Who Benefits from Public Health Spending in India

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August 2001

HNP
HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND POPULATION
THE WORLD BANK

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December 10, 2000

By

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Acknowledgements

A document of this magnitude could not have been completed without the generous guidance and assistance of several individuals and institutions.

At the outset we wish to thank Dr. Rakesh Mohan, the Director General of NCAER for his encouragement of the programme of research on health and social sector issues of which this work forms a part.

The study team would like to express its deep gratitude to the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) offices both in New Delhi and in Calcutta for making available survey data from the 52nd round of the NSS and for helping clarify various aspects of it. Professors Pravin Visaria (Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi) and P. Duraisamy (University of Madras) provided valuable insights about the survey.

We are thankful to the following individuals, in alphabetical order, for providing significant help and guidance to the team: Professor Devendra B. Gupta (NCAER), Dr. David Gwatkin (The World Bank), Dr. Salim Hebayeb (The World Bank) Professor V. Muraleedharan (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras), Mr. Sunil Nandraj (CEHAT, Mumbai), Dr. David Peters (The World Bank), Dr. G. Ramana (The World Bank), Dr. Vivek Srivastava (NCAER), Dr. Abdo Yazbeck (The World Bank), and Dr. Adam Wagstaff (The World Bank and the University of Sussex).

The authors are also grateful to seminar participants at Harvard University, NCAER, the University of Maryland, and the World Bank for their comments.

The team also had the benefit of support and comments from Mr. P.K. Krishnaswamy, Mr Surojit Baruah, Mr. J.M. Chawla, Dr. Samanta Das, Mr. B. L. Joshi, Ms. Garima Singh, Ms. Vibha Singh, Ms. Pronita Chakraborty and Ms. Ramamani Sundar at various stages of the study.

Finally, we are grateful to the World Bank for its financial support for the study.

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(i) Category UR refers to urban & rural, R to rural and U to urban respectively.

(ii) Table VI.7 is in the main body of text.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The various arms of the government of India and the states spend less than one percent of the nation's GDP, or about 3 percent of all government spending, on health. Although not quite as large as the world average of 5.5 percent of GDP spent on health, it is still quite significant. Health being a legislative subject for the different states, 90 percent of India's health spending is routed through state governments, including state-level schemes funded by the federal government. The remainder is spent either directly by the federal government, or by the various local bodies in different states.

The Indian government has traditionally assigned a high priority to promoting equity in health whether measured in outcomes, or access to subsidized inputs – in health policy statements, as a recommendation of government policy committees such as the Bhore Committee of 1946, or in various Plan documents. The government's use of population based norms in setting up primary health facilities is one indicator of its efforts to ensure equitable access to ambulatory care for the Indian population. Moreover, its provision of subsidized health services is often viewed as a means of providing insurance to those unable to afford the high costs of hospitalizations, and health care in general.

In this report we examine the distribution of public subsidies on health across different groups, classified by socioeconomic status, in India. An analysis of the distribution of these subsidies is relevant for at least three reasons. The first is the high priority the government places on equity in the provision of its services. The second stems from the observation that a number of studies in developing countries from around the world indicate that public subsidies on health are not necessarily targeted well to those most in need, the poor (for example, Selden and Wasylenko 1992). Finally, there are no studies to date that have examined the distribution of public health subsidies in any kind of detail in India.

The approach that we adopt to evaluate the distribution of health subsidies among different segments of the population is referred to as a Benefit Incidence Analysis. Essentially, it requires the allocation of public subsidies on health to different members of the population, based on their utilization of the public health system. Thus, it requires knowledge of utilization patterns of health care, the costs of producing these services, and finally any amount recovered from the users as fees. The user fees are deducted from costs of producing health services to obtain an estimate of the subsidy per unit of care. An unequal distribution of public subsidies need not imply, although it is not inconsistent with, inequity in their distribution. Assertions about inequity in the provision of public subsidies require additional information relating to the *need* for such care (for example, Wagstaff 2000).

I. Data Sources

We obtained data on utilization and out-of-pocket expenditures on health care in India from the 52nd round of the National Sample Survey conducted during 1995-96, a nationally representative survey covering nearly 121,000 households both in rural and in urban areas. It was only the first time in ten years and the third time in its fifty-year history that the NSSO (National Sample Survey Organization) administered a health-related questionnaire in its national survey. Estimates of unit costs of care were obtained from two sources – a limited number of cost analyses of health facilities, and from government health expenditure data reported in the "Demand for Grants" submitted to state legislatures and to the Indian Parliament. The construction of unit cost estimates from the latter set of data required information on utilization of public health services from the household survey in addition.

Our results are limited to 16 states/regions that comprise the bulk of the Indian population, or about 97 percent of the total. These include Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Northeast, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Northeast included Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

II. Utilization

1. Inpatient days

Of the estimated total of nearly 14.6 million hospitalizations, nearly 56 percent were in private facilities, although the share of public and private facilities in total inpatient days utilized was about equal. During the period 1995-96, an estimated 88.5 million inpatient days of care was utilized in public facilities, the bulk of it, about 95 percent, in public hospitals. The remainder was accounted for by primary health centers.

The upper expenditure quintiles accounted for a disproportionate number of inpatient days of stay in public facilities, with their share of 38.5 percent in total days nearly six times that of the lowest quintile. Moreover, the inequality in the shares of different quintiles seemed to be even higher in rural areas – the share of the highest quintile in all public inpatient days being nearly 8 times that of the lowest. By contrast, the share of the top quintile in urban areas was only 23 percent and the bottom quintile, 12 percent.

The share of the SC/ST group in total inpatient days in public health facilities was similar to their share in the total population suggesting that their status may not have hindered access to health services provided by the public sector, at least at the all India level. There were, however, considerable differences in distribution across states and by rural-urban classification. Multivariate analyses may be helpful in more effectively uncovering SC/ST-status related influences on utilization.

The poorest states also had the most unequal distributions of inpatient day utilization in public facilities -- most notably Orissa, and the collection states known as BIMARU (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh). The states performing particularly well with regard to distribution of total inpatient days were Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

The unequal distribution of inpatient days was due both to the higher days spent per hospitalization event and the greater number of hospitalization events in the higher quintiles. However, the number of hospital days (and hospitalizations) spent in public facilities taken as a proportion of total inpatient days (hospitalizations), public or private, declined with per capita expenditure. This supports the proposition that the poorer groups tend to rely more on public facilities for hospital-based care, relative to the richer ones.

2. Outpatient Treatments

Nearly 6.8 million cases of outpatient treatment at public facilities were reported in the 15 days prior to the survey, amounting approximately to 165.4 million treatments on an annual basis. This formed only 18 percent of all outpatient treatments reported by survey respondents, the rest being in private health care facilities.

As in the case of inpatient days, quintile shares in total outpatient visits in public facilities were increasing in "mean" per capita expenditure. The relative shares of different quintiles suggested much greater equality, however, in the distribution of outpatient treatments at public facilities in comparison to inpatient days and hospitalizations. For example, the top expenditure quintile accounted for 24 percent of the total outpatient visits at public facilities and the bottom quintile, 15 percent at the all India level. By contrast, the corresponding shares for inpatient days spent in public facilities were 38.5 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively.

The relative shares of different quintile groups were more unequally distributed among rural than among urban respondents. Moreover, the southern states (with the exception of Karnataka), Gujarat and Maharashtra demonstrated greater equality in the respective shares in outpatient treatments than the BIMARU and north Indian states.

In contrast to expenditure based differences, shares of outpatient treatments in public facilities by SC/ST status did not differ much from their shares in the total population, just as in the case of inpatient days, at the all-India level even with rural and urban respondents being considered separately. There were some inter-state differences, however.

Two other features of the data were noteworthy. First, unlike in the case of inpatient stays, outpatient treatments at public facilities other than hospitals were quite large in magnitude, relative to public hospitals. Nearly one-third of all outpatient treatments in public facilities occurred at places other than public hospitals, and this proportion was even higher (at 40 percent of all treatments at public facilities) among rural respondents. Second, outpatient visits at public facilities other than public hospitals appeared to be more evenly distributed across the various socioeconomic groups in comparison to outpatient visits to public hospitals.

3. Immunisations

We examined doses/shots of three types of immunizations -- BCG, OPV and DPT – among children two years of age, or under. A key finding was that the average child had received 3.4 doses in total, with children of urban respondents doing better (at 4 doses) than those of rural respondents (3.2 doses).

The data did not indicate significant differences by gender, whether at the all India level, or at the level of individual states, but the number of immunization doses received per child appeared was increasing in per capita expenditure, from 2.9 for the lowest quintile to 4.1 for the highest. The degree of inequality was similar among rural and urban respondents.

