



एनएसएस रिपोर्ट सं. 596(80/स्वास्थ्य)
NSS Report No. 596 (80/Health)

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

पारिवारिक सामाजिक उपभोग सर्वेक्षण: स्वास्थ्य Household Social Consumption: Health



एनएसएस 80वां दौर
NSS 80th Round
जनवरी - दिसम्बर 2025
January - December 2025

अप्रैल, 2026/April, 2026



पारिवारिक सामाजिक उपभोग सर्वेक्षण: स्वास्थ्य Household Social Consumption: Health



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प्रस्तावना



राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (एनएसओ) द्वारा संचालित पारिवारिक सामाजिक उपभोग सर्वेक्षण: स्वास्थ्य, देश के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी प्रदान करता है, जैसे रुग्णता, रोगों का विवरण, उनके उपचार, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ प्राप्त करने के लिए उपयोग की गई सुविधाएँ, दवाओं पर व्यय, चिकित्सकीय परामर्श, जांच, अस्पताल में भर्ती तथा प्रसव संबंधी व्यय। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में, यह सर्वेक्षण विकसित होकर पारिवार द्वारा किये गये चिकित्सा व्यय (स्वयं वहन किया गया चिकित्सा व्यय) के आकलन का प्राथमिक स्रोत बन गया है जोकि राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य लेखा संकलन के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षणों से एकत्रित जानकारी का उपयोग सरकार, अन्य संगठनों, शिक्षाविदों, शोधकर्ताओं और विद्वानों द्वारा योजना बनाने, नीति-निर्धारण और निर्णय लेने में सहायता के लिए तथा अन्य सांख्यिकीय विश्लेषणों के लिए इनपुट के रूप में किया जाता है।

स्वास्थ्य पर प्रथम पूर्ण-स्तरीय एनएसएस सर्वे 1973-74 में आयोजित किया गया था। तब से, स्वास्थ्य पर ऐसे छह व्यापक सर्वेक्षण एनएसओ द्वारा किए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें से अंतिम और नवीनतम सर्वेक्षण एनएसएस के 75वें दौर (जुलाई 2017 - जून 2018) के दौरान किया गया था। वर्तमान रिपोर्ट एनएसएस के 80वें दौर (जनवरी - दिसंबर 2025) के दौरान एनएसओ द्वारा किए गए पारिवारिक सामाजिक उपभोग सर्वेक्षण: स्वास्थ्य के आधार पर तैयार की गई है, जिसमें सामान्य रुग्णता, रोग, अस्पताल में भर्ती, रोगों के प्रकार, सार्वजनिक और निजी सुविधाओं में उपचार संबंधी व्यय, मातृ स्वास्थ्य (प्रसवपूर्व और प्रसवोत्तर देखभाल सहित), प्रसव-स्थल तथा गर्भावस्था से संबंधित व्यय (पिछले वर्ष गर्भवती हुई महिलाओं का), के विभिन्न अनुमान, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न स्तरों जैसे आयु, लिंग, रोगों की विशिष्ट श्रेणियाँ, इत्यादि पर शामिल है।

एनएसओ के घरेलू सर्वेक्षण प्रभाग (एचएसडी) ने सर्वेक्षण पद्धति के विकास, डेटा प्रसंस्करण, सारणीकरण कार्य के साथ-साथ इस दस्तावेज़ की तैयारी का कार्य किया। क्षेत्रीय कार्य का संचालन क्षेत्रीय संचालन प्रभाग (एफओडी) द्वारा किया गया। समन्वय एवं गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रभाग (सीएंड क्यूसीडी) ने सर्वेक्षण से संबंधित विभिन्न कार्यकलापों का समन्वय किया।

मैं, राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग (रा.सां.स.), एनएसएस सर्वेक्षणों पर संचालन समिति तथा एनएसओ के घरेलू सर्वेक्षणों के लिए तकनीकी सलाहकार समूह (टीएजी) के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों की बहुत आभारी हूँ। मैं एनएसओ के विभिन्न प्रभागों के अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों की सराहना करती हूँ जो की इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने में शामिल थे।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह रिपोर्ट योजनाकारों, नीति निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों और शोधकर्ताओं के लिए उपयोगी साबित होगी।

नई दिल्ली
अप्रैल 2026


गीता सिंह राठौर
महानिदेशक (एन एस एस)
राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय



Preface



Survey on Household Social Consumption: Health conducted by National Statistics Office (NSO) provides important information on the health sector of the country like morbidity, profile of ailments including their treatment, facilities used for availing healthcare, expenditure on medicines, medical consultation, investigation, hospitalisation and information on childbirth and expenditure thereon. Over the years, the survey has evolved to become the primary source of data on household out-of-pocket medical expenditure used for the compilation of National Health Accounts. The information collected from Health surveys are used for planning, policy formulation and decision support and as input for further statistical exercises by Government, Other organisations, academicians, researchers and scholars.

The first full-scale NSS survey on Health was conducted in 1973-74. Since then, six such comprehensive surveys on health were conducted by NSO, the last and recent one being conducted during NSS 75th round (July 2017 – June 2018). The present report being brought out based on the Survey on Consumption: Health conducted by NSO during NSS 80th round (January – December 2025) provides various estimates on general morbidity, ailment, hospitalisation, the types of ailments leading to inpatient care, treatment expenditures across public and private facilities, maternal health, covering pre-natal and post-natal care, place of childbirth, and related expenditures among women who experienced pregnancy in the past year etc. in rural and urban areas with different levels of disaggregation like by age, gender, specific categories of ailments etc.

The Household Survey Division (HSD) of NSO undertook the development of the survey methodology, data processing, tabulation work along with the preparation of this document. The fieldwork was carried out by the Field Operations Division (FOD). The Coordination and Quality Control Division (C&QCD) coordinated various activities pertaining to the survey.

I am thankful to the Chairman and members of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), the Steering Committee of National Sample Survey (NSS) and the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) for Household Surveys for their valuable guidance at various stages of the survey. I would also place on record here my appreciation for the efforts made by the officials of different divisions of NSO involved in the preparation of this document.

I hope this report will be found useful by planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Geeta Singh Rathore'.

Geeta Singh Rathore
Director General (NSS)
National Statistics Office



मुख्य बातें

परिचय

- ४ जनवरी 2025 से दिसंबर 2025 के दौरान संचालित, 'पारिवारिक सामाजिक उपभोग: स्वास्थ्य' सर्वेक्षण, सामान्य रोग-स्थिति (मॉर्बिडिटी), आंतरिक (इन-पेशेंट) एवं बाह्य (आउट-पेशेंट) उपचार तथा प्रसव से संबंधित जानकारी एकत्रित करने वाला आठवाँ व्यापक अखिल भारतीय सर्वेक्षण है। समय के साथ यह सर्वेक्षण विकसित होकर, परिवार द्वारा किये गये चिकित्सा व्यय (स्वयं वहन किया गया चिकित्सा व्यय) के आकलन का प्राथमिक स्रोत बन गया है।
- ४ इस सर्वेक्षण में, देश के ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में फैले 1,39,732 परिवारों से जानकारी एकत्रित की गई।

संकलित संकेतक

सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर निम्नलिखित संकेतक तैयार किए गए हैं:

- ४ **रोग-स्थिति (मॉर्बिडिटी):** 15-दिवसीय अवधि में अस्वस्थ हुए व्यक्तियों का अनुपात (पीपीआरए)
- ४ **अस्पताल में भर्ती:** पिछले 365-दिवसीय अवधि के दौरान (प्रसव को छोड़कर) अस्पताल में भर्ती होने के मामलों का अनुपात |
- ४ **रोगों का उपचार:** स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदाता के अनुसार रोगों के उपचार का वर्गीकरण।
- ४ **प्रसव:** प्रसव-पूर्व एवं प्रसवोत्तर देखभाल तथा प्रसव के स्थान के अनुसार वर्गीकरण।
- ४ **स्वास्थ्य देखभाल पर व्यय:** आंतरिक (इन-पेशेंट), बाह्य (आउट-पेशेंट) उपचार तथा प्रसव पर किए जाने वाले व्यय।

अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर इस सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त कुछ मुख्य निष्कर्ष निम्नलिखित हैं :-

क. रोग-स्थिति (मॉर्बिडिटी)

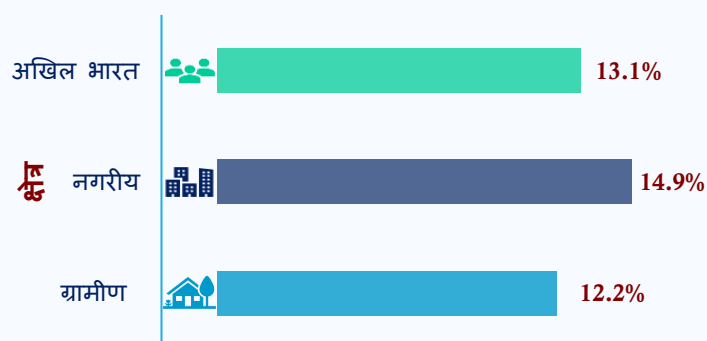
15-दिवसीय अवधि में रोग-स्थिति

I. 15-दिवसीय अवधि में अस्वस्थ हुए व्यक्तियों का अनुपात (पीपीआरए)

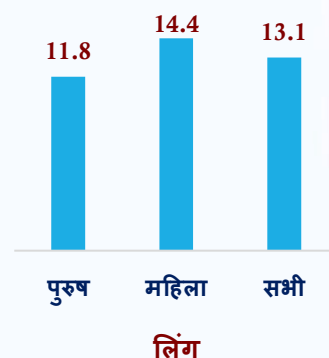


13.1% व्यक्ति, पिछले 15 दिनों के दौरान अस्वस्थ हुए, जिसमें शहरी निवासियों में यह अनुपात ग्रामीण निवासियों की तुलना में थोड़ा अधिक था।

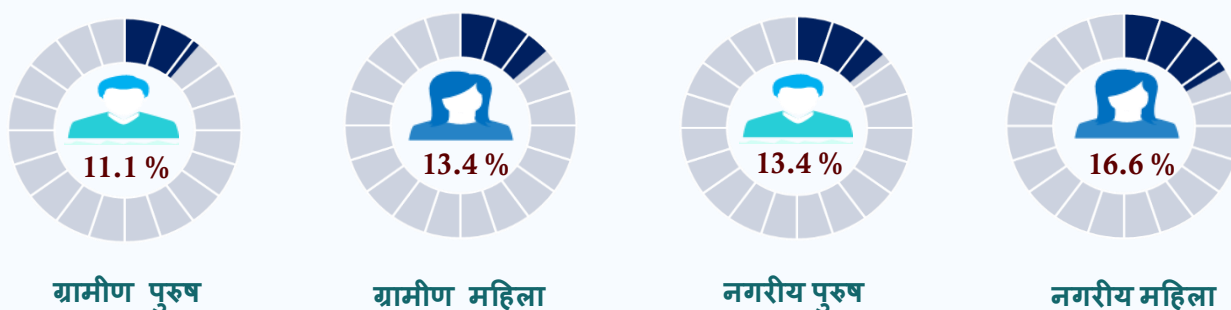
पीपीआरए (%): पिछले 15-दिवसीय अवधि में अस्वस्थ होने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत, क्षेत्र के अनुसार



पीपीआरए (%) लिंग के अनुसार: अखिल भारतीय स्तर

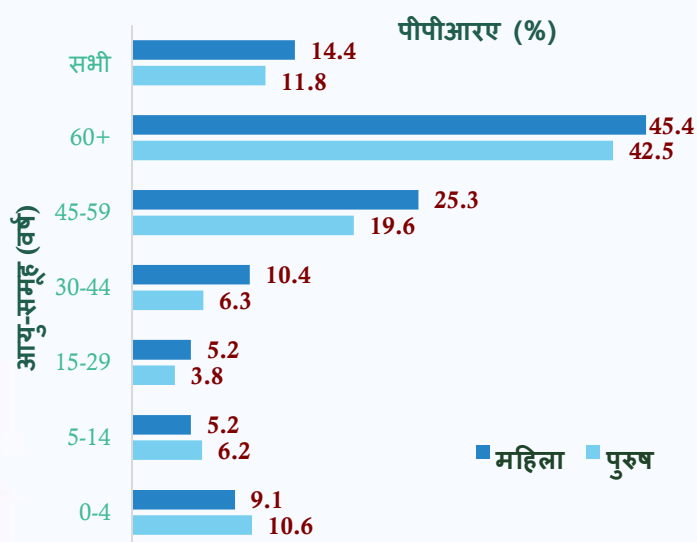


पीपीआरए (%): लिंग एवं क्षेत्र के अनुसार



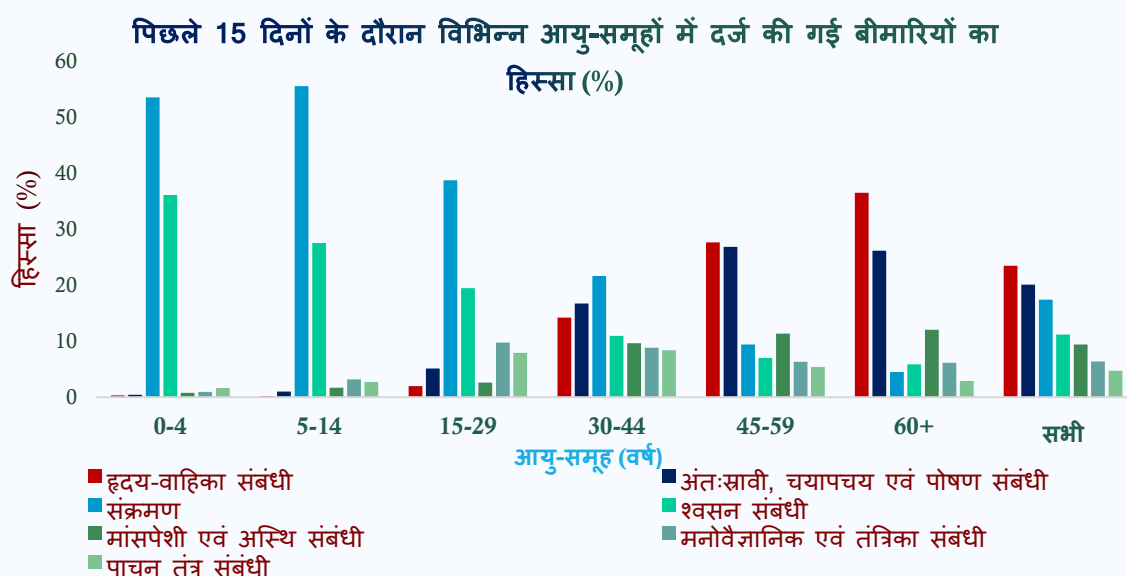
टिप्पणी: (i) पीपीआरए (%) = 15-दिवसीय अवधि में अस्वस्थ होने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत (जिसमें दीर्घकालिक एवं अल्पकालिक दोनों प्रकार की बीमारियाँ शामिल हैं), कुल जनसंख्या के प्रतिशत के रूप में व्यक्त। (ii) अस्वस्थता में चोटें भी शामिल हैं।

II. 15-दिवसीय अवधि में अस्वस्थ होने वाले व्यक्तियों का अनुपात (%) (पीपीआरए): आयु-समूह एवं लिंग के अनुसार, अखिल भारतीय स्तर



- छोटे बच्चे (0-4 वर्ष): अस्वस्थता अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है।
- आयु बढ़ने के साथ अस्वस्थता में वृद्धि पाई गयी।
- वृद्ध जनसंख्या (60 वर्ष एवं उससे अधिक): लगभग आधी वृद्ध जनसंख्या अस्वस्थ पाई गई (पुरुष 42.5%, महिला 45.4%)।

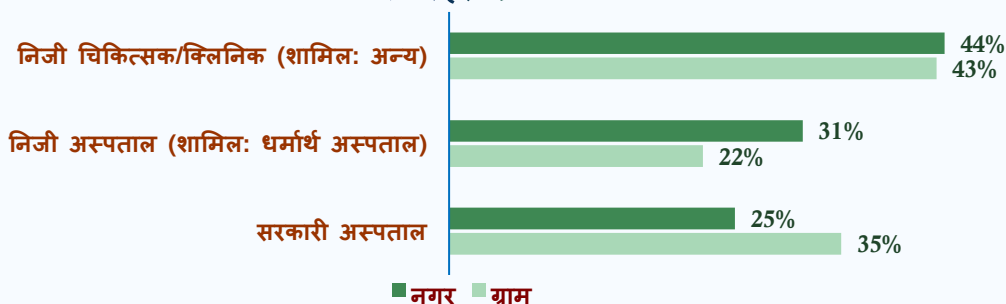
III. पिछले 15-दिवसीय अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न आयु-समूहों में दर्ज की गई प्रमुख बीमारियों का प्रतिशत वितरण



- ५५ बाल्यावस्था एवं किशोरावस्था में प्रमुखतः संक्रमण एवं श्वसन संबंधी रोग दर्ज किये गए।
 - इस आयु-समूह में मुख्यतः बुखार एवं तीव्र ऊपरी श्वसन संक्रमण (जैसे सर्दी, नाक बहना, गले में खराश आदि) अधिक लक्षण पाए गये।
- ५६ युवावस्था में मनोवैज्ञानिक/तंत्रिका संबंधी एवं पाचन तंत्र संबंधी रोगों की प्रवृत्ति चरम पर दिखाई दी।
 - अंगों की मांसपेशियों में कमजोरी तथा चलने-फिरने में कठिनाई इसके प्रमुख कारण हैं।
- ५७ 30 वर्ष की आयु के बाद हृदय-वाहिका एवं अंतःस्रावी/चयापचय संबंधी रोगों में तीव्र वृद्धि दिखाई दी।
 - उच्च रक्तचाप एवं मधुमेह इसके प्रमुख योगदानकर्ता हैं।
- ५८ मांसपेशी एवं अस्थि संबंधी समस्याएँ आयु के साथ लगातार बढ़ती हुई दिखाई दी।

IV. पिछले 15-दिवसीय अवधि के दौरान उपचारित रोगों के प्रकरणों का प्रतिशत वितरण स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदाता (उपचार के स्थान) के अनुसार: ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय क्षेत्र

स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा उपचारित रोग-प्रकरणों का प्रतिशत वितरण: ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में



टिप्पणी: सरकारी अस्पतालों/सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ में AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC आदि शामिल हैं।

ख. अस्पताल में भर्ती

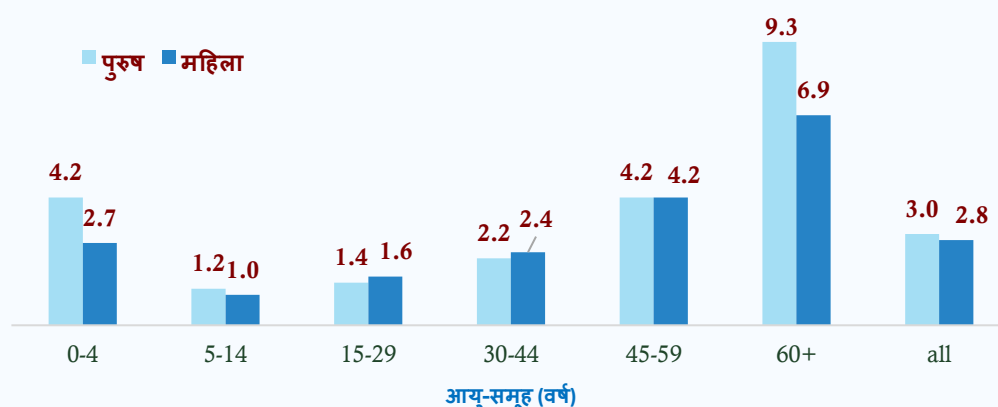
365-दिवसीय अवधि में अस्पताल में भर्ती (प्रसव के मामलों को छोड़कर)

- ⊕ अस्पताल में भर्ती होने के दर की गणना अस्पताल में एक वर्ष में भर्ती कुल मामलों (प्रसव को छोड़कर) की संख्या को कुल जनसंख्या से विभाजित करके की जाती है।

I. पिछले 365-दिवसीय अवधि में अस्पताल में भर्ती होने की दर (%), लिंग एवं क्षेत्र के अनुसार

लिंग	ग्राम	नगर	अखिल भारत (ग्राम + नगर)
 पुरुष	2.9	3.3	3.0
 महिला	2.6	3.2	2.8
 व्यक्ति	2.7	3.2	2.9

अस्पताल में भर्ती होने की दर (%): लिंग एवं आयु-समूह के अनुसार,
अखिल भारतीय स्तर

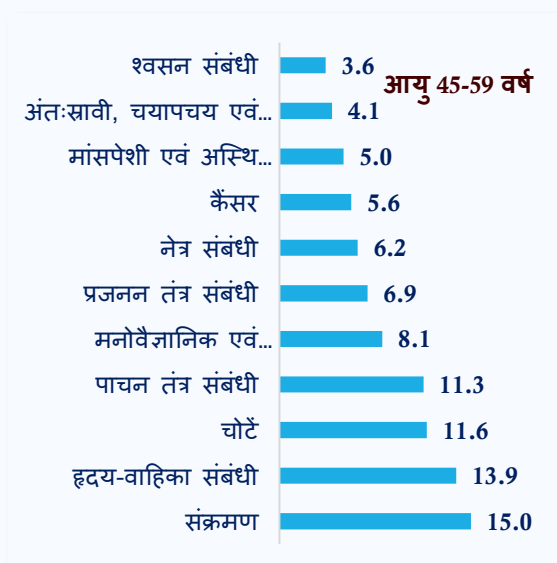
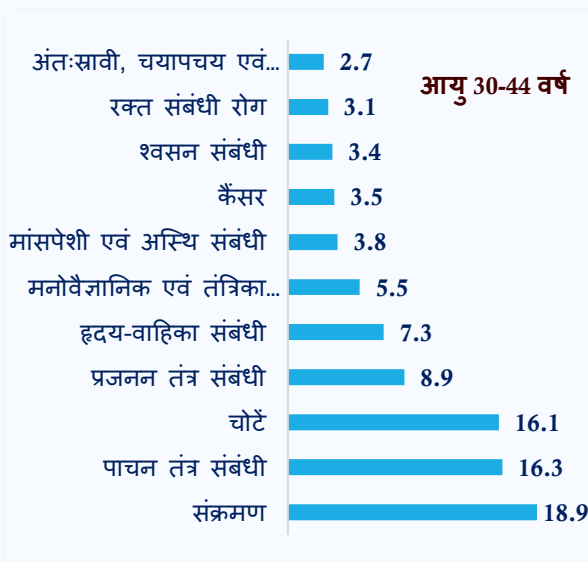
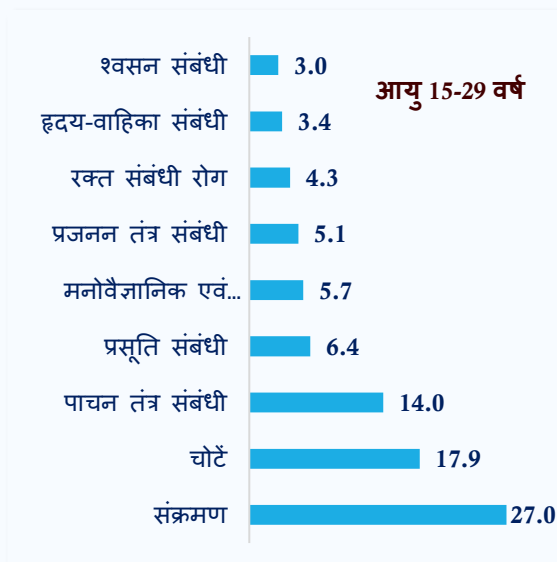
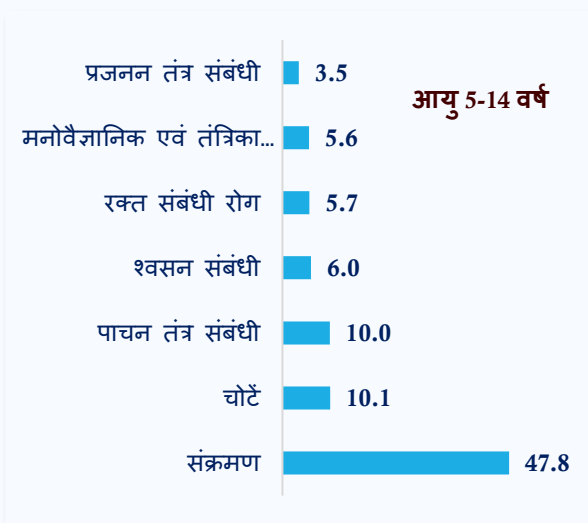
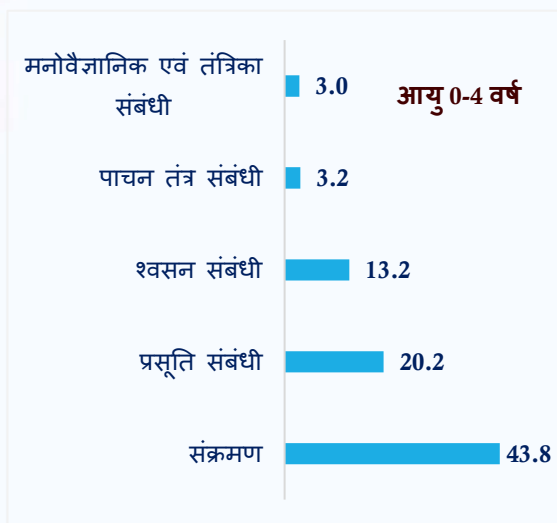


परिवारों से प्राप्त प्रतिक्रियाओं से संकेत मिलता है कि



- प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था (0-4 वर्ष) में अस्पताल में भर्ती होने की दर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक पाई गई।
- 5-29 वर्ष आयु वर्ग में दरें गिरती हुई दिखाई दी, जो सबसे निचले स्तर को भी दर्शाती हैं।
- 30-44 वर्ष आयु वर्ग में अस्पताल में भर्ती होने की दर में मामूली वृद्धि दिखाई दी।
- 45-59 वर्ष आयु वर्ग में दरें और भी बढ़ती हुई दिखाई दी, जो कि मध्यम आयु वर्ग में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि दर्शाती हैं।
- अस्पताल में भर्ती होने की दर 60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वर्ग में सबसे अधिक दिखाई दी, जो समग्र रूप से उच्चतम दर को दर्शाती हैं।

II. विभिन्न आयु-समूहों के लिए चयनित रोग श्रेणियों के पिछले 365-दिवसीय अवधि में अस्पताल में भर्ती मामलों का प्रतिशत हिस्सा



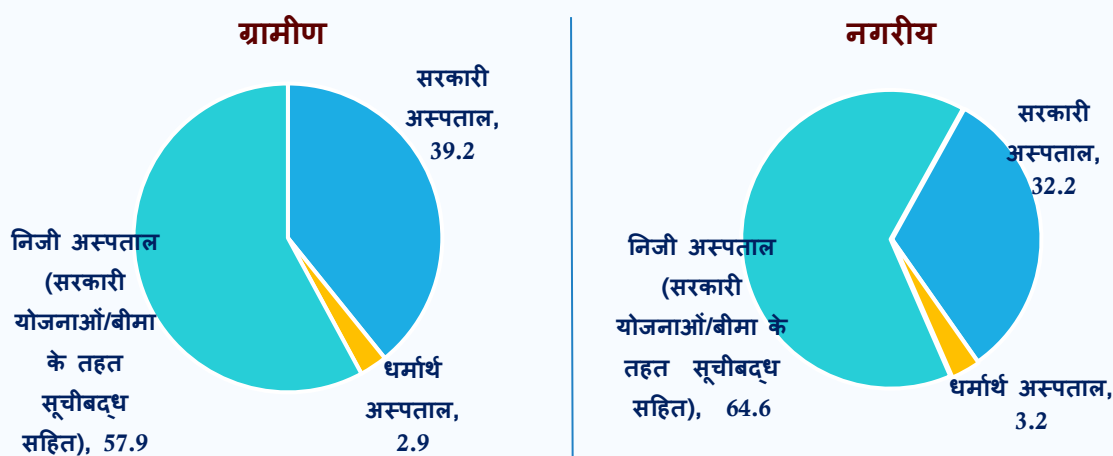


५५ बाल्यावस्था एवं किशोरावस्था में प्रमुखतः संक्रमण (मुख्यतः बुखार) रोग दर्ज किये गए, लेकिन आयु बढ़ने के साथ इनकी प्रवृत्ति लगातार घटती पाई गयी।

५६ 45 वर्ष की आयु के बाद हृदय-वाहिका संबंधी रोगों में तेज़ वृद्धि देखी गई।

५७ चोटें एवं पाचन तंत्र संबंधी समस्याएँ युवा वयस्कों (15-44 वर्ष) में सबसे अधिक पाई गई।

III. पिछले 365-दिवसीय अवधि में चिकित्सा संस्थानों में भर्ती मामलों (प्रसव को छोड़कर) का प्रतिशत वितरण: ग्रामीण बनाम नगरीय क्षेत्र



टिप्पणी: 1. सरकारी अस्पतालों/सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ में AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC आदि शामिल हैं।

2 निजी अस्पतालों में सरकारी स्वास्थ्य वित्तपोषण योजनाओं/बीमा के तहत सूचीबद्ध निजी अस्पताल शामिल हैं, जैसे AB-PMJAY, CGHS/ECHS/अन्य केंद्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजनाएँ (उदा. रेलवे आदि), राज्य स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजनाएँ, राज्य सरकार समर्थित चिकित्सा प्रतिपूर्ति (कर्मचारियों के लिए), ESI/ESIC आदि।

ग. प्रसव



प्रसव-पूर्व एवं प्रसवोत्तर देखभाल

I. पिछले 365-दिवसीय अवधि के दौरान प्रसव-पूर्व एवं प्रसवोत्तर देखभाल प्राप्त करने वाली 15-49 वर्ष की आयु की गर्भवती महिलाओं का प्रतिशत

देखभाल	गर्भवती महिलाओं का प्रतिशत (%)	
	ग्राम	नगर
प्रसव-पूर्व	98	98
प्रसवोत्तर	92	95



