15 days	15 days to < 30 days	more than 30 days	All	Average duration of stay	Estimated ('00')	Sample
Government/Public hospital								
1 st	100	0	0	0	100	3	1	1
2 nd	100	0	0	0	100	3.4	7	4
3 rd	100	0	0	0	100	3.5	14	7
4 th	100	0	0	0	100	4.8	3	2
5 th	29.5	9	61.5	0	100	12.2	9	3
All	82.1	2.3	15.6	0	100	5.8	34	17
Private hospital								
1 st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 rd	87.2	12.8	0	0	100	4.4	31	10
4 th	100	0	0	0	100	3.9	13	6
5 th	49.5	50.5	0	0	100	6.5	17	5
All	79.2	20.8	0	0	100	4.9	61	21

Table 5U: Percentage Distribution of hospitalized cases (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days by duration of stay in hospital and average duration of stay in hospital separately for government and private hospitals and quintile class of UMPCE

Quintile class of UMPCE	Duration of stay in hospital						No. of hospitalised cases	
	< 7 days	7 days to < 15 days	15 days to < 30 days	more than 30 days	all (Incl. n.r.)	Average duration of stay	Estimated ('00')	Sample
Government/Public hospital								
1 st	81.1	12.7	4.9	1.3	100	5.2	536	101
2 nd	71.5	21.6	6.1	0.8	100	6	355	56
3 rd	92.5	6.9	0.1	0.5	100	4.4	556	69
4 th	65	25.3	9.7	0	100	6	162	36
5 th	68.5	25.1	0	6.4	100	7.5	122	31
All	80.4	14.7	3.7	1.2	100	5.3	1730	293
Charitable/NGO hospital								
1 st	100	0	0	0	100	4.2	3	2
2 nd	100	0	0	0	100	3	14	2
3 rd	38	62	0	0	100	5.5	21	6
4 th	100	0	0	0	100	2	3	2
5 th	72.2	18.7	9.2	0	100	6.5	38	11
All	70.4	25.2	4.4	0	100	5.3	79	23
Private hospital								
1 st	80.3	9.7	9.1	0.9	100	5.5	174	31
2 nd	81.6	12.2	4.3	1.9	100	4.7	329	50
3 rd	68.7	28.5	2.9	0	100	5.1	415	75
4 th	83.5	13.4	3.1	0	100	4.4	332	88
5 th	66.9	28.1	3.5	1.5	100	6	533	185
All	74.4	20.7	4	0.9	100	5.2	1783	429

Table 5All: Percentage Distribution of hospitalized cases (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days by duration of stay in hospital and average duration of stay in hospital separately for government and private hospitals and quintile class of UMPCE

Quintile class of UMPCE	Duration of stay in hospital						No. of hospitalised cases	
	< 7 days	7 days to < 15 days	15 days to < 30 days	more than 30 days	all (Incl. n.r.)	Average duration of stay	Estimated ('00)	Sample
Government/Public hospital								
1 st	81.2	12.7	4.9	1.3	100	5.2	538	102
2 nd	72	21.2	6	0.8	100	6	361	60
3 rd	92.7	6.8	0.1	0.5	100	4.4	570	76
4 th	65.6	24.9	9.5	0	100	6	165	38
5 th	65.9	24	4	6	100	7.8	130	34
All	80.4	14.5	3.9	1.2	100	5.4	1764	310
Charitable/NGO hospital								
1 st	100	0	0	0	100	4.2	3	2
2 nd	100	0	0	0	100	3	14	2
3 rd	38	62	0	0	100	5.5	21	6
4 th	100	0	0	0	100	2	3	2
5 th	72.2	18.7	9.2	0	100	6.5	38	11
All	70.4	25.2	4.4	0	100	5.3	79	23
Private hospital								
1 st	80.3	9.7	9.1	0.9	100	5.5	174	31
2 nd	81.6	12.2	4.3	1.9	100	4.7	329	50
3 rd	69.9	27.4	2.7	0	100	5	446	85
4 th	84.1	12.9	3	0	100	4.4	345	94
5 th	66.4	28.8	3.4	1.4	100	6	550	190
All	74.6	20.7	3.8	0.9	100	5.2	1845	450

Table 6: Number per 1000 Persons Reporting Ailments (PAP) during last 15 days by gender and age-group

Age group (Years)	Rural			Urban			All			Estimated. No. ('00') of ailing person
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0 - 4	53	180	137	319	134	233	315	136	230	2125
5-14	0	5	1	61	95	77	59	94	75	1587
15-29	111	134	121	24	36	30	27	39	33	1261
30-44	0	152	79	18	123	65	17	125	65	2273
45-59	183	38	120	223	268	244	221	258	238	4841
60 & above	416	895	774	629	662	645	627	672	648	4097
All	83	158	118	109	142	125	108	143	124	16184

Table 7: Number of ailments reported per 100000 persons during the last 15 days for each ailment type

Nature of Ailment	Rural			Urban			All		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Infections	6854	4846	5923	3704	3197	3475	3817	3256	3562
Cancers	0	118	55	4	19	11	4	23	13
Blood Diseases	0	373	173	136	72	106	131	83	108
Endocrine	381	703	530	3182	3211	3194	3082	3122	3100
Psychiatric/ neurological	211	0	113	180	246	211	181	237	207
Eye	0	0	0	135	518	313	130	500	302
Ear	0	0	0	29	0	15	28	0	15
Cardio-vascular	658	434	554	805	1916	1321	799	1863	1294
Respiratory	416	4658	2383	1466	3034	2194	1429	3092	2201
Gestro-intestinal	0	0	0	281	576	418	271	556	403
Skin	0	0	0	73	56	65	71	54	63
Musculo-skeletal	0	4826	2238	726	1742	1198	700	1851	1235
Genito-urinary	0	0	0	257	11	143	248	11	138
Obstetric and neo-natal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injuries	0	0	0	186	20	109	179	20	105
others	0	0	0	40	3	23	38	3	22
All	8520	15957	11970	11204	14622	12797	11109	14670	12767