The bulk of the immunizations had been provided by the government, with nearly 80 percent of urban doses and 90 percent of rural doses accounted for by the public sector. However, the proportion of total doses received from the private sector was increasing in economic status. For instance, children in the highest urban quintile received 46.6 percent of their doses from the private sector, in contrast to 9 percent among children born in the lowest expenditure quintile. This tendency, though also prevalent among rural respondents, was less marked.

When examined in relation to the share of children aged 0-2 years in each quintile, the share in government immunizations received by urban respondents slightly favored the lowest expenditure quintile, whereas among rural respondents, it was the top quintile that had a slightly advantageous share. In any event, the total number of government immunizations appeared to be fairly evenly distributed across different socioeconomic groups.

4. Obstetric Care

a. Inpatient days in public facilities

The 52nd round of the NSS treated any inpatient days related to childbirth as separate from hospitalizations related to other causes. There were nearly 16 million inpatient days in public health facilities under this category, or about half of all inpatient days related to childbirth, public or private. This amounted to about 15 percent of inpatient stays in public facilities from all causes.

Of the total of 16 million inpatient stays in public facilities related to obstetric care, nearly 40 percent was utilized by urban respondents, most relying on public hospitals. By contrast, only about two-thirds of the inpatient days among rural respondents were spent in public hospitals. Overall, about 77 percent of all (obstetric) inpatient days utilized in public facilities were at public hospitals. This is a much higher proportion than reported for inpatient days for general curative care.

A particularly striking feature of inpatient days related to obstetric care is the large share of the top expenditure quintiles, given especially that the share of children declines sharply with increases in per capita expenditure. The inequality is particularly noteworthy in rural areas. Again, the Southern states, Gujarat and Maharashtra performed much better in this regard than the BIMARU states and others in northern India.

The share of scheduled castes and tribes in total inpatient days related to childbirth of 12 percent is much lower than their share of children of 31 percent. There are significant inter-state differences, with the southern region, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal performing significantly better in the aggregate than other states.

b. Attendance by ANMs (Auxiliary Nurse Midwives)

Not all births required stays in hospitals. Many were attended to at home by ANMs, whom we assumed to belong to health sub-centers operated by the government in villages. More than 90 percent of all births attended by ANMs were among respondents in rural areas, and were heavily biased in favor of the lower expenditure quintiles and populations living below the poverty line.

5. Ante- and post-natal care

Excluding ante- and post-natal visits made to ANMs which accounted for about a quarter of the combined total, there were nearly 52.5 million visits, public or private, related to pre- and post-natal care among pregnant women in the year prior to the survey. The four southern states (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu) accounted for nearly 40 percent of these visits, much higher than their share of children in the zero to two years age-group of only about 20 percent.

About 60 percent, or about 30.8 million, of the visits related to ante- and post-natal care were accounted for by public facilities, with the remainder being in the private sector. Not surprisingly, the public sector was the major provider in most of the states, with the exception of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala and Maharashtra. The proportion of private sector visits in total visits, however, was increasing in per capita consumption expenditure, with the private share of the top quintiles more than three times that of the lowest quintile at the all India level. Private facilities were particularly popular in the southern and western Indian states, and in urban areas.

Rural residents accounted for the major share in all ante- and post-natal visits (about 60 percent of all visits), but this was smaller in comparison to their share in children aged zero to two years, of about 80 percent overall. Thus, the utilization pattern revealed a bias in favor of urban residents.

Public hospitals accounted for the majority (nearly 56 percent) of all pre- and post-natal visits in the public sector, and among urban respondents, where the share was as high as 83 percent of all public facility visits. Moreover, the share of public hospitals in total visits to public facilities increased in per capita expenditure, ranging from 43 percent for the bottom expenditure quintile to 69 percent for the top quintile for India as a whole.

In urban areas, the lowest quintiles accounted for a disproportionately larger number of visits to public facilities, whereas in the rural areas it was the upper quintiles that did so. The exceptions to this general picture were the richer states of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab and the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, where the lower quintiles did better in rural areas as well.

ANMs also constituted an important provider of ante- and post-natal care in addition to the "institutional" sources discussed above. An estimated 19.4 million visits were handled by them, with rural residents accounting for 96 percent of the total. Given that ANMs are also likely to be cheaper than other sources, it is not surprising that visits to them were heavily packed in the lower quintiles (60 percent of the visits in the bottom 40 percent of the population). The relative importance of this source varied substantially from

state to state, ranging from a low of 3 percent of all visits (excluding ANM visits) to public facilities in Kerala to more than 100 percent in the case of Gujarat.

II. Unit Costs of Care Provision

Two approaches were used to estimate unit costs by type of service provided. The first relied on bringing together studies that focused specifically on the costs of providing services at different levels of health facilities – hospitals, primary health facilities and sub-centers. Unfortunately, very few such studies could be found (the results are summarized in Appendix Table IV.1). Different approaches were used to work with available facility cost data to arrive at unit costs. In some cases detailed costing information was directly available (World Bank 1997b). In others, a case-equivalence methodology had to be adopted requiring assumptions about the relative cost of a unit of outpatient care to a unit of inpatient care. A third method sought to estimate a cost function using regression techniques linking health expenditures to utilization data. Unit costs of inpatient stays at primary facilities turned out to be very high, a combined result of low utilization and related low quality of care, necessitating methodological adjustments and an appeal to "full capacity utilization."

One set of unit cost estimates that we used for carrying out benefit incidence analyses were as follows: per inpatient stay – Rupees 270; per outpatient visit -- Rupees 50; per inpatient stay at primary health center -- Rupees 150; per outpatient visit at primary health center – Rupees 25; immunization visit/visit for ante- and post-natal care – Rupees 15. A major problem with this approach was its failure to consider fully inter-state differences in the quality of care, or the subsidies provided per unit of care.

We also considered an alternative approach to calculating the unit costs of care. This required consolidating state and central government expenditures on health care and, after some adjustments, dividing these by a measure of utilization that required the construction of case-equivalents. The estimates of unit costs of care under this method are provided in Appendix Table IV.2. This method addressed inter-state differences in the cost of care to some extent, but suffered from the handicap of a mechanical derivation exercise with no direct relationship to the quality of care available.

III. Revenues from User Fees

There were two sources of data on revenues from user fees for public services. The first was the 52nd round survey itself, since it provided information about facility charges for inpatient care, on medical expenditures related to the episode (including facility charges) for outpatient treatments and whether immunizations and inpatient days for obstetric care were obtained free or paid for.

Data on revenues from hospital charges for inpatient stays were obtained from NSS data. These clearly reveal that the bulk of the user fees for inpatient stays were paid by the top expenditure quintiles. Indeed, the top two expenditure quintiles in the population accounted for 80 percent or more of the total fees paid for the use of public services, with hardly any rural-urban differences. This was due both to the large number of days spent by these groups as well as the higher charges per day of inpatient care that they paid – about 8 times higher than the lowest quintile, on average.

While information on amounts paid was not available for obstetric care, nearly 13.3 million inpatient days related to this type of care was in "free" wards, or about 80 percent of all such care at public facilities. This suggests that the revenue component from this source was quite small. Our primary finding is that the share of various expenditure quintile groups in days spent in free wards closely follows the distribution of utilization of inpatient care, with a slight bias in favor of the poorer groups and against the richer groups. At the all India level, 46.5 percent of all free-ward days in public facilities were utilized by the top two quintiles, compared to their share in all inpatient days of 49 percent. On the other hand, the bottom two quintiles accounted for 27.8 percent of the free ward days compared to their share in all inpatient days of 26.6 percent.

Revenues from administration of immunization doses were probably even smaller since these services are provided mostly free by the public sector under various initiatives such as the universal immunization program. In fact, 99 percent of the government immunization doses reported in the NSS data were administered free of charge, according to the respondents.

Even after accounting for revenues from outpatient treatments, the estimates of revenues from user fees turned out to be quite small as a proportion of public health spending. The share was less than 20 percent of public health spending in all cases, and less than 10 percent in all but two cases (Appendix Table IV.18).

We also obtained user fee revenue estimates directly from government budget documents. These turned out to be even smaller than our survey based estimates, with cost-recovery ratios being 5 percent or less (Appendix Table IV.18). Thus even if user fees are collected, equitably with the greater burden falling on the richer groups, their relative magnitude is so small as to leave the overall allocation of subsidies unchanged. Precisely, why the user fee estimates reported by respondents differ from those reported by government documents is a subject for further analysis.

IV. Distribution of Public Health Subsidies

We used two approaches to allocate public subsidies on health. In the first case, we used unit cost data from facility level studies together with user fees data from the National Sample Survey. In the second case, we used unit cost estimates based on government expenditure data (and NSS utilization data) together with user fee revenue estimates from government revenue data. The results under the two methods do not differ much and the main conclusions are as follows:

Our primary finding is that public health subsidies are disproportionately distributed in favor of the richer groups. Under the first of the two methods, some 31 percent of the total subsidies went to the highest quintile and 10 percent to the lowest. The single biggest influencing factor was the distribution of subsidies for care provided at public hospitals, whether inpatient, outpatient, or in other form, given that it accounts for about 85 percent of all subsidies.