- ग्रामीण एवं शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में प्रसव-पूर्व देखभाल की पहुँच लगभग सर्वव्यापी स्तर पर है।
- प्रसवोत्तर देखभाल का स्तर अपेक्षाकृत थोड़ा कम है, फिर भी यह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 92% और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 95% के साथ मजबूत बना हुआ है।

पिछले 365-दिवसीय अवधि के दौरान प्रसव

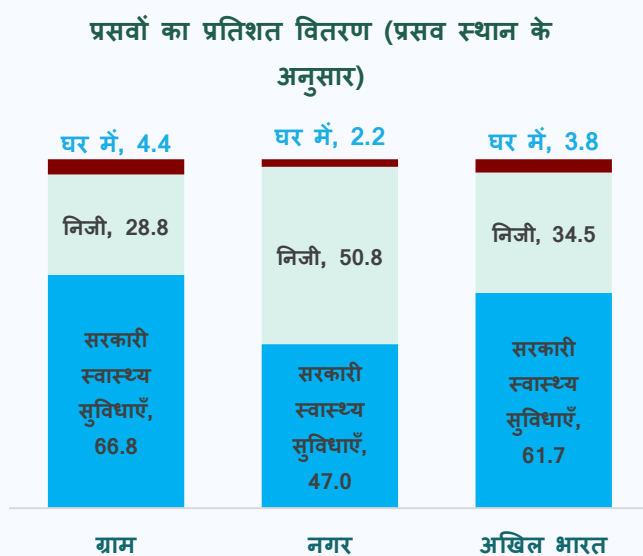
II. प्रसव स्थान के अनुसार प्रसवों का प्रतिशत वितरण

संस्थागत		घर में	
	ग्राम: 95.6 %		ग्राम: 4.4 %
	नगर: 97.8 %		नगर: 2.2 %
	अखिल भारत: 96.2 %		अखिल भारत: 3.8%



- अधिकांश प्रसव अस्पतालों में हुए (96.2%), जबकि घर पर होने वाले प्रसवों की हिस्सेदारी केवल 3.8% है।
- संस्थागत प्रसव के प्रति स्पष्ट झुकाव देखा गया, जबकि ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में घर पर प्रसव न्यूनतम हैं।
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 95.6% प्रसव संस्थागत हुए, जबकि केवल 4.4% प्रसव घर पर हुए।
- शहरी क्षेत्रों में संस्थागत प्रसव का स्तर और भी अधिक (97.8%) दिखाई दिया, जबकि घर पर केवल 2.2% प्रसव हुए।

II. प्रसवों का प्रतिशत वितरण (स्थान के अनुसार): सरकारी और निजी अस्पतालों में



- समग्र रूप से संस्थागत प्रसव का प्रभुत्व है – ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सरकारी संस्थानों की भागीदारी अधिक है, जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में निजी संस्थान प्रमुख भूमिका निभाते हैं।
- ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों को मिलाकर, सरकारी संस्थानों में प्रसवों की हिस्सेदारी सबसे अधिक (61.7%) है; निजी संस्थानों की भागीदारी भी पर्याप्त (34.5%) है, जबकि घर पर प्रसव नगण्य (3.8%) हैं।

टिप्पणी: 1. सरकारी अस्पतालों/सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ में AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC आदि शामिल हैं।

2. निजी अस्पतालों में सरकारी स्वास्थ्य वित्तपोषण योजनाओं/बीमा के तहत सूचीबद्ध निजी अस्पताल शामिल हैं, जैसे AB-PMJAY, CGHS/ECHS/अन्य केंद्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजनाएँ (उदा. रेलवे आदि), राज्य स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजनाएँ, राज्य सरकार समर्थित चिकित्सा प्रतिपूर्ति (कर्मचारियों के लिए), ESI/ESIC आदि।

घ. व्यय

I अस्पताल में भर्ती (इन-पेशेंट देखभाल) पर व्यय (पिछले 365-दिवसीय अवधि): अखिल भारत

प्रति अस्पताल भर्ती पर औसत व माध्यिका स्वयं वहन किया गया चिकित्सा व्यय (पिछले 365-दिवसीय अवधि में): सरकारी एवं सभी अस्पताल

चिकित्सा संस्थान	स्वयं वहन किया गया चिकित्सा व्यय		पिछले 365 दिनों में सरकारी अस्पतालों में उपचारित अस्पताल भर्ती के 50% मामलों में खर्च ₹1,100 या उससे कम था।
	औसत (रु.)	माध्यिका (रु.)	
सरकारी अस्पताल/ सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ	6,631	1,100	
सभी अस्पताल (सरकारी अस्पताल सहित)	34,064	11,285	

II. बाह्य-रोगी (आउट-पेशेंट) देखभाल पर व्यय (पिछले 15-दिवसीय अवधि): अखिल भारत

प्रति उपचारित बाह्य-रोगी (आउट-पेशेंट) प्रकरण पर औसत एवं माध्यिका स्वयं वहन किया गया चिकित्सा व्यय (पिछले 15-दिवसीय अवधि में), सरकारी एवं सभी अस्पताल

स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदाता	स्वयं वहन किया गया चिकित्सा व्यय		पिछले 15 दिनों के दौरान सरकारी अस्पतालों में हुए बाह्य-रोगी उपचारों में से 50% मामलों में उपचार निःशुल्क प्रदान किया गया।
	औसत (रु.)	माध्यिका (रु.)	
सरकारी अस्पताल/ सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ	289	0	
सभी अस्पताल (सरकारी अस्पताल सहित)	861	400	

III. प्रसव पर व्यय (पिछले 365-दिवसीय अवधि के दौरान): अखिल भारत

प्रति प्रसव औसत एवं माध्यिका स्वयं वहन किया गया चिकित्सा व्यय (पिछले 365-दिवसीय अवधि में), सरकारी एवं सभी अस्पताल

चिकित्सा संस्थान	स्वयं वहन किया गया चिकित्सा व्यय		सरकारी अस्पतालों में प्रसव सर्वाधिक किफायती है, जहाँ माध्यिका व्यय, सभी अस्पतालों के सापेक्ष एक-तिहाई से कम है।
	औसत (रु.)	माध्यिका (रु.)	
सरकारी अस्पताल/ सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ	2,299	801	
सभी अस्पताल (सरकारी अस्पताल सहित)	14,775	2,851	

HIGHLIGHTS

Introduction

- ✂ The survey on 'Household Social Consumption: Health', conducted during January, 2025 to December, 2025, is the eighth such full-fledged all India survey that collects information on general morbidity, in-patient and out-patient care and child births. Over the years, the survey has evolved to become the primary source of data for estimating households' out-of-pocket medical expenditure.
- ✂ Information was collected from 1,39,732 households spread over rural and urban areas of the country.

Indicators Compiled

The following indicators have been generated from the survey:

- ✂ **Morbidity:** Proportion of Persons Responded as Ailing (PPRA) during the last 15-day period.
- ✂ **Hospitalization:** Proportion of hospitalization cases (excluding childbirth) during the last 365-day period.
- ✂ **Treatment of ailments:** Break-up of treatment of ailments by healthcare service provider.
- ✂ **Childbirth:** Ante-natal & Post-natal care and Break-up of childbirths by place of delivery.
- ✂ **Expenditure on healthcare:** Out-of-pocket expenditure for treatment as in-patient, out-patient & Childbirth.

Some of the key findings at all-India level obtained from this survey are stated below.

A. MORBIDITY

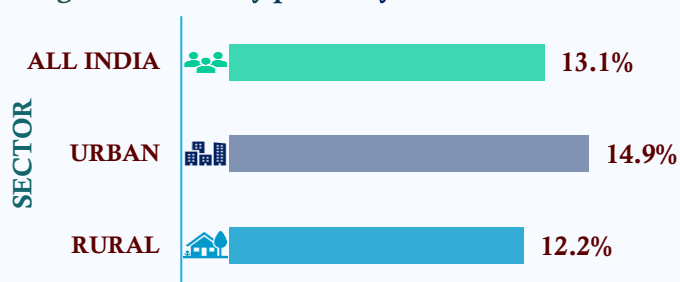
MORBIDITY DURING THE LAST 15-DAY PERIOD

I. Proportion of Persons Responded as Ailing (PPRA) during the last 15-day period

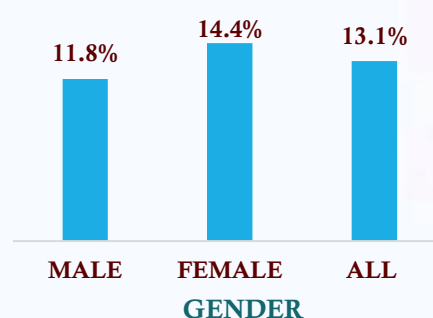


Overall, **13.1%** persons reported illness during the last 15-day period, where urban residents reported illness slightly more than rural residents.

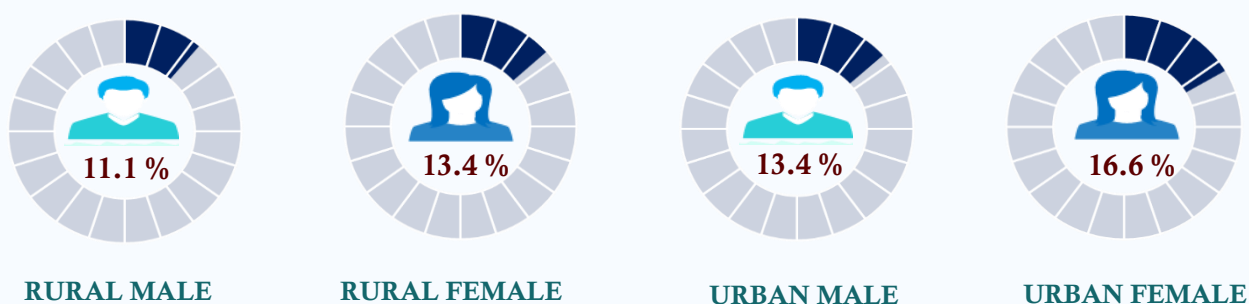
PPRA (%): Percentage of persons responded as ailing during the last 15-day period by sector



PPRA (%) by gender: All-India

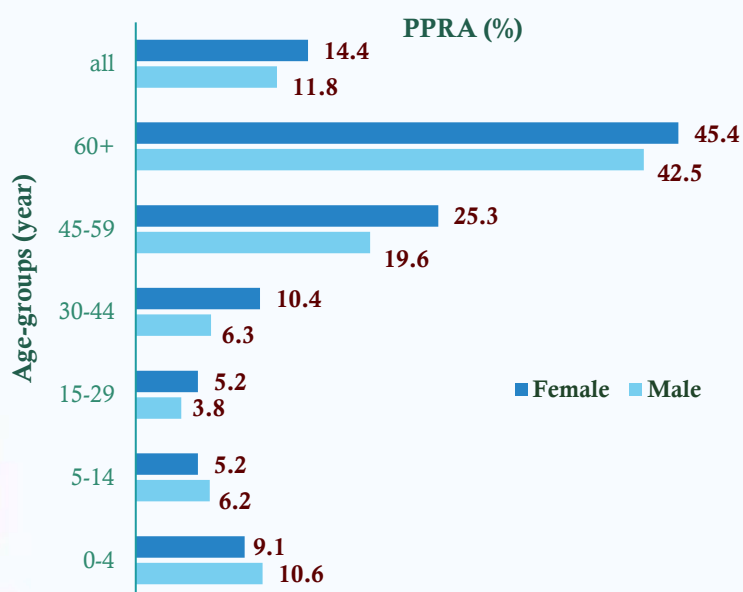


PPRA (%) by gender and sector



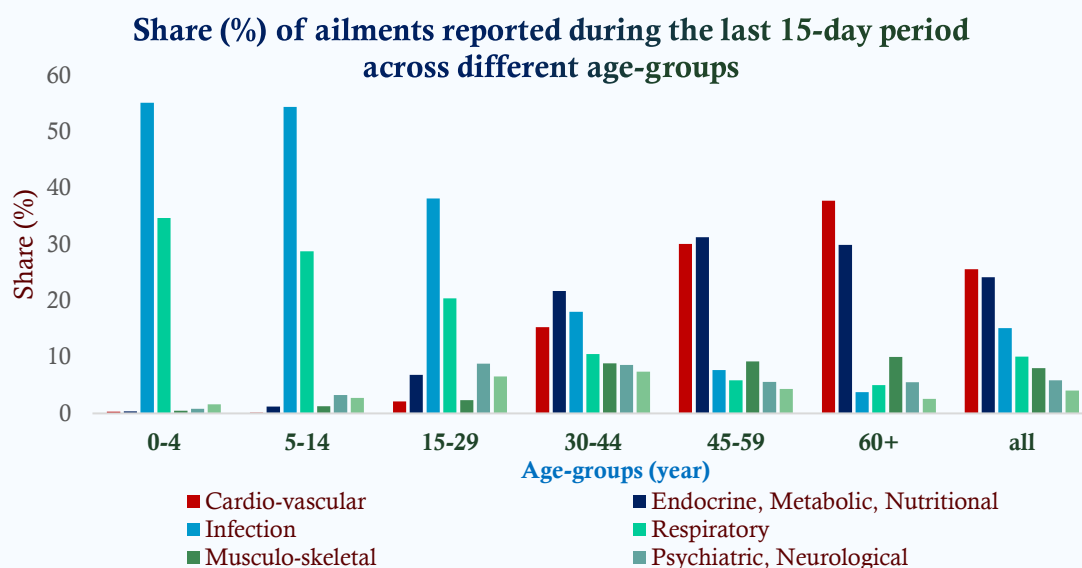
Note: (i) PPRA (%) = Person reporting illness during the last 15-day period (includes chronic & non-chronic ailment), expressed as a percentage of the total population, (ii) illness includes injuries.

II. Proportion (%) of Persons Responded as Ailing (PPRA) during the last 15-day period: by age-groups and gender, All India



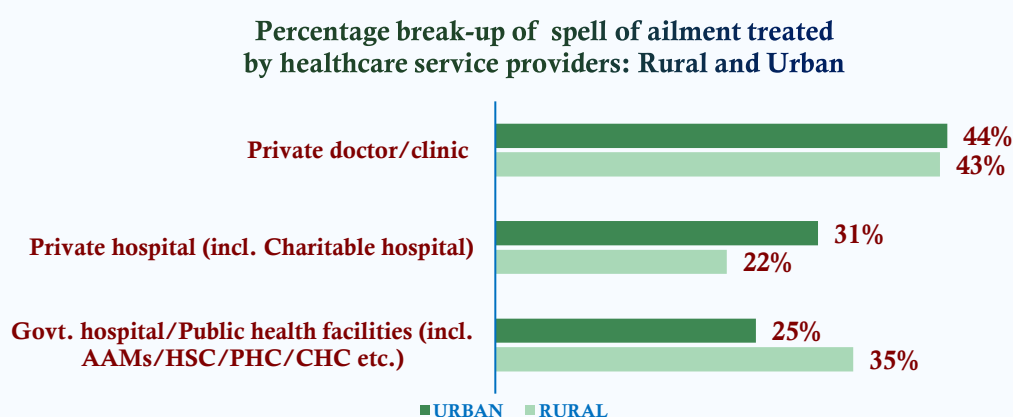
- Young children (0-4 years): illness reporting is relatively high
- Illness reporting increases with age
- Older population (60 years & above): Nearly half of the older population reported illness (male 42.5%, female 45.4 %).

III. Percentage share of major ailments reported during the last 15-day period across different age-groups



- ⌘ *Infections & Respiratory diseases* are reported more frequently in childhood and adolescence
 - Mostly fevers and Acute Upper Respiratory Infections (Cold, Runny Nose, Sore Throat etc.) dominate in this age-group.
- ⌘ *Reporting of Psychiatric/Neurological & Gastro-intestinal* issues peak in young adulthood
 - Weakness in limb muscles and difficulty in movements are the major contributor.
- ⌘ *Reporting of Cardio-vascular & Endocrine/metabolic* issues are high from age 30 years onward.
 - Hypertension and diabetes are the largest contributors.
- ⌘ *Reporting of Musculo-skeletal* issues steadily increase with age.

IV. Percentage break-up of spells of treated ailment (during the last 15-day period) by healthcare service providers (place of treatment): Rural vs Urban



B. HOSPITALIZATION

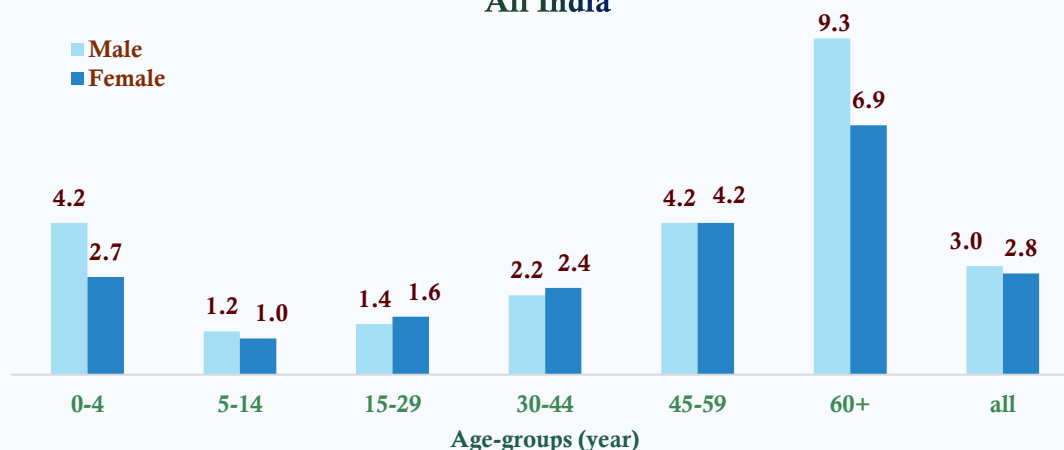
HOSPITALIZATION (EXCLUDING CHILDBIRTH CASES) DURING THE LAST 365-DAY PERIOD

 The hospitalization rate is calculated by dividing the annual number of hospital admissions (excluding childbirth) by the total population.

I. Hospitalization Rate (%) during the last 365-day period, by gender and sector

Gender	Rural	Urban	All India (Rural + Urban)
 Male	2.9	3.3	3.0
 Female	2.6	3.2	2.8
 Person	2.7	3.2	2.9

Hospitalization rate (%): by gender and age-groups All India

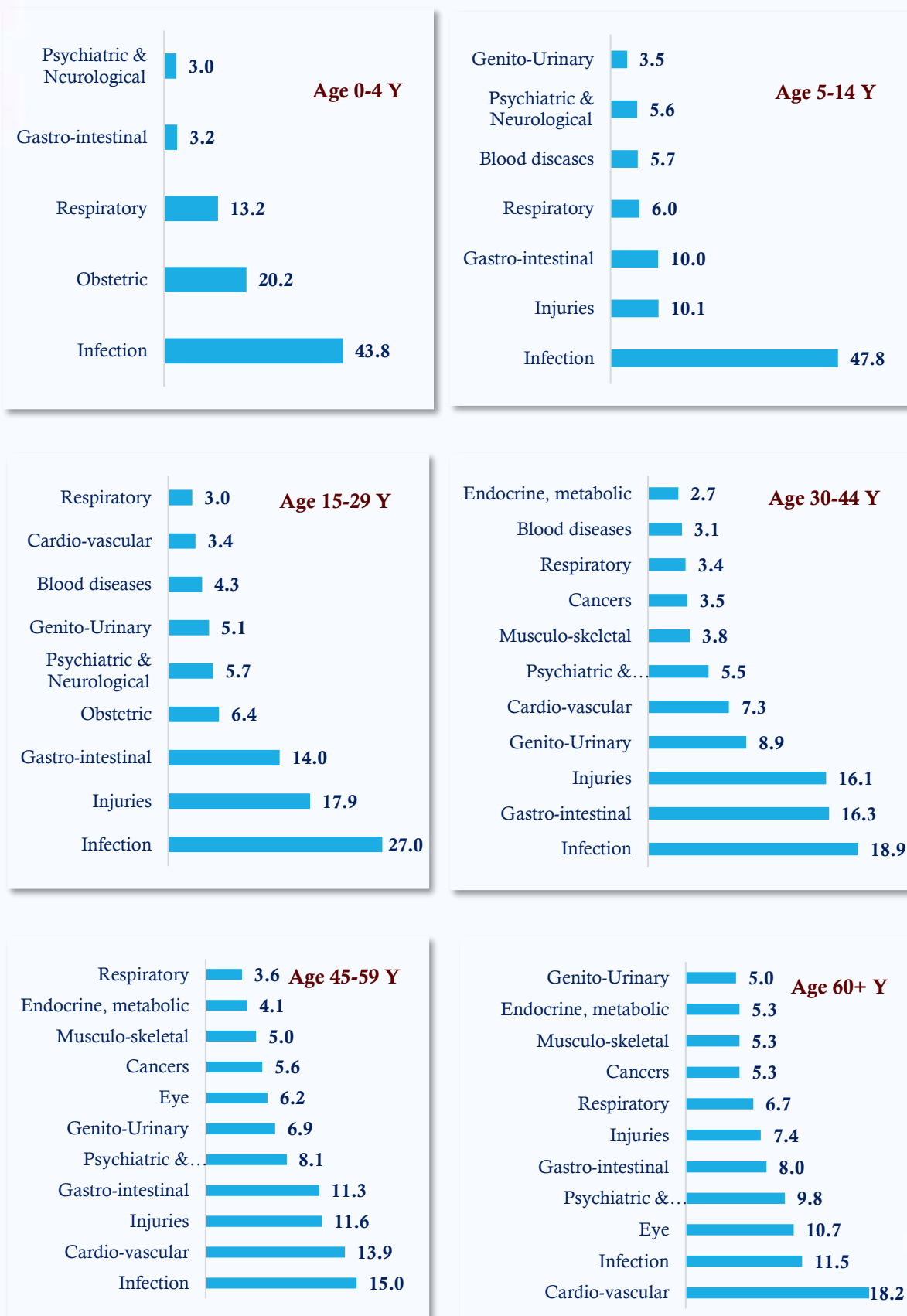


Responses from households indicate that:



- ⌘ Hospitalization rates are relatively high in *early childhood (0–4 years)*.
- ⌘ Rates drop in the *5–29 years* age group, showing the lowest levels.
- ⌘ Hospitalization rates increase moderately in the *30–44 years* age group.
- ⌘ Rates rise further in the *45–59 years* age group, marking a noticeable increase in middle age.
- ⌘ Hospitalization rate reaches its *peak in the 60+ age group*, showing the highest rates overall.

II. Share (%) of hospitalization cases (excluding childbirth) for selected ailment categories for different age-groups during the last 365-day period



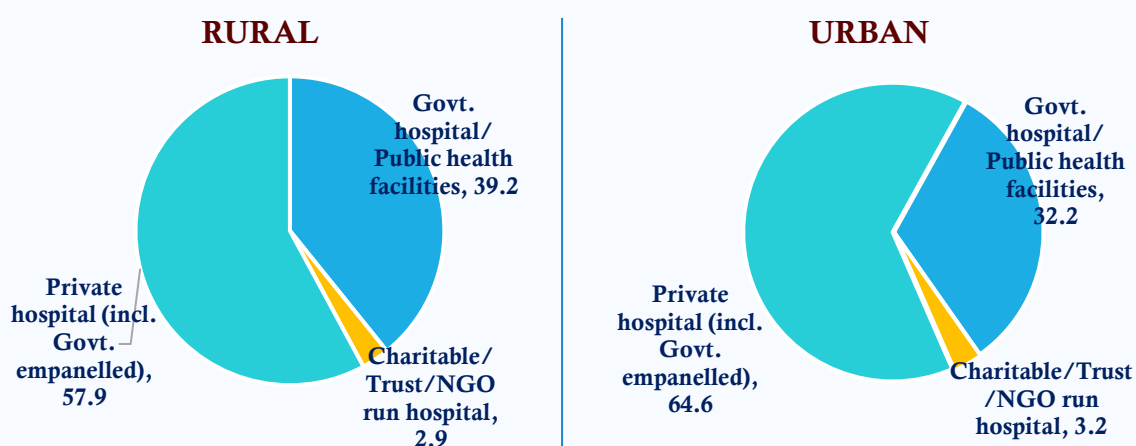


⌘ Infections (fevers) are most frequently reported in childhood and adolescence, but steadily decline with age.

⌘ Cardio-vascular diseases are most frequently reported after age 45.

⌘ Injuries & Gastro-intestinal issues are most common in young adults.

III. Percentage distribution of hospitalization cases (excluding childbirth) during the last 365-day period by type of medical institution: Rural vs Urban



Note: 1. Govt. hospitals/ Public health facilities include AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.

2. Private hospitals include private hospitals empanelled under Government health financing schemes/insurance viz. AB-PMJAY, CGHS/ECHS/other Central Government health schemes (e.g., Railways etc.), State Health Insurance Schemes, State Government-supported medical reimbursement (for employees),ESIS/ESIC etc.

C. CHILDBIRTH

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CARE

I. Percentage of pregnant women aged between 15-49 years received ante-natal and post-natal care during the last 365-day period

Type of care	% of pregnant women	
	Rural	Urban
Ante-natal care	98	98
Post-natal care	92	95



- Both rural and urban sectors show near-universal access to ante-natal care.
- Post-natal care is slightly lower but still strong, at 92% in rural areas and 95% in urban areas.

CHILDBIRTH DURING THE LAST 365-DAY PERIOD

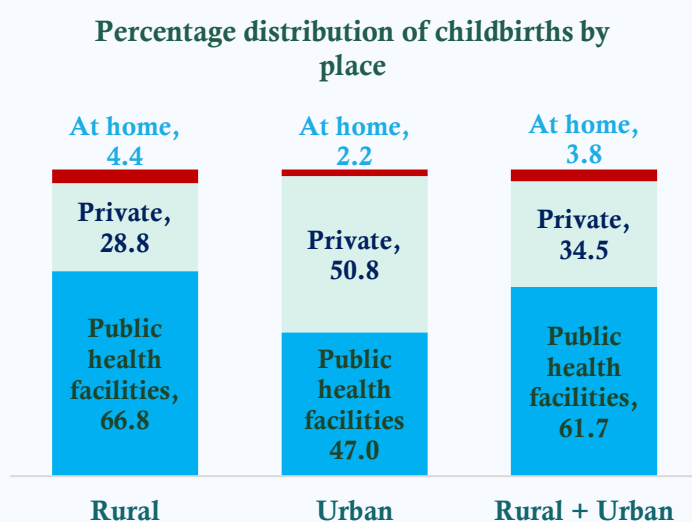
II. Percentage distribution of childbirths by place of childbirth

Institutional		At Home	
	Rural: 95.6 %		Rural: 4.4 %
	Urban: 97.8 %		Urban: 2.2 %
	All India: 96.2 %		All India: 3.8%



- ⌘ Nearly universal institutional deliveries (96.2% overall), only 3.8% of births still occur at home
- ⌘ Strong preference for institutional childbirths, with home deliveries being minimal in both rural and urban populations.
- ⌘ In rural areas, 95.6% of births occur in institutions, while only 4.4% take place at home.
- ⌘ In urban areas, institutional deliveries are even higher at 97.8%, with just 2.2% at home.

II. Percentage distribution of childbirths by place of childbirth: Public hospitals vs Private hospitals



- ⌘ Institutional deliveries dominate overall, with government facilities being the most common in rural areas and private facilities leading in urban areas.
- ⌘ Combined (Rural + Urban): Government institutions account for the largest share (61.7%), private facilities contribute significantly (34.5%), and home births are minimal (3.8%).

Note: 1. Govt. hospitals/Public health facilities include AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.

2. Private hospitals include private hospitals empanelled under Government health financing schemes/insurance viz. AB-PMJAY, CGHS/ECHS/other Central Government health schemes (e.g., Railways etc.), State Health Insurance Schemes, State Government-supported medical reimbursement (for employees), ESIS/ESIC etc.

D. EXPENDITURE

I. EXPENDITURE ON HOSPITALIZATION (In-patient care) during the last 365-day period, All-India

Average and median out-of-pocket medical expenditure for per case of hospitalization during the last 365-day period

Medical institution	Out-of-pocket medical expenditure		Half of the hospitalized cases treated in public hospitals during the last 365 days involved spending of ₹1,100 or less.
	Average (₹)	Median (₹)	
Govt. hospital/Public health facilities	6,631	1,100	
All hospital (incl. Public)	34,064	11,285	

II. EXPENDITURE ON NON-HOSPITALIZATION (Out-patient care) during the last 15-day period, All-India

Average and median out-of-pocket medical expenditure for per treated spell of out-patient care during the last 15-day period

Healthcare Service Provider	Out-of-pocket medical expenditure		Half of the out-patient visits to public hospitals during the last 15-day period were treated free of cost
	Average (₹)	Median (₹)	
Govt. hospital/Public health facilities	289	0	
All hospital (incl. Public)	861	400	

III. EXPENDITURE ON CHILDBIRTHS during the last 365-day period, All-India

Average and median out-of-pocket medical expenditure for per case of childbirth during the last 365-day period

Medical institution	Out-of-pocket medical expenditure		Childbirth in public hospitals is the cheapest, with median costs less than one-third of the median in all hospitals
	Average (₹)	Median (₹)	
Govt. hospital/Public health facilities	2,299	801	
All hospital (incl. Public)	14,775	2,851	

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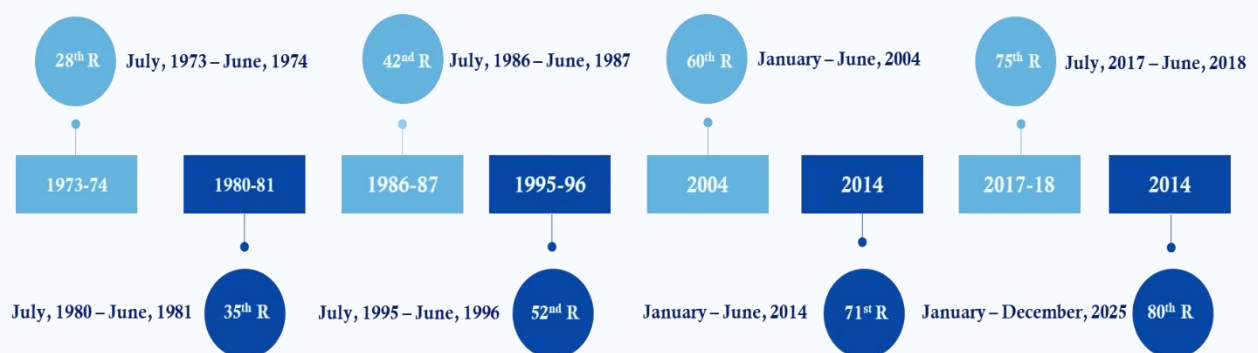


Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 BACKGROUND

1.1.0 The NSS health survey has been one of the key focus areas of the National Sample Survey (NSS) since its inception in 1950. The National Sample Survey (NSS) initiated exploratory morbidity studies in the 1950s, leading to the first full-scale morbidity survey in its 28th round (1973–74). Since then, another six surveys on health have been conducted, before the current survey (80th Round, 2025).