Table 8: (i) Distribution of spells ('00') not treated and (ii) Distribution of treated spells of ailment by nature of treatment received during last 15 days

Sector	Gender	Spells not treated	treatment received from					All
			Allopathy	Indian System of Medicine	Homoeo-pathy	Yoga & Naturo-pathy	Other sources	
Rural	Male	0	206	3	0	0	3	212
	Female	0	335	8	0	0	0	343
	All	0	541	11	0	0	3	555
Urban	Male	5	7064	192	261	0	6	7522
	Female	0	8109	209	151	62	0	8531
	Transgender	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
	All	5	15182	400	412	62	6	16067
All	Male	5	7270	194	261	0	9	7738
	Female	0	8444	217	151	62	0	8874
	Transgender	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
	All	5	15724	411	412	62	9	16622

Table 9: Distribution of spells ('00') of ailment with treatment taken on medical advice over levels of care in during last 15 days

Sector	Gender	Spells of ailment treated on medical advice receiving from specific level of care					All
		Government/ Public hospital	Charitable/ trust/NGO run	Private doctor/ Clinic	Private hospital	Information health care provider	
Rural	Male	114	0	82	3	0	199
	Female	122	0	190	20	0	332
	All	237	0	272	23	0	531
Urban	Male	2612	83	3327	1258	56	7336
	Female	2083	38	4079	2038	116	8354
	Transgender	9	0	0	0	0	9
	All	4705	121	7405	3296	172	15700
All	Male	2727	83	3409	1261	56	7535
	Female	2205	38	4268	2058	116	8686
	Transgender	9	0	0	0	0	9
	All	4941	121	7677	3319	172	16231

Table 10: Average medical expenditure (Rs.) for (non-hospitalised) treatment per treated spell of ailment during last 15 days by level of care for each quintile class of UMPCE

Sector	Quintile class of UMPCE	Average medical expenditure for treatment (Rs.) per spell in					
		Govt. / Public Hospital	Charitable/ Trust/NGO run Hospital	Private Hospital	Private Doctor/ Clinic	Informal Health care provider	All
Rural	1 st	246	0	2269	406	0	693
	2 nd	84	0	260	1022	0	625
	3 rd	370	0	480	615	0	372
	4 th	225	0	0	1023	0	1001
	5 th	27	0	1950	402	0	747
	All	225	0	1677	941	0	643
Urban	1 st	71	210	1154	455	431	298
	2 nd	286	0	1154	1225	207	760
	3 rd	154	342	1498	700	317	450
	4 th	872	858	1747	971	217	1132
	5 th	245	769	1960	872	225	1288
	All	227	198	1756	869	288	833
All	1 st	75	210	1228	455	431	305
	2 nd	270	0	1146	1202	207	749
	3 rd	167	342	1483	700	317	448
	4 th	868	858	1747	973	217	1129
	5 th	244	769	1960	864	225	1281
	All	227	198	1755	872	288	827

Table 11:Item-wise average medical expenditure (Rs.) for non-hospitalised treatment per treated spell of ailment for each level of care

Gender/ medical facilities	Average medical expenditure(Rs.) per treated spell under						Total expenditure (‘000’ Rs.)
	Doctor's/ surgeon's fee	Medicine: AYUSH	Medicine: Non- AYUSH	Diagon -ostic Tests	Other Medical Expenses	Total	
Male							
Government/Public	0	0	215	11	3	230	64965
Charitable/NGO run hospital	23	79	29	18	0	149	1226
Private hospital	307	42	1047	773	30	2199	272125
Private Doctor/Clinic	196	29	547	159	2	932	317597
Informal health care provider	51	251	0	0	0	302	1700
All	138	24	490	199	7	857	657613
Female							
Government/Public	1	8	196	17	1	223	49691
Charitable/NGO run hospital	17	136	142	10	0	305	1169
Private hospital	288	81	775	284	56	1485	301048
Private Doctor/Clinic	214	16	494	98	1	824	351552
Informal health care provider	76	205	0	0	0	281	3257
All	171	32	468	117	14	802	706717
Transgender							
Government/Public	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charitable/NGO run hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Doctor/Clinic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Informal health care provider	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All							
Government/Public	1	4	207	14	2	227	114655
Charitable/NGO run hospital	21	97	65	15	0	198	2395
Private hospital	295	66	879	469	46	1755	573173
Private Doctor/Clinic	206	21	518	125	2	872	669149
Informal health care provider	68	220	0	0	0	288	4958
All	155	28	478	155	11	827	1364330

Table 12: Distribution of hospitalisation cases (excluding childbirth) ('00) during the last 365 days

Age group (Years)	Rural			Urban			All		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
0-4	8	5	13	195	38	233	203	44	246
5-9	11	0	11	140	66	212	152	66	224
10-14	0	0	0	188	47	234	188	47	234
5-14	11	0	11	328	113	446	340	113	458
15-19	0	0	0	124	107	231	124	107	232
20-24	12	6	18	332	76	408	344	82	426
25-29	1	1	2	105	141	246	106	142	247
15-29	12	7	19	561	324	885	574	331	905
30-34	0	1	1	99	100	201	99	101	202
35-39	0	6	6	60	151	211	60	157	217
40-44	0	5	5	81	136	222	81	141	227
30-44	0	12	12	240	387	634	240	399	646
45-49	4	1	5	124	98	222	128	99	227
50-54	1	6	7	101	116	217	102	122	224
55-59	0	0	0	75	148	223	75	148	223
45-59	5	7	12	300	362	662	306	368	674
60-64	0	0	0	86	227	314	86	227	314
65-69	7	11	18	88	98	185	95	108	203
70-74	0	6	6	99	57	156	99	63	162
75-79	0	3	3	14	34	48	14	36	50
60-79	7	19	26	287	416	703	294	435	729
60 & above	7	19	26	310	422	732	318	441	759
70 & above	0	8	8	136	97	233	136	105	242
80 & above	0	0	0	23	6	30	23	6	30
All	45	50	95	1934	1646	3593	1979	1696	3688