Subsidies for care provided at primary health care centers, public dispensaries, and health sub-centers are more evenly distributed than for public hospitals, a not surprising result, given the utilization patterns, but form too small a portion of the total (9 percent) to influence aggregate utilization patterns. A similar observation of an even distribution of subsidies holds for public subsidies on immunization.

Under the first method, 69 percent of the estimated public health subsidies of rupees 3,513 million accrued to people living in rural areas, a little less than the rural population share of 75 percent. Health subsidies were also much more equally distributed among urban residents than rural residents. Thus, the top quintile in the rural group accounted for 39 percent of all subsidies in comparison to the bottom quintile's 10 percent, compared to the corresponding shares for urban residents of 15.7 percent and 16.1 percent, respectively. This was primarily a consequence of subsidies for public hospitals being much more unequally distributed in favor of the upper quintiles in rural areas compared to urban areas.

In examining differences by gender, a key finding at the all India level was that the overall share of women in subsidies within a quintile typically exceeded that of the men, a finding that also holds separately for hospital visits and visits to primary health facilities. Moreover, this holds for urban and rural residents separately. Presumably, the main reason is the high proportion of free inpatient days associated with childbirth, and free visits for ante- and post-natal care.

These findings for different expenditure quintiles have the same pattern as when the data were examined by people living above and below the poverty line. Thus, people living below the poverty line accounted for 27 percent of the subsidies in health, somewhat lower than their share in total population of 36 percent.

By contrast, the distribution of subsidies appeared much more even across a classification into scheduled castes and tribes and non-scheduled castes and tribes.

There was significant inter-state variation in the distribution of public health subsidies. The states of south India provided the most subsidies (34.6 percent of the total) relative to their share in the Indian population (24 percent). On the other hand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, amongst the poorest Indian states, accounted for only about 12 percent of the estimated subsidies even though their share in the population is even greater than that of the southern states. This inter-state discordance was exacerbated by the further observation that, along with Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab, at least three of the southern states (Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu) had the most egalitarian distribution of public health subsidies. Kerala and Tamil Nadu, however, stood out in that both demonstrated a highly egalitarian distribution of subsidies across the rural populations as well.

Subsidies as a proportion of per capita consumption expenditure

At the all India level, we found that the ratio of total subsidies to per capita spending remained stable across quintiles at a little over 1 percent, except for the top quintile where it was 0.75 percent. However, when the data were separated by criterion of rural-urban residence, the ratio of subsidies to per capita expenditure suggested a slightly regressive allocation for rural residents, and a slightly progressive allocation for urban residents.

Across regions, the most progressive distribution of subsidies was in the South, especially in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. In Kerala the ratio of health subsidies to expenditure for the lowest quintile dipped sharply from the lowest to the highest quintile. In poor states such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa the ratios of subsidies to mean per capita consumption expenditure increased from the lowest to the highest quintiles, particularly in rural areas, suggesting a regressive allocation of subsidies.

V. Policy Conclusions

Several messages emerge from our analysis that is based on NSS data. First, health subsidies are not particularly well targeted to the poor in India, especially among those living in rural areas and in the poorer states. States in south India, such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu, perform considerably better in this respect than their poorer counterparts such as Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Second, the distribution of health subsidies across different quintiles is primarily driven by the magnitude of subsidies and utilization patterns related to hospital-based care. The distribution of subsidies for primary care, and for several services associated with maternal and child health (ante- and post-natal care, immunizations and the like) which are linked to central government sponsored schemes appear to be targeted much better from a distribution perspective than purely curative care.

Third, the unequal distribution of subsidies for inpatient stays may still be consistent with the public sector performing a key role of insuring poorer patients against expensive illness episodes. This is suggested by the observation that poorer patients and poorer states use relatively more of publicly provided hospital services than private hospital services, compared to their richer counterparts. However, meeting the insurance objectives appears to involve a trade-off – greater insurance for the poor is accompanied by handing over large amounts of public subsidies to the rich, especially those living in rural areas.

The study lends further empirical weight to several well-known propositions related to the distribution of public subsidies on health. One is the problem of access, whether measured in distance or in terms of opportunity cost. Empirical studies such as those by Gertler and van der Gaag (1990) for Peru and Cote d'Ivoire support the idea that individuals at the lower end of the income spectrum are much more sensitive to changes in distance than their richer counterparts. Distance also seems to disproportionately affect the utilization behavior of the poor in our study, as suggested by the distribution of inpatient days in public

hospitals among residents of rural areas, and the much more equitable allocation of subsidies among urban respondents.

A second factor is income. Richer people consume more health care, report more ailments and seek more treatments all else the same (see Duraisamy 1998; World Bank 1995a). It is not surprising that the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra and Gujarat consume a lot of health care since they are economically better off and have much higher levels of education than the others.

In the absence of advancements in transport infrastructure, education and income growth, what else can be done? While precise policy recommendations are difficult to offer in the absence of careful multivariate analyses, some steps appear relevant. These include renewed efforts by the government to promote the quality of inpatient care available to people living in rural areas. The promotion of quality in public facilities may involve more spending by the government, but given the large shares already being spent on primary care, the institution of systems that ensure greater accountability among the public providers may be the more desirable option. This would suggest closer attention to decentralizing and/or contracting out of services offered by public health facilities in rural areas.

It is also likely that the much more even distribution of subsidies in some states in our data reflect the fact that there are high quality private sector options available to the richer groups there. In other states and regions, however, such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, the Northeast and Rajasthan, such options may not be available either because of a general absence of the private sector, or of lack of regulatory standards and enforcement. This suggests a case for improving the regulatory regime overseeing the provision of health care, and other methods to support the emergence of privately provided care.

I. Introduction

The theoretical case for government intervention in economic activity is now well understood. There is an extensive literature that rationalises such government intervention as a correction to various sorts of externalities and non-convexities. Even if none of these distortions are present, the absence of an equitable allocation of resources is, by itself, taken to provide a compelling case for a role for the public sector.

Empirically, the public sector is a fact of life in all countries. Governments typically spend on a wide range of services including defence, education, health, transportation, infrastructure, poverty alleviation and the like. In India, overall government spending amounted to nearly 26 percent of the GDP in 1996-97 and the numbers are even higher for developed countries such as Canada and Germany (Mahal, Srivastava, and Sanan 2000; Ter-Minassian 1997). Apart from direct spending, governments play a major regulatory role through various levels of government and autonomous bodies that both define and enforce regulation. In India, examples of such bodies include the federal and state legislatures, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, the Medical Council of India and the like.[1]

Public sector financial intervention in the health sector appears to be particularly popular (see, for example, Musgrove 1996). Indeed, government spending in the health sector accounted for nearly 5.5 percent of the World's GDP and 60 percent of overall health spending, public and private, in the most recent year for which data are currently available (World Bank 1997a). The concern for equity forms a key element in government interventions in health. This is not surprising since some of the greatest losses in disability-adjusted life years in developing countries result from the inability of large segments of their population to use cheap preventive methods to avoid childhood health problems, poor maternal health and communicable diseases (World Bank 1993). These settings often justify a role for the government on "efficiency" grounds, but it is hardly open to question that lack of income and information (itself correlated with low incomes and literacy levels) are the major contributory factor for the lack of preventive care needed.

Equity concerns are also a key ingredient in government decisions to finance and/or provide inpatient and ambulatory curative care. To be sure, efficiency arguments are also relevant, such as the failure of health insurance markets to provide adequate cover to medically high-risk populations, or to protect against the possibility of supplier induced increases in health expenditure. But equity objectives are clearly of importance and include addressing the financial effects of expensive illnesses for uninsured individuals, as well as the inability of the poor to afford insurance premiums or health care, irrespective of their health status (Musgrove 1996).

In India, government spending on health is somewhat smaller than the world average but still quite significant, accounting for 0.9 percent of GDP in 1999-2000. In 1995-96, the last year with reliable data on private financing of health, government spent less than one-fifth of all health spending (public or private).[2] The bulk of this spending (nearly 90 percent) is routed through the state (provincial) governments since the Indian Constitution specifies that a large number of health-related activities belong to the ambit of individual states (Government of India 1996, Schedule VII; Reddy and Selvaraju 1994). The central government spends most of the remaining share, with local governments such as municipalities accounting for about 2.5 percent (World Bank 1995a).