1.1.1 Over the years, the survey has evolved to become the primary source of data for estimating households' out-of-pocket medical expenditure and for the compilation of the National Health Accounts.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

Like its predecessors, the NSS 80th round survey was designed to generate essential quantitative data on the health sector.

GENERAL MORBIDITY

A principal objective was to determine the prevalence rates of general morbidity at both state and national levels, disaggregated by age group and gender, as well as by specific categories of ailments.

HOSPITALIZATION

As in previous surveys, particular emphasis was placed on ailments necessitating hospitalization, i.e., treatment as in-patients in medical institutions. The survey recorded the types of ailments leading to hospitalization across different age groups, the extent of reliance on government hospitals, and the expenditure incurred on treatment obtained from both government and private facilities. To the extent possible, the survey estimated the distribution of expenditure under various heads, distinguishing between in-patient and other forms of care.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CARE

The survey was also designed to provide estimates of the incidence and nature of ante-natal and post-natal care, place of childbirth, and expenditure incurred on childbirth and on maternal care, among women who had experienced pregnancy during the last one year.

1.3 SALIENT FEATURES

1.3.0 The survey period of the 80th round was from January to December 2025. This survey interviewed a random sample of 1,39,732 households spread over rural (76,296) and urban (63,436) areas of the country.

1.3.1 In addition to household characteristics and demographic details (including information on former members, if any), the following data were collected in this round from each household member and former member:

- ✓ **Treatment as in-patients of a medical institution:** Details of medical treatment received as an in-patient in a medical institution during the past 365 days, along with the related expenses; for all current and former members who died during the last 365 days.
- ✓ **Morbidity:** Information on spells of illness among household members (as well as former member) during the last 15 days, together with expenses incurred for treatment not involving in-patient care.
- ✓ **Details of ante-natal and post-natal care** received by women aged 15–49 years during the past 365 days.

1.3.2 Disabilities: Pre-existing disabilities were considered as (chronic) ailments provided they were under treatment for a month or more during the reference period, but otherwise were not considered ailments. Disabilities acquired during the last 15 days were, however, included in ailments.

1.3.3 Classification of nature of ailments: The schedule of enquiry used for the survey adopted a list of 62 detailed ailment categories for collecting information on the ailments. These 62 detailed ailment categories have been clubbed into 17 broad categories: (i) infections (including fevers, jaundice, diarrhoea/dysentery), (ii) cancers, (iii) blood diseases, (iv) endocrine or metabolic (including diabetes and thyroid diseases), (v) psychiatric or neurological, (vi) eye, (vii) ear, (viii) cardio-vascular (including hypertension and heart disease), (ix) respiratory, (x) gastro-intestinal, (xi) skin, (xii) musculo-skeletal (including joint pain, back & body aches), (xiii) genito-urinary, (xiv) obstetric, (xv) injuries, (xvi) kidney failure and (xvii) other ailments.

In the 80th round survey, two ailment codes added to the existing code list: (i) Sickle cell anaemia, Thalassaemia and other relevant condition under broad category blood diseases and (ii) Kidney failure.

1.3.4 To ensure comparability with the earlier rounds, the same methodology has been used to compile the indicators as used in the earlier rounds.

1.4 POPULATION COVERAGE

The survey conducted during January 2025 to December 2025 covered the whole of the Indian Union. The survey coverage excluded (i) foreign nationals (ii) residents of barracks of military and paramilitary forces (iii) convicted prisoners undergoing sentence (iv) inmates of ashrams, orphanages, rescue homes and vagrant houses other than residential staff employed there and (v) floating population, that is, persons without any usual place of residence.

1.5 INDICATORS

The indicators presented here are of the following kinds:

A. Morbidity, hospitalization, nature and treatment of ailments

- Proportion of Persons that Responded as Ailing during the last 15-day period (PPRA), separately for
 - rural and urban, and each State/UT
 - ailing-person characteristics such as gender¹, age-group etc.
- Break-up of estimated number of ailments by
 - ailment characteristics such as nature of ailment
 - treatment characteristics, if treated, nature of healthcare facility
- Proportion of cases treated as in-patient (receiving medical treatment as inpatient during the last 365-day period), by
 - Sector, hospitalized-person characteristics such as gender and age-group
- Break-up of number of hospitalized cases (other than childbirth) by
 - ailment characteristics such as nature of ailment
 - type of hospital, household expenditure class of hospitalized person

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

B. Expenditure on healthcare

- Average medical expenditure per case of hospitalization, by
 - rural and urban, household expenditure class of hospitalized person
- Break-up of medical expenditure (hospitalization cases) by major components, separately for
 - rural and urban, type of hospital
- Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) per case of hospitalization, by
 - rural and urban, household consumption expenditure class
- Average medical expenditure per treated spell of ailment not involving hospitalization, by
 - rural and urban, household consumption expenditure class, nature of healthcare facility
- Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) per treated spell of ailment not involving hospitalization, by
 - rural and urban, household consumption expenditure class

C. Childbirth

- Average expenditure on childbirth during last 365-day period by
 - rural and urban, household consumption expenditure class, type of hospital
- Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) on childbirth by
 - rural and urban, household consumption expenditure class
- Break-up of institutional childbirths during last 365-day period by type of hospital

1.6 SCHEDULE OF ENQUIRY

The schedule used for data collection from each surveyed household (Schedule 25.0) is included as Appendix E of this document. Apart from basic household characteristics, it recorded age, gender, and other important information for each household member before collecting particulars of illness and healthcare. On health, data were collected under the following broad heads:

- details of each case of hospitalization of any household member during the 365 days prior to the date of survey, including expenditure incurred for treatment while in hospital

- details of all ailments (due to illnesses or injuries) experienced by household members during the 15 days prior to the date of survey, including expenditure incurred for treatment without hospitalization
- details of the pregnancy of every female household member aged 15-49 years who was reported to have been pregnant at any time during the last 365 days, covering ante-natal care, and of childbirth and post-natal care if applicable, and including expenditure on childbirth.

1.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE SURVEY

1.7.0 The collection of information on ailments depended on reporting of perceived ailments by the respondents.

1.7.1 In case of a small set of important diseases, a medical diagnosis was enquired for classifying a reported condition as a case of the disease – diphtheria, whooping cough, TB, HIV/AIDS, cancers, diabetes, glaucoma and hypertension. In other cases, the diseases were identified by the respondents themselves, sometimes with the help of the interviewer to whom they reported their symptoms. Thus, possibilities of over-reporting, under-reporting and misclassifying ailments were all present. The perception of a physical or mental condition as an ailment and the propensity to consider it important enough to report would vary across individuals and cultures. The results of the survey are naturally influenced by these factors.

1.7.2 Households (or persons within households) are segregated in sector (rural/urban) by their place of domicile, and not by the place of treatment.

1.8 CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains two Chapters and five Appendices. Following the present introductory Chapter, a summary of the survey findings on morbidity, hospitalization and childbirth & maternity health care, is presented in Chapter Two. In Appendix A, detailed tables at State/UT level and some detailed all-India level tables are presented. Appendix B contains Relative Standard

Error (RSE) tables for some major indicators, Appendix C contains details of the sample design and estimation procedure followed, Appendix D provides the basic concept and definitions and procedures followed in the survey along with the definitions/terms used in this document. Appendix E consists of the schedule of enquiry (Schedule 25.0) that was canvassed in the surveyed households.

1.9 DESIGN BASED POPULATION ESTIMATES

It may be noted that this survey was not specifically designed to estimate number of households and persons but these figures can be used to combine rates and ratios pertaining to different indicators. These are design-based estimates used for specific purpose only.

1.10 SURVEY DESIGN

Detailed survey design is provided in Appendix C (Sample Design and Estimation Procedure).

Table 1.1: No. of villages/urban blocks, households and persons surveyed for NSS 80th round health survey

State/UT/ All-India	No. of villages/urban blocks surveyed		No. of surveyed					
			households			persons		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	369	240	2,952	1,920	4,872	11,502	6,640	18,142
Arunachal Pradesh	175	160	1,357	1,280	2,637	6,761	5,230	11,991
Assam	343	283	2,744	2,264	5,008	13,160	9,457	22,617
Bihar	756	346	6,047	2,766	8,813	32,698	14,435	47,133
Chhattisgarh	271	308	2,163	2,462	4,625	10,775	11,235	22,010
Delhi	56	204	446	1,612	2,058	2,092	6,539	8,631
Goa	16	16	128	128	256	547	493	1,040
Gujarat	415	344	3,318	2,748	6,066	17,686	12,707	30,393
Haryana	199	192	1,592	1,533	3,125	8,245	6,995	15,240
Himachal Pradesh	98	80	759	640	1,399	3,314	2,468	5,782
Jharkhand	338	236	2,679	1,887	4,566	13,610	8,730	22,340
Karnataka	422	356	3,370	2,848	6,218	16,294	11,326	27,620
Kerala	183	248	1,464	1,984	3,448	6,155	7,862	14,017
Madhya Pradesh	540	516	4,294	4,125	8,419	22,670	19,668	42,338
Maharashtra	732	666	5,842	5,309	11,151	28,609	23,090	51,699
Manipur	173	147	1,384	1,170	2,554	6,528	5,379	11,907
Meghalaya	115	80	914	640	1,554	4,950	3,223	8,173
Mizoram	86	108	685	864	1,549	3,458	4,138	7,596
Nagaland	108	101	864	808	1,672	3,598	3,288	6,886
Odisha	422	244	3,349	1,939	5,288	14,619	7,696	22,315
Punjab	202	204	1,607	1,628	3,235	7,965	7,488	15,453
Rajasthan	507	452	4,038	3,604	7,642	22,189	17,646	39,835
Sikkim	78	52	618	415	1,033	2,701	1,536	4,237
Tamil Nadu	398	432	3,184	3,453	6,637	12,232	12,285	24,517
Telangana	263	300	2,104	2,400	4,504	8,378	8,855	17,233
Tripura	168	80	1,344	640	1,984	5,833	2,595	8,428
Uttarakhand	108	111	841	884	1,725	3,771	3,794	7,565
Uttar Pradesh	1,192	700	9,503	5,593	15,096	52,245	28,232	80,477
West Bengal	582	427	4,654	3,396	8,050	20,076	13,647	33,723
A & N Islands	28	20	217	160	377	979	600	1,579
Chandigarh	-	24	-	192	192	-	794	794
Dadra & N. Haveli and Daman & Diu	24	24	192	192	384	861	807	1,668
Jammu & Kashmir	164	180	1,307	1,440	2,747	7,045	7,100	14,145
Ladakh	16	16	128	128	256	706	642	1,348
Lakshadweep	8	16	64	128	192	355	622	977
Puducherry	16	32	128	256	384	534	1,011	1,545
All-India	9,575	7,945	76,296	63,436	1,39,732	3,73,187	2,78,253	6,51,440

Note: 1. Union Territory 'Chandigarh' does not have rural sample.

2. All India figures include rural households from uninhabited villages those have been considered as a special stratum.

Chapter Two

Summary of findings

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.0 The National Sample Survey on Household Social Consumption: Health constitutes a significant source of empirical data, providing insights into the prevalence of morbidity, the spectrum of ailments reported by households, and the patterns of healthcare utilization across the Indian population. Data collected in this survey is used to compile indicators on morbidity, hospitalization and childbirth, as well as the utilization of both public and private health care facilities and households' out-of-pocket spending on medical and healthcare services.

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

Section I: General Morbidity and Hospitalization

- Morbidity, nature of ailments, treatment seeking behaviour
- Incidence of hospitalization during a specified period

Section II: Childbirth, ante-natal and post-natal (women aged 15-49 years)

- Maternity and childbirth care: details of care, place of delivery

Section III: Medical Expenditure

- Average medical expenditure
 - per case of hospitalization (i.e., in-patient care) excluding childbirth cases
 - per case of hospitalization for childbirth
 - per case of out-patient care

SECTION – I

2.2 MORBIDITY DURING THE LAST 15-DAY PERIOD

This section gives an overview of general morbidity reported by the households during the last 15-day period. It summarizes the morbidity pattern across different age-groups and genders, and further categorizes the types of ailments reported. The findings are provided at both the national and major state levels, offering a comprehensive picture of morbidity patterns across the country.

2.2.1 PROPORTION OF PERSONS RESPONDED AS AILING (PPRA) DURING THE LAST 15-DAY PERIOD

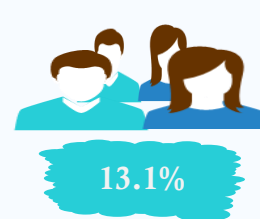
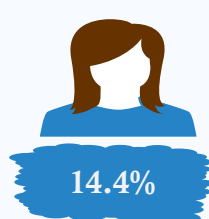
For the purpose of this survey, the 'Proportion of Persons Responded as Ailing (PPRA)' is defined as the estimated number of individuals in the population who reported suffering from an ailment during the last 15-day period preceding the date of the survey, expressed as a proportion of the estimated total population. The figure is expressed as percentage.

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

PPRA During the last 15-day reference period, 13.1% of persons reported suffering from some ailments including chronic ailments. The highest proportion of individuals reported illness was observed in the 60 years & above age-group (43.9%), followed by those aged 45–59 years (22.5%) and children aged 0–4 years (9.9%).

PPRA (%) during the last 15-day period by gender, All India:

About 13.1% (11.8% male and 14.4% female) of persons reported illness during the last 15-day period.



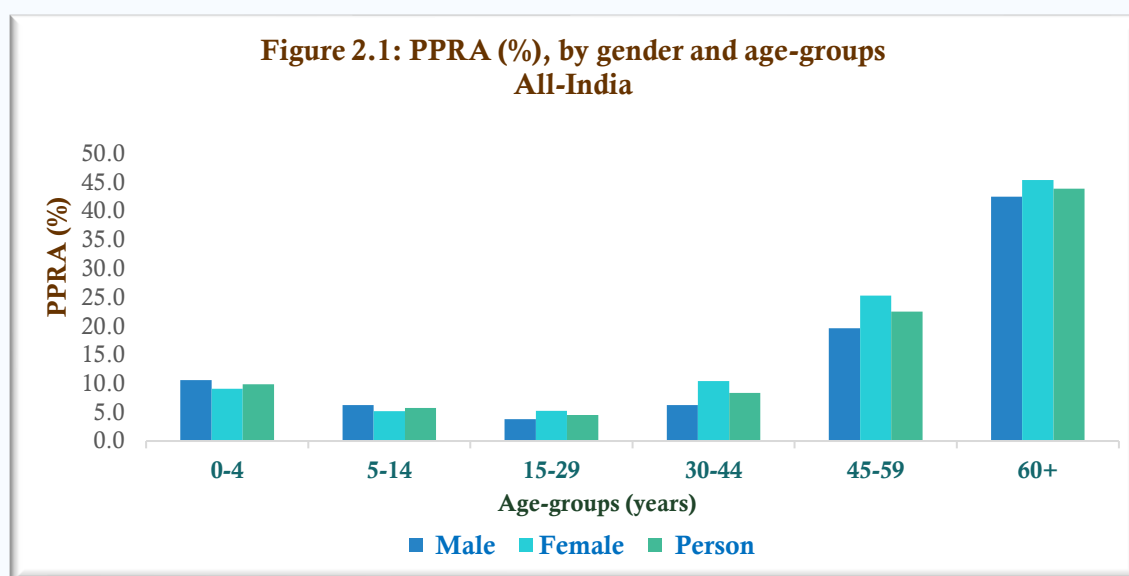
2.2.2 PPRA: BY GENDER AND AGE-GROUPS

2.2.2.0 Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 show age-specific PPRA (%) across six broad age-groups for male, female and all population at the all-India level.

Table 2.1: Proportion of persons responded as ailing during the last 15-day period (PPRA (%)) by gender and age-groups

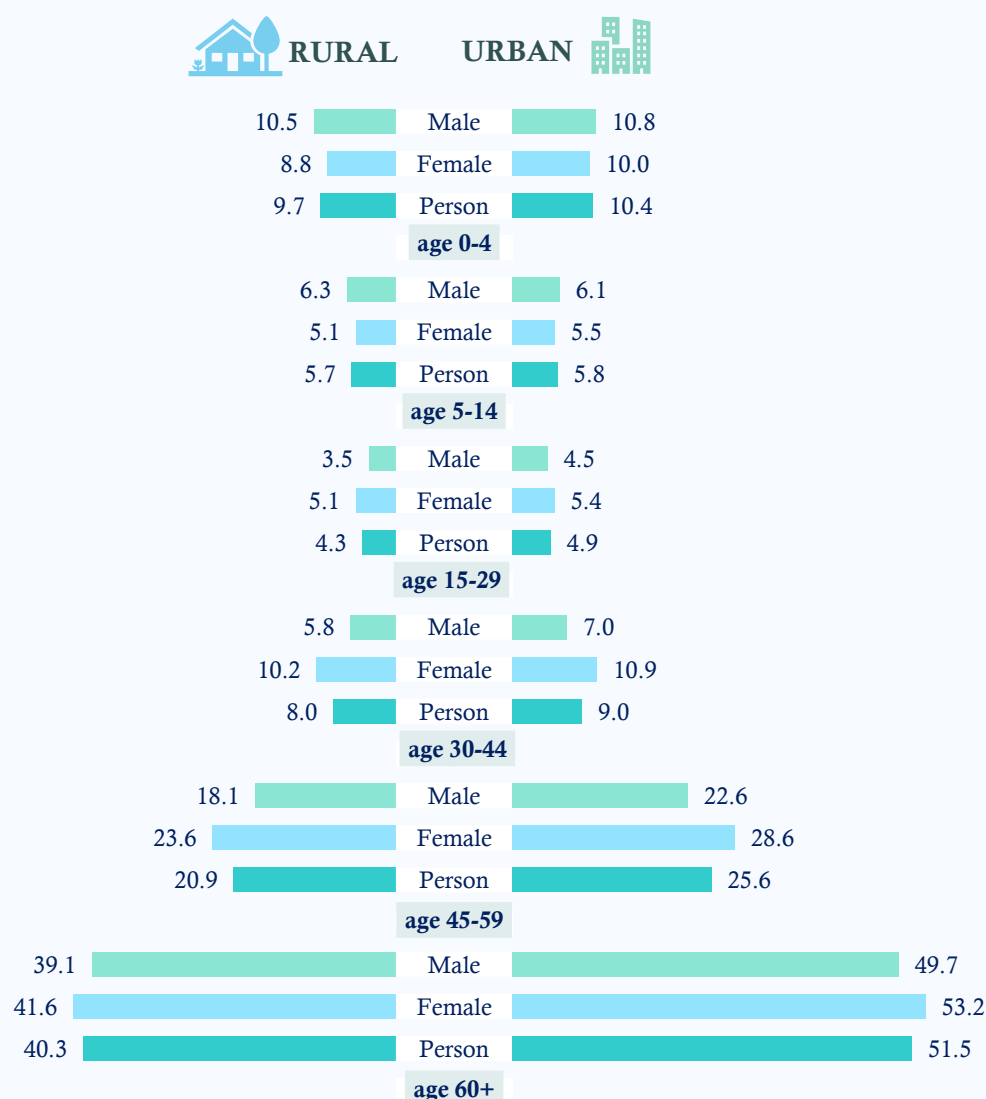
Age-Groups (year)	Rural			Urban			All India (Rural + Urban)		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
0-4	10.5	8.8	9.7	10.8	10.0	10.4	10.6	9.1	9.9
5-14	6.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	5.5	5.8	6.2	5.2	5.7
15-29	3.5	5.1	4.3	4.5	5.4	4.9	3.8	5.2	4.5
30-44	5.8	10.2	8.0	7.0	10.9	9.0	6.3	10.4	8.4
45-59	18.1	23.6	20.9	22.6	28.6	25.6	19.6	25.3	22.5
60 & above	39.1	41.6	40.3	49.7	53.2	51.5	42.5	45.4	43.9
All	11.1	13.4	12.2	13.4	16.6	14.9	11.8	14.4	13.1

Note: Person includes transgender.



2.2.2.1 Figure 2.2 provides a graphical representation of age-specific PPRA (%) during the last 15-day period, across six broad age-groups, separately for male, female and combined population in both rural and urban sectors.

Figure 2.2: Percentage of ailing persons: PPRA (%) by sector and gender



2.2.3 PPRA: STATE VARIATION

A brief summary of morbidity pattern across major States is given below in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: PPRA (%) by major States

State	PPRA (%)
Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	<=10
Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana, Punjab, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat	11-20
West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh	21-25
Kerala	>25

2.2.4 PPRA (%) OVER PAST FIVE ROUNDS OF NSS

Comparison of percentage of persons responded as ailing during the last 15-day period obtained from NSS 52nd (July, 1995- June, 1996), 60th (Jan-Jun, 2004), 71st (Jan- Jun, 2014), 75th (July, 2017- June, 2018) and 80th (January – December, 2025) rounds are shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Proportion of persons responded as ailing (PPRA) during the last 15-day period from NSS 52nd, 60th, 71st, 75th and 80th rounds: All-India

Gender	PPRA (%) in NSS rounds				
	52 nd (July, 1995- Jun, 1996)	60 th (Jan-Jun, 2004)	71 st (Jan-Jun, 2014)	75 th (Jul, 2017- Jun, 2018)	80 th (Jan – Dec, 2025)
Rural					
Male	5.4	8.3	8.0	6.1	11.1
Female	5.7	9.3	9.9	7.6	13.4
Person	5.5	8.8	8.9	6.8	12.2
Urban					
Male	5.1	9.1	10.1	8.2	13.4
Female	5.8	10.8	13.5	10.0	16.6
Person	5.4	9.9	11.8	9.1	14.9

Note: Person includes transgender.

2.2.5 NATURE OF AILMENTS EXPERIENCED DURING THE LAST 15-DAY PERIOD

2.2.5.0 The schedule of enquiry used for the survey adopted a list of 62 detailed ailment categories for collecting information on the ailments. These 62 detailed ailment categories have been clubbed into 17 broad categories: (i) infections (including fevers, jaundice, diarrhoea/dysentery), (ii) cancers, (iii) blood diseases, (iv) endocrine or metabolic (including diabetes and thyroid diseases), (v) psychiatric or neurological, (vi) eye, (vii) ear, (viii) cardio-vascular (including hypertension and heart disease), (ix) respiratory, (x) gastro-intestinal, (xi) skin, (xii) musculo-skeletal (including joint pain, back & body aches), (xiii) genito-urinary, (xiv) obstetric, (xv) injuries, (xvi) kidney failure and (xvii) other ailments.

Key Survey Highlights



Respiratory infections and fevers are common across all age-groups, but most frequent in children.



Chronic conditions increase significantly with age.



Young adults show relatively fewer ailments, though lifestyle-related conditions appear.



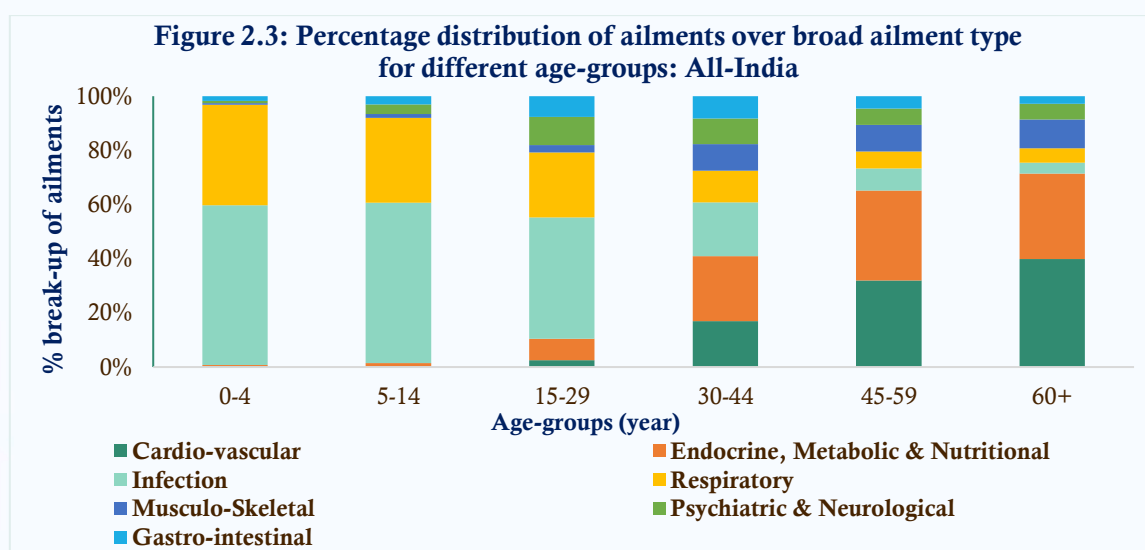
Older adults face the highest burden including chronic conditions; hypertension and diabetes dominate.

2.2.5.1 Table 2.4 shows the number of ailments reported per 1000 persons who responded as ailing, along with the percentage distribution of ailments by category during the last 15-day period.

Table 2.4: Number of ailments experienced per 1000 persons during the last 15-day period, and percentage distribution of number of such ailments over broad ailment category: All-India

Broad ailments	Age-groups (year)						
	0-4	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	all
	<i>Number of ailments experienced per 1000 persons</i>						
All	101	58	47	91	266	548	152
	<i>percentage distribution of ailments by category</i>						
Cardio-vascular	0.3	0.2	2.1	15.3	30.1	37.8	25.6
Endocrine, Metabolic, Nutritional	0.4	1.2	6.8	21.7	31.3	29.9	24.2
Infection	55.1	54.4	38.1	18.1	7.7	3.8	15.1
Respiratory	34.7	28.8	20.4	10.6	5.9	5.1	10.1
Musculo-skeletal	0.5	1.3	2.4	8.9	9.3	10.1	8.1
Psychiatric & neurological	0.8	3.3	8.8	8.6	5.6	5.5	5.9
Gastro-intestinal	1.6	2.7	6.6	7.4	4.3	2.6	4.0
Skin	2.4	2.5	3.3	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.5
Genito-urinary	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.0	0.8	0.8	1.1
Injuries	0.7	1.5	2.2	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.9
Others	3.2	3.9	6.7	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.5
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2.5.2 Figure 2.3 provides a graphical representation of the percentage distribution of ailments experienced during the last 15-day period across different age-groups.



MORBIDITY PATTERN ACROSS AGE-GROUPS DURING THE LAST 15-DAY PERIOD

Children (0–14 years)



- Infections and Respiratory issues dominate.
- Very low share of chronic conditions like cardio-vascular.
- Psychiatric/neurological issues begin to appear in the 5-14 age-group.

Young Adults (15–44 years)

Age 15–29 years



- Infections, respiratory issues remain high but declining.
- Psychiatric/neurological & Gastro-intestinal issues reported higher.
- Early signs of Endocrine/metabolic illness

Age 30–44 years

- Cardio-vascular and Endocrine/metabolic issues reported higher.
- Infections, respiratory issues reported lower.
- Musculo-skeletal issues become notable.

Middle-Aged Adults (45–59 years)



- Cardio-vascular and Endocrine/metabolic issues dominate.

This group experiences a wider range of ailments, including:

-Hypertension (high blood pressure), Diabetes, Joint or bone diseases, Fever, Heart disease, Upper respiratory infections, Body aches, Asthma, Headaches.

Older Adults (60+ years)



- Cardio-vascular related issues have the largest share.
- Endocrine/metabolic issues remain high.
- Musculo-skeletal issues are also significant
- High prevalence of chronic conditions.

Commonly reported ailments include:

Hypertension, Diabetes, Joint or bone diseases, Heart disease, Body aches, Asthma, Thyroid disorders, Respiratory infections, Stroke, Skin infections.

2.2.5.3 Table 2.5 shows number of ailments reported by the persons who responded as ailing during the last 15-day period, by type of ailment and gender.

Table 2.5: Number of ailments experienced per 1,00,000 persons during the last 15-day period: All-India

Broad ailment Category		Number of ailments experienced per 1,00,000 persons		
		Male	Female	Person
Infection	Over all	2,175	2,431	2,302
	Fever with loss of consciousness or altered consciousness	205	249	228
	Fever due to Diphtheria, Whooping Cough	295	310	302
	All other fevers (includes, Typhoid, fever with rash, etc.)	1,428	1,648	1,536
Cancer		50	71	60
Blood Diseases		49	87	68
Endocrine, Metabolic, Nutritional	Over all	3,249	4,135	3,681
	Diabetes	2,971	2,922	2,945
	Goitre and other diseases of the Thyroid	157	994	567
Psychiatric, Neurological	Over all	759	1,040	897
	Mental disorders	116	119	117
	Headache	120	324	220
	Weakness in limb muscles and difficulty in movements	247	402	323
	Stroke/ Hemiplegia/ Sudden onset weakness or loss of speech in half of body	145	82	114
Eye		138	145	142
Ear		50	76	62
Cardio-Vascular	Over all	3,523	4,273	3,891
	Hypertension	2,937	3,796	3,358
	Heart Disease: Chest Pain, Breathlessness	586	477	533
Respiratory	Over all	1,498	1,578	1,536
	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections (Cold, Runny Nose, Sore Throat etc.)	1,005	1,057	1,030
Gastro-Intestinal		525	707	614
Skin		207	258	231
Musculo-Skeletal		775	1,695	1,226
Genito-Urinary		141	181	160
Obstetric		8	17	13
Injuries		175	107	142
Kidney Failure		37	25	31
Others		145	179	162
All		13,504	17,006	15,217

Note: Person includes transgender.