Table 13R: Percentage distribution of hospitalisation cases (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days by nature of treatment received during hospitalisation for each quintile class of UMPCE

Quintile class of UMPCE	Hospitalised cases treated during hospitalisation by						Estimated No. ('00') of hospitalised cases
	Allopathy	Indian system of medicine	Homeopathy	Yoga & naturopathy	Other sources	all	
Male							
1 st	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1
2 nd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1
3 rd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	15
4 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	13
5 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	15
All	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	45
Female							
1 st	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
2 nd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	6
3 rd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	31
4 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	3
5 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	11
All	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	50
All							
1 st	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1
2 nd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	7
3 rd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	45
4 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	16
5 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	26
All	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	95

Table 13U: Percentage distribution of hospitalisation cases (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days by nature of treatment received during hospitalisation for each quintile class of UMPCE

Quintile class of UMPCE	Hospitalised cases treated during hospitalisation by						Estimated No. ('00') of hospitalised cases
	Allopathy	Indian system of medicine	Homeopathy	Yoga & naturopathy	Other sources	all	
Male							
1 st	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	392
2 nd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	330
3 rd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	552
4 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	277
5 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	383
All	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1934
Female							
1 st	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	322
2 nd	99.40	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	100.00	368
3 rd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	433
4 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	220
5 th	98.10	0.00	1.90	0.00	0.00	100.00	303
All	99.50	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00	100.00	1646
Transgender							
1 st	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
2 nd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
3 rd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	6
4 th	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	7
All	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	13
All							
1 st	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	714
2 nd	99.70	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	100.00	698
3 rd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	991
4 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	497
5 th	99.20	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	100.00	693
All	99.80	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.00	100.00	3593

Table 13 All: Percentage distribution of hospitalisation cases (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days by nature of treatment received during hospitalisation for each quintile class of UMPCE

Quintile class of UMPCE	Hospitalised cases treated during hospitalisation by						Estimated no. ('00') of hospitalised cases
	Allopathy	Indian system of medicine	Homeopathy	Yoga & naturopathy	Other sources	all	
Male							
1 st	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	393
2 nd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	331
3 rd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	567
4 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	290
5 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	398
All	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1979
Female							
1 st	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	322
2 nd	99.40	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	100.00	373
3 rd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	464
4 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	223
5 th	98.20	0.00	1.80	0.00	0.00	100.00	313
All	99.50	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.00	100.00	1696
Transgender							
1 st	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
2 nd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
3 rd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	6
4 th	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
5 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	7
All	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	13
All							
1 st	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	715
2 nd	99.70	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	100.00	705
3 rd	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	1037
4 th	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	512
5 th	99.20	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	100.00	719
All	99.80	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.00	100.00	3688

Table 14: Percentage distribution of hospitalised cases (excluding childbirth) over detailed ailment types during last 365 days

Ailment	Rural			Urban			All			Estimated ('00') cases of hospitalisation
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
Infections	47.4	43.5	45.3	30.3	28	29.4	30.7	28.5	29.8	1098
Cancers	3.4	10.2	7	1	1.6	1.3	1	1.9	1.4	53
Blood Diseases	0	5.9	3.1	0.2	2.1	1	0.2	2.2	1.1	40
Endocrine	0	0	0	0.8	3.1	1.9	0.8	3	1.8	67
Psychiatric/neurological	0	0	0	7.2	2.5	5	7	2.4	4.9	180
Eye	0	7.9	4.2	1.6	4.4	2.9	1.6	4.5	2.9	108
Ear	0	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	7
Cardio-vascular	9.9	7.3	8.6	9.8	14.2	11.8	9.8	14	11.7	432
Respiratory	0	0	0	5.3	4.7	5	5.2	4.5	4.9	180
Gastro-intestinal	8.6	9.1	8.8	9.1	13.9	11.3	9.1	13.8	11.3	416
Skin	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	4
Musculo-skeletal	7.8	0.7	4	4.8	11.8	8	4.9	11.5	7.9	291
Genito-urinary	14.1	1.5	7.5	16.4	2.7	10.1	16.4	2.7	10.1	371
Obstetric and neo-natal	0	9	4.8	0	6.1	2.8	0	6.2	2.9	106
Injuries	8.8	5	6.8	10.3	3.3	7.1	10.3	3.3	7	260
Others	0	0	0	2.7	1.5	2.1	2.6	1.4	2.1	76
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3688

Table 15: Distribution of hospitalised cases (excluding childbirth) by type of medical institution for each broad ailment type

Sector	Gender	Type of medical institution			
		Government/ Public hospital	Charitable/trust/ NGO run hospital	Private hospital	All (incl. n.r.)
Rural	Male	11	0	34	45
	Female	23	0	28	50
	All	34	0	61	95
Urban	Male	1092	35	807	1934
	Female	631	44	970	1646
	Transgender	7	0	6	13
	All	1730	79	1783	3593
All	Male	1103	35	841	1979
	Female	654	44	998	1696
	Transgender	7	0	6	13
	All	1764	79	1845	3688

Table 16: Percentage distribution of hospitalisation cases (excluding childbirth) by major source of finance of expenditure during last 365 days