The concern for equity is clearly brought out in various policy documents related to health in India. For instance, the Bhore Committee Report of 1946 recommended that " 'No individual should fail to secure adequate medical care because of the inability to pay for it.' " (Lok Sabha 1985, p. 3). India is also a signatory to the Alma Ata Declaration of 1978 which aimed at "Health for *All* (Italics ours)" by the year 2000 (Lok Sabha 1985, pp.1-2). The 1983 National Health Policy document for India supports "...planned efforts... to provide adequate care and treatment to those entitled to free care... to remove existing regional imbalances and to provide services within the reach of all, whether residing

[1]The specific roles for central and state legislatures are enshrined in the Indian constitution and for regulatory bodies in various Acts passed by such legislatures.
[2]Estimates based on 52nd Round NSS, Central Statistics Office, and Reserve Bank of India (Selvaraju 2000).

in the rural or urban areas." (Lok Sabha 1985, p. 41).[3] In a similar vein, the most recent annual report of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare states that a key objective of its Reproductive and Child Health Programme is at improving services for the "...vulnerable groups of population..." and the economically "...weaker districts..." (Government of India 1998a, p.7).[4] Discussions among activists and policymakers also highlight the importance of equity as an objective for public sector roles in health. At a recent seminar attended by one of the authors, several participants argued that government provision of public health services was essential for an equitable distribution of improvements in health status.

The obvious importance of an equitable allocation of health facilities as an objective of government policy in India calls for an assessment of government programs' effectiveness in achieving it. Such an assessment is necessitated by two further considerations. First, evidence from other countries at a level of economic development similar to India suggests that government participation in the financing and provision of health care does not always promote the objectives of equity. Recent work for selected countries in Africa estimates that the ratio of the share of the top income quintiles in public health spending to the share of the lowest quintiles ranged from 1.1 in South Africa to 3.0 for Cote d'Ivoire (Castro-Leal *et al.* 1999).[5] Findings of an unequal distribution of public spending on health have also been reported for Indonesia (Meesok 1984; van de Walle 1992). Second, such an analysis would help in indicating realignments in public policies that might be needed. For instance, if preventive care spending is more equally distributed than curative care, that might suggest reassigning some of the resources from the latter to the former, especially if such expenditures are cost-effective.[6] Further, if in this regime, the poor continue to rely on public facilities for curative care better targeting methods for usage of such public facilities may be required. It may also call for changes in the ways in which these services are delivered – to explore whether decentralisation of public spending, or a separation of financing from provision might be a more effective means to address national objectives.[7]

In line with the rationale outlined above, this study seeks to analyse the distribution of public sector health spending in India, commonly known in the literature as "benefit incidence analysis." (Selden and Wasylenko 1992).[8] The focus on public expenditures implies that we will not examine the equity implications of the way these expenditures are financed since that would constitute a separate study on its own. It is worth noting, however, that only about 20 percent of the tax revenues in India are raised through direct taxes, with the balance being from indirect taxes such as sales taxes, excise and customs duties which are more likely to be borne by the less well-off sections of society.[9] Notice also that benefit incidence in the sense of allocating public expenditures, strictly defined, is not quite the same thing as allocating consumer surplus benefits. To carry out a benefit analysis based on consumer surplus requires knowledge of the demand curve the estimation of which may itself require unpalatable assumptions, aside from being cost-ineffective in terms of time and effort (Aaron and McGuire 1970). In any event, for small changes in the pattern of public spending, the conclusions from a benefit incidence analysis in the sense described above probably are not very different from an approach based on a measurement of consumer surpluses (Selden and Wasylenko 1992; see also section II below).[10]

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[3]Presumably, this provides the rationale for population based norms in the location of public health facilities (World Bank 1995a, p.10).

[4]The Indian Constitution in its Preamble, and in its enunciation of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles repeatedly emphasises a more equal society (Government of India 1996).

[5]This is not quite the same thing as an equitable impact on health outcomes, obviously. The statement also implicitly assumes that the poorer "need" more care than the richer groups (Wagstaff 2000a).

[6]This assumes that lower-level facilities are not under-utilised and do not suffer from quality problems.

[7]A recent study for rural areas, where the bulk of India's poor live, finds that village-level immunisation rates are positively linked to indicators of greater political participation (Mahal, Srivastava and Sanan, 2000).

[8]This is not quite the same thing as examining the incidence of public spending on health in the sense of Harberger.

[9]Tax revenues constitute about 80 percent of general revenues of the government (Government of India 1999a, Table 2.2).

[10]This requires the assumption that dead weight losses related to rent-seeking activities are not significant.

There are no analyses available that examine the distribution of the monetary expenditures of the public sector on health across socio-economic groups in India.[11] The bulk of the existing analyses focus on the distribution of utilisation of public health care, and in doing so offer insights into the distribution of public health spending. The four studies that do this with any kind of rigor and significant geographic coverage are Visaria and Gumber (1994a,b), Visaria, Gumber and Jacob (1996), Gumber (1997) and Sundar (1995).[12] Several others have presented data on health care utilisation by source of care and socio-economic status, but no effort has been made to link public service utilization by socio-economic status.

Visaria and Gumber (1994a) examined the utilisation patterns of selected health care services in two states – Maharashtra and Gujarat – using information from the 1980-81 and 1986-87 rounds of the National Sample Survey (NSS). Their study found that the number of births reported at government hospitals as a proportion of all hospital based births declined with the per capita expenditure. Another key finding of the study was that the proportion of children who obtained outpatient care provided by government facilities among all children who obtained outpatient treatment during a thirty-day reference period fell with per capita expenditure. The results for inpatient care were more ambiguous with the share of government facilities clearly declining with socio-economic status in Maharashtra, but with no clear trend in Gujarat. They also did not find any clear trend in the share of government facilities among mothers registered for post-natal care.

With the exception of Sundar (1995), the other remaining studies use data from the 42nd round of the NSS (1986-87) to examine utilisation trends by per capita expenditure, and by scheduled caste and scheduled tribe status. Collectively these studies provide health care utilisation information for nine states.[13] The key findings are summarised in Gumber (1997) who showed that the proportion of patients receiving free inpatient care, provided overwhelmingly at public facilities, was clearly higher in the lower per capita expenditure quintiles. Of course, this data needs to be matched to share of each quintile in inpatient care utilised at public services to get a better grasp on the respective share of public spending on inpatient care. There was no comparable trend in outpatient care, suggesting a case for better targeting of this type of care, especially since the study also found that the overall utilisation of public services (free or non-free) was distributed evenly across expenditure quintiles. Further, in terms of the share of free services received by different quintiles, public health services were less egalitarian for residents of rural areas in comparison to those in urban areas, irrespective of the nature of service provided. These studies also find significant inter-state differences in the proportion of free care that is provided to different quintiles, although there is no clear regional trend.

Sundar (1995) provides utilisation information on health facilities based on data from a 1993 survey of 19,000 households by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). She considered three classes of household income and found that the share of public services in illness episodes requiring outpatient treatment was inversely linked to income.[14] Moreover, the share fell more sharply with income in urban than in rural areas. Although useful as an indicator of equity, the data presented in her report is not sufficient to draw inferences about the allocation of public services across socio-economic groups without corresponding information about the number of cases treated at public facilities by income class.

Although these studies suggest that public sector spending is not too inequitably distributed across expenditure quintiles and other socio-economic groupings, there is reason for caution. First, this earlier work on utilisation patterns of health care is based on data that are more than ten to fifteen years old. Second, the studies on utilisation have concentrated in only a subset of Indian states with Sundar (1995) being the sole exception. The Sundar study (1995) suffers from other problems, however, including the lack of detailed data on inpatient and outpatient care by economic status and fact that it

[11]Reddy and Selvaraju (1994) looked at state and central public spending for the period 1974-75 through 1990-91 but their emphasis was on inter-state and inter-program allocation of public spending.

[12]See also Krishnan (1995). World Bank (1995a) presents a summary version of the Visaria and Gumber (1994b) results.

[13]The states are: Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (Gumber 1997, p. 150).

[14]Education and occupational status were the other classifications used.

uses current household income as a measure of economic status instead of expenditure, which is a superior measure of permanent income. Third, at least one study failed to account for household sample weights, leading to a bias in the utilisation estimates (Visaria and Gumber 1994a). Finally, none of the studies match utilisation data to the actual *net* cost of providing health services. If costs per unit of care (and user charges) differ by type of service, then examining separately the distribution of say, utilisation of public sector inpatient visits and outpatient visits would give misleading results on the overall distribution of public health spending.

Our study goes beyond the analyses reported above, since benefit incidence requires matching health care utilisation and expenditure data to the net cost (of user charges) of providing public services. The utilisation and expenditure data that we use is also much more recent, having being obtained from the 52nd round of the National Sample Survey conducted in 1995-96. This data is matched to information about government health expenditure provided by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) for the same period. Our study also provides a more comprehensive picture of the distribution of public spending by using information on several elements of preventive care that were neglected in earlier analyses such as immunisation, ante- and post-natal care. This extension to preventive care was made possible by a unique feature of the 52nd round NSS -- information on preventive and curative aspects of care was collected for same household, unlike previous versions where the information was collected through different questionnaires and for a different sample of households.