2.2.5.4 Table 2.6 presents the number of ailments experienced per 1,00,000 persons for selected ailments, based on data from the NSS 75th round (2017-18) and the NSS 80th round (2025).

Table 2.6: Number of ailments experienced per 1,00,000 persons: All-India

Ailments	NSS 75 th round (2017-18)	NSS 80 th round (2025)	During 2025, Reporting of infectious diseases were lower, but chronic and non- communicable diseases surged. Cardio-vascular and endocrine/metabolic disorders have overtaken infections as the leading health concerns.
Infections	2,547	2,302	
Endocrine (Diabetes), Metabolic (Thyroid), Nutritional	1,189	3,681	
Cardio-Vascular (Hypertension, heart disease)	1,333	3,891	
Respiratory	824	1,536	
Musculo-Skeletal	679	1,226	

2.2.6 TREATMENT OF AILMENTS EXPERIENCED DURING THE LAST 15-DAY PERIOD

2.2.6.0 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 hospital/Public health facilities (incl. AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.), (ii) Charitable/Trust/NGO-run hospital, (iii) Private hospital, (iv) Private doctor/clinic, and (v) Informal healthcare provider.

2.2.6.1 The break-ups of treated ailments (treated as out-patient) by type of healthcare service provider are given in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Percentage distribution of spells of treated ailments during the last 15-day period across health care service provider (place of treatment): All-India

Healthcare service provider	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
	Percentage distribution of treated spells of ailment					
Govt. hospital/Public health facilities (incl. AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.)	33.9	35.3	34.6	24.9	25.4	25.2
Charitable/Trust/NGO run hospital	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
Private hospital	22.4	21.2	21.8	31.4	29.8	30.5
Private doctor/clinic *	43.1	42.9	43.0	42.9	44.3	43.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Note: 1 * include informal healthcare service provider.*

2 Person includes transgender.

➤ Rural residents utilize Government hospitals/Public health facilities (incl. AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.) more relative to urban residents.

2.2.6.2 Table 2.8 below shows, changes in the share of Government hospitals/Public health facilities for treating spells of ailment on medical advice over different NSS rounds 52nd (July, 1995-June, 1996), 60th (Jan-Jun, 2004), 71st (Jan- Jun, 2014) ,75th (July, 2017- June, 2018) and 80th (January-December 2025).

Table 2.8: Percentage of spells of ailment treated on medical advice during last 15-day period in Govt. hospitals/Public health facilities: All-India

Sector	Percentage of treated spells of ailment from Govt./Public health facilities				
	52 nd (Jul, 1995- Jun, 1996)	60 th (Jan-Jun, 2004)	71 st (Jan-Jun, 2014)	75 th (Jul, 2017- Jun, 2018)	80 th (Jan – Dec, 2025)
Rural	19	22	28	33	35
Urban	20	19	21	26	25

Note: Govt. hospitals/public health facilities include AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.

2.2.6.3 Above table shows an increasing trend towards utilization of public health facilities over last three rounds. The improvement in utilization over the years is an impact of expansion in package of services with focus on wellness and preventive care including screening, availability of free drugs and diagnostics.

2.3 HOSPITALIZATION (EXCLUDING CHILDBIRTH) DURING THE LAST 365-DAY PERIOD

For the purpose of this survey, the hospitalization rate is defined as the estimated number of hospital admissions (in-patient treatments) reported during the last 365-day period, expressed as a proportion of the total estimated population. This ratio is then multiplied by 1,000 to express the figure per 1,000 people, providing an overall picture of the hospitalization scenario. If a person was hospitalized multiple times during the last 365 days preceding the survey date, each hospitalization was recorded separately.



The share of people hospitalized as in-patient is calculated by dividing the number of admissions in a year by the total population.

However, in the computation of this, *cases of admission to hospital for childbirth are excluded.*

2.3.1 HOSPITALIZATION CASES (EXCLUDING CHILDBIRTH) PER 1,000 PERSONS: BY AGE-GROUPS AND GENDER

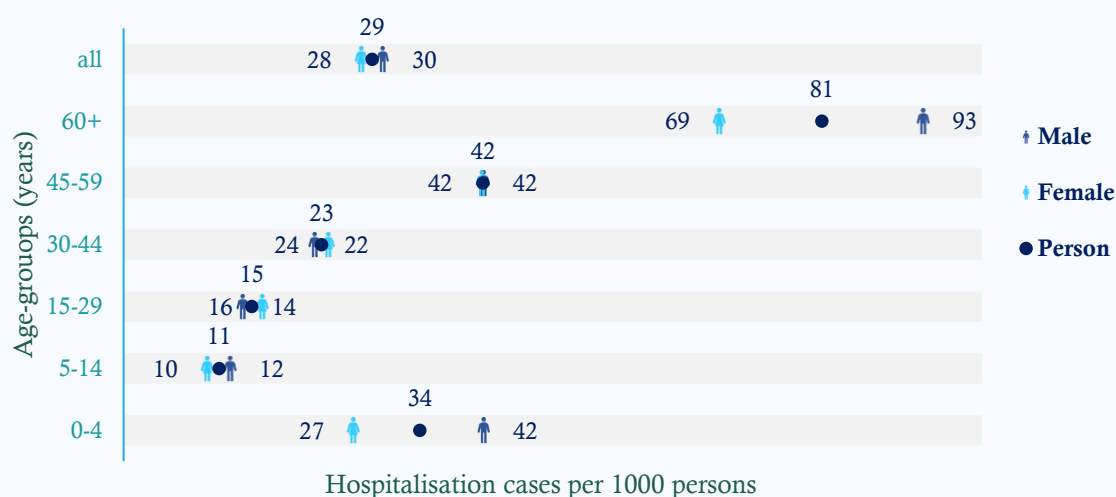
2.3.1.0 Table 2.9 and Figure 2.4 present the hospitalization cases per 1,000 persons (excluding childbirth) during the last 365-day period, disaggregated by age-groups, gender at all India level.

Table 2.9: Cases of hospitalization per 1000 persons (excluding childbirth) during the last 365-day period: All-India

Age groups (year)	Male	Female	Person
0-4	42	27	34
5-14	12	10	11
15-29	14	16	15
30-44	22	24	23
45-59	42	42	42
60 & above	93	69	81
All	30	28	29

**Person includes transgender.*

Figure 2.4: Hospitalization cases (excluding childbirth) per 1000 persons during the last 365-day period, by age-groups : all India



- Children (0–4) show highest hospitalization among young population (3.4%).
- Hospitalization rate **increases steadily as people age**, reaching their highest levels among the elderly.
- Elderly (60+) show **higher hospitalization (8.1%)**.

2.3.1.1 Table 2.10 presents the rural–urban variations in hospitalization rates per 1,000 population, disaggregated by age-groups, gender, and sector.

Table 2.10: Hospitalization cases (per 1000 persons) during the last 365-day period, by sector, gender and age-groups: All-India

Age-groups (year)	Hospitalization cases per 1000 persons					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
0-4	40	22	31	47	39	43
5-14	12	9	10	15	13	14
15-29	13	15	14	15	18	16
30-44	22	24	23	23	23	23
45-59	41	39	40	45	46	46
60 & above	89	62	76	101	84	92
All	29	26	27	33	32	32

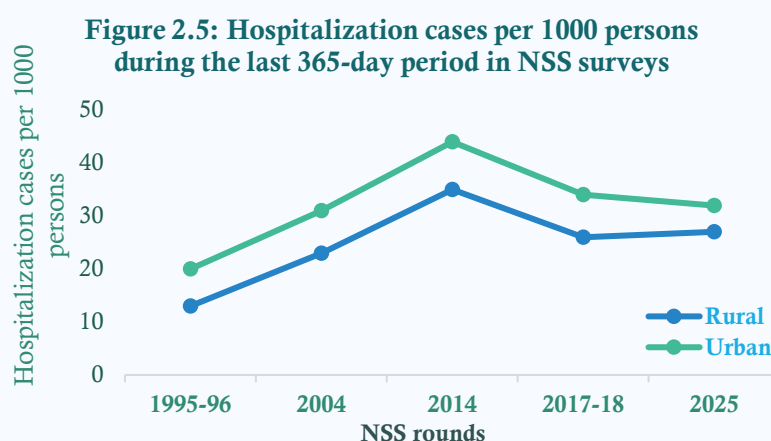
Note: Person includes transgender.

2.3.1.2 In Table 2.11 below, estimates of hospitalization cases (excluding childbirth) per 1000 persons occurring during the last 365-day reference period obtained from NSS 52nd (July, 1995-June, 96), 60th (Jan-June, 2004), 71st (Jan- June, 2014) ,75th (July, 2017- June, 2018) and 80th (January – December, 2025) rounds, separately for each gender and sector are given. Figure 2.5 below provides a graphical representation of overall hospitalization cases recorded over past NSS surveys.

Table 2.11: Hospitalization cases per 1000 persons (excluding childbirth) during the last 365-day period from NSS 52nd, 60th, 71st, 75th and 80th rounds: All-India

Gender	Hospitalization cases per 1000 persons in five NSS rounds				
	52 nd (July, 1995- June, 96)	60 th (Jan-June, 2004)	71 st (Jan-June, 2014)	75 th (July, 2017- June, 18)	80 th (Jan- Dec, 2025)
Rural					
Male	14	23	34	26	29
Female	13	22	36	27	26
Person	13	23	35	26	27
Urban					
Male	20	31	41	34	33
Female	20	31	46	35	32
Person	20	31	44	34	32

Note: Person includes transgender.



2014 marks the highest hospitalization rates for both sectors.

After 2014, there's a decline indicating improved preventive care

By 2025, rates almost stabilize but remain below the 2014 peak.

The rural – urban gap is shrinking

2.3.2 HOSPITALIZATION CASES (EXCLUDING CHILDBIRTH) BY AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF MEDICAL INSTITUTION

Distribution of hospitalization cases during the last 365-day period for different medical institutions classified into 3 categories viz., Government/Public hospital, Private hospital, Charitable/Trust/NGO-run hospital separately for different age-group, gender and sector is given in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12: Percentage distribution of hospitalization cases (excluding childbirth) during the last 365-day period: All-India

Characteristics	Percentage distribution of hospitalization cases					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Age-groups (year)						
0-4	9.6	6.0	7.9	7.5	6.3	6.9
5-14	7.5	5.7	6.7	7.1	5.9	6.5
15-29	12.1	15.8	13.8	12.9	14.2	13.5
30-44	16.0	21.1	18.4	17.0	18.2	17.5
45-59	21.8	25.4	23.4	23.0	26.0	24.5
60 & above	33.2	25.9	29.8	32.5	29.5	31.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Medical Institution						
Govt. hospital/Public health facilities	37.2	41.6	39.2	32.2	32.4	32.2
Charitable/Trust/NGO run hospital	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2
Private hospital (including Govt. empanelled)	59.9	55.5	57.9	64.7	64.4	64.6
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 1. Person includes transgender.

2. Government hospitals/Public health facilities include AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.

3. Private hospitals empanelled under Government health financing scheme/insurance viz. AB-PMJAY, CGHS/ECHS/other Central Government health schemes (e.g., Railways etc.), State Health Insurance Schemes, State Government-supported medical reimbursement (for employees),ESIS/ESIC etc., have been considered in the 'Private hospital' category.

Note: The survey does not distinguish between the services availed by a patient in a private hospital empanelled under Government health scheme or in a non-empanelled private hospital.

2.3.3 HOSPITALIZATION BY AILMENT CATEGORY

2.3.3.0 Table 2.13 presents the percentage distribution of hospitalization cases categorized by the ailment from which the patient suffered during the last 365-day period, separately for gender and sector.

Table 2.13: Hospitalization cases per 1000 of persons (excluding childbirth), and percentage break-up of such cases by category of ailment leading to hospitalization: All-India

Category of reported ailment	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
	Hospitalization cases per 1000 of persons					
All	29	26	27	33	32	32
Percentage distribution of hospitalization cases by ailment category						
Infection	20.4	20.7	20.6	20.5	21.3	20.9
Injuries	15.6	6.7	11.5	14.1	7.0	10.7
Cardio-vascular	11.5	9.0	10.3	13.2	10.5	11.9
Gastro-intestinal	9.9	12.0	10.9	10.3	11.5	10.9
Psychiatric & Neurological	8.0	7.0	7.5	6.9	6.3	6.7
Genito-Urinary	4.7	7.4	6.0	4.3	6.9	5.5
Respiratory	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.6
Musculo-skeletal	3.3	4.3	3.8	3.7	5.2	4.4
Eye	4.9	5.9	5.3	4.8	5.5	5.1
Endocrine, Metabolic, Nutritional	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.3	3.9
Cancers	3.4	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.9	4.3
Blood diseases	2.2	3.2	2.7	1.5	2.3	1.9
Skin	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0
Ear	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Other	6.5	8.8	7.6	6.2	7.8	6.9
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 1. Others include kidney failure, obstetric, unidentified ailments/symptoms

2. Person includes transgender.



Male population is more prone to injuries and cardio-vascular diseases in both rural and urban areas compared to females.



Females have a higher share of Gastro-intestinal, Genito-urinary cases compared to male population.

2.3.3.1 Table 2.14 below gives the percentage distribution of hospitalization cases by category of ailment leading to hospitalization across different age-groups at all-India level.

Table 2.14: Percentage break-up of hospitalization cases by category of ailment: by age-groups: All-India

Broad ailment category	Age-group (year)						
	0-4	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	all
	% distribution of hospitalization cases by ailment						
Infection	43.8	47.8	27.0	18.9	15.0	11.5	20.7
Cancer	0.4	1.4	1.9	3.5	5.6	5.3	4.0
Blood diseases	2.8	5.7	4.3	3.1	1.4	1.1	2.4
Endocrine, Metabolic, Nutritional	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.7	4.1	5.3	3.6
Psychiatric, Neurological	3.0	5.6	5.7	5.5	8.1	9.8	7.2
Eye	0.4	0.8	0.9	2.0	6.2	10.7	5.3
Ear	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4
Cardio-vascular	2.8	1.5	3.4	7.3	13.9	18.2	10.9
Respiratory	13.2	6.0	3.0	3.4	3.6	6.7	5.3
Gastro-intestinal	3.2	10.0	14.0	16.3	11.3	8.0	10.9
Skin	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.1
Musculo-skeletal	0.7	1.8	2.4	3.8	5.0	5.3	4.0
Genito-urinary	1.4	3.5	5.1	8.9	6.9	5.0	5.8
Obstetric	20.2	0.0	6.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	2.7
Injuries	2.3	10.1	17.9	16.1	11.6	7.4	11.2
Kidney failure	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.7
Others	2.9	1.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.3	2.9
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: obstetric includes illness in the newborn/ sick newborn/ infant along with pregnancy with complications before or during labour (abortion, ectopic pregnancy, hypertension, complications during labour), complications in mother after birth of child.



Among younger population, hospitalizations are primarily driven by infections, obstetric conditions, and respiratory illnesses.



Middle age represents a shift in health patterns, where acute conditions such as injuries begin to be reported less frequently while chronic diseases like cardio-vascular conditions gradually become more prominent.



Among the elderly, hospital care is predominantly driven by chronic conditions, with cardio-vascular, ophthalmic, and neurological disorders constituting the leading causes.

2.3.4 HOSPITALIZATION BY TYPE OF WARD

Table 2.15 gives the percentage distribution of hospitalization cases by type of ward availed, for each type of medical institution, separately for each sector.

Table 2.15: Percentage distribution of hospitalization cases during the last 365-day period by type of ward, for each type of medical institution: All-India

Medical institution	% distribution of hospitalization cases							
	Rural				Urban			
	type of ward							
	free	paying		all	free	paying		all
general		special	general			special		
Govt. hospital/ Public health facilities	94.3	5.1	0.6	100.0	93.1	5.5	1.5	100.0
Charitable/Trust/ NGO run hospital	52.0	38.5	9.5	100.0	32.2	44.9	22.9	100.0
Private hospital (including empanelled)	7.3	73.7	19.0	100.0	5.7	63.7	30.7	100.0

Note: 1. Government hospitals/Public health facilities include AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.

2. Private hospitals empanelled under Government health financing scheme/insurance viz. AB-PMJAY, CGHS/ECHS/other Central Government health schemes (e.g., Railways etc.), State Health Insurance Schemes, State Government-supported medical reimbursement (for employees), ESIS/ESIC etc., have been considered in the 'Private hospital' category.

2.3.5 POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH INSURANCE

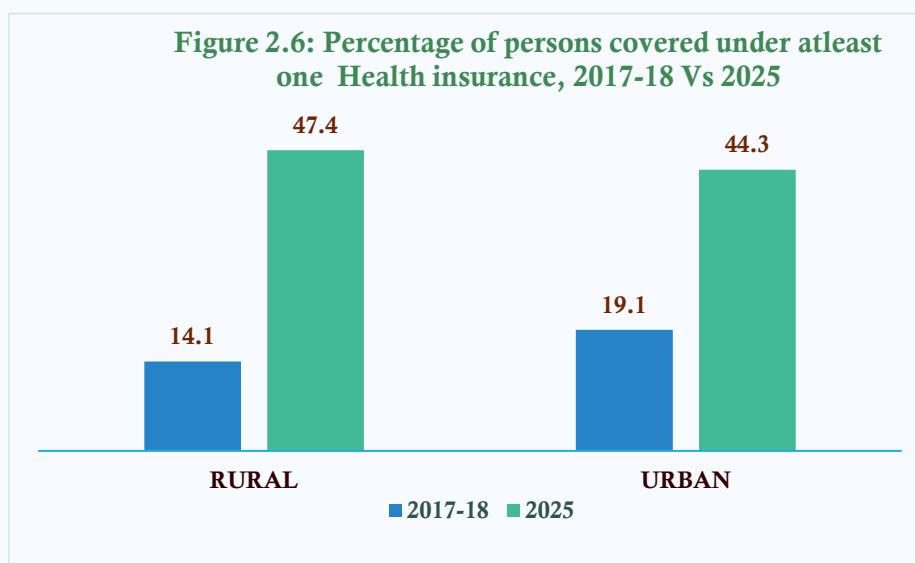
2.3.5.0 For every member of each surveyed household, it was ascertained whether the person was covered by any scheme for health expenditure support. If so, the broad category of scheme was also recorded. If an individual was enrolled in multiple insurance schemes, only one scheme was recorded.

2.3.5.1 Table 2.16 below provides the proportion of the population covered under any health insurance scheme alongside a comparison with the previous NSS health survey (75th round, 2017–18).

Table 2.16: Percentage of persons covered under health insurance/financing scheme: All-India

Sector	% of persons covered under insurance/financing scheme, NSS 75 th Vs NSS 80 th rounds			
	Any scheme		Government sponsored scheme	
	75 th	80 th	75 th	80 th
	(July, 2017- June, 18)	(Jan-Dec, 2025)	(July, 2017- June, 18)	(Jan-Dec, 2025)
Rural	14.1	47.4	12.9	45.5
Urban	19.1	44.3	8.9	31.8

Figure 2.6: Percentage of persons covered under atleast one Health insurance, 2017-18 Vs 2025



A substantial improvement has been seen in health insurance coverage across India between 2017–18 and 2025. Government-sponsored schemes have played a pivotal role in expanding access, particularly in rural areas.

Note: In the NSS Health surveys, information on health insurance coverage was obtained through a single-response question. Consequently, if an individual was enrolled in multiple insurance schemes, only one scheme was recorded.

As a result, the insurance coverage proportions derived from the survey reflect only one scheme per respondent and are therefore not directly comparable with estimates from other sources that account for multiple schemes simultaneously.

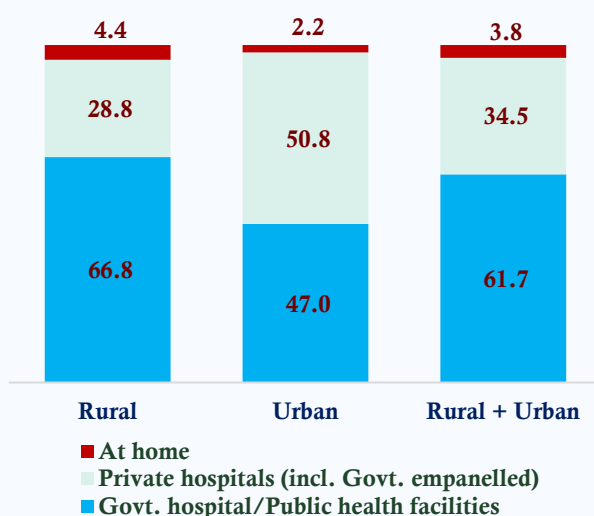
SECTION - II

2.4 MATERNITY AND CHILDBIRTH DURING THE LAST 365-DAY PERIOD

2.4.1 BREAK-UP OF CHILDBIRTHS BY PLACE OF DELIVERY

Figure 2.7 provides a graphical representation of the percentage distribution of childbirths reported during the last 365 day-period among women aged 15-49 years, disaggregated by rural, urban, and combined (rural and urban) sectors.

Figure 2.7: Percentage distribution of childbirths, by place



Note: Private hospitals include Charitable/Trust/NGO run hospitals

- **Universal Institutional childbirths:** Nearly universal hospital deliveries (96.2% overall). Only 3.8% of births still occur at home.
- Rural women utilize the Government health facilities more than urban women.
- Nearly two-thirds (66.8%) of rural deliveries occur in Government health facilities, while nearly half (47.0%) of urban deliveries occur in Government health facilities.

2.4.2 BREAK-UP OF CHILDBIRTH BY PLACE OF DELIVERY: COMPARISON OVER 75TH AND 80TH ROUNDS

Table 2.17 shows percentage break-up of childbirth cases among women aged 15-49 years during the last 365-day period.

Table 2.17: Percentage break-up of childbirth cases (during the last 365-day period) by place of delivery: All-India

Place of delivery	Rural		Urban	
	75 th (July, 2017- June, 18)	80 th (Jan-Dec, 2025)	75 th (July, 2017- June, 18)	80 th (Jan-Dec, 2025)
Govt. hospital/ Public health facilities	69.2	66.8	48.3	47.0
Private hospital (incl. Govt. empanelled & charitable hospital/Trust/NGOs)	21.3	28.8	47.8	50.8
Any hospital (Public and Private)	90.5	95.6	96.1	97.8
At home	9.5	4.4	3.8	2.2
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

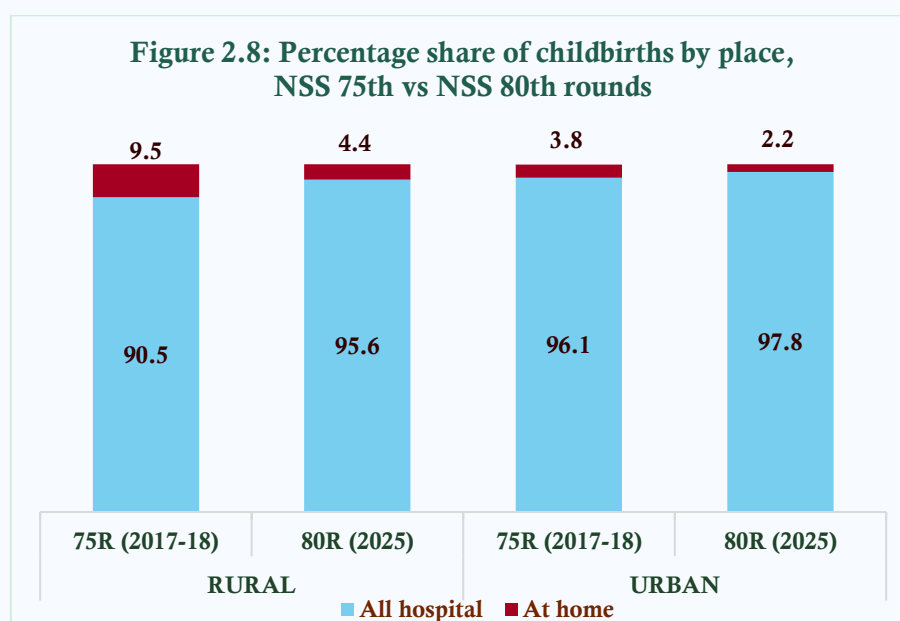
Note: 1. Government hospitals/Public health facilities include AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.

2. Private hospitals empanelled under Government health financing scheme/insurance viz. AB-PMJAY, CGHS/ECHS/other Central Government health schemes (e.g., Railways etc.), State Health Insurance Schemes, State Government-supported medical reimbursement (for employees),ESIS/ESIC etc., have been considered in the 'Private hospital' category.



Above table clearly indicates a substantial shift toward institutional deliveries between 2017–18 and 2025.

- Rural: Hospital deliveries were reported higher, increasing from 90.5% in 2017–18 to 95.6% in 2025.
- Urban Hospital deliveries, already high at 96.1% in 2017–18, were reported higher at 97.8% in 2025
- Childbirth at home reported lower, declining from 9.5% to 4.4% in rural areas and from 3.8% to 2.2% in urban areas.



2.4.3 ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CARE

2.4.3.0 Table 2.18 shows the percentages of women (15-49 years) in different age-groups received ante-natal and post-natal care during pregnancy and after childbirth during the last 365-day period.

Table 2.18: Percentages of pregnant women (15-49 years) received ante-natal care and post-natal care during the last 365-day period: All-India

Age-groups (in year)	Percentages of pregnant women received care					
	Rural		Urban		Rural + Urban	
	Ante-natal	Post-natal	Ante-natal	Post-natal	Ante-natal	Post-natal
below 20	98	91	96	92	98	91
20-24	98	91	98	95	98	92
25-29	99	93	99	94	99	94
30-34	99	92	98	95	98	93
35-39	98	90	98	95	98	92
40-44	96	91	98	97	97	92
45 & above	98	98	97	98	98	98
All	98	92	98	95	98	93

2.4.3.1 Table 2.19 presents the percentage of pregnant women aged 15–49 years received ante-natal care during pregnancy and post-natal care after childbirth during the last 365-day period in 2017–18 (NSS 75th round) and 2025 (NSS 80th round).

Table 2.19: Ante-natal and Post-natal care, NSS 75th and NSS 80th rounds

Period	% of pregnant women received care			
	Rural		Urban	
	Ante-natal	Post-natal	Ante-natal	Post-natal
NSS 75 th (2017-18)	97	87	98	90
NSS 80 th (2025)	98	92	98	95

SECTION - III

2.5 EXPENDITURE FOR TREATMENT OF AILMENTS & CHILDBIRTH

2.5.1 EXPENDITURE ON HOSPITALIZATION (IN-PATIENT CARE)

2.5.1.1 AVERAGE OUT-OF-POCKET EXPENDITURE DURING LAST 365 DAYS

2.5.1.1.0 Table 2.20 shows average out-of-pocket medical expenditure per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth) and median of the out-of-pocket medical expenditure for the cases of hospitalization (excluding childbirth) during the last 365-day period, by type of medical institution.

Table 2.20: Out-of-pocket medical expenditure per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth) during the last 365-day period: All-India

Medical institution	Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (₹)			Median out-of-pocket medical expenditure (₹)		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Govt. hospital/Public health facilities	6,905	6,032	6,631	1,200	850	1,100
Charitable/Trust/NGO run hospital	40,203	38,419	39,530	7,000	14,900	10,000
Private hospital (incl. Govt. empanelled)	47,710	54,999	50,508	23,500	25,000	24,000
All	31,484	38,688	34,064	10,500	12,400	11,285

Note: 1. Government hospitals/Public health facilities include AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.

2. Private hospitals empanelled under Government health financing scheme/insurance viz. AB-PMJAY, CGHS/ECHS/other Central Government health schemes (e.g., Railways etc.), State Health Insurance Schemes, State Government-supported medical reimbursement (for employees), ESIS/ESIC etc., have been considered in the 'Private hospital' category.

- Out-of-pocket medical expenditure is lowest in Govt. hospitals/public health facilities. The median expenditure of ₹1,100 for cases of hospitalization (excluding childbirth) in public hospitals indicates that half of the cases reported during the last 365-day period involved spending of ₹1,100 or less.
- Private hospitals demand the largest out-of-pocket payment.

<i>Medical Expenditure: includes doctor's/surgeon's fee, medicine, diagnostic tests, bed charges, other medical expenses (attendant charges, physio therapy, personal medical appliances, blood, oxygen, etc.)</i>	<i>Non-medical expenditure: includes transport for patient and other non-medical expenses incurred by the household (food, expenditure on escort, lodging charges if any, etc.).</i>
<i>Out-of-pocket medical expenditure = (Total Medical expenditure) – (reimbursed amount (by insurance company or employer))</i>	

2.5.1.1.1 Table 2.21 represents the average out-of-pocket medical expenditure per hospitalization case and median out-of-pocket medical expenditure incurred for cases of hospitalization (excluding childbirth) during the last 365-day period, over quintile class of household consumption expenditure.

Table 2.21: Average out-pocket medical expenditure (₹) per case of hospitalization and Median out-of-pocket medical expenditure (₹) for hospitalization cases reported during the last 365-day period by quintile class of household consumption expenditure: All-India

Quintile class of household consumption expenditure	Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (₹)		Median out-of-pocket medical expenditure (₹)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1 st quintile	25,704	25,178	9,000	9,900
2 nd quintile	24,627	29,513	8,500	8,700
3 rd quintile	27,979	35,513	10,000	10,900
4 th quintile	31,451	42,633	10,000	15,000
5 th quintile	39,582	53,531	14,500	20,000
All	31,484	38,688	10,500	12,400

Note: quintile class of household expenditure divides households into five equal groups (20% each) based on their per capita consumption expenditure levels, from the lowest to the highest, 1st quintile (bottom 20%) and 5th quintile (top 20%).

2.5.1.1.2 Table 2.22 shows the break-up of average medical expenditure incurred per case of hospitalization (excluding childbirth) by category of expenditure, separately for each medical institution.