Sector	Estimated hospitalised case/Estimated total expenditure/Average Expenditure per hospitalisation	Major source of finance					
		Household Income/savings	Borrow-ings	Sale of Physical Assets	Contribution from Friends and Relatives	Other Sources	All
Rural	Estimated hospitalised case ('00')	93	0	0	2	0	95
	Estimated total expenditure ('000')	348614	0	0	2677	0	351291
	Average expenditure per hospitalisation	37485	0	0	13385	0	36978
Urban	Estimated hospitalised case ('00')	3245	185	89	34	16	3593
	Estimated total expenditure ('000')	10085445	231513	485195	54671	68771	10925595
	Average expenditure per hospitalisation	31080	12514	54516	16080	42982	30408
All	Estimated hospitalised case ('00')	3338	185	89	35	16	3688
	Estimated total expenditure ('000')	10434059	231513	485195	57349	68771	11276886
	Average expenditure per hospitalisation	31258	12514	54516	16385	42982	30577

Table 17: Average total medical expenditure per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth) for treatment during stay at hospital (as in-patient) in last 365 days by type of hospital, broad nature of ailment

Category of Ailment	Average total medical expenditure for treatment (Rs.) per case											
	Rural				Urban				All			
	Government/ Public	Charitable /Trust /NGO run	Private	All	Government/ Public	Charitable /Trust /NGO run	Private	All	Government/ Public	Charitable /Trust /NGO run	Private	All
Infections	1878	0	33915	27668	1416	5878	16738	9119	1424	5878	17801	9845
Cancers	6824	0	85559	46192	7932	87100	103703	64009	7765	87100	101601	61764
Blood Diseases	0	0	47800	47800	8356	0	27422	17452	8356	0	30302	19661
Endocrine	0	0	0	0	878	19000	52061	41673	878	19000	52061	41673
Psychiatric/ Neurological	0	0	0	0	6417	19653	78978	40089	6417	19653	78978	40089
Eye	800	0	0	800	1296	11023	28874	14527	1259	11023	28874	14027
Ear	0	0	0	0	600	0	7584	6293	600	0	7584	6293
Cardio-vascular	2394	0	35454	15898	11441	191643	129408	87475	11167	191643	128242	86129
Respiratory	0	0	0	0	7428	0	23801	16423	7428	0	23801	16423
Gastro-intestinal	1861	0	10409	6322	3254	7500	32808	20849	3220	7500	32409	20557
Skin	0	0	0	0	0	0	23163	23163	0	0	23163	23163
Musculo-skeletal	2950	0	12150	11296	3307	9500	29113	19228	3305	9500	28785	19124
Genito-urinary	78937	0	22450	72819	12935	12205	100827	27396	14303	12205	99836	28264
Obstetric and neo-natal	0	0	70000	70000	152	0	35167	15203	152	0	38444	17545
Injuries	800	0	97000	59487	2912	9324	56373	30655	2865	9324	57568	31372
Others	0	0	0	0	1076	0	25760	4525	1076	0	25760	4525
All	16728	0	41119	32470	5307	25352	48972	27423	5525	25352	48712	27553

Table 18: Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalisation (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days and its break-up by category of expenditure

Sector	Type of hospital	Average medical expenditure (Rs.) for treatment under							Total expenditure (Rs.'000') (Including non-medical expenses)
		Package Component	non-package component					All	
			Doctors /surgen fee	Medicines	Diagnostic tests	bed charges	other medical expenses		
Rural	Government/ Public	0	937	9871	5472	63	386	16728	63005
	Private	5223	8018	6486	4789	13659	2943	41119	288287
	All	3371	5507	7686	5031	8838	2036	32471	351291
Urban	Government/ Public	87	746	2870	1005	165	434	5307	1362475
	Charitable /NGO	1443	10319	6082	2188	3533	1787	25352	221801
	Private	5239	10295	7850	4659	17514	3415	48972	9341319
	All	7639	5696	5413	2845	3887	1943	27423	10925595
All	Government/ Public	86	749	3004	1090	163	433	5525	1425479
	Charitable /NGO	1443	10319	6082	2188	3533	1787	25352	221801
	Private	4907	10219	7805	4664	17718	3399	48712	9629606
	All	7529	5691	5471	2901	4015	1946	27553	11276886

Table 19R: Percentage of cases of reimbursement of hospitalisation expenses and average amount of reimbursement (Rs.) per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth) for each quintile class of UMPCE during last 365 days

Quintile class of UMPCE	Percentage of cases reimbursed				Average amount reimbursed (Rs.)				Amount reimbursed as a percentage of medical expenditure incurred			
	type of medical institution				type of medical institution				type of medical institution			
	Public	Chari-table	Private	All	Public	Chari-table	Private	All	Public	Chari-table	Private	All
Male												
1 st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 rd	0	0	42.4	41.5	0	0	7067	6919	0	0	17.8	17.8
4 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	0	0	17.9	13.5	0	0	2978	2243	0	0	6.8	5
Female												
1 st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 rd	0	0	15.3	8.3	0	0	9901	5346	0	0	21	20.2
4 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 th	0	0	96.3	74	0	0	19748	15162	0	0	72	71.3
All	0	0	38.4	21.1	0	0	11954	6564	0	0	31.8	30.5
All												
1 st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 rd	0	0	27.8	18.9	0	0	8595	5850	0	0	19.6	19.2
4 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 th	0	0	46	30.9	0	0	9439	6333	0	0	19	11.9
All	0	0	38.4	21.1	0	0	11954	6564	0	0	31.8	30.5

Table 19U: Percentage of cases of reimbursement of hospitalisation expenses and average amount of reimbursement (Rs.) per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth) for each quintile class of UMPCE during last 365 days