The plan for the remainder of the report is as follows. Section II outlines the general methodology of benefit incidence and discusses the data sources that we use. Section III presents our main results on the utilisation of health care by different types and sources of care. Section IV presents our estimates of the cost of provision per unit of care and the method used to obtain them. It also presents information on the charges that users pay for services provided by the health sector and on the net subsidy that results. Section V brings together the information in Sections III and IV to provide the main results of our benefit incidence analysis. Section VI concludes.

II. The Methodology of Benefit Incidence and Data Sources

This section is divided into three parts. The first presents an overview of the methodology of benefit incidence. The second discusses the health data obtained from the National Sample Survey (NSS), our main source of information for patterns of health care utilisation and out-of-pocket spending on health care. The third describes the government health expenditure and revenue data obtained from the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP).

II. 1. An Introduction to Benefit Incidence Analysis

Benefit incidence analysis as currently understood in the literature involves four main steps. The first step involves *ranking all individuals* (or households) by an appropriate measure of socio-economic status such as current income per capita or consumption expenditure per capita. The ranking measure could also take the form of specifying whether or not a person belongs to a specific group. For instance, whether or not a person has a per capita expenditure below or above some poverty line, or belongs to the list of scheduled castes and tribes. The particular measure used for the ranking/classification depends on the importance that policy-makers place on it. Planners and policy makers in India have placed a high priority on raising incomes and reducing poverty so that they are natural candidates as a ranking device (Government of India 1993, 1999a). The justification for using membership to scheduled castes and tribes as a ranking device is the high priority given to the well-being of this group by government policy documents and even the Constitution of India (see, for example, Government of India 1996, 1998a).

The second step is to link each individual with the amount of public health services that he or she uses. The unit of measurement typically depends on the type of care that is used. For inpatient stays, the natural indicator of magnitude is the number of days spent in a health facility, whereas for outpatient treatment, the number of visits made to the doctor appears appropriate. Moreover, the magnitude of usage for various types of year must obviously correspond to a common time period say, one year.

The third step involves estimating the net per unit cost of service provision to the government and multiplying it by the number of units of publicly provided care utilised by each individual. The standard approach in the literature is to use the *average cost* of providing the service *less* any user fees paid to the government for that service (Castro-Leal *et al.* 1999).[15] The use of average cost per unit of service enables a full allocation of the total health subsidies provided by the government. Alternatively, one could use the marginal cost of a unit of service as the relevant cost indicator, which is relevant for evaluating the distribution of additions to public spending. The two approaches may not differ by much if the volume of service provision is large.

Given that user fees per unit of care are likely to differ by ability to pay, the net per unit cost of care to individuals in different socio-economic groupings will also vary. Household surveys that provide individual-level information on fees paid by source of treatment are then preferable to aggregate revenue data obtained directly from government sources.

The final step is to analyse the distribution of net government health spending by income or expenditure quintiles or by other classification. Two approaches are normally used to describe the distribution -- one in terms of shares of each group in the absolute value of government net spending and the other, as the ratio of net government spending to the average income and/or average expenditure for each group.

Apart from the points discussed above and in the introduction, there are other conceptual issues that a benefit incidence analysis must address. One has to do with choosing the unit of analysis – that is, whether it should be the household or the individuals. The conclusions reached by these two methods often differ since poorer households usually tend to be larger sized than the rich and this could sometimes imply an estimation bias in favour of a more equitable allocation of public spending. Of course, it can also argued that since unit of decision making is the family and not the individual, it is analytically more appropriate to use households in the analysis. Yet, if the interest is to assess how well public expenditures are targeted to people who need health services most, the correct unit of analysis is the individual, and this is the approach we follow as well.

A related issue has to do with the measure of income/expenditures to be used as a classification device. Using per capita expenditures requires the implicit assumption that children are equivalent to adults and that there are no economies of scale in household consumption. At the other extreme is the use of household income/expenditures, which requires the assumption that children have no effects on average consumption and that there are sharp economies of scale as household size increases beyond unity. Alternatively, one can rely on intermediate assumptions about economies of scale and child-adult equivalence (see, for example, Wagstaff 2000b). In this report we use per capita expenditures, to facilitate comparison with benefit incidence analyses undertaken for other countries. In related work, however, we report the results of sensitivity analyses using alternative assumptions about adult-child equivalence and economies of scale (Mahal, 2000).[16]

A second class of issues has to do with the welfare conclusions that can be drawn from an analysis of the distribution of public health expenditures. A share in public health spending is not quite equivalent to a share in the benefit that includes the full amount of consumer surplus that accrues to the consumer, assuming that the costs of any rent-seeking activity are small. The same reasoning suggests that financial subsidies received are not a good indicator of therapeutic benefit, or for that matter, the extent to which the "need" for health services is satisfied. Analyses that break down the financial benefits received by type of care received are better able to address that concern.[17]

Interpreting the findings of benefit incidence analysis in equity terms can also be problematic if benefits can be shifted – for instance, increased access to public services may cause assistance from private sources to decline. Doing so would require assuming that the size of the intervention is small

[15] If aggregate utilisation levels are sufficiently high the two will be quite close in magnitude.

[16] Wagstaff (2000b) found that the use of per capita expenditure understated the extent of inequality in child mortality comparison to intermediate assumptions about economies of scale in household expenditures.

[17] For instance, a small subsidy for immunisation may imply much greater gains in health than a large subsidy for inpatient care.

or that the relevant elasticity measures are close to zero. An equity interpretation would also be confounded by a situation where there are large differences in the cost of living or inefficiencies in the production of health services across geographical regions. In these circumstances, analyses that break down benefit incidence by region or by rural or urban residence are desirable (Selden and Wasylenko 1992).

II.2 Health data from the National Sample Survey: An Overview

The previous discussion highlighted the importance of linked data on socio-economic characteristics and health variables for a rigorous benefit incidence analysis. For the purposes of our study, the primary source of this data is the 52nd round of the National Sample Survey (NSS), undertaken in 1995-96, the most recent year for which health-related data are available for a sufficiently large sample of households currently available in India.

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) was set up by the Government of India in 1950 to promote a continuous system of multipurpose surveys designed to fill gaps in the data required for planning for economic and social development. During the nearly five decades of its yearly socio-economic surveys, information on morbidity was collected in ten survey rounds. Up until 1980-81, however, the surveys on morbidity patterns were exploratory in nature, the primary aim being to identify better data collection methods and instruments relating to the period of recall, proxy respondents, the definition of an illness and utilisation of health care services.

Following rigorous methodological exploration in the 1950, 1960s and 1970s, the focus of the surveys shifted from morbidity to utilisation patterns during the 1980s when two major surveys were conducted by the NSSO (National Sample Survey Organisation) in 1980-81 and 1986-87, followed by another survey in 1995-96 (the 52nd round). These surveys gathered information about the extent of coverage of public health programs such as immunisation, the provision of health care and nutritional supplements for mothers and children, the utilisation of medical services (into hospital inpatient services) and the costs incurred for that purpose. Data from the 1980-81 survey could not be processed owing to non-availability of computer facilities. Hence, the 1986-87 survey provided the first results on utilisation of health services and expenditures for both inpatient and outpatient care. The 52nd round is an improvement over the previous two surveys in one important respect. For the first time, information on various types of curative and preventive care was collected from the same household. This was unlike the previous surveys where the instrument on maternal and child health aspects was administered to a set of households who were drawn from a population different than for those who answered questions on illness episodes.

II.2.1 52nd Round of the National Sample Survey

Sampling Method

The data that we use from the 52nd round of the National Sample Survey for nearly 121,000 households – about 71,300 in rural areas and 49,700 in urban areas. The sample was selected from 7,663 villages and 4,991 urban blocks representing all the states and union territories of India.[18]

The sampling process by which data were collected is described in detail in NSSO (1998, Chapter III) and we only provide an overview here. Briefly, the data collection procedure follows a stratified two-stage sample design where each state and union territory is divided by the NSSO into one or more mutually exclusive and exhaustive agro-climatic regions.[19] The first stage strata consist of the districts in each of these regions (for rural areas); and groups of towns within each region, distinguished by a population size criterion (NSSO 1998, p.6), for urban areas. The sample of nearly 13,000 villages and urban blocks (referred to as first-stage sampling units) was distributed across these districts/urban groupings based on a population size criterion. The actual villages or urban blocks chosen were randomly selected from the full list of villages and urban blocks within each first-stage stratum. For

[18]The data is from the sample that was collected by NSSO field staff. State agencies also collect a very large amount of data using the same instrument (the state sub-sample) but that is not readily available (NSSO 1998).
[19]There are 78 such regions as defined by NSSO.

each first-stage sampling unit selected, a further stratification of the households into three categories was undertaken (second stage strata). The selection process took a sequential form – first, households with at one child of less than one year; of the remainder, households reporting any hospitalisation in the one year preceding the survey; and finally, all households not meeting the first two criteria. A sample of 10 households was collected from each first-stage sampling unit selected, 2 from the first household stratum, 2 from the second stratum and 6 from the third. The requisite number was chosen randomly from a complete listing of the households for each "second-stage" stratum. The data was collected over the course of a year since NSS administers the instrument to only about one-fourth of the sample in each quarter. This helps take account of any seasonal variations in the information collected.