Table 2.22: Break-up of average medical expenditure (₹) (excluding childbirth) per hospitalization case by its component across medical institution during the last 365-day period: All-India

Medical Institution	Break-up of components in average medical expenditure (₹) per hospitalization case						
	Package component	Doctor's/surgeon's fee	Medicine	Diagnostic tests	Bed charges	Other	All
Rural							
Govt. hospital/ Public health facilities	2,141	363	2,603	1,183	187	853	7,330
Charitable/ Trust/NGO run hospital	24,956	3,834	6,372	2,784	2,025	2,396	42,367
Private hospital (incl. Govt. empanelled)	21,290	7,580	8,921	4,203	5,245	2,495	49,734
All	13,884	4,640	6,368	2,977	3,167	1,848	32,884
Urban							
Govt. hospital/ Public health facilities	1,692	246	2,241	1,170	199	865	6,413
Charitable/ Trust/NGO run hospital	17,718	7,251	9,148	3,434	6,397	2,038	45,985
Private hospital (incl. Govt. empanelled)	35,128	9,130	9,189	4,914	5,656	2,939	66,955
All	23,799	6,206	6,948	3,660	3,920	2,242	46,774

Note: 1. Government hospitals/Public health facilities includes AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.

2. Private hospitals empanelled under Government health financing scheme/insurance viz. AB-PMJAY, CGHS/ECHS/other Central Government health schemes (e.g., Railways etc.), State Health Insurance Schemes, State Government-supported medical reimbursement (for employees), ESIS/ESIC etc., have been considered in the 'Private hospital' category.

3. It may be noted that efforts were made to obtain break-up of the medical component from the households wherever possible. However, in certain cases, where households could not specify the expenditure incurred on individual items, then the lump sum amount has been recorded under 'package component'.

2.5.1.1.3 It may be noted that 'package component' of treatment involve 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. When expenditure for a hospitalization case involves a package component, the usual break-up of total expenditure by its various components such as bed charges, doctor's/surgeon's fees, etc. may not be available. Therefore, in deriving the break-up of expenditure per hospitalization case by its components, a "package component" has been shown.

2.5.1.2 AVERAGE MEDICAL EXPENDITURE: BROAD AILMENT CATEGORY

Table 2.23 shows Average medical expenditure per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth) by ailment category and institution, rural vs. urban, during the last 365-day period.

Table 2.23: Average medical expenditure per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth) during the last 365-day period by type of hospital, broad nature of ailment: All-India

Category of reported ailment	Average medical expenditure (₹) per hospitalization case			
	Govt. hospital/ Public health facilities	Charitable/ Trust/NGO run hospital	Private hospital (incl. Govt. empanelled)	All
Rural				
Infection	2,329	15,303	24,650	14,397
Cancers	22,616	81,042	87,339	62,588
Blood diseases	7,816	52,588	32,784	19,963
Endocrine, Metabolic, Nutritional	6,452	37,959	46,283	29,179
Psychiatric & Neurological	10,937	42,862	66,137	43,155
Eye	2,699	4,222	22,156	12,659
Ear	5,804	27,434	38,233	30,227
Cardio-vascular	10,207	87,063	66,387	47,135
Respiratory	6,486	26,236	34,281	22,881
Gastro-intestinal	5,162	86,407	49,492	34,451
Skin	6,534	11,966	38,207	21,647
Musculo-skeletal	16,074	31,603	64,525	45,264
Genito-Urinary	6,832	25,103	45,725	34,998
Obstetric	2,583	29,231	29,910	18,101
Injuries	9,505	28,427	70,503	46,801
Kidney Failure	18,124	54,474	120,708	76,004
Other	9,345	45,425	47,196	33,820
All	7,330	42,367	49,734	32,884
Urban				
Infection	2,186	13,300	26,833	17,879
Cancers	21,802	98,675	147,220	104,424
Blood diseases	4,730	19,637	40,947	23,565
Endocrine, Metabolic, Nutritional	5,395	26,618	58,671	37,166
Psychiatric & Neurological	7,297	61,944	92,253	62,751
Eye	2,495	9,069	33,276	23,207
Ear	17,671	0	39,403	34,021
Cardio-vascular	10,666	49,286	101,099	69,451
Respiratory	4,246	45,231	60,217	42,520
Gastro-intestinal	6,081	35,025	55,833	40,409
Skin	4,199	29,349	52,535	32,158
Musculo-skeletal	6,832	106,267	93,413	76,106
Genito-Urinary	5,557	25,202	51,709	40,027
Obstetric	3,677	99,572	96,806	63,391
Injuries	7,783	65,171	84,305	57,371
Kidney Failure	10,956	69,240	93,267	71,246
Other	5,476	47,589	72,379	49,540
All	6,413	45,985	66,955	46,774

Note: 1. Government hospitals/Public health facilities include AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.

2. Private hospitals empanelled under Government health financing scheme/insurance viz. AB-PMJAY, CGHS/ECHS/other Central Government health schemes (e.g., Railways etc.), State Health Insurance Schemes, State Government-supported medical reimbursement (for employees),ESIS/ESIC etc., have been considered in the 'Private hospital' category.

2.5.2 EXPENDITURE ON NON-HOSPITALIZATION (OUT-PATIENT CARE) DURING THE LAST 15-DAY PERIOD

2.5.2.1 OUT-PATIENT CARE EXPENDITURE BY HEALTHCARE SERVICE PROVIDER

2.5.2.1.0 Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure per spell of treated ailment and Median out-of-pocket medical expenditure for spells of treated ailments reported during the last 15-day period, by sector are presented in Table 2.24.

Table 2.24: Average and Median out-of-pocket medical expenditure for out-patient care during the last 15-day period, All-India

Sector	Average Expenditure (₹)	Median Expenditure (₹)
Rural	847	395
Urban	884	420
Rural+ Urban	861	400

2.5.2.1.1 Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure per spell of treated ailments and median of the out-of-pocket medical expenditure for individual spell of treatment reported during the last 15-day period, by healthcare service provider for each sector are presented in Table 2.25.

Table 2.25: Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure per treated spell of ailments during the last 15-day period and Median out-of-pocket medical expenditure, by healthcare service provider

Healthcare service provider	Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (₹)			Median out-of-pocket medical expenditure (₹)		
	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural+Urban
Govt. hospital/ Public health facilities	304	257	289	0	0	0
Charitable/Trust/ NGO run hospital	1,130	1,692	1,359	500	550	540
Private hospital	1,541	1,343	1,447	800	638	700
Private doctor/clinic	981	925	958	545	545	545
Informal health care provider	432	557	457	300	345	300
All	847	884	861	395	420	400

Note: Government hospitals/Public health facilities include AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.

2.5.2.1.2 The average out-of-pocket medical expenditure for out-patient care in India is ₹861 (Rural ₹ 847, Urban ₹ 884) while the median expenditure is ₹400 (Rural ₹ 395, Urban ₹ 420). In public health facilities, the average expenditure is ₹289 and the median is ₹0, indicating that treatment in public health facilities involves minimal costs compared to other healthcare service providers, and half of the treatment episodes in public health facilities are provided free of cost.

2.5.3 EXPENDITURE ON HOSPITALIZATION PER CHILDBIRTH DURING THE LAST 365-DAY PERIOD

2.5.3.0 Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure per childbirth case along with median of the out-of-pocket expenditure for childbirths reported during the last 365-day period by place of delivery (medical institution) for each sector is presented in Table 2.26.

Table 2.26: Average and Median out-of-pocket medical expenditure (₹) per childbirth case during the last 365-day period by place of delivery

Place of delivery	Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (₹)			Median out-of-pocket medical expenditure (₹)		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Govt. hospital /Public health facilities	2,189	2,747	2,299	810	800	801
Charitable/Trust/NGO run hospital	16,131	25,395	19,612	10,000	20,400	13,000
Private hospital (incl. Govt. empanelled)	33,979	43,580	37,630	30,000	36,000	32,000
All	11,609	23,670	14,775	2,190	10,200	2,851

Note: 1. Government hospitals/Public health facilities include AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.

2. Private hospitals empanelled under Government health financing scheme/insurance viz. AB-PMJAY, CGHS/ECHS/other Central Government health schemes (e.g., Railways etc.), State Health Insurance Schemes, State Government-supported medical reimbursement (for employees), ESIS/ESIC etc., have been considered in the 'Private hospital' category.

2.5.3.1 Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure per childbirth case during the last 365-day period by quintile class of household consumption expenditure for each sector is presented in Tables 2.27R & 2.27U.

Table 2.27R: Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) (₹) per childbirth case during the last 365-day period: Rural

Quintile class of household consumption expenditure	Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (₹) per childbirth			
	Govt. hospital/ Public health facilities	Charitable/ Trust/NGO run hospital	Private hospital (incl. Govt. empanelled)	All
1 st quintile	1,951	18,772	30,597	7,736
2 nd quintile	1,969	12,964	30,423	9,022
3 rd quintile	2,164	13,292	33,205	11,467
4 th quintile	2,457	18,920	33,252	13,742
5 th quintile	3,058	20,131	41,876	21,080
All	2,189	16,131	33,979	11,609

Note: 1. Government hospitals/Public health facilities include AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.

2. Private hospitals empanelled under Government health financing scheme/insurance viz. AB-PMJAY, CGHS/ECHS/other Central Government health schemes (e.g., Railways etc.), State Health Insurance Schemes, State Government-supported medical reimbursement (for employees), ESIS/ESIC etc., have been considered in the 'Private hospital' category.

Table 2.27U: Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) (₹) per childbirth case during the last 365-day period: Urban

Quintile class of household consumption expenditure	Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (₹) per childbirth			
	Govt. hospital/ Public health facilities	Charitable/ Trust/NGO run hospital	Private hospital (incl. Govt. empanelled)	All
1 st quintile	2,168	14,657	32,809	13,736
2 nd quintile	2,868	21,078	38,627	18,658
3 rd quintile	2,771	25,810	41,627	22,593
4 th quintile	3,415	27,642	53,265	36,699
5 th quintile	4,704	38,753	52,400	41,516
All	2,747	25,395	43,580	23,670

Note: 1. Government hospitals/Public health facilities include AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.

2. Private hospitals empanelled under Government health financing scheme/insurance viz. AB-PMJAY, CGHS/ECHS/other Central Government health schemes (e.g., Railways etc.), State Health Insurance Schemes, State Government-supported medical reimbursement (for employees),ESIS/ESIC etc., have been considered in the 'Private hospital' category.

Summary Statement

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Statement 1: Percentage of Persons Responded as Ailing (PPRA) during the last 15-day period in each State/UT

State/UT/All-India	PPRA (%) during the last 15-day period								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	17.9	22.3	20.1	20.0	26.0	23.0	18.6	23.5	21.1
Arunachal Pradesh	3.1	3.3	3.2	1.9	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.0
Assam	13.6	14.3	13.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	14.1	14.7	14.4
Bihar	9.2	10.4	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.5	9.4	10.4	9.9
Chhattisgarh	5.5	7.2	6.4	11.7	14.9	13.3	6.7	8.7	7.7
Delhi	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.9	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.0
Goa	19.9	26.5	23.1	13.5	17.5	15.5	16.2	21.1	18.7
Gujarat	9.8	11.6	10.7	9.0	13.8	11.3	9.4	12.6	11.0
Haryana	8.1	11.7	9.8	7.7	8.6	8.1	7.9	10.3	9.1
Himachal Pradesh	14.5	16.8	15.7	13.1	12.6	12.9	14.3	16.3	15.3
Jharkhand	8.7	9.6	9.1	12.3	14.1	13.3	9.4	10.5	10.0
Karnataka	9.7	11.8	10.7	8.2	10.5	9.2	9.0	11.3	10.1
Kerala	35.8	40.2	38.1	38.0	44.6	41.5	36.9	42.4	39.7
Madhya Pradesh	7.4	9.7	8.6	9.3	10.3	9.8	8.0	9.9	8.9
Maharashtra	10.6	12.9	11.8	13.0	15.1	14.1	11.8	14.0	12.9
Manipur	6.0	6.0	6.0	12.0	10.2	11.1	7.8	7.3	7.6
Meghalaya	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.4	5.1	3.8	2.9	3.6	3.2
Mizoram	5.8	4.8	5.3	7.0	9.2	8.3	6.3	6.8	6.6
Nagaland	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.7	1.4	2.6	3.3	2.2	2.8
Odisha	13.7	15.5	14.6	16.7	21.3	18.9	14.3	16.5	15.4
Punjab	10.9	15.3	13.1	14.6	18.3	16.3	12.5	16.5	14.4
Rajasthan	10.6	11.1	10.9	12.4	15.4	13.8	11.1	12.2	11.7
Sikkim	12.2	10.6	11.4	6.3	5.6	6.0	10.5	9.5	10.1
Tamil Nadu	12.8	14.9	13.9	11.8	16.9	14.2	12.3	15.9	14.0
Telangana	12.6	15.5	14.0	16.5	16.1	16.3	14.2	15.8	15.0
Tripura	6.2	7.1	6.6	14.4	14.7	14.5	7.9	8.9	8.4
Uttarakhand	9.4	8.3	8.8	12.6	12.1	12.4	10.5	9.5	10.0
Uttar Pradesh	7.2	9.2	8.2	9.5	10.2	9.9	7.7	9.4	8.6
West Bengal	19.5	25.0	22.2	26.9	32.7	29.8	21.7	27.4	24.5
A and N Islands	12.1	14.7	13.1	19.9	20.6	20.3	15.3	17.4	16.2
Chandigarh	-	-	-	8.6	11.8	10.1	8.6	11.8	10.1
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.2	6.0	10.1	14.1	13.0	13.6	13.8	10.4	12.4
Jammu & Kashmir	11.2	14.6	12.9	12.9	20.2	16.4	11.6	15.6	13.6
Ladakh	5.4	4.1	4.7	3.1	1.2	2.3	5.1	3.7	4.4
Lakshadweep	22.3	8.9	14.6	13.6	16.8	15.4	15.7	14.8	15.2
Puducherry	10.4	14.3	12.4	9.4	12.1	10.8	9.7	12.8	11.3
All-India	11.1	13.4	12.2	13.4	16.6	14.9	11.8	14.4	13.1

Note: Chandigarh does not have a rural sample

Statement 2: Proportion of Persons (%) Responded as Ailing (PPRA) by age-groups in each State/UT

All-India

State/UT/All-India	PPRA (%) during the last 15-day period by age-group																	
	Male						Female						Person					
	0-4	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	0-4	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	0-4	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Andhra Pradesh	10.2	8.9	4.5	8.5	28.1	62.4	5.9	9.5	7.6	15.7	37.9	66.3	8.2	9.2	6.1	12.2	33.3	64.3
Arunachal Pradesh	3.4	2.1	1.7	0.8	3.6	14.3	7.6	1.9	1.0	1.5	5.2	14.9	5.5	2.0	1.3	1.1	4.3	14.5
Assam	22.1	7.3	2.9	7.1	25.4	52.8	12.7	8.6	6.2	9.2	26.0	53.1	17.3	7.9	4.5	8.1	25.7	52.9
Bihar	11.7	5.3	3.6	4.3	14.6	40.2	9.0	4.4	4.5	9.1	19.3	40.8	10.4	4.9	4.0	6.7	17.0	40.5
Chhattisgarh	3.3	4.2	2.2	4.5	9.0	30.2	8.5	3.5	3.2	5.5	17.4	26.9	5.9	3.9	2.7	5.0	13.1	28.5
Delhi	3.2	2.7	1.9	1.9	4.9	25.7	5.5	0.1	1.5	2.6	4.9	29.4	4.2	1.4	1.7	2.2	4.9	27.8
Goa	51.3	0.2	9.8	5.8	21.5	45.8	18.5	0.1	11.2	5.7	19.1	69.2	33.0	0.2	10.5	5.7	20.4	59.7
Gujarat	5.4	2.8	2.0	6.0	14.6	40.2	5.0	2.8	3.6	8.5	21.6	39.2	5.2	2.8	2.7	7.2	18.2	39.7
Haryana	6.0	2.9	3.2	5.2	15.7	30.8	5.9	1.9	3.1	8.0	20.2	34.3	5.9	2.4	3.2	6.6	17.8	32.7
Himachal Pradesh	5.9	10.3	3.5	7.7	21.3	48.6	7.8	4.0	3.8	7.5	25.2	48.6	6.7	7.5	3.6	7.6	23.4	48.3
Jharkhand	11.2	6.7	3.0	5.0	17.3	31.2	13.0	4.2	3.7	8.0	21.0	33.8	12.0	5.7	3.3	6.5	19.2	32.5
Karnataka	4.0	3.1	2.7	2.9	17.4	41.8	6.3	3.1	2.4	6.5	18.0	43.9	5.1	3.1	2.6	4.6	17.7	42.8
Kerala	24.8	20.1	15.5	21.7	53.9	73.1	23.4	19.6	18.5	27.1	58.6	81.8	24.1	19.8	17.0	24.6	56.5	77.8
Madhya Pradesh	7.3	5.7	2.7	4.4	11.9	31.1	6.4	4.5	4.3	7.6	17.8	31.7	6.8	5.1	3.5	6.0	14.9	31.3
Maharashtra	9.2	5.6	3.3	6.3	17.9	39.5	6.2	3.9	4.2	9.9	24.3	39.4	7.7	4.8	3.7	8.1	21.2	39.4
Manipur	8.8	2.5	1.5	6.1	11.8	30.1	16.8	4.2	1.9	3.4	9.6	26.9	12.4	3.4	1.7	4.8	10.8	28.4
Meghalaya	7.8	2.4	0.5	1.5	3.5	19.3	9.1	2.0	0.6	0.9	6.7	25.8	8.4	2.2	0.6	1.2	5.1	22.8
Mizoram	3.7	1.7	2.7	2.5	11.8	23.4	3.8	2.4	4.0	2.7	8.6	29.3	3.8	2.1	3.4	2.6	10.0	26.5
Nagaland	5.9	2.7	0.9	1.2	3.9	16.5	3.6	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.9	9.3	4.6	2.0	1.1	1.8	2.9	13.5
Odisha	15.6	7.9	4.5	9.5	23.8	38.0	10.0	5.9	6.9	13.2	31.4	42.9	12.6	7.0	5.7	11.4	27.5	40.1
Punjab	14.1	9.6	3.1	7.2	19.9	35.6	11.9	5.0	5.5	13.2	22.7	48.4	12.9	7.4	4.2	10.1	21.2	42.1
Rajasthan	11.2	6.8	4.2	6.2	17.8	40.0	9.0	6.6	6.2	8.9	20.0	36.0	10.2	6.7	5.2	7.5	18.9	38.0
Sikkim	7.1	16.9	3.6	3.5	14.4	42.8	24.5	8.5	2.5	3.0	12.6	55.5	15.5	12.9	3.1	3.2	13.5	48.2
Tamil Nadu	5.6	3.3	2.4	5.6	20.9	44.0	8.2	3.3	3.7	9.7	23.0	47.7	6.9	3.3	3.0	7.7	22.0	45.8
Telangana	10.2	10.6	5.5	6.1	24.6	57.0	12.8	5.7	6.9	7.8	27.9	61.4	11.4	8.3	6.1	6.9	26.3	59.1
Tripura	15.6	2.8	2.4	4.3	8.7	30.4	13.2	2.4	2.1	6.2	12.4	31.2	14.3	2.6	2.2	5.3	10.4	30.8
Uttarakhand	5.5	6.0	1.6	12.2	16.8	35.0	7.8	6.0	0.9	9.6	15.0	32.2	6.6	6.0	1.2	10.8	15.9	33.5
Uttar Pradesh	11.2	5.3	3.4	4.5	12.6	25.7	7.6	4.4	4.7	7.7	17.9	29.7	9.4	4.9	4.1	6.1	15.2	27.6
West Bengal	17.2	11.5	8.5	10.9	32.7	60.8	18.7	9.7	9.2	22.9	45.2	67.2	17.9	10.7	8.8	17.0	39.0	63.9
A and N Islands	9.1	9.7	1.2	0.9	22.0	52.5	1.6	3.4	5.9	5.8	19.3	72.0	6.4	6.5	3.2	3.3	20.7	61.1
Chandigarh	2.1	5.8	0.1	2.6	12.7	46.5	2.2	0.0	0.3	9.1	21.8	65.4	2.1	3.4	0.2	5.6	16.8	54.8
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65.1	0.2	8.1	8.8	33.0	19.8	28.6	1.3	11.1	9.6	12.7	23.1	50.3	0.7	9.2	9.1	22.5	21.1
Jammu & Kashmir	7.5	5.9	2.3	5.1	16.6	46.7	5.4	4.8	5.1	9.7	30.2	54.1	6.4	5.3	3.7	7.3	23.8	50.1
Ladakh	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.5	24.9	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	2.8	19.0	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.7	22.2
Lakshadweep	10.9	3.1	14.6	7.6	18.4	57.5	6.3	1.2	0.7	9.2	35.6	57.7	8.3	2.0	5.9	8.5	26.4	57.6
Puducherry	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.5	21.9	60.7	5.6	6.0	1.5	1.6	18.3	58.0	1.6	2.8	1.3	1.5	20.0	59.1
All-India	10.6	6.2	3.8	6.3	19.6	42.5	9.1	5.2	5.2	10.4	25.3	45.4	9.9	5.7	4.5	8.4	22.5	43.9

Statement 3: Percentage distribution of spells of ailment with treatment taken on medical advice over healthcare service provider in each State/UT during the last 15 days

State/UT/All-India	percentage of spells of ailment treated on medical advice receiving from specific healthcare service provider											
	Rural						Urban					
	Govt./ public hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	Private hospital	Private doctor/ clinic	Informal health care provider	all	Govt./ public hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	Private hospital	Private doctor/ clinic	Informal health care provider	all
Andhra Pradesh	37.4	0.4	52.1	8.3	1.9	100.0	23.0	1.2	64.9	10.8	0.2	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	88.6	0.0	3.9	5.0	2.4	100.0	55.7	2.0	4.8	36.9	0.7	100.0
Assam	46.1	0.0	7.2	44.1	2.6	100.0	21.1	0.0	10.2	66.2	2.4	100.0
Bihar	20.6	0.1	13.8	53.2	12.3	100.0	14.7	0.1	24.8	49.7	10.6	100.0
Chhattisgarh	53.8	0.6	7.4	33.6	4.6	100.0	31.6	0.0	26.6	41.4	0.4	100.0
Delhi	49.7	0.1	2.9	30.9	16.4	100.0	41.8	0.0	17.0	41.1	0.1	100.0
Goa	30.4	0.0	15.3	54.3	0.0	100.0	84.9	0.0	3.0	11.9	0.3	100.0
Gujarat	27.4	2.8	43.5	25.8	0.7	100.0	16.4	1.9	49.2	31.2	1.3	100.0
Haryana	24.1	0.7	36.3	32.3	6.6	100.0	21.6	0.6	43.8	29.6	4.4	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	68.6	1.6	10.3	19.6	0.0	100.0	57.1	0.3	10.8	31.0	0.8	100.0
Jharkhand	20.9	0.0	7.3	57.6	14.2	100.0	11.0	0.4	7.6	76.8	4.3	100.0
Karnataka	42.5	0.6	28.3	28.5	0.0	100.0	24.5	0.1	48.4	26.6	0.4	100.0
Kerala	49.2	1.0	32.8	16.8	0.2	100.0	36.5	0.7	39.4	23.3	0.1	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	24.7	1.3	16.0	56.5	1.5	100.0	25.0	0.6	18.3	55.3	0.9	100.0
Maharashtra	19.8	0.7	42.0	37.0	0.5	100.0	11.8	0.4	36.7	50.7	0.4	100.0
Manipur	70.0	0.1	9.8	19.4	0.7	100.0	36.6	0.0	6.6	51.5	5.3	100.0
Meghalaya	82.0	0.2	1.0	14.9	1.9	100.0	52.6	0.0	15.8	31.5	0.1	100.0
Mizoram	83.1	0.7	5.4	7.6	3.2	100.0	49.5	0.1	19.1	29.4	2.0	100.0
Nagaland	84.6	0.0	10.0	4.7	0.8	100.0	56.7	0.0	16.1	9.6	17.7	100.0
Odisha	60.9	0.0	7.6	27.6	3.9	100.0	53.9	0.0	12.1	31.8	2.3	100.0
Punjab	15.8	0.6	23.7	53.7	6.2	100.0	8.6	0.7	37.9	47.7	5.2	100.0
Rajasthan	45.9	0.2	27.4	25.2	1.4	100.0	33.5	0.7	31.1	33.2	1.5	100.0
Sikkim	77.2	0.0	9.5	3.8	9.6	100.0	83.1	0.0	5.2	0.5	11.2	100.0
Tamil Nadu	55.0	0.8	31.9	11.8	0.5	100.0	43.3	1.1	41.6	14.0	0.1	100.0
Telangana	39.5	2.1	35.8	21.7	0.9	100.0	28.9	0.2	30.7	40.0	0.3	100.0
Tripura	56.8	0.0	0.5	39.0	3.7	100.0	32.2	0.1	0.3	66.5	0.9	100.0
Uttarakhand	25.3	3.0	15.8	51.7	4.1	100.0	12.5	0.5	21.3	56.9	8.8	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	22.3	0.4	13.5	59.5	4.3	100.0	17.0	1.1	13.5	65.4	3.2	100.0
West Bengal	25.0	0.4	1.6	67.3	5.7	100.0	17.5	0.4	4.9	75.3	1.9	100.0
A and N Islands	98.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.9	0.0	25.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.8	0.0	14.3	40.9	0.0	100.0
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.2	0.3	36.9	50.7	0.0	100.0	35.1	0.0	62.0	2.9	0.0	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	62.9	0.0	7.0	28.9	1.2	100.0	31.3	0.1	17.2	48.6	2.7	100.0
Ladakh	85.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	100.0	60.1	0.0	0.0	39.9	0.0	100.0
Lakshadweep	86.6	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.3	0.0	23.0	4.3	0.5	100.0
Puducherry	83.3	1.6	12.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	64.2	0.0	17.5	18.4	0.0	100.0
All-India	34.6	0.6	21.8	39.4	3.6	100.0	25.2	0.7	30.5	42.3	1.4	100.0

Statement 4: Hospitalization cases per 1000 persons (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days in each State/UT

sState/UT/All-India	hospitalization cases per 1000 persons during last 365 days								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	37	24	30	31	35	33	35	28	31
Arunachal Pradesh	32	36	35	34	37	36	33	36	35
Assam	18	17	18	28	28	28	19	19	19
Bihar	21	18	19	24	23	24	21	18	20
Chhattisgarh	21	19	20	28	27	28	23	21	22
Delhi	9	16	12	16	17	17	16	17	17
Goa	33	27	30	36	30	33	35	28	31
Gujarat	30	23	26	31	33	32	30	27	29
Haryana	34	26	30	27	26	26	31	26	28
Himachal Pradesh	42	42	42	19	26	22	39	39	39
Jharkhand	16	12	14	26	23	25	18	14	16
Karnataka	27	20	23	20	22	21	24	21	22
Kerala	97	81	88	108	85	96	102	83	92
Madhya Pradesh	25	18	22	30	29	29	27	22	24
Maharashtra	41	34	38	30	25	28	36	30	33
Manipur	27	23	25	39	28	33	31	25	28
Meghalaya	7	8	8	11	20	15	8	10	9
Mizoram	27	35	31	42	38	40	34	37	35
Nagaland	15	13	14	24	16	20	18	14	16
Odisha	43	40	42	43	39	41	43	40	41
Punjab	30	31	31	37	46	41	33	37	35
Rajasthan	31	26	29	34	39	36	32	30	31
Sikkim	26	29	27	27	36	31	26	31	28
Tamil Nadu	29	24	27	27	28	28	28	26	27
Telangana	37	32	35	41	29	35	39	31	35
Tripura	46	50	48	47	57	52	46	52	49
Uttarakhand	31	24	28	26	29	27	29	26	28
Uttar Pradesh	21	20	21	27	25	26	23	21	22
West Bengal	31	39	35	40	44	42	34	40	37
A and N Islands	61	65	62	48	50	49	55	58	56
Chandigarh	-	-	-	13	10	11	13	10	11
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	28	19	23	24	23	19	26	22
Jammu & Kashmir	23	23	23	33	34	33	25	25	25
Ladakh	12	13	12	32	32	32	15	15	15
Lakshadweep	65	37	49	95	67	79	88	59	72
Puducherry	50	55	52	30	43	37	37	47	42
All-India	29	26	27	33	32	32	30	28	29

Statement 5: Hospitalization cases per 1000 persons (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days by different age-groups in each State/UT