Quintile class of UMPCE	Percentage of cases reimbursed				Average amount reimbursed (Rs.)				Amount reimbursed as a percentage of medical expenditure incurred			
	type of medical institution				type of medical institution				type of medical institution			
	Public	Charitable	Private	All	Public	Charitable	Private	All	Public	Charitable	Private	All
Male												
1 st	0	0	1.7	0.4	0	0	1007	248	0	0	2.2	1.8
2 nd	3.6	0	38.2	10.1	1332	0	19411	4749	49.1	0	44.9	45.8
3 rd	0	0	26.7	7.9	0	0	1963	583	0	0	7.4	4
4 th	3.6	0	18.3	13.1	130	0	19764	12837	1.3	0	33.7	30.9
5 th	13.6	0	40.3	34.4	4065	0	57362	46426	55.3	0	54.9	52.9
All	2	0	27.9	12.8	580	0	28093	12053	9.2	0	42.1	37.6
Female												
1 st	0	0	2.2	0.5	0	0	2142	519	0	0	6	4.8
2 nd	0	0	58.9	42.7	0	0	7971	5786	0	0	43.3	38
3 rd	2.3	0	27.4	16.5	93	0	5106	2930	3.8	0	15.6	14.9
4 th	4.7	0	20.7	15.8	643	0	4421	3255	23	0	9.2	9.5
5 th	22.4	27.1	47.6	41.7	5210	2986	21882	17567	58.6	16.5	48.2	47.3
All	2.9	15.4	37.7	23.8	506	1690	9484	5832	13.7	11.3	27.6	26.4
Transgender												
1 st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 rd	0	0	100	100	0	0	16850	16850	0	0	84.3	84.3
4 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	0	0	100	44.5	0	0	16850	7502	0	0	84.3	83.2
All												
1 st	0	0	1.9	0.5	0	0	1514	370	0	0	3.7	3
2 nd	2.7	0	54.9	27.3	1006	0	10140	5295	27.7	0	43.9	40.9
3 rd	0.8	0	28.1	12.2	31	0	4024	1702	0.4	0	13.4	10.1
4 th	4	0	19.4	14.3	334	0	12707	8595	4.6	0	23.7	22.4
5 th	16.4	18	43.4	37.3	4298	1978	42205	33340	56.8	4.5	53.2	51.5
All	2.3	8.6	33.5	17.9	550	945	17932	9187	10.4	3.7	36.6	33.5

Table 19A: Percentage of cases of reimbursement of hospitalisation expenses and average amount of reimbursement (Rs.) per hospitalisation case (excluding childbirth) for each quintile class of UMPCE during last 365 days

Quintile class of UMPCE	Percentage of cases reimbursed				Average amount reimbursed (Rs.)				Amount reimbursed as a percentage of medical expenditure incurred			
	type of medical institution				type of medical institution				type of medical institution			
	Public	Charitable	Private	All	Public	Charitable	Private	All	Public	Charitable	Private	All
Male												
1 st	0	0	1.7	0.4	0	0	1007	247	0	0	2.2	1.8
2 nd	3.6	0	38.2	10.1	1326	0	19411	4733	48.7	0	44.9	45.7
3 rd	0	0	28	8.8	0	0	2369	745	0	0	8.6	4.9
4 th	3.5	0	17.3	12.5	127	0	18677	12264	1.3	0	32.8	30.2
5 th	12.5	0	39.1	33.1	3719	0	55703	44662	26.7	0	53.8	51.1
All	2	0	27.5	12.8	574	0	27086	11831	8.6	0	41.2	36.6
Female												
1 st	0	0	2.2	0.5	0	0	2142	519	0	0	6	4.8
2 nd	0	0	58.9	42.1	0	0	7971	5699	0	0	43.3	37.9
3 rd	2.2	0	26.6	15.9	86	0	5411	3090	3.6	0	16	15.4
4 th	4.7	0	20.4	15.6	640	0	4347	3213	22.8	0	9.2	9.5
5 th	21.3	27.1	49.3	42.9	4960	2986	21806	17484	58.3	16.5	48.7	47.8
All	2.8	15.4	37.7	23.7	488	1690	9552	5853	13.4	11.3	27.7	26.5
Transgender												
1 st	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 nd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 rd	0	0	100	100	0	0	16850	16850	0	0	84.3	84.3
4 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 th	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	0	0	100	44.5	0	0	16850	7502	0	0	84.3	83.2
All												
1 st	0	0	1.9	0.5	0	0	1514	369	0	0	3.7	3
2 nd	2.7	0	54.9	27	988	0	10140	5245	27.3	0	43.9	40.9
3 rd	0.8	0	28.1	12.5	30	0	4340	1883	0.4	0	14	10.8
4 th	4	0	18.7	13.8	328	0	12228	8329	4.6	0	23.3	22.1
5 th	15.4	18	43.5	37.1	4017	1978	41168	32364	36.5	4.5	52.5	50.3
All	2.3	8.6	33.3	17.9	540	945	17570	9067	9.8	3.7	36.1	32.9

Table 20: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who were pregnant any time during last 365 days and Percentage distribution of childbirth/abortion by place of delivery/abortion for each child-bearing age-group

Age-Group (in years)	Percentage of women who were pregnant at some time during last 365 days	Percentage of pregnancies ended with		place of childbirth				place of abortion				Estimated No. (‘00’) of pregnant women
				institutional		Domiciliary Birth		institutional		others	All	
				at public hospital	at private hospital	attended by		at public hospital *	at private hospital#			
childbirth (live birth &still birth)	abortion	skilled person	unskilled person									
Rural												
<20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	6.3	81	19	83.1	16.9	0	0	0	100	0	100	24
25-29	37.1	96.4	3.6	26.7	73.3	0	0	0	100	0	100	27
30-34	5.9	100	0	92.8	7.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
35-39	6.3	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
40-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>=45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	5.4	92.6	7.4	61.1	38.9	0	0	0	100	0	100	77
Estimated no. of pregnant women(‘00’)	77	67	5	41	26	0	0	0	5	0	5	X
Urban												
<20	0.6	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	29
20-24	10.5	57.9	0	74.5	13.4	11.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	608
25-29	15	93.7	6.3	57.4	39.1	2	1.5	46.2	0	53.8	100	1141
30-34	9.3	90.8	5.2	49.1	49.2	0	1.7	0	100	0	100	516
35-39	1.4	75.8	24.2	50.4	49.6	0	0	100	0	0	100	69
40-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>=45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	6.6	81	4.6	57.5	35.9	3.5	3.2	42.7	30.1	27.2	100	2362
Estimated no. of pregnant women (‘00’)	2362	1521	86	874	546	53	48	37	26	23	86	X
All												
<20	0.6	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	29
20-24	10.3	58.7	0.7	74.9	13.6	10.9	0.6	0	100	0	100	632
25-29	15.2	93.8	6.2	56.4	40.2	2	1.4	45.4	1.7	52.9	100	1168
30-34	9.1	91.2	5	51	47.4	0	1.6	0	100	0	100	536
35-39	1.4	77.7	22.3	45.3	54.7	0	0	100	0	0	100	75
40-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>=45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	6.5	81.4	4.7	57.6	36	3.3	3	40.3	34.1	25.6	100	2439
Estimated no. of pregnant women(‘00’)	2439	1588	91	915	572	53	48	37	31	23	91	X