Given the method of data collection outlined above, simple (non-weighted) estimations of the parameters of interest will be inaccurate. It is well known, for instance, when the variable of interest for a specific individual household is correlated with the likelihood of choosing the household, the usual sample mean and the standard deviations will be biased indicators of their population counterparts (see, for instance, Deaton 1997, p. 49). This issue applies to our analysis in an obvious way since our variables of interest – hospitalisation, illness, preventive care and so on are used to *define* the second stage strata and the sample size collected from each. Not taking account of this problem would bias sample means at the level of the first stage sampling unit. A further difference in probability of a specific household being chosen arises because the probability of choosing a first-stage sampling unit (village or urban block) itself varies across strata owing to differences in the number of villages in each stratum.

The correct way to address this issue is to assign weights to each observation. The 52nd round of the NSS assigns weights to each household with the weight being the inverse of the probability of choosing that specific household, for that particular first-stage stratum. The probability itself depends on the probability of choosing a first stage sampling unit times the probability of choosing a specific household in a village, for each of the three second stage strata (for details of the weighting formula, refer to NSSO 1998, pp. 9-10).[20] This idea carries over to information at the level of the individual, with the proviso that each individual is assigned the weight of the household. Multiplying an observed value by its weight and summing up over the strata would yield the population sum of the variable in question.

Variable Description and Definitions

In this section we provide brief definitions of some of the key variables for which data were collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation in the 52nd round and used by our study. Again, some of the details can be found in NSSO 1998, whereas others can be found in schedule 25.0, which was used to collect the data on health related topics. Among the definitions of interest are those of the household, consumption expenditure, ailment, spell of ailment, hospitalisation, medical treatment, the source of treatment, medical expenditures and hospital charges, immunisations, "free" and "paid" services, ante- and post-natal visits and sources of treatment.

- *Household*: A group of persons normally living together and sharing a common kitchen.
- *Consumption expenditure*: The household monthly consumption expenditure is the sum of (1) expenditures on food items (including home production), fuel and electricity in the one month prior to the survey; and (2) other non-food items including clothing and footwear, education, medical expenses, durable goods in the year preceding the survey (divided by 12). Individual-level annual expenditure was calculated by dividing the household monthly consumption expenditure by household size and multiplying by 12.
- *Ailment and spell of ailment*: Defined to be any deviation from a state of physical and mental well being, including disabilities as perceived by the individual respondent. The definition specifically excludes sterilisation, medically terminated pregnancies, pregnancy and childbirth. A continuous period of ailment is defined as a spell (episode) of ailment and is generally identified with a causal factor.

[20]Within each second-stage strata this probability is computed as if the sampling was done with replacement.

- *Hospitalisation*: Use of inpatient facilities at any medical institution, except for hospitalisation of women for childbirth, which is treated separately.
- *Medical treatment*: Defined to be a consultation with a doctor for medical advice in response to an ailment. Self-treatment is excluded from this definition.
- *Source of treatment/hospital stay*: Broken down by various types of public providers (public hospital, primary health centre, public dispensary and ESI doctor) and non-government providers (private hospital, nursing home, charitable institution and private doctor and others).
- *Medical expenditures and hospital charges*: Medical expenditures refer to total expenditure for medical treatment in the previous 15 days (for non-hospitalised treatment) or previous 365 days (for hospitalised treatment). It includes expenditures for bed charges, medicines, fees for services of medical/paramedical personnel, diagnostic tests, operations/therapies, ambulance, costs of blood and oxygen purchases and other material (NSSO 1998).[21] Hospital charges are payments made to the hospital for each of the above categories, whereas medical expenditures *include not only hospital charges* but also expenditures on these categories that are incurred outside the hospital.[22] Information on hospital charges is available only for inpatient stays. Information on hospital stays related to childbirth only referred to whether the stay was in a "free" ward or a "paid" ward by source of stay.
- *Immunisation*: Information on BCG, DPT and OPV immunisations is available for children in ages from 0-4 years and is broken down by two sources of immunisation – public and private facility. Information is also available on whether any payment was made for the service (but not the amount).
- *Ante-natal and post-natal visits*: Refers to the number of visits made for ante-natal and post-natal purposes made during the one year prior to the survey, by nine "institutional" sources of treatment, in addition to visits to (or by) auxiliary-nurse- midwives (ANMs). No information on the amounts paid to these care providers is available.

II.3. Government Expenditures and Facility Costing: Data Sources

Perhaps the most satisfactory way to allocate public spending on health is to divide it up by type of service provided and then to individuals by the (gross) cost per unit of the service utilised. If certain expenditures cannot be allocated, then one can either omit them altogether, or use some rule of thumb to distribute them across various groups. For the purposes of this study, we estimated the (gross) cost per unit of care from two sources – from available facility cost studies in India, and from data on government expenditures on health during 1995-96.

II.3.1. Sources of facility costing data

During the course of this study it became clear that there are few reliable facility cost studies that exist in India. When information about the expenditure on a hospital or other facility exists, it was sometimes difficult to infer the cost per unit of service say, per inpatient day, per outpatient visit, per immunisation visit and the like, without making additional assumptions about "case equivalence."

Part of the problem in estimating unit costs was conceptual. Hospital services, such as inpatient and outpatient care, are jointly produced. As a consequence, it becomes difficult to talk meaningfully of *average costs*, with the more appropriate notion being that of marginal costs, or an "average" marginal cost for a service.[23] Estimating marginal costs requires information on hospital cost functions, not readily possible in our study owing to data limitations (see, however, section IV below). For hospital costs, a key source of information was a survey of utilisation and spending patterns in about 80 public hospitals, conducted by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (Sanyal and Tulasidhar 1995). The survey covered secondary and tertiary hospitals in 14 states and three union territories of India. The published version of the study aggregates data at the state level and we were unable to

[21]This definition specifically excludes non-ambulance transportation costs, personal medical appliances and lodging charges for escorts (NSSO 1998, p.5).
[22]We are grateful to Professor Duraisamy (University of Madras) for clarifying this point.
[23]We are grateful to Adam Wagstaff for emphasising this point.

obtain information on individual hospitals and thus, province level estimates of cost functions could not be undertaken.[24]

Alternatively, one can estimate average costs per unit of specific service, based on some allocation rule (see Drummond *et al.* 1997). We supplemented the data in Sanyal and Tulasidhar's study by information on total expenditures in two hospitals of the Bombay Municipal Corporation (Duggal and Nandraj 1994), two maternity hospitals in Hyderabad (World Bank 1997b) and a non-government hospital operated by Voluntary Health Services (VHS) in Madras (Gupta *et al.* 1992). It was not possible to allocate total expenditures into outpatient and inpatient care in any of these studies excepting by some assumption about case equivalence between the average cost of an inpatient day and the average cost of an outpatient care visit. The only study that presents this information independently of a case-equivalence approach is a detailed time-motion expenditure allocation study for various hospitals in the state of Andhra Pradesh (World Bank 1997b, pp.112-35).

Facility-level data for costing of primary level services (curative and preventive) was even more limited. The work that we used for this purpose included a time motion study for the state of Andhra Pradesh reported in World Bank (1997b), facility cost studies of two primary health centres in Tamil Nadu, in Muraleedharan *et al.* (1998), and the World Bank (1995b), and the Institute for Health Sector Development (1996). The last study gave estimates per unit of service but did not indicate the underlying method of estimation.

II.3.2. Government health expenditure and revenues data

In view of the lack of availability of cross-state facility costing data, we sought to estimate the average cost for providing health care services from a second source – government expenditures on health services. Our primary objective was to identify those elements of government health spending that could be readily allocated to curative and preventive services for which we had utilisation data from the NSS.

In practice, this was a difficult task for two main reasons. The first problem had to do the fact that public sector health spending is channelled through different branches of the government -- including the central, state and local governments, and enterprises operated by the public sector. The picture was further complicated by the fact that within these levels of government, ministries other the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) also spend on health care (Reddy and Selvaraju 1994). Prime examples are the Railways and the Defence ministries. In some cases, the expenditure for one ministry or level of government also ends up being shown as expenditure for another as in the case of central government grants to state governments under the Family Welfare Program. Thus care was needed before expenditures by different ministries and government departments could be added up. A second problem arose from the fact that the form in which government health expenditure data are generally available do not correspond to categories of health services provided for in the NSS schedule 25.0 (for further details, see Section IV below).