All-India

State/UT/All-India	Hospitalization case per 1000 persons during last 365 days by age-groups																	
	Male						Female						Person					
	0-4	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	0-4	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	0-4	5-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Andhra Pradesh	54	14	14	25	47	90	52	12	11	20	43	57	53	13	13	23	45	74
Arunachal Pradesh	58	11	10	22	59	124	62	7	24	38	47	108	60	9	19	30	53	117
Assam	28	8	9	13	39	49	20	8	8	22	28	47	24	8	9	17	34	48
Bihar	28	7	12	23	30	64	13	3	13	22	32	56	21	6	13	22	31	60
Chhattisgarh	28	11	12	18	27	81	31	8	10	20	31	50	29	10	11	19	29	65
Delhi	26	6	11	10	18	101	24	5	11	17	19	63	25	5	11	13	19	80
Goa	139	0	15	14	46	99	9	0	6	20	39	75	67	0	10	17	43	84
Gujarat	60	11	12	20	44	91	37	9	16	20	39	61	48	10	14	20	41	75
Haryana	48	12	15	20	47	114	27	8	17	17	42	74	38	10	16	18	45	92
Himachal Pradesh	40	3	19	17	54	143	110	13	16	22	63	69	69	8	17	20	59	101
Jharkhand	35	6	9	12	30	55	17	3	10	14	25	32	27	5	9	13	28	44
Karnataka	38	13	9	19	38	72	27	13	12	15	23	59	33	13	10	17	30	65
Kerala	161	63	40	58	108	219	95	43	40	52	99	157	128	53	40	55	103	186
Madhya Pradesh	31	10	15	20	36	89	19	6	13	18	40	57	25	8	14	19	38	73
Maharashtra	63	17	19	23	43	95	48	10	17	21	43	66	55	14	18	22	44	80
Manipur	32	17	14	27	44	83	29	16	14	25	37	46	31	16	14	26	41	64
Meghalaya	16	6	3	6	14	37	16	4	6	12	16	24	16	5	4	9	15	30
Mizoram	74	20	17	25	43	84	64	23	13	35	35	110	69	21	15	30	38	96
Nagaland	16	10	9	15	24	63	24	11	7	14	19	38	20	10	8	14	21	53
Odisha	37	19	16	34	56	131	23	11	25	37	65	95	30	15	20	36	61	115
Punjab	58	7	14	25	51	87	28	14	21	29	73	68	42	11	17	27	61	77
Rajasthan	43	10	13	27	57	95	27	9	18	33	46	66	35	9	16	30	51	80
Sikkim	62	19	15	21	31	76	100	32	16	19	35	103	80	25	16	20	33	87
Tamil Nadu	31	11	13	20	36	80	27	10	14	21	32	59	29	11	13	21	34	69
Telangana	60	23	15	31	57	118	44	20	14	20	50	82	53	22	14	26	53	100
Tripura	44	21	18	37	54	149	33	28	33	37	89	111	38	24	25	37	70	131
Uttarakhand	53	6	18	17	34	119	27	5	14	31	37	62	43	6	16	24	36	89
Uttar Pradesh	33	10	11	19	33	78	13	7	14	22	33	61	23	8	12	21	33	70
West Bengal	48	15	18	22	38	88	35	21	30	34	52	77	42	18	24	28	45	83
A and N Islands	42	45	23	33	97	89	88	28	51	51	55	115	59	37	35	41	76	100
Chandigarh	11	12	3	5	20	46	89	4	5	3	9	26	47	9	4	4	15	37
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64	8	10	18	40	27	104	7	36	14	28	17	81	8	19	16	34	23
Jammu & Kashmir	24	9	9	15	33	89	21	5	8	32	36	70	22	7	9	23	34	80
Ladakh	19	10	4	6	21	41	0	10	5	8	40	38	6	10	5	7	31	39
Lakshadweep	191	50	63	12	72	295	28	26	24	30	148	171	98	36	38	23	107	226
Puducherry	18	16	37	15	29	185	65	7	25	30	77	119	31	12	30	22	54	144
All-India	42	12	14	22	42	93	27	10	16	24	42	69	34	11	15	23	42	81

Statement 6: Percentage distribution of hospitalized cases (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days by type of medical institution for each State/UT

State/UT/All-India	Percentage distribution of hospitalized cases (excluding childbirth)											
	Rural				Urban				Rural+Urban			
	Govt./ public hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	Private hospital	All	Govt./ public hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	Private hospital	All	Govt./ public hospital	Charitable/ Trust/ NGO run	Private hospital	All
Andhra Pradesh	28.2	2.2	69.7	100.0	24.7	5.1	70.3	100.0	26.9	3.2	69.9	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	92.2	0.3	7.5	100.0	82.5	2.6	14.9	100.0	90.3	0.8	8.9	100.0
Assam	61.9	0.8	37.2	100.0	40.6	0.7	58.8	100.0	58.2	0.8	41.0	100.0
Bihar	25.6	3.6	70.9	100.0	23.1	2.9	74.0	100.0	25.2	3.5	71.3	100.0
Chhattisgarh	52.4	0.9	46.7	100.0	39.9	0.4	59.7	100.0	49.3	0.8	49.9	100.0
Delhi	37.2	11.9	50.9	100.0	47.8	0.9	51.3	100.0	47.5	1.2	51.3	100.0
Goa	58.8	0.0	41.2	100.0	68.3	0.0	31.7	100.0	64.7	0.0	35.4	100.0
Gujarat	28.2	12.3	59.5	100.0	23.5	7.0	69.5	100.0	25.9	9.7	64.4	100.0
Haryana	23.2	1.3	75.5	100.0	30.6	1.8	67.5	100.0	26.3	1.5	72.2	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	66.3	2.5	31.2	100.0	64.7	2.1	33.1	100.0	66.2	2.4	31.4	100.0
Jharkhand	38.5	1.7	59.8	100.0	33.3	1.6	65.1	100.0	36.9	1.7	61.4	100.0
Karnataka	34.6	2.1	63.4	100.0	22.1	4.0	73.9	100.0	29.8	2.8	67.4	100.0
Kerala	32.9	3.2	63.9	100.0	27.3	3.7	69.1	100.0	30.0	3.5	66.5	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	43.1	2.4	54.6	100.0	38.6	2.5	58.9	100.0	41.5	2.4	56.1	100.0
Maharashtra	17.9	5.1	77.0	100.0	19.5	3.9	76.6	100.0	18.6	4.6	76.9	100.0
Manipur	74.0	0.7	25.3	100.0	58.6	0.1	41.4	100.0	68.2	0.5	31.3	100.0
Meghalaya	75.0	5.1	19.9	100.0	58.7	10.8	30.6	100.0	70.8	6.6	22.7	100.0
Mizoram	86.4	3.1	10.4	100.0	60.1	2.2	37.7	100.0	72.8	2.6	24.6	100.0
Nagaland	78.2	0.0	21.8	100.0	68.5	0.6	30.9	100.0	74.2	0.3	25.6	100.0
Odisha	62.3	1.2	36.5	100.0	55.7	0.6	43.7	100.0	61.1	1.1	37.8	100.0
Punjab	31.3	2.8	65.9	100.0	23.1	5.8	71.1	100.0	27.2	4.3	68.5	100.0
Rajasthan	44.1	2.2	53.7	100.0	47.8	3.3	48.9	100.0	45.3	2.6	52.2	100.0
Sikkim	77.0	0.0	23.1	100.0	70.8	0.0	29.2	100.0	75.2	0.0	24.8	100.0
Tamil Nadu	47.5	4.2	48.3	100.0	38.6	3.0	58.5	100.0	43.0	3.6	53.4	100.0
Telangana	31.0	1.6	67.5	100.0	27.0	0.6	72.4	100.0	29.3	1.2	69.6	100.0
Tripura	93.9	1.0	5.1	100.0	78.9	2.0	19.1	100.0	90.4	1.2	8.5	100.0
Uttarakhand	35.8	12.9	51.2	100.0	21.0	7.9	71.1	100.0	30.9	11.3	57.8	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	27.0	1.6	71.4	100.0	27.8	1.2	71.0	100.0	27.2	1.5	71.3	100.0
West Bengal	65.6	1.5	32.9	100.0	45.9	2.2	51.9	100.0	58.8	1.8	39.5	100.0
A and N Islands	86.7	0.0	13.3	100.0	78.8	0.0	21.2	100.0	83.7	0.0	16.3	100.0
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	61.9	0.0	38.1	100.0	61.9	0.0	38.1	100.0
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60.2	0.0	39.8	100.0	36.9	3.4	59.7	100.0	44.3	2.3	53.4	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	84.7	0.4	14.9	100.0	68.5	1.6	29.9	100.0	80.5	0.7	18.8	100.0
Ladakh	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0
Lakshadweep	68.5	0.0	31.5	100.0	57.4	0.0	42.6	100.0	59.3	0.0	40.7	100.0
Puducherry	51.3	7.4	41.4	100.0	56.0	2.8	41.2	100.0	54.2	4.6	41.3	100.0
All-India	39.2	2.9	57.9	100.0	32.2	3.2	64.6	100.0	36.7	3.0	60.3	100.0

Statement 7: Average medical expenditure per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth) during stay at hospital (as in-patient) during last 365 days by type of hospital by State/UT

State/UT/All-India	Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalization case											
	Rural				Urban				Rural+Urban			
	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	All	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	All	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	All
Andhra Pradesh	5,569	24,299	55,438	40,720	3,822	13,762	62,611	45,629	4,982	18,259	58,077	42,517
Arunachal Pradesh	8,588	57,922	54,886	12,190	6,181	20,427	43,781	12,149	8,154	32,270	51,237	12,182
Assam	10,409	49,680	52,766	26,509	12,408	18,413	79,406	51,825	10,652	45,143	59,436	30,930
Bihar	10,801	43,956	48,948	39,015	9,236	43,387	58,759	46,861	10,608	43,892	50,324	40,075
Chhattisgarh	3,333	7,040	74,272	36,485	6,208	16,023	78,833	49,627	3,914	8,209	75,634	39,767
Delhi	10,757	6,743	75,238	43,100	7,154	26,593	76,465	42,899	7,230	21,325	76,432	42,904
Goa	2,678	-	76,841	33,238	1,077	-	63,991	20,997	1,639	-	69,777	25,726
Gujarat	4,269	14,962	38,384	25,877	2,965	34,618	69,928	51,742	3,687	21,945	55,139	38,607
Haryana	11,002	19,701	45,737	37,351	13,106	18,839	66,038	48,955	12,037	19,266	53,762	42,252
Himachal Pradesh	13,589	4,914	42,945	22,537	13,843	4,636	105,067	43,875	13,608	4,895	48,117	24,219
Jharkhand	11,226	19,555	53,216	36,472	15,998	43,049	82,088	59,455	12,533	26,405	62,514	43,453
Karnataka	9,385	23,700	50,573	35,779	9,117	104,024	56,930	48,283	9,309	68,009	53,259	40,599
Kerala	8,259	25,343	56,287	39,496	10,785	43,631	56,028	43,238	9,433	35,258	56,150	41,410
Madhya Pradesh	5,088	30,349	51,555	31,028	3,810	44,366	54,216	34,528	4,662	35,619	52,557	32,283
Maharashtra	8,080	31,819	44,580	37,396	8,364	54,516	67,831	55,697	8,201	39,537	53,927	44,778
Manipur	9,649	29,743	49,432	19,858	29,373	61,723	61,532	42,700	16,008	31,241	55,431	28,432
Meghalaya	3,479	10,886	43,491	11,828	17,716	39,141	81,192	39,442	6,541	22,888	56,678	18,990
Mizoram	7,568	18,790	32,493	10,523	14,531	25,595	56,173	30,477	10,543	21,688	51,315	20,848
Nagaland	16,104	-	47,935	23,034	16,924	20,000	66,273	32,187	16,420	20,000	57,171	26,850
Odisha	2,787	2,338	39,056	16,018	1,408	1,107	61,218	27,563	2,563	2,230	43,623	18,074
Punjab	16,251	50,594	54,324	42,301	8,047	38,704	46,626	37,252	12,795	42,565	50,356	39,793
Rajasthan	5,060	17,940	31,770	19,696	3,777	20,894	48,740	26,342	4,625	19,171	36,876	21,829
Sikkim	14,866	-	150,419	46,111	15,968	-	150,823	55,353	15,155	-	150,552	48,693
Tamil Nadu	1,584	168,697	76,752	44,956	1,093	62,887	84,361	51,612	1,364	124,981	80,923	48,288
Telangana	8,124	29,934	66,757	48,023	2,384	103,920	79,783	59,043	5,856	46,849	72,561	52,743
Tripura	6,043	53,126	77,805	10,173	9,524	29,829	109,727	29,085	6,765	44,081	94,966	14,663
Uttarakhand	10,737	24,337	36,850	25,873	11,139	51,766	50,366	42,228	10,827	30,677	42,349	31,283
Uttar Pradesh	16,650	57,499	45,630	38,004	10,547	39,677	74,803	56,537	14,967	53,617	53,472	43,006
West Bengal	4,332	121,540	57,964	23,763	4,228	62,218	82,348	46,027	4,304	95,751	68,997	31,426
A and N Islands	928	-	103,627	14,541	1,021	-	106,249	23,372	961	-	104,918	17,873
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	25,406	-	169,966	80,478	25,406	-	169,966	80,478
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	829	-	49,330	20,119	4,957	26,144	45,412	29,824	3,171	26,144	46,342	26,734
Jammu & Kashmir	10,060	26,398	78,520	20,325	12,250	68,453	78,697	33,005	10,549	50,467	78,593	23,646
Ladakh	4,961	-	-	4,961	9,013	-	24,989	9,486	6,148	-	24,989	6,315
Lakshadweep	2,135	-	69,990	23,496	507	-	85,857	36,838	821	-	83,808	34,609
Puducherry	3,418	31,250	58,626	28,312	476	32,926	66,795	28,704	1,574	31,859	63,567	28,550
All-India	7,330	42,367	49,734	32,884	6,413	45,985	66,955	46,774	7,042	43,732	56,343	37,858

Note: '-' indicates sample not available.

Statement 8: Average medical expenditure and non-medical expenditure (in Rs.) per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth) for each State/UT during last 365 days

State/UT/All-India	average medical and non-medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth)								
	average medical expenditure			average non-medical expenditure			average total expenditure		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Andhra Pradesh	40,720	45,629	42,517	4,000	2,847	3,578	44,720	48,476	46,095
Arunachal Pradesh	12,190	12,149	12,182	4,793	4,747	4,784	16,983	16,896	16,966
Assam	26,509	51,825	30,930	5,555	5,783	5,595	32,064	57,607	36,525
Bihar	39,015	46,861	40,075	4,648	4,311	4,602	43,663	51,172	44,678
Chhattisgarh	36,485	49,627	39,767	2,773	3,662	2,995	39,258	53,290	42,762
Delhi	43,100	42,899	42,904	3,283	3,725	3,713	46,383	46,623	46,617
Goa	33,238	20,997	25,726	3,339	2,695	2,944	36,577	23,692	28,669
Gujarat	25,877	51,742	38,607	2,639	2,005	2,327	28,516	53,747	40,934
Haryana	37,351	48,955	42,252	2,969	2,877	2,930	40,320	51,832	45,183
Himachal Pradesh	22,537	43,875	24,219	4,701	3,134	4,578	27,239	47,009	28,797
Jharkhand	36,472	59,455	43,453	5,589	5,225	5,479	42,061	64,681	48,932
Karnataka	35,779	48,283	40,599	3,799	3,036	3,505	39,578	51,319	44,104
Kerala	39,496	43,238	41,410	4,368	3,326	3,835	43,864	46,564	45,245
Madhya Pradesh	31,028	34,528	32,283	4,324	3,373	3,983	35,352	37,901	36,266
Maharashtra	37,396	55,697	44,778	3,137	2,660	2,945	40,533	58,358	47,723
Manipur	19,858	42,700	28,432	4,246	5,228	4,615	24,104	47,928	33,047
Meghalaya	11,828	39,442	18,990	4,397	4,873	4,521	16,225	44,316	23,511
Mizoram	10,523	30,477	20,848	3,789	5,707	4,781	14,312	36,183	25,630
Nagaland	23,034	32,187	26,850	6,989	7,318	7,126	30,023	39,505	33,976
Odisha	16,018	27,563	18,074	4,103	4,007	4,086	20,121	31,571	22,160
Punjab	42,301	37,252	39,793	3,005	2,041	2,526	45,305	39,293	42,319
Rajasthan	19,696	26,342	21,829	4,735	3,035	4,190	24,432	29,378	26,019
Sikkim	46,111	55,353	48,693	9,650	6,589	8,795	55,761	61,942	57,488
Tamil Nadu	44,956	51,612	48,288	4,354	3,865	4,109	49,309	55,478	52,397
Telangana	48,023	59,043	52,743	3,184	3,034	3,120	51,207	62,077	55,863
Tripura	10,173	29,085	14,663	2,643	4,705	3,133	12,816	33,790	17,796
Uttarakhand	25,873	42,228	31,283	4,053	3,101	3,738	29,926	45,330	35,021
Uttar Pradesh	38,004	56,537	43,006	3,152	3,203	3,166	41,156	59,740	46,172
West Bengal	23,763	46,027	31,426	3,421	3,702	3,517	27,184	49,729	34,943
A and N Islands	14,541	23,372	17,873	6,974	10,080	8,146	21,515	33,452	26,019
Chandigarh	-	80,478	80,478	-	2,424	2,424	-	82,903	82,903
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20,119	29,824	26,734	1,458	2,090	1,889	21,577	31,914	28,623
Jammu & Kashmir	20,325	33,005	23,646	4,044	4,507	4,165	24,369	37,512	27,811
Ladakh	4,961	9,486	6,315	1,956	931	1,649	6,917	10,418	7,964
Lakshadweep	23,496	36,838	34,609	5,924	6,163	6,123	29,421	43,001	40,733
Puducherry	28,312	28,704	28,550	3,505	2,584	2,947	31,817	31,289	31,497
All-India	32,884	46,774	37,858	3,819	3,223	3,606	36,703	49,997	41,463

Statement 9: Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days by type of hospital for each State/UT

State/UT/All-India	average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth)											
	Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban			
	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	All	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	All	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	All
Andhra Pradesh	5,569	24,299	53,980	39,704	3,791	13,345	52,140	38,244	4,972	18,020	53,303	39,170
Arunachal Pradesh	8,585	57,922	54,192	12,135	6,178	20,427	41,831	11,856	8,151	32,270	50,130	12,080
Assam	10,239	49,680	51,999	26,118	12,333	18,413	76,459	50,062	10,494	45,143	58,123	30,300
Bihar	10,759	29,299	48,185	37,942	9,093	43,187	57,654	46,004	10,553	30,847	49,513	39,031
Chhattisgarh	3,333	7,040	72,937	35,862	6,205	15,246	73,331	46,336	3,913	8,108	73,054	38,477
Delhi	10,757	6,743	61,764	36,241	6,299	13,502	47,684	27,601	6,394	11,708	48,062	27,835
Goa	2,678	-	76,841	33,238	1,074	-	53,400	17,642	1,637	-	63,955	23,666
Gujarat	4,185	14,659	37,595	25,347	2,917	22,799	53,632	39,572	3,619	17,551	46,113	32,348
Haryana	10,586	19,701	36,704	30,433	11,403	14,235	51,009	38,200	10,987	16,945	42,359	33,713
Himachal Pradesh	13,379	4,846	25,912	17,081	9,552	4,636	98,955	39,072	13,084	4,832	31,994	18,814
Jharkhand	11,182	19,555	53,011	36,333	15,497	43,049	72,312	52,926	12,364	26,405	59,227	41,373
Karnataka	8,983	22,110	48,781	34,472	7,838	103,875	49,633	42,601	8,656	67,214	49,141	37,606
Kerala	8,250	22,302	50,255	35,541	10,538	31,549	45,048	35,144	9,313	27,316	47,490	35,338
Madhya Pradesh	5,088	30,349	50,769	30,599	3,765	42,351	50,323	32,167	4,647	34,861	50,601	31,161
Maharashtra	8,080	30,860	43,382	36,426	7,594	52,348	56,148	46,513	7,874	38,167	48,514	40,495
Manipur	9,649	29,743	49,432	19,857	29,373	61,723	59,610	41,904	16,007	31,241	54,478	28,133
Meghalaya	3,464	10,886	43,491	11,817	14,889	39,141	81,096	37,755	5,921	22,888	56,644	18,544
Mizoram	6,787	17,876	27,692	9,318	13,271	23,065	42,712	24,587	9,557	20,085	39,630	17,220
Nagaland	15,990	-	47,214	22,788	16,904	20,000	56,175	29,053	16,342	20,000	51,727	25,400
Odisha	2,725	2,338	38,310	15,708	1,312	1,107	50,164	22,675	2,496	2,230	40,753	16,948
Punjab	15,464	50,529	46,907	37,163	7,717	27,842	43,363	34,224	12,200	35,210	45,080	35,703
Rajasthan	4,584	17,940	30,880	19,009	3,382	20,894	39,917	21,836	4,177	19,171	33,599	19,916
Sikkim	14,415	-	143,626	44,199	14,983	-	146,445	53,377	14,564	-	144,555	46,763
Tamil Nadu	1,584	168,697	72,979	43,133	1,079	53,237	75,149	45,934	1,357	120,994	74,168	44,535
Telangana	4,659	29,934	64,386	45,351	2,259	103,405	64,030	47,603	3,711	46,731	64,228	46,316
Tripura	6,043	53,126	77,805	10,173	9,524	29,829	105,426	28,263	6,765	44,081	92,654	14,468
Uttarakhand	10,671	23,309	36,007	25,285	11,052	45,493	45,828	38,490	10,756	28,436	40,003	29,653
Uttar Pradesh	14,145	55,384	44,933	36,796	9,551	35,341	58,336	44,512	12,878	51,018	48,536	38,879
West Bengal	4,305	121,540	55,389	22,898	4,068	34,856	58,976	33,227	4,241	83,856	57,012	26,452
A and N Islands	928	-	100,240	14,092	1,021	-	87,103	19,306	961	-	93,769	16,059
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	24,013	-	138,895	67,779	24,013	-	138,895	67,779
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	829	-	46,774	19,103	4,957	26,144	40,634	26,972	3,171	26,144	42,092	24,466
Jammu & Kashmir	9,693	26,398	76,792	19,756	11,953	62,575	77,813	32,444	10,197	47,103	77,217	23,079
Ladakh	4,961	-	-	4,961	9,013	-	24,989	9,486	6,148	-	24,989	6,315
Lakshadweep	2,135	-	69,990	23,496	507	-	85,857	36,838	821	-	83,808	34,609
Puducherry	2,877	27,500	58,626	27,758	476	32,926	51,121	22,243	1,372	29,472	54,087	24,418
All-India	6,905	40,203	47,710	31,484	6,032	38,419	54,999	38,688	6,631	39,530	50,508	34,064

Note: '-' indicates sample not available.

Statement 10: Average medical expenditure (non-hospitalized) per treated spell of ailment on medical advice during last 15 days by healthcare service provider by State/UT

State/UT/All-India	Average (non-hospitalized) medical expenditure (Rs.) per treated spell of ailment on medical advice by healthcare service provider											
	Rural						Urban					
	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	Private doctor/ clinic	Informal health care provider	All	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	Private doctor/ clinic	Informal health care provider	All
Andhra Pradesh	101	1,354	1,135	1,029	531	728	280	1,416	1,124	589	627	874
Arunachal Pradesh	2,843	-	5,834	1,057	1,042	2,827	1,235	4,580	6,420	2,082	8,600	1,849
Assam	452	2,844	1,713	859	275	719	694	313	1,920	1,212	262	1,151
Bihar	467	2,142	2,379	1,269	403	1,145	830	3,509	3,510	1,446	531	1,766
Chhattisgarh	141	3,000	1,818	834	848	541	326	466	2,393	958	1,626	1,142
Delhi	143	0	1,552	1,010	1,581	687	242	1,500	4,380	1,080	1,100	1,260
Goa	65	-	1,446	3,002	-	1,874	128	-	1,632	940	5,145	282
Gujarat	121	964	1,523	483	935	852	182	1,701	1,372	731	327	968
Haryana	744	1,303	1,973	1,416	392	1,381	652	931	2,440	902	754	1,514
Himachal Pradesh	613	471	3,127	526	-	847	951	2,200	3,339	882	1,198	1,190
Jharkhand	212	3,132	1,789	1,118	489	888	451	452	2,725	1,113	1,063	1,152
Karnataka	268	217	473	814	67	481	225	633	926	661	345	681
Kerala	169	1,058	971	705	205	530	173	553	871	439	142	511
Madhya Pradesh	324	970	2,626	1,000	509	1,078	448	1,379	2,145	1,366	677	1,273
Maharashtra	253	2,233	1,430	770	355	948	229	902	1,385	1,044	409	1,069
Manipur	1,627	-	1,079	1,900	1,610	1,627	757	-	1,424	711	228	748
Meghalaya	426	819	2,890	1,084	2,556	589	587	-	3,250	1,031	453	1,111
Mizoram	1,740	3,049	1,924	1,420	1,095	1,711	1,775	2,800	4,116	2,196	3,369	2,372
Nagaland	1,071	-	2,993	13,341	338	1,828	1,003	-	4,356	2,503	636	1,626
Odisha	294	1,595	1,551	972	337	575	242	-	2,066	1,185	291	762
Punjab	914	1,599	1,859	1,310	832	1,346	2,125	1,858	1,571	970	774	1,290
Rajasthan	284	1,233	2,168	1,013	434	979	203	604	2,347	1,024	949	1,161
Sikkim	804	-	979	1,585	148	786	716	-	2,612	869	230	758
Tamil Nadu	51	2,710	1,731	1,087	470	730	47	4,727	1,118	1,171	2,131	703
Telangana	38	36	2,017	985	1,289	959	124	2,526	1,991	572	402	880
Tripura	1,019	1,145	2,063	1,628	221	1,235	670	4,538	6,777	1,232	218	1,065
Uttarakhand	606	301	1,573	708	446	790	886	1,950	2,394	967	554	1,216
Uttar Pradesh	466	1,792	2,457	1,076	520	1,094	606	1,239	4,228	1,542	575	1,707
West Bengal	436	343	1,802	893	306	756	291	899	1,149	734	368	670
A and N Islands	60	-	1,422	-	-	81	29	-	568	1,101	-	171
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,205	-	2,529	1,677	-	1,588
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	341	2,065	1,423	350	-	749	20	-	2,016	834	-	1,278
Jammu & Kashmir	977	-	1,532	1,097	348	1,043	1,502	2,145	3,146	1,620	724	1,820
Ladakh	603	-	-	750	-	625	557	-	-	2,230	-	1,224
Lakshadweep	129	-	864	-	-	227	235	-	2,029	664	5,845	700
Puducherry	48	0	3,653	697	-	505	576	-	807	725	-	643
All-India	307	1,131	1,560	982	432	852	274	1,692	1,440	934	558	921

Note: '-' indicates sample not available.

Statement 11: Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (non-hospitalized) per treated spell of ailment on medical advice during last 15 days by healthcare service provider-State/UT

State/UT/All-India	Average out-of-pocket (non-hospitalized) medical expenditure (Rs.) per treated spell of ailment on medical advice by healthcare service provider											
	Rural						Urban					
	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	Private doctor/ clinic	Informal health care provider	All	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	Private doctor/ clinic	Informal health care provider	All
Andhra Pradesh	101	1,354	1,135	1,029	531	728	277	1,416	1,038	589	627	818
Arunachal Pradesh	2,843	-	5,834	1,057	1,042	2,827	1,235	4,580	6,420	2,082	8,600	1,849
Assam	452	2,844	1,712	859	275	719	694	313	1,639	1,212	258	1,123
Bihar	462	2,142	2,373	1,269	403	1,143	830	3,509	3,509	1,444	531	1,765
Chhattisgarh	141	3,000	1,818	834	848	541	326	466	2,393	957	1,626	1,142
Delhi	136	0	1,149	1,009	1,581	672	240	1,500	4,285	1,080	1,100	1,244
Goa	65	-	1,446	3,002	-	1,874	128	-	1,632	940	5,145	281
Gujarat	121	964	1,522	483	935	851	181	1,701	1,364	654	327	940
Haryana	744	1,303	1,916	1,416	392	1,361	651	931	2,327	902	754	1,464
Himachal Pradesh	606	471	3,017	526	-	831	873	2,200	3,339	882	1,198	1,146
Jharkhand	212	3,132	1,788	1,105	489	881	423	452	1,945	1,075	1,063	1,064
Karnataka	268	217	473	814	67	481	225	633	926	661	345	681
Kerala	169	1,058	879	705	205	500	173	553	834	439	142	497
Madhya Pradesh	324	970	2,626	1,000	509	1,078	429	1,379	2,062	1,366	677	1,253
Maharashtra	253	2,233	1,422	769	355	944	229	902	1,348	1,032	409	1,049
Manipur	1,627	-	1,079	1,900	1,610	1,627	757	-	1,424	711	228	748
Meghalaya	426	819	2,890	1,084	2,556	589	586	-	3,250	1,031	453	1,110
Mizoram	1,679	3,049	1,924	1,391	1,095	1,658	1,773	2,800	4,116	2,139	3,170	2,351
Nagaland	1,071	-	2,993	13,341	338	1,828	1,003	-	4,356	2,503	636	1,626
Odisha	294	1,595	1,551	972	337	575	242	-	2,063	1,182	291	761
Punjab	607	1,547	1,821	1,299	832	1,283	603	1,858	1,562	970	774	1,158
Rajasthan	284	1,233	2,164	1,012	433	978	197	604	1,443	1,023	949	878
Sikkim	804	-	979	1,585	148	786	716	-	2,612	869	230	758
Tamil Nadu	51	2,710	1,731	1,077	470	729	47	4,727	1,118	1,171	2,131	703
Telangana	38	36	2,016	985	1,289	959	124	2,526	1,983	554	402	870
Tripura	1,019	1,145	2,063	1,628	221	1,235	670	4,538	6,777	1,232	218	1,065
Uttarakhand	598	301	1,572	708	446	787	886	1,950	2,393	965	554	1,215
Uttar Pradesh	462	1,792	2,448	1,075	520	1,091	601	1,239	3,194	1,525	575	1,558
West Bengal	436	343	1,750	893	306	755	290	899	1,144	733	368	669
A and N Islands	60	-	1,422	-	-	81	29	-	568	1,101	-	171
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,205	-	2,529	1,677	-	1,588
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	341	2,065	1,423	350	-	749	20	-	2,016	834	-	1,278
Jammu & Kashmir	977	-	1,531	1,093	348	1,042	1,501	2,145	3,142	1,618	724	1,819
Ladakh	603	-	-	750	-	625	557	-	-	2,230	-	1,224
Lakshadweep	129	-	864	-	-	227	235	-	2,029	664	5,845	700
Puducherry	48	0	3,653	697	-	505	576	-	807	725	-	643
All-India	304	1,130	1,541	981	432	847	257	1,692	1,343	925	557	884

Note: '-' indicates sample not available.