Table 21: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who were pregnant any time during last 365 days and Percentage distribution of childbirth/abortion by place of delivery/abortion for each quintile class of UMPCE

Quintile class of UMPCE	Percentage of women who were pregnant at some time during last 365 days	Percentage of pregnancies ended with		Place of Childbirth				place of abortion				Estimated No. ('00') of pregnant women
				Institutional		Domiciliary Birth		Institutional		Others	All	
		Childbirth (live birth & still birth)	Abortion	at Public hospital	at Private hospital	attended by		at Public hospital	at Private hospital			
						skilled person	unskilled person					
Rural												
1 st	8.9	100	0	54.3	45.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
2 nd	1	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
3 rd	12.4	72.6	27.4	58.1	41.9	0	0	0	100	0	100	19
4 th	3.2	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
5 th	5.1	100	0	80.5	19.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
All	5.4	92.6	7.4	61.2	38.8	0	0	0	100	0	100	77
Estimated no. of pregnant women('00')	77	67	5	41	26	0	0	0	5	0	5	
Urban												
1 st	13.7	54.4	8.2	74.5	17	3.5	5.1	29.4	29.4	41.3	100	980
2 nd	6.4	99.3	0.7	60.4	22	10.3	7.4	100	0	0	100	450
3 rd	3.8	93.6	1	70.9	29.1	0	0	100	0	0	100	269
4 th	4.4	94.4	5.6	60.2	39.8	0	0	100	0	0	100	329
5 th	4.7	96.7	3.3	19.6	80.4	0	0	9	91	0	100	334
All	6.6	81	4.6	57.5	35.9	3.5	3.2	42.7	30.1	27.2	100	2362
Estimated no. of pregnant women('00')	2362	1521	86	874	546	53	48	37	26	23	86	

Table 22: (i) Percentage of pregnant women (aged 15-49 pregnant any time during last 365 days) receiving pre- natal care and post natal care, (ii) average no. of days IFA consumed, (iii) average expenditure on pre-natal care and post-natal care and (iv) average no . of days visited Anganwadi centre for various age-groups

Age group (Years)	Percentage of Pregnant women receiving					Average no. Of days IFA consumed (0.0 days)	average expenditure incurred		Average no. of days visiting anganwadi centre during last 30 days (0.0)	Estimated no. ('00) of pregnant women
	Pre-natal care	Post-natal care	Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine	Iron and Folic acid	recd more than 99 IFA		on Pre-natal care (Rs.)	on Post-natal care (Rs.)		
Rural										
<20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	100	100	100	100	71	138.4	4333	2847	1	24
25-29	100	100	100	100	75	141.3	2664	2077	1	27
30-34	100	100	100	100	31	95.8	4163	4160	2	20
35-39	100	100	100	100	100	170	3500	2000	1	6
40-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>=45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	100	100	100	100	64	130.5	3637	2921	1	77
Urban										
<20	100	0	100	100	0	85	4550	0	0	29
20-24	55	63	54	59	25	64.7	1287	456	0	608
25-29	100	91	100	100	42	95.8	3218	1534	0	1141
30-34	96	91	96	96	61	114.2	5733	1598	1	516
35-39	100	90	100	100	67	124	5690	4560	0	69
40-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>=45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	87	83	87	88	42	92.4	3353	1423	0	2362
All										
<20	100	0	100	100	0	85	4550	0	0	29
20-24	57	65	56	60	27	67.5	1400	609	1	632
25-29	100	91	100	100	42	96.9	3205	1550	0	1168
30-34	96	91	96	96	60	113.5	5673	1703	1	536
35-39	100	91	100	100	69	127.7	5517	4359	0	75
40-44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>=45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	88	84	88	89	42	93.6	3362	1487	0	2439

Table23: Percentage of cases of hospitalisation for childbirth receiving specific type of medical services and their distribution by payment category for different types of medical institution

Type of medical Institutions	Percentage of cases receiving surgery	Medical services received as inpatient													
		Surgery				Percentage of cases receiving medicine	Medicine				Percentage of cases receiving in X-ray/ ECG/EEG/Scan/ Other diagnostic tests	X-ray /ECG/EEG/Scan/Others			
		service received			all		service received			all		service received			all
		free	party free	on payment			free	party free	on payment			free	party free	on payment	
Rural															
Government/ Public	25	100	0	0	100	86.3	29	39.9	31.1	100	100	20	39.8	40.2	100
Charitable/ Trust/NGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private	67.4	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	100	100
All	39	42.9	0	57.1	100	90.8	18.4	25.4	56.1	100	100	13.4	26.6	60	100
Urban															
Government/ Public	23.4	100	0	0	100	99.9	48.3	44.9	6.8	100	99.4	66.1	26.2	31.6	100
Charitable/ Trust/NGO	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	100	100
Private	39.4	2.5	0	97.5	100	100	0	1.5	98.5	100	100	0	0.5	99.5	100
All	29.4	50.3	0	49.7	100	99.9	29.7	28.2	42	100	99.6	40.6	16.3	57.8	100
All															
Government/ Public	23.5	100	0	0	100	99.3	47.5	44.7	7.7	100	99.5	64	26.8	32	100
Charitable/ Trust/NGO	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100	100	100	0	0	100	100
Private	40.4	2.5	0	97.6	100	100	0	1.4	98.6	100	100	0	0.5	99.5	100
All	29.8	49.9	0	50.1	100	99.6	29.3	28.1	42.6	100	99.7	39.5	16.7	57.8	100