For the purposes of our analysis, we used two main sources of data. The first was information on health care expenditures for different states in 1995-96 as depicted in the detailed "demand-for-grants" presented by the concerned ministries to the state legislatures at the beginning of each financial year as part of the budget document.[25] Short of a large-scale field research effort, this is the most detailed form in which information on state level health expenditures is currently available in India. These demands for grants form part of the budget document presented to various state legislatures for approval prior the beginning of each financial year. The expenditure information is usually provided for <u>three</u> years -- budget expenditures for the year ahead, revised expenditure estimates for the closing financial year and <u>actual</u> expenditures for the year previous to that. The budgeted expenditures are projected, or anticipated, expenditures. The revised expenditure estimates are also projected

[24]The expenditure data used hospital administrative records which are often incomplete and do not always take account of the opportunity cost of free services, or revenues in kind (Satia and Deodhar 1993).

[25]The states for which we have this information are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

expenditures but with one difference. They are based on actual expenditures up to November or December with projections beyond that period till March 31, when the financial year ends in India.

The demand-for-grants provide detailed information on health (and other) expenditures under various heads. Major heads of health expenditures typically include medical and public health and family welfare. Further details are usually provided under minor headings, such as urban health services, rural health services and medical education (in the case of medical and public health) and sub-headings like direction and administration, medical stores, hospitals and dispensaries and the like (see Exhibit II.1). Unfortunately, not all the state demand-for-grants were able to provide this level of detail, with Bihar providing information only at the level of minor headings, whereas Karnataka and Gujarat provided detailed information at the sub-heading level.[26]

The second major source of information is the demand-for-grants of the central government that provide information on actual expenditures for the year 1995-96. Just as in the case of state governments, the central government too, must submit this information to the Indian Parliament, prior to the beginning of the financial year (see, for instance, Government of India 1999b). Our main focus was on the expenditures of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare whose expenditures occurred through three departments -- health, Indian systems of medicine and homeopathy, and family welfare. A significant chunk of the money under the family welfare program is transferred to state governments as a grant as part of a 100 percent "centrally sponsored scheme." To avoid double counting, we exclude transfers to states under this programme from our calculations of central government health spending. (Government of India 1999b; Reddy and Selvaraju 1994). For similar reasons, a large portion of the expenditure shown under the heading of "public health" is also excluded.

The primary source for the information on governments' demand-for-grants was a study conducted by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (Selvaraju 2000). The information on the demand-for-grants related to health spending by the central and state ministries of health and family welfare, was supplemented by additional documents and studies on the subject. These include the Performance Budget of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Government of India 1997a), World Bank (1995a), and Gupta (1999).[27]

Our analysis does not include expenditures incurred by Ministries other than the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW). Nor does it consider the expenditures incurred by various local governments.[28] This is explained partly by the fact that a portion of these expenditures shows up in either the Ministries of health and family welfare expenditure calculations, particularly local bodies who have few independent sources of revenue (Reddy and Selvaraju 1994, pp. 4-5, World Bank 1995a). Ignoring municipal expenditures would amount to missing only a small part of aggregate public health spending -- about 2.3 percent of the total (World Bank 1995a, p. 19). Moreover, a comparison of the expenditure of the MOHFW at the centre and the total central government health spending, gross of expenditures, by other ministries suggests that excluding the latter would not greatly affect total public spending estimates either (Reddy and Selvaraju 1994, pp. 4-7).

Despite the use of a large body of information about government health expenditures and in fairly substantial detail, we still faced the problem of matching it to utilisation data from the National Sample Survey. Additional assumptions were required to do this -- the precise methodology and the assumptions used are explained more fully in section IV.[29] Another issue of concern had to do with the misclassification of expenditure data. According to one recent study "even the data that are available are inconsistent: ...under the same heads, different publications give different figures." (Rao,

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[26]Putting together information from the demand for grants can be quite tedious. The documents on which these demands are expressed vary in number from state to state and by serial number -- one in Andhra Pradesh to 11 in the case of Maharashtra (Selvaraju 2000).

[27]The authors' are deeply indebted to Professor Devendra Gupta for his help in getting through the intricacies of government expenditure data.

[28]Theoretically, the grants to local bodies for health ought to show up in the state government data, but only a few states indicated the amounts in the demand for grants related to health.

[29]In Gujarat and Maharashtra large amounts of state funding are provided to local bodies, and the detailed information is available from the records of such bodies (Rao, Khan and Prasad 1993).

Khan and Prasad 1993, p.93). There is little one can do about this except to assume that the errors are randomly distributed across the various headings and average out to zero.

Finally, the demand-for-grants data that we used were also able to provide us with some estimates of revenues by sub-categories that state governments obtained, for the year 1995-96. This offered a useful point of comparison with the data on hospital charges from the 52nd round of the NSS.

II.4. Poverty Line, Expenditure Quintiles and the Scheduled Castes and Tribes: Data Sources and Method

To estimate the poverty line and the proportion of population that lives below (or above) it, we adopted the following procedure. For each state, a separate poverty line was defined for rural and urban areas for the year 1987-88 as estimated by a report of the Planning Commission (Government of India 1993, p.54). The detailed conceptual underpinnings of the definition used and the actual estimation exercise can be found in that report. Here we simply note that the poverty line used in our analysis is the level of consumer expenditure per capita required to ensure a calorie intake of 2,100 per day in urban areas and 2,400 per day in rural areas.

To obtain estimates of state-specific rural and urban poverty lines we used the 1987-88 estimates of the poverty line in the Planning Commission Report as the base. The rural poverty line estimate for 1987-88 was inflated by state specific indices of the consumer price index of food for agricultural labourers to estimate update the poverty line to 1995-96. The urban poverty line was updated using the consumer price index for urban industrial workers for food in each state.[30] Our estimates of the poverty line and the proportion of population with per capita expenditures below it are indicated in Tables II.1 and II.2-4. According to the our estimates, nearly 36 percent of the population lived below the poverty line in India in 1995-96, with little to choose between urban and rural areas and by gender, at least at the national level. There is considerable cross-state variation, however. States such as Bihar and Orissa have nearly half of their population living below the poverty line, in contrast to Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh that have less than one-fifth of their population living in poverty. Moreover, within states, there are rural-urban differences as well. Rural poverty ratios are much higher than urban ratios in the states with the highest levels of poverty, as for example in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. On the other hand, urban poverty seems to be more marked than rural poverty in most of the southern states and the relatively affluent states of Gujarat and Maharashtra. Even in these states, however, the absolute number of the rural poor is much greater than in urban areas.

Our estimates of head-count poverty ratios are comparable to those available from a recent study that used data from the 50th round of the National Sample Survey, conducted in 1993-94 (Meenakshi, Ray, and Gupta 2000). For instance, the magnitude of the correlation coefficient between the state-level head-count ratios reported in their paper and the estimates presented in the appendix tables of this report is 0.91 for rural areas, and 0.92 for urban areas. Although there are differences in head-count ratios estimated for individual states, with the poverty ratios reported here being somewhat lower than those reported in Meenakshi, Ray and Gupta (2000), this can be attributed partly to the different years for which the estimates were constructed (1995-96, in this report). The differences in the two sets of estimates also have partly to do with the nature of the survey data used in constructing the numbers. Our expenditure estimates were constructed from a very small set of questions inquiring about total household expenditure in the health survey, whereas the Meenakshi, Ray and Gupta estimates were constructed using data from a detailed consumer expenditure survey.

As discussed previously, a key indicator of economic status that we used in this study was annual consumption expenditure per capita. This was obtained for each individual by dividing the relevant household consumption expenditure per month by household size and multiplying by 12. From this we derived quintile groups after assigning to each individual their household weights, separately for each state, by rural and urban areas and combined. National level quintile groups were constructed by pooling together the various individuals across states in terms of annual per capita consumption

[30]Strictly speaking, our approach to updating the poverty line differs from that recommended by the Planning Commission (Government of India 1993). However, it is unlikely that the results will be very different under the two approaches.

expenditures and taking account of household weights, by rural and urban areas separately, and combined.[31] Tables II.5 and II.6 present the mean per capita consumption expenditure for each state and the upper bound cut-off used for defining quintile groups, by state and rural-urban grouping, and at the all India level. The estimates in Table II.5 confirm the well-known observation that the per capita income in the national accounts (about US$330) is much higher than the estimates that follow from NSS data where the mean per capita expenditure is approximately US$120 (Government of India 1993). Punjab emerges as the state with the highest mean per capita consumption expenditure followed by Haryana, whereas Bihar and Orissa are the states with the lowest mean per capita incomes. Maharashtra is the most egalitarian state as measured by the ratio of mean monthly expenditures per capita of the top quintile to the lowest quintile of about 2.2, and Haryana the least egalitarian.