Statement 12: Percentage distribution of childbirth by place of delivery during the last 365 days for each State/UT

State/UT/All-India	percentage distribution of childbirth							
	Rural				Urban			
	institutional		non-institutional		institutional		non-institutional	
			attended by				attended by	
	Public hospital	Private hospital	skilled personnel	un-skilled personnel	Public hospital	Private hospital	skilled personnel	un-skilled personnel
Andhra Pradesh	49.9	49.9	0.0	0.2	36.9	62.6	0.0	0.4
Arunachal Pradesh	73.2	1.8	12.1	12.9	74.2	6.3	11.2	8.2
Assam	75.7	15.4	0.2	8.7	53.3	46.6	0.1	0.0
Bihar	67.7	24.8	1.7	5.8	59.5	36.5	0.5	3.5
Chhattisgarh	83.6	12.7	0.2	3.5	60.5	38.7	0.3	0.4
Delhi	55.5	44.5	0.0	0.0	57.2	34.9	0.2	7.6
Goa	53.5	46.5	0.0	0.0	59.4	33.5	0.0	7.1
Gujarat	42.0	56.9	0.0	1.1	32.8	66.8	0.2	0.2
Haryana	54.5	45.5	0.0	0.0	55.1	44.0	0.0	0.9
Himachal Pradesh	66.8	29.3	0.0	3.9	66.0	30.1	0.0	3.9
Jharkhand	69.4	21.8	2.9	5.9	47.6	48.0	1.6	2.8
Karnataka	66.3	31.7	0.0	1.9	50.5	49.1	0.4	0.1
Kerala	34.3	65.7	0.0	0.0	19.7	80.3	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	84.5	9.9	0.4	5.2	62.8	33.4	0.1	3.7
Maharashtra	51.7	44.4	0.2	3.7	36.3	63.0	0.0	0.6
Manipur	73.6	19.1	4.2	3.1	64.8	34.9	0.0	0.2
Meghalaya	85.7	6.4	1.3	6.5	79.3	20.7	0.0	0.0
Mizoram	83.6	8.7	2.2	5.5	68.7	30.4	0.2	0.7
Nagaland	76.3	6.0	4.2	13.5	62.4	20.7	5.4	11.5
Odisha	77.7	20.2	0.4	1.7	60.5	36.6	0.0	2.9
Punjab	47.5	51.7	0.8	0.0	43.8	50.5	1.9	3.9
Rajasthan	74.7	21.3	0.5	3.5	63.9	34.4	0.0	1.7
Sikkim	87.4	12.6	0.0	0.0	83.0	17.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	69.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	47.3	52.7	0.0	0.0
Telangana	63.5	36.5	0.0	0.0	44.5	55.2	0.3	0.0
Tripura	86.1	12.7	0.0	1.2	73.5	26.1	0.0	0.4
Uttarakhand	68.3	27.4	0.0	4.4	49.4	47.7	0.0	2.9
Uttar Pradesh	63.2	32.0	1.0	3.8	42.2	52.7	0.7	4.4
West Bengal	68.5	30.2	0.0	1.3	52.1	47.0	0.0	1.0
A and N Islands	86.9	13.1	0.0	0.0	73.1	26.9	0.0	0.0
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	91.0	9.0	0.0	0.0
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	83.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	65.8	25.4	0.0	8.8
Jammu & Kashmir	84.1	10.5	0.1	5.3	57.0	41.9	0.1	0.9
Ladakh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	4.5	0.0	9.8
Lakshadweep	89.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	64.0	36.0	0.0	0.0
Puducherry	86.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	71.8	28.2	0.0	0.0
All-India	66.8	28.8	0.7	3.7	47.0	50.8	0.3	1.9

Statement 13: Percentage distribution of cases of hospitalisation for childbirth during the last 365 days by type of medical institution for each State/UT

State/UT/All-India	percentage distribution of hospitalised cases for childbirth											
	Rural				Urban				Rural+Urban			
	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	All	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	All	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	All
Andhra Pradesh	50.1	4.4	45.6	100.0	37.1	2.8	60.1	100.0	46.4	3.9	49.7	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	97.6	0.5	1.9	100.0	91.7	0.9	7.4	100.0	96.3	0.6	3.1	100.0
Assam	83.1	0.3	16.6	100.0	53.4	2.4	44.2	100.0	80.6	0.5	19.0	100.0
Bihar	73.3	0.3	26.5	100.0	61.9	0.5	37.6	100.0	72.2	0.3	27.5	100.0
Chhattisgarh	86.8	0.5	12.7	100.0	61.0	0.4	38.7	100.0	82.7	0.5	16.8	100.0
Delhi	55.5	18.3	26.2	100.0	62.1	0.4	37.5	100.0	61.9	1.0	37.1	100.0
Goa	53.5	0.0	46.5	100.0	63.9	0.0	36.1	100.0	60.1	0.0	39.9	100.0
Gujarat	42.5	6.0	51.5	100.0	32.9	3.6	63.5	100.0	38.3	5.0	56.8	100.0
Haryana	54.5	0.3	45.3	100.0	55.8	1.3	42.9	100.0	55.0	0.7	44.3	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	69.5	0.7	29.8	100.0	68.7	0.0	31.3	100.0	69.4	0.6	29.9	100.0
Jharkhand	76.2	0.4	23.4	100.0	49.9	1.6	48.4	100.0	72.0	0.6	27.4	100.0
Karnataka	67.7	1.0	31.4	100.0	50.8	0.6	48.6	100.0	61.6	0.9	37.6	100.0
Kerala	34.3	1.3	64.3	100.0	19.8	2.8	77.5	100.0	27.2	2.0	70.8	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	89.5	0.1	10.4	100.0	65.4	0.7	33.9	100.0	83.6	0.2	16.2	100.0
Maharashtra	53.8	2.8	43.5	100.0	36.6	2.5	61.0	100.0	45.9	2.6	51.5	100.0
Manipur	79.4	0.2	20.5	100.0	64.7	0.0	35.3	100.0	74.9	0.1	25.0	100.0
Meghalaya	93.0	1.1	5.9	100.0	78.8	1.4	19.8	100.0	91.7	1.2	7.1	100.0
Mizoram	90.4	1.7	7.9	100.0	69.3	4.2	26.4	100.0	81.0	2.8	16.2	100.0
Nagaland	92.7	0.1	7.1	100.0	75.1	0.0	24.9	100.0	86.7	0.1	13.3	100.0
Odisha	79.4	0.0	20.6	100.0	62.3	0.0	37.7	100.0	77.0	0.0	23.0	100.0
Punjab	47.9	0.9	51.2	100.0	46.4	0.7	52.9	100.0	47.3	0.8	51.9	100.0
Rajasthan	77.8	0.7	21.5	100.0	65.0	0.4	34.6	100.0	75.3	0.7	24.1	100.0
Sikkim	87.4	0.0	12.6	100.0	83.0	0.0	17.0	100.0	86.2	0.0	13.8	100.0
Tamil Nadu	69.0	1.7	29.3	100.0	47.3	1.3	51.4	100.0	58.7	1.5	39.7	100.0
Telangana	64.0	0.1	36.0	100.0	44.6	0.1	55.3	100.0	56.3	0.1	43.6	100.0
Tripura	87.2	1.5	11.3	100.0	73.8	3.3	22.9	100.0	84.2	1.9	13.9	100.0
Uttarakhand	71.4	0.9	27.7	100.0	50.9	4.0	45.1	100.0	65.1	1.9	33.1	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	66.4	0.1	33.5	100.0	44.6	0.8	54.6	100.0	62.1	0.2	37.7	100.0
West Bengal	69.5	0.4	30.2	100.0	52.7	1.2	46.2	100.0	65.8	0.6	33.6	100.0
A and N Islands	86.9	0.0	13.1	100.0	73.1	0.0	26.9	100.0	81.9	0.0	18.1	100.0
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	91.0	0.0	9.0	100.0	91.0	0.0	9.0	100.0
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	83.8	0.0	16.2	100.0	72.2	0.0	27.8	100.0	77.3	0.0	22.7	100.0
Jammu & Kashmir	88.9	0.4	10.7	100.0	57.6	4.0	38.5	100.0	83.2	1.0	15.7	100.0
Ladakh	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	0.0	5.0	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0
Lakshadweep	89.1	0.0	10.9	100.0	64.0	0.0	36.1	100.0	69.6	0.0	30.4	100.0
Puducherry	86.2	1.8	11.9	100.0	71.8	0.0	28.2	100.0	78.2	0.8	21.0	100.0
All-India	69.9	0.9	29.3	100.0	48.1	1.4	50.4	100.0	64.2	1.0	34.8	100.0

Statement 14: Average medical expenditure per institutional childbirth during the last 365 days by type of medical institution for each State/UT

State/UT/All-India	Average medical expenditure (Rs.) per institutional childbirth (Rs.)								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Public hospital	Private hospital*	All	Public hospital	Private hospital*	All	Public hospital	Private hospital*	All
Andhra Pradesh	1,774	35,665	18,700	3,634	44,841	29,564	2,194	38,708	21,770
Arunachal Pradesh	6,119	66,648	7,595	6,347	46,189	9,644	6,167	56,654	8,045
Assam	3,962	47,405	11,305	7,432	59,816	31,824	4,157	49,928	13,044
Bihar	2,295	35,474	11,163	1,850	35,673	14,728	2,258	35,500	11,506
Chhattisgarh	1,814	32,975	5,931	4,107	51,606	22,643	2,081	39,627	8,576
Delhi	3,198	34,396	17,088	3,002	53,663	22,209	3,008	52,855	22,025
Goa	906	69,394	32,750	1,060	39,157	14,818	1,010	52,064	21,389
Gujarat	832	24,522	14,466	1,460	36,139	24,729	1,069	30,064	18,971
Haryana	984	30,303	14,338	3,968	48,959	23,854	2,267	38,077	18,373
Himachal Pradesh	5,336	56,118	20,817	2,537	66,792	22,659	5,096	57,069	20,978
Jharkhand	1,817	34,002	9,489	3,101	44,294	23,724	1,957	36,904	11,731
Karnataka	4,065	43,716	16,887	3,347	59,364	30,912	3,852	50,918	21,924
Kerala	4,405	47,241	32,532	4,569	58,141	47,562	4,463	53,125	39,893
Madhya Pradesh	1,123	37,481	4,945	2,210	47,689	17,947	1,332	42,758	8,135
Maharashtra	2,619	34,904	17,543	2,824	56,998	37,181	2,695	46,828	26,592
Manipur	13,081	48,921	20,481	16,559	58,276	31,289	14,003	52,949	23,794
Meghalaya	705	35,570	3,139	2,808	60,939	15,150	873	41,591	4,253
Mizoram	3,972	36,902	7,133	5,825	34,747	14,692	4,680	35,350	10,507
Nagaland	4,439	21,120	5,649	5,968	20,847	9,671	4,896	20,944	7,036
Odisha	1,378	28,877	7,046	1,323	40,025	15,908	1,371	31,454	8,298
Punjab	4,848	37,078	21,648	4,561	39,979	23,534	4,728	38,340	22,456
Rajasthan	862	23,259	5,842	1,118	35,840	13,283	905	26,757	7,304
Sikkim	9,067	68,439	16,525	8,893	61,749	17,882	9,021	66,188	16,895
Tamil Nadu	1,311	64,320	20,859	1,578	73,589	39,528	1,412	69,914	29,682
Telangana	1,640	48,428	18,497	1,876	58,265	33,113	1,714	53,355	24,269
Tripura	7,360	43,059	11,947	6,644	50,846	18,228	7,223	45,885	13,318
Uttarakhand	1,534	33,745	10,747	1,591	34,754	17,879	1,548	34,182	12,945
Uttar Pradesh	2,437	29,515	11,530	3,625	35,238	21,135	2,607	31,173	13,434
West Bengal	2,407	29,983	10,824	2,654	39,765	20,225	2,450	32,929	12,868
A and N Islands	4,442	131,723	21,169	256	83,497	22,663	3,103	105,977	21,705
Chandigarh	-	-	-	2,001	78,636	8,918	2,001	78,636	8,918
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	943	74,109	12,790	2,719	34,119	11,451	1,870	46,709	12,041
Jammu & Kashmir	3,920	38,086	7,704	3,498	48,245	22,491	3,867	42,746	10,382
Ladakh	6,498	-	6,498	7,161	46,971	9,152	6,584	46,971	6,860
Lakshadweep	928	37,251	4,895	2,512	104,007	39,097	2,055	98,597	31,386
Puducherry	3,222	10,506	4,225	1,203	76,811	22,514	2,187	58,325	14,431
All-India	2,201	34,056	11,792	2,789	48,064	26,279	2,316	39,381	15,595

Note: 1. Private hospital includes Charitable/NGO/Trust run hospitals.

2. '-' indicates sample not available.

Statement 15: Average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (OOPME) for institutional childbirth cases during stay at hospital during the last 365 days for each State/UT

State/UT/All-India	average out-of-pocket medical expenditure for institutional childbirth (Rs.)											
	Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban			
	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	All	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	All	Public hospital	Charitable hospital	Private hospital	All
Andhra Pradesh	1,774	7,421	36,512	17,849	3,629	21,814	40,609	26,368	2,193	10,336	37,913	20,256
Arunachal Pradesh	6,119	41,764	73,492	7,595	6,347	20,037	48,612	9,595	6,167	34,845	60,520	8,034
Assam	3,962	583	48,109	11,290	7,432	33,782	58,357	30,558	4,157	15,167	50,133	12,923
Bihar	2,293	40,088	35,426	11,162	1,848	36,356	35,034	14,491	2,256	39,460	35,375	11,482
Chhattisgarh	1,814	7,492	31,403	5,595	4,104	1,151	51,582	22,450	2,081	6,776	38,758	8,263
Delhi	3,195	14,459	42,729	15,618	2,940	23,559	40,215	17,009	2,948	17,714	40,279	16,959
Goa	906	-	62,111	29,363	1,060	-	31,228	11,954	1,010	-	44,410	18,334
Gujarat	832	10,848	25,717	14,260	1,460	17,060	34,414	22,941	1,069	12,843	29,984	18,071
Haryana	984	6,144	28,331	13,377	3,968	10,210	32,415	16,252	2,267	9,287	30,009	14,596
Himachal Pradesh	5,189	95,000	55,202	20,715	2,323	-	58,262	19,841	4,943	95,000	55,481	20,639
Jharkhand	1,813	10,922	34,091	9,411	3,101	10,853	43,506	22,797	1,954	10,893	36,717	11,519
Karnataka	4,048	18,218	43,378	16,520	3,347	42,020	51,661	27,063	3,841	24,364	47,228	20,306
Kerala	4,405	37,294	44,944	30,921	4,569	33,626	52,561	42,563	4,463	34,862	49,029	36,622
Madhya Pradesh	1,122	36,200	37,154	4,908	2,210	21,316	46,792	17,464	1,331	26,024	42,112	7,988
Maharashtra	2,619	18,184	35,432	17,308	2,760	26,531	53,674	34,386	2,671	21,771	45,379	25,178
Manipur	13,081	44,050	48,960	20,481	16,556	-	58,276	31,287	14,002	44,050	52,989	23,793
Meghalaya	703	18,220	38,939	3,137	2,461	20,959	63,717	14,863	843	18,530	45,320	4,225
Mizoram	3,967	7,782	32,358	6,275	5,432	13,395	27,816	11,685	4,527	11,527	29,045	8,689
Nagaland	4,345	24,000	20,170	5,498	5,926	-	20,847	9,639	4,817	24,000	20,608	6,926
Odisha	1,242	2,660	28,096	6,768	1,273	-	36,615	14,592	1,246	2,660	30,068	7,873
Punjab	4,837	15,982	36,305	21,053	4,404	19,471	39,097	22,859	4,655	17,202	37,524	21,826
Rajasthan	847	5,546	22,811	5,608	1,118	31,478	32,507	12,111	893	8,703	25,548	6,886
Sikkim	8,835	-	56,369	14,806	8,868	-	58,780	17,356	8,843	-	57,180	15,501
Tamil Nadu	1,306	35,876	64,060	20,288	1,456	51,474	63,100	33,792	1,363	42,150	63,473	26,670
Telangana	1,640	5,000	47,314	18,069	1,871	30,800	52,132	29,686	1,712	19,833	49,726	22,657
Tripura	7,360	22,260	45,873	11,947	6,644	37,038	52,825	18,228	7,223	27,798	48,384	13,318
Uttarakhand	1,534	16,312	34,322	10,747	1,591	7,752	36,971	17,796	1,548	10,654	35,436	12,920
Uttar Pradesh	2,437	29,274	29,451	11,508	3,567	23,679	31,747	19,112	2,598	25,401	30,110	13,015
West Bengal	2,407	4,860	30,028	10,743	2,542	24,619	35,018	17,797	2,430	14,055	31,518	12,277
A and N Islands	4,442	-	131,723	21,169	256	-	77,216	20,972	3,103	-	102,624	21,098
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	1,923	-	71,324	8,187	1,923	-	71,324	8,187
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	943	-	74,109	12,790	2,719	-	34,119	11,451	1,870	-	46,709	12,041
Jammu & Kashmir	3,787	32,000	38,300	7,586	3,498	47,650	46,864	21,936	3,751	42,955	42,094	10,185
Ladakh	6,498	-	-	6,498	7,161	-	46,971	9,152	6,584	-	46,971	6,860
Lakshadweep	928	-	37,251	4,895	2,512	-	104,007	39,097	2,055	-	98,597	31,386
Puducherry	3,222	20,400	8,975	4,225	1,203	-	76,811	22,514	2,187	20,400	59,797	14,431
All-India	2,189	16,131	33,979	11,609	2,747	25,395	43,580	23,670	2,299	19,612	37,630	14,775

Note: '-' indicates sample not available.

Statement 16: Percentage of pregnant women (aged 15-49 years) received ante-natal and post-natal care during last 365 days and average expenditure on ante-natal care and post-natal care by State/UT

State/UT/All-India	percentage of pregnant women received ante & post-natal care and average expenditure (Rs.) per ante & post-natal care											
	Rural				Urban				Rural+Urban			
	% of women received care		average expenditure (Rs.) per		% of women received care		average expenditure (Rs.) per		% of women received care		average expenditure (Rs.) per	
	ante-natal	post-natal	ante-natal	post-natal	ante-natal	post-natal	ante-natal	post-natal	ante-natal	post-natal	ante-natal	post-natal
Andhra Pradesh	100	90	11,059	2,576	94	95	13,182	2,983	98	91	11,643	2,695
Arunachal Pradesh	89	79	3,678	4,475	95	92	3,913	5,597	91	82	3,739	4,746
Assam	99	80	4,327	2,338	100	93	6,452	3,281	99	81	4,479	2,422
Bihar	98	92	5,470	3,550	99	93	6,758	4,037	98	92	5,592	3,596
Chhattisgarh	98	92	3,532	1,769	99	96	5,049	3,593	98	93	3,781	2,064
Delhi	99	98	6,034	3,289	98	91	5,488	2,947	98	91	5,504	2,960
Goa	100	95	9,396	12,857	100	100	7,698	11,299	100	98	8,076	11,813
Gujarat	100	95	7,595	2,393	100	96	9,517	6,210	100	95	8,435	4,060
Haryana	100	98	5,023	3,067	99	98	4,876	3,412	100	98	4,962	3,215
Himachal Pradesh	99	97	8,046	2,034	97	94	8,015	2,231	99	96	8,043	2,051
Jharkhand	98	81	4,715	2,001	96	85	7,485	2,599	98	81	5,090	2,096
Karnataka	100	96	7,532	4,440	99	99	10,705	5,075	100	97	8,697	4,671
Kerala	100	93	10,424	11,980	98	95	11,513	15,767	99	94	10,878	13,885
Madhya Pradesh	98	95	5,090	3,386	99	92	6,975	4,714	99	94	5,515	3,697
Maharashtra	100	92	8,937	3,398	100	97	10,639	8,372	100	94	9,665	5,712
Manipur	100	94	6,690	3,729	99	98	11,781	3,437	100	95	7,964	3,640
Meghalaya	99	77	1,192	831	100	90	3,080	2,187	99	78	1,349	973
Mizoram	99	78	1,648	884	97	86	7,537	2,296	98	81	4,336	1,516
Nagaland	100	79	2,080	2,993	100	87	3,425	3,819	100	82	2,528	3,295
Odisha	99	89	6,349	2,682	100	93	8,066	3,083	100	90	6,609	2,741
Punjab	99	96	7,300	4,294	96	88	7,809	4,259	98	92	7,529	4,279
Rajasthan	97	92	6,139	5,883	99	95	8,476	6,646	98	92	6,617	6,034
Sikkim	100	88	8,565	4,429	100	85	7,043	2,125	100	87	8,162	3,820
Tamil Nadu	98	97	5,006	1,804	100	99	8,377	2,459	99	98	6,616	2,113
Telangana	100	99	11,244	3,179	100	99	13,795	2,778	100	99	12,355	3,022
Tripura	100	70	8,619	2,436	100	54	6,689	2,195	100	66	8,203	2,393
Uttarakhand	96	90	4,306	1,400	95	90	6,957	1,608	96	90	5,033	1,463
Uttar Pradesh	97	92	4,516	3,172	94	93	6,317	4,392	96	92	4,877	3,417
West Bengal	100	95	8,093	2,764	100	91	9,754	2,089	100	94	8,438	2,622
A and N Islands	100	100	7,255	2,054	100	100	7,223	4,926	100	100	7,239	3,084
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	97	97	1,555	990	97	97	1,555	990
Daman and Diu & Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100	100	4,745	2,702	100	91	3,534	1,931	100	95	3,905	2,271
Jammu & Kashmir	100	99	9,054	3,842	100	99	10,670	5,710	100	99	9,322	4,167
Ladakh	100	95	5,620	2,043	100	92	7,434	3,484	100	94	5,872	2,254
Lakshadweep	100	100	2,289	2,995	100	94	2,713	6,408	100	95	2,644	5,626
Puducherry	100	100	2,626	2,438	100	99	4,557	4,409	100	100	3,695	3,535
All-India	98	92	6,195	3,354	98	95	8,713	5,056	98	93	6,846	3,803

Appendix A

Detailed Tables

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Appendix B

Relative Standard Error (RSE) Tables

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Table R1: Relative Standard Error (RSE) of Percentage of Persons that Responded as Ailing (PPRA) estimates by major States

Major State	Relative Standard Error (RSE) (%)								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	6.3	6.0	5.1	8.7	7.6	6.7	5.1	4.7	4.1
Assam	6.6	7.3	5.2	8.0	10.2	7.2	5.7	6.4	4.5
Bihar	5.2	5.1	4.1	9.1	8.7	7.1	4.7	4.6	3.7
Chhattisgarh	12.3	12.0	9.9	11.8	10.1	9.2	9.2	8.9	7.5
Gujarat	7.7	6.9	6.0	11.5	11.3	9.0	6.7	6.4	5.2
Haryana	11.4	9.5	8.4	17.9	15.6	14.4	10.2	8.5	7.9
Jharkhand	8.5	8.0	6.1	12.5	10.7	9.6	7.1	6.5	5.1
Karnataka	8.5	7.7	6.5	11.5	11.1	9.5	6.9	6.3	5.4
Kerala	4.7	4.5	3.8	4.6	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6
Madhya Pradesh	7.3	7.3	5.8	9.2	8.2	7.4	5.7	5.7	4.6
Maharashtra	6.6	6.2	5.5	8.7	6.0	5.1	5.5	4.4	3.8
Odisha	7.2	6.7	5.8	10.1	9.6	7.9	6.1	5.7	4.9
Punjab	9.8	8.8	6.9	15.6	13.3	12.3	9.4	7.8	7.0
Rajasthan	6.3	5.9	4.8	9.2	8.4	6.5	5.2	4.9	3.9
Tamil Nadu	7.9	7.4	6.3	8.5	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.8	4.8
Telangana	9.6	8.0	6.8	15.0	13.5	12.7	8.9	7.4	7.0
Uttar Pradesh	5.2	4.7	4.1	11.9	6.6	7.6	5.1	3.9	3.7
West Bengal	4.5	4.1	3.4	4.8	4.2	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.5
All-India	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.1

Table R2: Relative Standard Error (RSE) of rate of hospitalization (excluding childbirth) during the last 365 days by major States

Major State	Relative Standard Error (RSE) (%)								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	10.4	10.4	9.1	12.0	14.5	11.3	8.1	8.6	7.1
Assam	11.4	11.1	9.8	13.3	16.1	12.8	9.8	9.7	8.5
Bihar	7.4	6.2	5.8	10.6	10.6	9.7	6.6	5.6	5.2
Chhattisgarh	12.5	12.4	10.6	12.8	18.7	12.5	10.0	10.5	8.6
Gujarat	8.7	9.3	7.5	11.8	15.3	12.1	7.1	8.9	6.9
Haryana	11.8	11.4	10.7	15.4	16.1	14.3	9.6	9.6	8.7
Jharkhand	12.6	10.2	9.9	16.6	14.7	13.5	10.2	8.5	8.0
Karnataka	8.9	8.7	7.7	12.3	16.5	11.5	7.3	8.6	6.5
Kerala	10.4	10.6	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.1	7.0	7.0	6.2
Madhya Pradesh	9.5	8.6	8.0	10.1	10.5	8.8	7.1	6.7	6.0
Maharashtra	7.0	7.8	6.2	9.9	9.9	8.8	6.0	6.3	5.3
Odisha	9.1	9.4	8.0	15.1	13.5	12.9	7.9	8.1	6.9
Punjab	13.1	13.8	11.2	17.6	24.9	17.2	10.9	14.4	10.2
Rajasthan	8.1	8.6	7.0	10.1	11.2	8.5	6.5	6.9	5.5
Tamil Nadu	9.1	9.9	8.3	10.0	10.3	9.2	6.8	7.1	6.2
Telangana	11.4	11.5	10.1	18.3	14.2	14.5	10.2	9.0	8.5
Uttar Pradesh	6.1	6.2	5.3	9.5	8.8	7.6	5.2	5.1	4.4
West Bengal	6.7	7.4	6.3	9.5	8.9	7.6	5.5	5.8	4.9
All-India	2.1	2.2	1.8	3.0	3.1	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.5

Table R3: Relative Standard Error (RSE) of average out-of-pocket medical expenditure (Rs.) per hospitalization case (excluding childbirth) during last 365 days by major States

Major State	RSE (%) of average out-of-pocket medical expenditure		
	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Andhra Pradesh	8.8	7.5	6.3
Assam	9.2	13.3	7.8
Bihar	10.3	7.8	8.8
Chhattisgarh	36.0	10.5	25.3
Gujarat	7.7	15.4	9.9
Haryana	10.6	17.4	10.1
Jharkhand	9.2	9.6	6.9
Karnataka	9.8	8.9	6.8
Kerala	9.8	7.8	6.2
Madhya Pradesh	9.3	8.2	6.6
Maharashtra	4.8	8.6	4.7
Odisha	15.6	13.9	12.2
Punjab	7.6	12.7	7.4
Rajasthan	6.8	11.1	5.8
Tamil Nadu	14.8	10.2	8.9
Telangana	7.4	11.7	6.6
Uttar Pradesh	5.9	10.8	5.3
West Bengal	8.6	8.6	6.1
All-India	2.4	2.8	1.8

Appendix C

Sample Design & Estimation Procedure

Sample Design & Estimation Procedure

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Sample Survey, set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socioeconomic data employing scientific sampling methods, conducted its 80th round during the period January – December 2025 covering the subject “Household Social Consumption: Health”.

3.1 SAMPLING DESIGN

A multi-stage stratified sampling design will be used where villages/urban blocks or Sub-Units (SUs) of these are regarded as the First Stage Units (FSU) and the households as the Ultimate Stage Units (USU). Both the FSUs and USUs will be selected with Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR). 8 sample households were canvassed within an FSU.

3.1.1 SAMPLING FRAME FOR FIRST STAGE UNIT

3.1.1.0 The sampling frame for urban sector is the list of Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks as per latest Urban Frame Survey and for rural sector, it is the list of villages as per Census 2011 updated by removing those villages which are urbanized and included in latest UFS (till the time of sample selection). Sometimes, with a view to ensuring uniformity in the size of FSUs and operational convenience, large villages/UFS blocks are notionally divided into smaller units of more or less equal size, known as sub-units depending on a pre-defined criteria based on population in the village or number of households in the UFS block. The sector-specific criteria for sub-unit formation are as below:

Rural Sector

- (i) The number of SUs to be formed in the villages (with Census 2011 population of 1000 or more and except some States/UTs) is decided based on projected present population of the village. The criteria for the formation of the SUs used is given below:

Projected Population of the village	Number of SUs to be formed
less than 1200	1
1200 to 2399	2
2400 to 3599	3
...	...

- (ii) For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ladakh, parts of Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Jammu and Kashmir (seven districts Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban) and Idukki district of Kerala; SU is formed in a village if population as per Census 2011 is more than or equals to 500. The criteria followed for the number of Sus were as below:

Projected Population of the village	Number of SUs to be formed
less than 600	1
600 to 1199	2
1200 to 1799	3
...	...

Urban Sector:

Sub-units are formed in the UFS blocks with number of households 250 or more. The number of SUs formed within the UFS blocks was decided by the following criteria:

Number of Households in UFS Block	Number of SUs to be formed
less than 250	1
250 to 499	2
500 to 749	3
...	...

Thus, the list of villages / UFS blocks / SUs (for those villages or UFS blocks where sub-units are formed) together constitute the sampling frame for selection of the First Stage Units.

3.1.2 STRATIFICATION OF FSUs

3.1.2.0 The primary geographical unit, called basic stratum within a state/UT for rural and urban sectors is a district.

Rural Sector:

- (i) A Special Stratum comprising of all the uninhabited villages as per Census 2011 is formed at all-India level.
- (ii) From the remaining villages, two more strata are formed in each basic stratum. i.e., in each district:
 - (a) Stratum 1: Comprising of the villages within 5 Kms from the district headquarter or from a city/town with more than 5 lakh population. This stratum is not formed if there are less than 50 such villages in the stratum.
 - (b) Stratum 2: Rest of the villages.

Urban Sector:

Two or more strata will be formed in urban areas of each basic stratum with the following criteria:

- (i) Each million plus city as per census 2011 will be considered as a separate stratum.
- (ii) Rest of the urban areas of the district will constitute another stratum.

3.1.3 SUB-STRATIFICATION OF FSUS

3.1.3.0 In the rural sector, three groups of villages are formed within each stratum, except special rural stratum at all-India level, based on the following criteria:

Group	Population of the village (as per Census 2011)
1	all villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with Census 2011 population less than 250
2	all villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with Census 2011 population more than or equal to 250 but less than 500
3	remaining villages

3.1.3.1 Further, the sample size for a particular rural stratum is distributed among these 3 groups in proportion to population. If the number of FSUs in a particular group is very small or sufficient number of samples is not allocated, no sub-stratum will be formed. In the same line, urban sub-stratification will be formed.