Table 24: Percentage of children without any immunisation, and fully immunised for different age and gender

Age (Months)	% of children without any immunisation						% of children fully immunised					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Boy	Girl	All	Boy	Girl	All	Boy	Girl	All	Boy	Girl	All
0<=age<6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6<=age<=11	0	0	0	0	0	0	38.1	46.4	41.6	17.7	12.6	15.8
12<=age<=23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	59.3	68.7	62.9
24<=age<=35	0	0	0	0	14.6	9.4	100	85.6	92.2	66.3	48.5	54.9
36<=age<=47	0	0	0	0.8	0	0.4	100	99.7	99.7	44.2	83	62.6
48<=age<=59	0	0	0	0	2.3	0.6	100	100	100	70.9	87.5	75.6
60<=age<=71	0	0	0	0	0	0	53.3	0	26	39.8	64.7	45.4
All	0	0	0	0.2	5.2	2.4	55	81.4	72	49.7	57.1	53
Estimated no. of children of 0-5 years ('00') received immunisation	0	0	0	10	235	246	53	141	194	2897	2571	5474

Table 25: Distribution of source of most immunisation administered to children ('00') age 0-5 years

Sector	Gender	Major source						
		HSC/ Angan- waricentre	PHC/ dispensary/ CHC/mobile medical unit	Government /Public hospital	Charitable/ trust/NGO run hospital	Private hospital	Private Doctor/ Clinic	All
Rural	Boy	40	27	5	0	5	19	96
	Girl	102	40	16	0	10	5	173
	All	142	66	22	0	15	24	269
Urban	Boy	1037	2507	1221	250	435	382	5832
	Girl	962	1641	1168	15	230	484	4500
	Trans- gender	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
	All	2005	4148	2388	265	665	866	10337
All	Boy	1077	2535	1226	250	440	400	5928
	Girl	1064	1680	1184	15	240	490	4673
	Trans- gender	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
	All	2147	4214	2410	265	680	890	10606

Table 26: Distribution of economic independent aged persons ('00') by number of dependents

Sector	Gender	Aged persons with number of dependents					
		0	1	2	3 - 5	6 and more	All
Rural	Male	0	19	0	0	0	19
	Female	0	3	0	0	0	3
	All	0	21	0	0	0	22
Urban	Male	361	1039	90	211	4	1706
	Female	502	52	30	92	0	676
	All	863	1092	120	303	4	2382
All	Male	361	1058	90	211	4	1725
	Female	502	55	30	92	0	679
	All	863	1113	120	303	4	2404

Table 27R: Percentage distribution of aged persons of each age-group by state of physical mobility

Age group (years)	Status of physical mobility					Estimated. ('00') no. of aged persons
	Physically mobile	immobile			Total	
		Confined to bed	Confined to home	Able to move outside but only in a wheelchair		
Male						
60-64	100	0	0	0	100	9
65-69	100	0	0	0	100	9
70-74	100	0	0	0	100	20
75-79	100	0	0	0	100	3
80+	100	0	0	0	100	0
70+	100	0	0	0	100	23
All	100	0	0	0	100	41
Female						
60-64	100	0	0	0	100	14
65-69	94.6	0	5.4	0	100	97
70-74	50	0	50	0	100	6
75-79	100	0	0	0	100	7
80+	0	0	0	0	0	0
70+	77.3	0	22.7	0	100	13
All	93.4	0	6.6	0	100	124
All						
60-64	100	0	0	0	100	23
65-69	95	0	5	0	100	106
70-74	88.7	0	11.3	0	100	26
75-79	100	0	0	0	100	10
80+	100	0	0	0	100	0
70+	91.9	0	8.1	0	100	36
All	95	0	5	0	100	165

Table 27U: Percentage distribution of aged persons of each age-group by state of physical mobility

Age group (years)	Status of physical mobility					Estimated. ('00') no. of aged persons
	Physically mobile	immobile			Total	
		Confined to bed	Confined to home	Able to move outside but only in a wheelchair		
Male						
60-64	97.4	0.3	1.7	0.1	100	1630
65-69	88.1	0.2	11.4	0	100	891
70-74	95.3	0	4.7	0	100	540
75-79	33.9	4.7	61.4	0	100	95
80+	97.5	0	0	0	100	83
70+	87.5	0.6	11.6	0	100	718
All	92.6	0.3	6.5	0	100	3239
Female						
60-64	85.3	0.1	12.6	0	100	1771
65-69	79	0.2	18.2	0	100	689
70-74	92.7	3.2	4.2	0	100	207
75-79	76.2	0	23.8	0	100	96
80+	68.8	27.6	2.4	1.2	100	151
70+	81.3	10.6	7.7	0.4	100	454
All	83.2	1.8	13.2	0.1	100	2914
All						
60-64	91.1	0.2	7.4	0	100	3401
65-69	84.1	0.2	14.4	0	100	1580
70-74	94.6	0.9	4.5	0	100	748
75-79	55.1	2.3	42.5	0	100	190
80+	79	17.8	1.5	0.8	100	234
70+	85.1	4.5	10.1	0.2	100	1172
All	88.1	1	9.7	0	100	6153

Table 27A: Percentage distribution of aged persons of each age-group by state of physical mobility

Age group (years)	Status of physical mobility					Estimated. ('00') no. of aged persons
	Physically mobile	immobile			Total	
		Confined to bed	Confined to home	Able to move outside but only in a wheelchair		
Male						
60-64	97.4	0.3	1.6	0.1	100	1638
65-69	88.2	0.2	11.3	0	100	900
70-74	95.5	0	4.5	0	100	560
75-79	35.9	4.5	59.6	0	100	98
80+	97.5	0	0	0	100	83
70+	87.9	0.6	11.3	0	100	742
All	92.7	0.3	6.5	0	100	3280
Female						
60-64	85.4	0.1	12.5	0	100	1785
65-69	80.9	0.1	16.7	0	100	786
70-74	91.5	3.1	5.4	0	100	213
75-79	77.8	0	22.2	0	100	103
80+	68.8	27.6	2.4	1.2	100	151
70+	81.1	10.4	8.1	0.4	100	467
All	83.6	1.7	12.9	0.1	100	3038
All						
60-64	91.1	0.2	7.3	0	100	3424
65-69	84.8	0.2	13.8	0	100	1686
70-74	94.4	0.8	4.7	0	100	774
75-79	57.4	2.2	40.4	0	100	200
80+	79	17.8	1.5	0.8	100	235
70+	85.3	4.4	10	0.2	100	1209
All	88.3	1	9.6	0	100	6318

Table 28 (i): Distribution of aged persons ('00') of each Sector/Gender with chronic illness by own perception about their current state of health

Sector	Gender	Own perception about current state of health				
		Excellent/ very good	Good/fair	Poor	NR	Total
Rural	Male	0	14	0	0	14
	Female	0	20	88	0	108
	All	0	34	88	0	122
Urban	Male	46	1476	411	2	1935
	Female	12	726	927	0	1665
	All	59	2202	1339	2	3601
All	Male	46	1490	411	2	1949
	Female	12	745	1016	0	1773
	All	59	2235	1427	2	3723

Table 28 (ii): Distribution of aged persons ('00') of each Sector/Gender without chronic illness by own perception about their current state of health

Sector	Gender	Own perception about current state of health				
		Excellent/ very good	Good/ fair	Poor	NR	Total
Rural	Male	3	25	0	0	27
	Female	0	9	7	0	16
	All	3	34	7	0	43
Urban	Male	249	983	58	14	1303
	Female	47	965	184	53	1249
	All	296	1948	242	67	2552
All	Male	252	1007	58	14	1331
	Female	47	974	191	53	1265
	All	298	1982	249	67	2596

Table 29: Distribution of economic dependent aged persons ('00') by category of persons financially supporting the aged person

Sector/ Gender	Economically dependent aged persons financially supported by				
	Spouse	Own children	Grand children	Others	Total
Rural					
Male	0	18	0	4	22
Female	15	106	0	0	121
All	15	124	0	4	144
Urban					
Male	150	1308	44	16	1518
Female	636	1482	4	63	2185
All	785	2790	48	80	3703
All					
Male	150	1326	44	20	1540
Female	651	1588	4	63	2306
All	800	2914	48	84	3846

Facsimile of schedule 25.0

RURAL		*
URBAN		

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

CENTRAL		*
STATE		

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

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

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

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

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

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

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

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

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

[12] remarks by investigator (FI/JSO)

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[13] comments by supervisory officer(s)

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

CODES FOR BLOCK 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CODES FOR BLOCK 4

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

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

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

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

col. 8: usual principal activity status:

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

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

col. 13: whether suffered from any communicable disease :

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

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

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

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

CODES FOR BLOCK 5:

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

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

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

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

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

CODES FOR BLOCK 6

items 5, 17, 21: nature of treatment:

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

item 6: type of medical institution:

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

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

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

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

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

items 18 & 22: level of care:

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

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

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

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

item 18:**place of hospitalisation:**

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

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

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

CODES FOR BLOCK 8

item 9: status of ailment:

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

item 11: nature of treatment:

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

item 14: level of care:

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

item 15: reason for not availing govt. sources:

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

item 16: reason for not seeking medical advice:

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

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

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

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

CODES FOR BLOCK 9

item 20: major source of finance for expenses:

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

item 21: place of treatment:

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

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

CODES FOR BLOCK 10a

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

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

Item 9: *living arrangement:*

living with spouse and other members - 1

living with spouse only - 2

living without spouse but with: children -3

other relations - 4

non-relations - 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CODES FOR BLOCK 10b

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

item 16: source of most immunisation :

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

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

*incl. all visits to any of the sources

CODES FOR BLOCK 11

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

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

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

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

col. 12: place of delivery/ abortion:

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

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

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

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

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

CODES FOR "STATE"

Block 7: item 19; Block 9: item 22

<i>State Name</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>State Name</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>State Name</i>	<i>Code</i>
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	28	<i>Karnataka</i>	29	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	33
<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	12	<i>Kerala</i>	32	<i>Tripura</i>	16
<i>Assam</i>	18	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	23	<i>Telangana</i>	36
<i>Bihar</i>	10	<i>Maharashtra</i>	27	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	09
<i>Chhattisgarh</i>	22	<i>Manipur</i>	14	<i>Uttarakhand</i>	05
<i>Delhi</i>	07	<i>Meghalaya</i>	17	<i>West Bengal</i>	19
<i>Goa</i>	30	<i>Mizoram</i>	15	<i>A & N Islands</i>	35
<i>Gujarat</i>	24	<i>Nagaland</i>	13	<i>Chandigarh</i>	04
<i>Haryana</i>	06	<i>Odisha</i>	21	<i>Dadra & Nagar Haveli</i>	26
<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>	02	<i>Punjab</i>	03	<i>Daman & Diu</i>	25
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>	01	<i>Rajasthan</i>	08	<i>Lakshadweep</i>	31
<i>Jharkhand</i>	20	<i>Sikkim</i>	11	<i>Puducherry</i>	34

Flow Chart for Canvassing Sch. 25.0 (Blocks 3 to 11)