3.1.4 SAMPLE SIZE

Total 17,636 FSUs have been allocated for the central sample at all-India level for the health survey. The total number of FSUs have been equally distributed among four sub-rounds, each

having a sample of 4409 FSUs. A minimum of 16 FSUs (8 each for the rural and urban sector) were allocated to each State/ UT.

3.1.5 SELECTION OF FSUS WITHIN STRATUM/SUB-STRATUM

The required number of FSUs from each of the stratum / sub-stratum is selected by SRSWOR, independently for each of the sub-rounds.

3.1.6 FORMATION OF SUB-DIVISION

3.1.6.0 It has been experienced that in some of the selected FSUs, the actual present population is significantly higher than the projected population/Census population that causes operational inconvenience for listing of all the households. In such a situation, the selected FSU is notionally sub-divided into several smaller units, called Sub-division. The criteria for determining the number of Sub-divisions to be formed in the selected rural (except areas mentioned in Point ii Section 3.1.1.0) /urban FSU is given below.

Approx. present population of the selected SU	Number of Sub-divisions to be formed
less than 1500	1
1500 to 2399	2
2400 to 3599	3
3600 to 4799	4
...	...

3.1.6.1 The criteria for determining the number of Sub-divisions in rural areas mentioned in Point (ii) of Para 3.1.1.0 are as below:

Approx. present population of the selected SU	Number of Sub-divisions to be formed
less than 750	1
750 to 1199	2
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
...	...

3.1.6.2 Only one Sub-division is selected randomly after forming the required number of Sub-divisions. Further, listing and selection of households are done in the selected Sub-division unit only.

3.1.7 FORMATION OF SECOND STAGE STRATA (SSS)

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

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

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

3.2 ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

3.2.0 Notations:

S	subscript for s th stratum
t	subscript for t th sub-stratum
i	subscript for i th FSU [SU/ Village / panchayat ward/ UFS block]
j	subscript for j th second stage stratum in an FSU
k	subscript for k th sample household within an FSU
D ₁	total number of sub-divisions formed in the sample FSU. D ₁ =1, if no Sub-division is formed in the SU)
N	total number of FSUs in any rural/urban sub-stratum
n	number of sample FSUs surveyed including 'uninhabited' and 'zero cases' but excluding casualty for a particular sub-stratum
H	total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU
h	number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an 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

Let y_{stijk} be the observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household of the j-th second stage stratum of the i-th FSU for the t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum. For ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

3.2.1 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a stratum × sub-stratum in a sub-round:

3.2.1.0 Schedule 0.0 (Rural/Urban):

For estimating the number of households in a stratum × sub-stratum possessing a characteristic:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n D_1 \times y_i$$

where, y_i is the total number of households possessing the characteristic y in i-th FSU.

3.2.1.1 Schedule 25.0: Social consumption on Health Survey:

3.2.1.1.0 For j-th second-stage stratum of a stratum × sub-stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_{stj} = \frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{stj}} \left[D_{1sti} * \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}} * \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stij}} y_{stijk} \right]$$

where n_{stj} is the number of sample FSUs with non-void j -th second-stage stratum of t -th sub-stratum of s -th stratum.

3.2.1.1.1 Aggregate $\hat{Y}$ is obtained combining all the second-stage strata of a stratum $\times$ sub-stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_{st} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_{stj}, j = 1, 2, 3$$

3.2.2 Overall Estimate of Aggregates for a stratum:

Overall estimate for s -th stratum ($\hat{Y}_s$) will be obtained as

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

3.2.3 Overall Estimate of Aggregates at District/State/UT/all-India level:

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

3.2.4 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 district / State / UT / all-India level.

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

3.2.5 Estimation of Errors:

3.2.5.0 Formula for estimated variance (for Rural / Urban):

Here, the required number of FSUs will be selected by SRSWOR within the given stratum $\times$ sub-stratum for each sub-round (or quarter). Subsequently, USUs will be selected by SRSWOR within each of the selected FSUs. If the i^{th} FSU has been selected, h_i unit is selected from this particular FSU $\times$ SSS by SRSWOR method.

(a) Formula for aggregate $\hat{Y}$ (for Rural/Urban):

$$\hat{Y}_{ij} = H_{ij} * \bar{y}_{ij} * D_{1si} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{y}_{ij} = \frac{\sum_1^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk}}{h_{ij}}$$

$$V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_t V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \sum_s \sum_t \sum_j V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}_{stj})$$

$$V\hat{ar}(\hat{Y}_{stj}) = \frac{1}{n_{stj}(n_{stj}-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{n_{stj}} (N_{st} \hat{Y}_{stij} - \hat{Y}_{stj})^2, \text{ where, } j = 1, 2, 3$$

(b) Formula for ratio $\hat{R}$ (for Rural/Urban):

Note that $X^2 MSE(\hat{R})$ is unbiasedly estimated by $V(\hat{Y} - R\hat{X})$

$$V(\hat{Y} - R\hat{X}) = v(\hat{u}) \text{ where } u_{ijk} = (y_{ijk} - Rx_{ijk}),$$

$U_i = (Y_i - RX_i)$ and $U = (Y - RX) = 0$ at domain level (State/District).

$$\hat{X}^2 M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \hat{V}(\hat{U}) \text{ at } R = \hat{R}$$

$$M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \sum_s \sum_t \sum_j M\hat{S}E_{stj}(\hat{R})$$

$$M\hat{S}E_{stj}(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{n_{stj}(n_{stj}-1)} \sum_1^{n_{stj}} [N_{st}(\hat{Y}_{stij} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{stij}) - (\hat{Y}_{stj} - \hat{R}\hat{X}_{stj})]^2$$

$$\hat{Y}_{stij} = \frac{1}{N_{st}} \times \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stij}} y_{stijk} \times n_{stj} \times multiplier$$

$$\hat{X}_{stij} = \frac{1}{N_{st}} \times \sum_{k=1}^{h_{stij}} x_{stijk} \times n_{stj} \times multiplier$$

where, $j = 1, 2, 3$

The formulae for multipliers are as given in Section 2.

3.2.5.1 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

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

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

3.2.6 Multipliers for estimate:

The formulae for multipliers at stratum/sub-stratum/second-stage stratum level for different types of schedules are given below.

Schedule	Sector	Formula for multipliers
0.0	Rural / Urban	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{st}}$
25.0	Rural / Urban	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stj}} * D_1 * \frac{H_{stij}}{h_{stij}}$
	j = 1, 2, 3	

Note: Multipliers have to be computed on the basis of information available in the listing Schedule 0.0, irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing Schedule and detailed enquiry Schedule (Schedule 25.0).

Appendix D

Concepts & Definitions

Concepts & Definitions

The Concepts and Definitions used in this survey were explained to the respondent by the interviewer and information was collected on the basis of the responses received from the informant, not on the basis of any record.

4.1 ILLNESS AND HOSPITALIZATION

4.1.1 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

Includes:

- (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, although minor cuts & burns are excluded.
- (b) Cases of abortion – natural or accidental.

Excludes:

- (a) Cases of sterilization, insertion of IUD, medical termination of pregnancy, etc.
- (b) A state of normal pregnancy without complications
- (c) Minor skin ailments, minor headaches and body-aches, and minor gastric discomfort after meals
- (d) 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.

4.1.2 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 (a)-(d) 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.

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

4.1.4 Hospitalization: Hospitalization means to be admitted as an in-patient in a medical institution. A person who underwent surgery in a temporary camp or day care center was also considered to have been hospitalized for the purposes of this survey.

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

4.2 HEALTHCARE FACILITIES USED

4.2.1 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 hospital/public health facilities (incl. AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.)
- Charitable/Trust/NGO-run hospital
- Private hospital (including Govt. empanelled)
- Private doctor/clinic
- Informal healthcare provider

Note: Private hospitals include private hospital empanelled under Government health financing schemes/insurance viz. AB-PMJAY, CGHS/ECHS/other Central Government health schemes (e.g., Railways etc.), State Health Insurance Schemes, State Government-supported medical reimbursement (for employees), ESIS/ESIC etc.

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

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

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

D. 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.

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

F. 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.

G. 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. Ayushman Arogya mandir also covered under category public hospital for the purpose of this survey.

H. Private Hospital, private clinic: Any other hospital/ nursing home/ day care center 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.

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

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

4.3 MEDICAL EXPENDITURE

Information on expenditure components in the survey were recorded on the basis of the responses received and not from any record.

4.3.1 Medical expenditure in a case of hospitalization: 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.

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

4.3.3 Medical expenditure, out-of-pocket medical expenditure, and amount of reimbursement: In cases of both hospitalized and non-hospitalized 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 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 also recorded by the survey. Thus (i) the estimates of medical expenditure given in this document include expenses reimbursed later, and also expenses incurred by households in cashless form (direct payment to hospital is made by the employer or an insurance company through cashless treatment). In this case, the entire amount should also be shown in as reimbursement as well, (ii) estimates of amount of reimbursement also include the reimbursement that was made later, with the initial payment having been made by the household.

4.4 MATERNITY AND CHILDBIRTH

4.4.1 Ante-natal care: It 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. It starts with taking history and is followed by examination of the women, which basically includes: recording weight and height, blood test for anaemia, blood pressure measurement, regular abdominal examination etc. Tetanus Toxoid (TT) immunization and IFA tablets / syrup are also provided along with other treatment in case of complication. As per schedule, 1st ante-natal care check is to be done within 12 weeks, 2nd check between 14-26 weeks, 3rd check between 28-34 weeks and 4th check between 36-40 weeks, but due to unawareness, mobility, distance etc. the timings of checks may vary.

4.4.2 Post-natal care: The post-natal period is defined as the first six weeks after delivery (42 days) and it is critical to the health and survival of a mother and her new-born which is 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. Post-natal care includes questions and counselling provided to a woman in the 6-week period after delivery by a nurse, doctor or midwife. Care taken by a woman after abortion will also be included here.

Appendix E

Schedule of Enquiry

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
EIGHTIETH ROUND: JANUARY – DECEMBER, 2025
SCHEDULE 25.0: SURVEY ON SOCIAL CONSUMPTION: HEALTH**

Block 1: Identification of sample household

[Information on items 1 to 8 and 11 will be available from the sample list. Information on items 12 to 14 will be available from the schedule for listing (0.0). Items 15 and 16 are to be filled by the field officials.]

Item no.	Item description	Code/Entry
1.	Sector (<i>Rural-1, Urban -2</i>)	
2.	Type of Sample (<i>Central -1, State -2</i>)	
3.	State/U.T. Name	
4.	District Name	
5.	Name of Sub-District/Tehsil/Town	
6.	Village Name:	
7.	Investigator Unit Number/Block Number:	
8.	Sample Sub-Unit (SU) Number:	
9.	Round Number:	80
10.	Schedule number:	25.0
11.	Serial Number of Sample FSU:	
12.	Sample Sub-Division Number:	
13.	Second Stage Stratum Number:	
14.	Sample Household Number:	
15.	Survey Code (<i>Original -1, Substitute -2, Casualty -3</i>)	
FOR CODES 2 OR 3 IN ITEM 15, GO TO ITEM 16. OTHERWISE GO TO BLOCK 3		
16.	Reason for substitution/casualty of the original household (<i>Informant busy -1, Members away from home - 2, Informant non- cooperative -3, Others -9</i>) (<i>The interviewer will fill up this item if a substituted household is canvassed or the household is a casualty</i>)	

[3] demographic particulars of household members																
sl. no.	name of household member	relation to head (code)	gender (code)	age (yrs)	marital status (code)	highest educational level attained (code)	during last 365 days						whether suffering from any chronic ailment (yes -1, no -2)	whether suffered/suffering from any other ailment (other than chronic ailment)?		whether covered by any health financing scheme/ insurance (code)
							whether received any vaccine (yes-1, no-2)	whether hospitalised (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in col. 9, no. of times hospitalised	whether pregnant* (yes-1, no-2)	(if 1 in col. 11) whether paid major share for childbirth expenses# (code)	whether suffered from any communicable disease (code)		any time during last 15 days (yes-1, no-2)	on the day before the date of survey (yes -1, no -2)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
A: usual members																
B: female members from other households for whom the major share of expenses on childbirth during last 365 days, was borne by the household member(s)																
81			2							1	1					
82			2							1	1					
83			2							1	1					
84			2							1	1					
85			2							1	1					

**for female member(s) of age 15 to 49 years*

childbirth expenses excluding expenses on ante-natal/post-natal care

CODES FOR BLOCK 3

- 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 (including living together)- 2, widowed - 3, divorced/separated- 4
- col. 7:** *highest educational level attained:* not literate (i.e. not able to read or write a simple message with understanding in any language) -01
 literate with non-formal education (like, NFEC, AEC, TLC, literate without any schooling, etc.)-02
 literate with formal education: below primary-03, primary -04, upper primary/middle -05, secondary -06, higher secondary -07, diploma /certificate course (up to secondary)-08, diploma/certificate course (higher secondary)-10, diploma/certificate course (graduation & above)-11, graduate -12, post graduate and above -13
- 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-01, Viral Hepatitis with Jaundice-02, Viral Hepatitis without Jaundice-03, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases/Dysentery-04, Dengue fever – 05
 Chikungunya-06, Measles-07, Acute Encephalitis syndrome-08, HIV/AIDS - 10, STI/RTI - 11, Leprosy -12, others -09 (Typhoid, Worm Infestation, Filariasis, Tuberculosis, Kala azar, etc.)
not suffered – 19
- col. 17:** *whether covered by any health financing scheme/insurance:* AB-PMJAY -1, State Health Insurance Scheme – 2,ESIS/ESIC- 3, CGHS/ECHS/other Central Govt. health scheme (of Railways, etc.) -4, State government supported medical reimbursement (for employees) - 5, PSU as an employer (both Central and State PSUs) – 6, Other Health Insurance through employer/medical reimbursement by employer(excluding government and PSU) – 7, Only privately purchased commercial insurances – 10, not covered-19

[4] 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 hospita- lised at least once during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in col. 6, no. of times hospita- lised	reason for non- hospitalisation just before death (code)	if died during last 15 days		if 2 in col. 3 and age 15-49 years in col.4	
								whether suffered from chronic ailment (yes-1, no-2, NA- 9)	whether suffered from any other ailment (other than chronic ailment) during last 15 days? (yes-1, no-2, NA-9)	whether pregnant any time during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	if 1 in col. 11, time of death (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
91											
92											
93											
94											
95											

**for female members of 3B this block should not be filled in*

CODES FOR BLOCK 4:

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.12: 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

[5] General household characteristics [To be canvassed for all sample households]		
Qs. No.	Question description	Code/Entry
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Household size	Auto-populated from Block 3A
2.	Religion (Hinduism -1, Islam -2, Christianity -3, Sikhism -4, Jainism -5, Buddhism -6, Zoroastrianism -7, others -9)	
3.	Social group (scheduled tribe (ST) -1, scheduled caste (SC) -2, other backward class (OBC)-3, others-9)	
4.	Household type (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) (Urban areas: self-employed -1, regular wage/salary earning -2, casual labour -3, others -9)	
5.	Whether there was 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)	
6.	Amount of medical insurance premium paid for household members during last 365 days (Rs.)	
7.	Usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase (including online purchase) of goods and services excluding items like clothing, footwear (A)	
8.	Imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock like, rice, cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, firewood, chips, cow dung, etc. (B)	
9.	Imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc. (C)	
10.	Expenditure on purchase (including online purchase) of items like clothing, footwear etc during last 365 days (D)	
11.	Expenditure on purchase (including online purchase) of household durables during last 365 days (E)	
12.	Usual monthly consumer expenditure [A + B + C + ((D+E)/12)] (make entry in rounded to the nearest rupee)	Auto-calculated
Notes: <i>(i) Q7– Q11: Entries to be made in whole number of rupees. In case of no value, 'zero' is to be given.</i> <i>(ii) Q8: For households who use items of household consumer goods from home grown stock on regular basis, the imputed value of such usual consumption in a month at ex farm/ex factory price is to be recorded.</i> <i>(ii) Q9: For households who regularly consume goods and services received as wages in kind, in exchange of goods provided by them, as gifts or obtained through free collection etc.; the imputed value of such usual consumption in a month at local retail prices is to be recorded.</i> <i>*list of diseases (for Q5): Malaria; Viral Hepatitis with Jaundice; Viral Hepatitis without Jaundice; Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases/Dysentery; Dengue fever; Chikungunya; Measles; Acute Encephalitis Syndrome; and others (Typhoid, Hookworm Infection, Filariasis, Tuberculosis, etc.)</i>		

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

*for female members of 3B ailment codes 87, 88 or 89 are only applicable

CODES FOR BLOCK 6

items 6, 18, 22: nature of treatment:

allopathy	-1	both 1 & 2	-3
Ayurveda/Yoga/Naturopathy/Unani/Siddha/ Sowa-Rigpa/Homoeopathy	-2	other	-9

item 7: type of medical institution:

govt./public hospital (incl. AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.)	-1	charitable/Trust/NGO run hospital	-2
		private hospital	-3

item 8: 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 10: when admitted: during last 15 days - 1, 16 days to 365 days ago - 2, more than 365 days ago - 3

item 11: when discharged: not yet -1, during last 15 days -2, 16 days to 365 days ago -3

items 19 & 23: level of care:

govt./public hospital (incl. AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.)	-1	private hospital	-3
		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 (Applicable for all the members with the same no. of cases of hospitalization reported in Block 6)						
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.	age (in days) (applicable only for member of age less than 1 year) (as in item 4, block 6)					
5.	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.)						
6.	package component (Rs.)					
non-package component (Rs.)		#####				
7.	doctor's/ surgeon's fee (hospital staff/ other specialists)					
8.	medicines					
9.	diagnostic tests					
10.	bed charges					
11.	other medical expenses (attendant charges, physio-therapy, personal medical appliances, blood, oxygen, etc.)					
12.	medical expenditure (Rs.):total (items 6-11)					
13.	transport for patient (Rs.)					
14.	other non-medical expenses incurred by the household (registration fee, food, transport for others, expenditure on escort, lodging charges if any, etc.) (Rs.)					
15.	expenditure(Rs.): total (items 12-14)					
16.	total amount reimbursed by medical insurance company or employer (Rs.)					
17.	major 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.)					

*for female members of 3B ailment codes 87, 88 or 89 are only applicable

CODES FOR BLOCK 7

item17:	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
item18:	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) (Applicable for all the members of Block 3A with entry in col. 14 and/or col. 15 =1 and for Block 4 with entry in col. 9 and/or col. 10 =1)						
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 3A/4)					
3.	age (years) (as in col.5, block 3A/ col.4, block 4)					
4.	age (in days) (applicable only for member of age less than 1 year)					
5.	nature of ailment (code list on pages 14-15)					
6.	whether chronic (yes-1, no-2)					
7.	status of ailment (code)					
8.	total duration of ailment (days)					
9.	nature of treatment (code)					
10.	whether hospitalised (yes-1, no-2)					
11.	if 1-3 or 9 in item 9, whether treatment taken on medical advice (yes -1, no -2)					
	12.	level of care (code)				
	13.	if 2-5 in item 12, reason for not availing govt. sources (code)				
if 2 in item 11	14.	reason for not seeking medical advice (code)				
	15.	whom consulted (code)				

*for female members of 3B this block should not be filled in

CODES FOR BLOCK 8

item 7: 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 9: nature of treatment:

allopathy -1 Both 1 & 2 -3 no treatment -5
 Ayurveda/Yoga/Naturopathy/Unani/Siddha/Sowa-Rigpa/Homoeopathy -2 Other -9

item 12: level of care:

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

item 13: 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 14: 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 15: 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) (Applicable for all the members with the same no. of spell of ailment reported in Block 8)						
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.	age (in days) (applicable only for member of age less than 1 year) (as in item 4, block 8)					
5.	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)						
6.	surgery					
7.	medicine received (Ayush)					
8.	medicine received (other than Ayush)					
9.	X-ray/ECG/EEG/Scan					
10.	other diagnostic tests					
medical expenditure for treatment (in whole number of Rs.)						
11.	doctor's/ surgeon's fee (hospital staff/ other specialists)					
12.	medicines: Ayush					
13.	medicines: other than Ayush					
14.	diagnostic tests					
15.	other medical expenses (attendant charges, physiotherapy, personal medical appliances, blood, oxygen, etc.)					
16.	medical expenditure (Rs.): total (items 11-15)					
17.	transport for patient (Rs.)					
18.	other expenses incurred by the household (registration fee, food, transport for others, expenditure on escort, etc.) (Rs.)					
19.	expenditure (Rs.): total (items 16-18)					
20.	total amount reimbursed by medical insurance company or employer (Rs.)					
21.	major source of finance for expenses (code)					
22.	place of treatment (code)					
23.	if code is 5 in item 22, then state code (page 15)					
24.	loss of household income, if any, due to treatment (Rs.)					

*for female members of 3B this block should not be filled in

CODES FOR BLOCK 9

item 21:	<i>major source of finance for expenses:</i>			
	<i>household income/ savings</i>	-1	<i>sale of physical assets</i>	-3
	<i>borrowings</i>	-2	<i>contributions from friends and relatives</i>	-4
item 22:	<i>place of treatment:</i>			
	<i>same district (rural area)</i>	-1	<i>within state different district (rural area)</i>	-3
	<i>same district (urban area)</i>	-2	<i>within state different district (urban area)</i>	-4
			<i>other state</i>	-5

[10] expenditure on vaccination, if any, during the last 365 days (Applicable for all the members of Block 3A/3B with entry in col. 8 =1)						
1.	srl. no. of vaccine	1	2	3	4	5
2.	srl. no. of member (as in col.1 of block 3A/3B)					
3	age (years) (as in col.5, block 3A/3B)					
4.	type of vaccine (code)					
5.	source of vaccination (code)					
6.	whether expenditure incurred on vaccine (yes-1, no-2)					
7.	if code 1 in item 6 expenditure on vaccination (Rs.)					

CODES FOR BLOCK 10**item 4: type of vaccine:**

Name of vaccine	Code	Applicable age
Covered under Universal Immunization Programme		
Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG), Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)-0 dose, Hepatitis B birth dose -1, OPV-1, Pentavalent-1, Rotavirus Vaccine (RVV)-1, Fractional dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (fIPV)	01	at Birth
Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV) -1	02	6 weeks
OPV-2, Pentavalent-2, RVV-2	03	10 weeks
OPV-3, Pentavalent-3, fIPV-2, RVV-3, PCV-2	04	14 weeks
Measles & Rubella (MR)-1, JE-1, PCV-Booster, fIPV-3	05	9-12 months
MR-2, JE-2, Diphtheria, Pertussis & Tetanus (DPT) Booster-1, OPV-Booster	06	16-24 months
DPT-Booster-2	07	5-6 years
Tetanus & adult Diphtheria (Td)	08	10 years, 16 years
Td1, 2 or Td Booster	09	15-49 years (only for pregnant women)
Not covered under Universal Immunization Programme		
Hep A one dose	10	12 months & above
Diphtheria, Tetanus, and whole cell Pertussis (DTwP) / Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (DTaP)	11	4-6 years
IPV	12	4-6 years
MMR 3 rd dose	13	4-6 years
Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccine (Sickle cell anaemia)	14	5 years & above (in case of risk)
Tdap/ Td	15	10-12 years & 16 years
Varicella vaccine - 2 doses	16	12 years & above
HPV (2 doses) (Girls)	17	9-14 years
HPV (3 doses) (Girls)	18	14-45 years
Pneumococcal polysaccharide conjugate vaccine (PSV23)	19	65 years & above
Herpes zoster (single dose)	20	50 years & above
Hep B booster (if required)	21	all
Oral Cholera* Vaccine (during epidemics)	22	all
Yellow fever vaccines* (travel vaccination)	23	all
Rabies vaccines (pre and post exposure prophylaxis vaccination)	24	all
COVID- 19 booster vaccination*	25	all
Meningococcal vaccine*- 1 dose (international travellers, during outbreaks, students going abroad and travellers to Haj and Sub-Saharan Africa)	26	all
Annual Influenza Vaccine	27	all

Note: *children below 5 years of age and beneficiaries >60 years are administered as recommended by the physician, on case-to-case basis.

item 5: source of vaccination:

govt./ public hospital	(incl. -1	private doctor/clinic	-3
AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.)			
charitable/trust/NGO run hospital	-2	private hospital	-4

[11] particulars of ante-natal and post-natal care for women of age 15-49 years who were pregnant during the last 365 days (Applicable for all female members (col. 4=2) with entry in col. 5= 15-49 and col. 11=1 of Block 3A/3B and entry in col. 4 = 15-49 and col. 11 = 1 of Block 4)												
sl. no. (as in block 3A/3B & 4)	age (years) (as in block 3A/3B & 4)	serial no. of pregnancy (1/2)	ante-natal care			delivery				post-natal (42 days after delivery) care (if 2-4 in col. 7)		
			major source of receiving ante-natal care (code)	if 1-5 in col. 4		outcome of pregnancy (code)	if 2-7 in col. 7		major source of receiving post-natal care (code)	if 1-5 in col. 11		
				nature of ante-natal care	expenditure incurred during last 365 days on ante-natal care (Rs.)		place of delivery/ abortion (code)	if code 4, in col. 8, delivery was attended by (code)		expenditure on delivery at home (Rs.)	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)
A. usual members (with code 1 in col.11 of block 3A/code 1 in col. 11 block 4)												
B: members from other households who are included as household member for childbirth only (from Block 3B with serial no. 81 onwards)												

CODES FOR BLOCK 11

cols. 4, 11: major source of receiving ante-natal/ post-natal care:

govt./public hospital (incl. AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.)	-1	private doctor/clinic	-4
charitable/trust/NGO run hospital	-2	informal health care provider	-5
private hospital	-3	no care was received	-8

cols. 5, 12: nature of ante-natal / post-natal care: Ayush-1, non-Ayush-2, both-3

col. 7: 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. 8: place of delivery/ abortion:

in govt./public hospital (incl. AAMs/HSC/PHC/CHC etc.)	-1	in private hospital (incl. private doctor clinic)	-3
in charitable/trust/NGO run hospital	-2	at home	-4

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

[Block 2] Particulars of field operations														
Qs. No.	Question description				Survey Enumerator (SE)/ Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)				Survey Supervisor (SS)/ 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		YYYY	DD		MM		YYYY
	(i) Survey/ inspection													
	(ii) Receipt													
	(iii) Scrutiny													
	(iv) Despatch													
3.	Total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of enumerators (SE/JSO) (in minutes) [no decimal point]													
4.	Number of enumerators (SE/JSO) in the team who canvassed the schedule													
5.	Whether any remark has been entered by SE/JSO/SS/SSO	(i) In block 12 /13 (yes -1, no -2)												
		(ii) Elsewhere in the Questionnaire (yes -1, no -2)												
6.	name of informant: [Instruction: A pop-up with the details of household members as listed in Block 3A, Cols. 1& 2 will appear along with an option 'not a household member' against 'srl. no. of the household member' '99'. The enumerator should select the 'informant' from that list]													
	Srl no. of the household member			Name				Select the informant						
								○						
								○						
	99			not a household member				○						
7.	Mobile number of informant/any other household member who can be contacted													
8.	Landline number of the household, if any (Start with STD code)													
9.	Response code of the informant as assessed by SE/JSO informant co-operative and capable -1, informant co-operative but not capable -2, informant busy -3, informant reluctant -4, others -9													

[Block 12] Remarks by Survey Enumerator (SE)/Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)

[Block 13] Remarks by Survey Supervisor (SS)/Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)

CODES FOR “NATURE OF AILMENT”**Block 6: item 5; Block 8: item 5**

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

<i>Reported Diagnosis and/or Main Symptom</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Reported Diagnosis and/or Main Symptom</i>	<i>Code</i>
SKIN		INJURIES	
Skin infection (boil, abscess, itching) and other skin disease	44	Accidental injury, road traffic accidents and falls	53
MUSCULO-SKELETAL		Accidental drowning and submersion	54
Joint or bone disease/ pain or swelling in any of the joints, or swelling or pus from the bones	45	Burns and corrosions	55
Back or body aches	46	Poisoning	56
GENITO-URINARY		Intentional self-harm	57
Any difficulty or abnormality in urination	47	Assault	58
Pain in the pelvic region/reproductive tract infection/ Pain in male genital area	48	Contact with venomous/harm-causing animals and plants	59
Change/irregularity in menstrual cycle or excessive bleeding/pain during menstruation and any other gynaecological and andrological disorders incl. male/female infertility	49	KIDNEY FAILURE	60
OBSTETRIC		Symptom not fitting into any of above categories	61
Pregnancy with complications before or during labour (abortion, ectopic pregnancy, hypertension, complications during labour)	50	Could not even state the main symptoms	62
Complications in mother after birth of child	51	Childbirth (for both live birth and stillbirth)	
Illness in the newborn/ sick newborn/infant	52	normal delivery	87
		Caesarean	88
		other types of delivery	89

CODES FOR “STATE”

Block 7: item 19; Block 9: item 23

<i>State Name</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>State Name</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>State Name</i>	<i>Code</i>
Andhra Pradesh	28	Kerala	32	Tripura	16
Arunachal Pradesh	12	Madhya Pradesh	23	Telangana	36
Assam	18	Maharashtra	27	Uttar Pradesh	09
Bihar	10	Manipur	14	Uttarakhand	05
Chhattisgarh	22	Meghalaya	17	West Bengal	19
Delhi	07	Mizoram	15	A & N Islands	35
Goa	30	Nagaland	13	Chandigarh	04
Gujarat	24	Odisha	21	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	25
Haryana	06	Punjab	03	Jammu & Kashmir	01
Himachal Pradesh	02	Rajasthan	08	Ladakh	37
Jharkhand	20	Sikkim	11	Lakshadweep	31
Karnataka	29	Tamil Nadu	33	Puducherry	34

Dissemination of NSS Results:

The report is available on the website of the

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (www.mospi.gov.in).