The classification of individuals into scheduled castes and tribes is from information collected on these groups in the 52nd round of the NSS. The Indian Constitution identified scheduled castes and tribes as being especially needy (Government of India 1996). Nearly 800 castes (out of a total of some 3,000 in India) belong to the category of scheduled castes, and some 250 groups to scheduled tribes. The defining criteria for these groups included a range of economic and social deprivations. For instance, the selection criterion for inclusion into a scheduled tribe included "tribal origin", "primitive ways of life and habitation in remote...areas" and "general backwardness." Similarly, for inclusion of a group to scheduled caste status, factors such as "being (in)eligible to be served by clean Brahmins," "being debarred from use of public amenities" and "...being depressed on account of occupation..." were relevant criteria (Pande 2000, Table 1). From the perspective of the analysis reported in this paper, the relevant issue is whether membership of a scheduled caste or a tribal group was itself associated with lack of access to health care and public health subsidies, irrespective of their per capita expenditure status.

The estimated population proportions by gender (and in the aggregate) for each state and the mean expenditures per capita for SC/ST and non-SC/ST populations are provided in Tables II.2-5. Nearly 29 percent of the Indian population belonged to either a scheduled tribe, or a scheduled caste, according to the survey. This is somewhat higher than the proportion of the SC/ST population based on the 1991 census of 25 percent (Pande 2000). The states/regions with the highest population of scheduled castes and tribes are Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, with Kerala having the lowest proportion of population in the category of SC/ST. A large majority of the SC/ST population lives in rural areas, where the bulk of India's poor also live. Not surprisingly, the estimates of mean per capita expenditures for them are lower than for non-SCST populations, with the sole exception of the group of states comprising the Northeast.

III. Utilisation of Health Care

We analyse utilisation patterns in five main areas of health facility use – inpatient stays not related to childbirth, outpatient treatment, visits for immunisation doses, services and inpatient days related to childbirth, and visits for ante- and post-natal care. The next five sub-sections address each of these different aspects of utilisation of public health services in India.

III.1. Utilisation of inpatient services for curative care not related to child birth

Tables III.1-3 present information on the total number of hospitalisations per 100,000 persons, by state, rural-urban classification and by gender for various socio-economic groups. During 1995-96, there were 15 million reported hospitalisations in India (or about 165 for every 100,000 persons). Kerala had by far the highest rates of hospitalisation (nearly 7.5 per 1,000 persons), followed by

[31]The construction of national quintiles and joint rural-urban quintiles requires making the somewhat uncomfortable assumption that consumption expenditure levels are comparable across regions and rural-urban residence -- but difficult to undertake since the consumption baskets using in constructing indices for individual states differ.

Haryana, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The lowest rates of hospitalisation were reported by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the so-called BIMARU states.[32]

These aggregate statistics conceal significant variation across rural-urban residence and gender. Of the total number of hospitalisation cases, two-thirds were accounted for by residents of rural India. Yet, the number of hospitalisations per capita was clearly higher in urban than in rural areas, suggesting that access (among other factors) in terms of proximity to health facilities in urban areas is an important determinant of use.[33] Indeed, statistics collected by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare suggest that only 19 percent of hospital beds (public or private) are located in rural areas, where nearly 70 percent of the Indian population resides (MOHFW 1998b).[34]

Among rural respondents, males continued to report a greater number of hospitalisation stays per 100,000 persons than females, somewhat different from the pattern among urban respondents. This was further highlighted by the fact in rural areas, only one state (Punjab) had a significantly higher rate of hospitalisations for females than for males whereas this was the case in six of the states for urban areas.[35] The issue of access to facilities, therefore, could be particularly relevant for females living in rural areas.

The information in Tables III.1-3 also indicates that hospitalisation rates (hospitalisations per 100,000 population) are positively associated with socio-economic status, measured in terms of per capita expenditure – whether across expenditure quintiles, or position in regard to the poverty line. This is similar to findings in previous studies of a positive association between per capita income/expenditure status and hospitalisation rates, with the association being particularly strong in rural areas (Duraisamy1998, Gumber 1997). The ratio of the hospitalisation rate of the top per capita expenditure quintile to the lowest one is nearly 6 at the all India level, with hardly any differences across gender.[36] Further, the ratio of hospitalisation rates of the highest to the lowest quintiles is considerably lower for urban residents in comparison to rural residents (2.9 *versus* 6.9). This pattern of rural-urban differences in hospitalisations across quintiles generally holds at the level of individual states as well, with four exceptions – Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the Northeast. Bihar and Rajasthan, however, give the "expected" results if one examines the hospitalisation levels in second lowest quintile instead of the lowest. In the Northeast, the problem could be one of transport infrastructure with surfaced roads per square kilometre being the lowest among all Indian states/regions, so that all rural residents, rich or poor, have lower access (CMIE 1997, p.9). The case of Uttar Pradesh presents some difficulty with regard to explanation since, in relative terms, its infrastructure situation is not particularly inferior (CMIE 1997).

a. Distribution of inpatient days of stay

From the standpoint of examining the distribution of public health subsidies, the relevant issue is the distribution of hospitalisations or, more precisely inpatient days, in public facilities over per capita expenditure quintiles, relative position with regard to the poverty line(s), or scheduled caste and tribe status.

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[32]The BIMARU states are amongst the poorest in the country. Somewhat paradoxically, the term "BIMARU" means a sick person in Hindi, the most commonly spoken language of this region.

[33]Of course, economic circumstances matter as well. As indicated in a previous section, economic status as measured by per capita spending in urban areas is clearly higher than in rural areas.

[34]Published data do not provide a rural-urban breakdown of public sector beds, but nearly two-thirds of all beds are provided by the public sector. These statistics collected by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence of the MOHFW also suffer from a number of reporting biases, although we hope (!) that these biases are randomly apportioned over rural and urban areas.

[35]The states/regions are distributed across India in a way that makes definitive conclusions difficult to reach – Bihar, Karnataka, Northeast, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

[36]The number of hospitalisations reported per capita is also higher for individuals who are not members of the scheduled castes and tribes relative to those who are, but the differentials are less marked than when the comparison is in terms of per capita expenditure based differences.

Tables III.4-9 provide this information by gender, rural-urban location and by type of public facility. Of the estimated nearly 88.5 million inpatient days spent in public facilities India-wide in the mid-1990s, the bulk (or nearly 65 percent of the total) was accounted for by individuals in the top two per capita expenditure quintiles. The bottom quintile accounted for only about 6.6 percent. As in the case of hospitalisation events, the ratio of the share of the top quintile of the population in total inpatient days to that of the lowest quintile was 5.8, for India taken as a whole.

Across states, the general pattern appears to be as follows. The states in the south and west of India (Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra) have a fairly even distribution of the share of inpatient days across quintiles compared to the collection of poor states collectively known as BIMARU (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh). Their distribution of inpatient days of stay is also more equal, in terms of shares of per capita expenditure quintiles, than other states in the Northern and Eastern parts of India.[37] Indeed, Kerala and Maharashtra have ratios of the shares of the top and bottom quintiles in public sector inpatient days of 1.4 and 1.8 in comparison to Bihar and Madhya Pradesh of 38 and 16, respectively. In states such as Kerala and Maharashtra that are doing markedly "better" than average in terms of overall distribution of inpatient days in the public sector, the distribution of inpatient days among women appears to be even more "equal" than for men. No comparable pattern is apparent for other states.

Looking at patterns by rural-urban residence, the distribution of public sector inpatient days across socio-economic groups is comparatively more lopsided for rural than for urban residents, with little variation across states. Thus, at the all India level, the ratio of the share in public inpatient days of the top quintile to the bottom one is 7.9 in rural areas, and only about 2.0 in urban areas. This assertion remains substantially valid for individual states, with rural-urban differences in the ratios of quintile shares not being significant or being diametrically opposite in Bihar, Northeast, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, a finding similar to that for the total number of hospitalisations discussed earlier.[38]

It is, of course true, that primary health centres (PHCs) are mostly located in rural areas and so one could expect PHC inpatient days to be more equitably distributed across socio-economic groups living there. This is the case for data aggregated at the national level as indicated in Table III.8 which shows that the top quintile accounted for only about 22.4 percent of all PHC inpatient days in comparison to 15.5 percent for the lowest quintile. By contrast, the shares of the two quintiles in public hospital days of 47 percent and 6 percent, respectively. In terms of relative usage, however, PHCs seem to be playing only a small role at the level of inpatient care – accounting at most for some 2.5 percent to 6 percent of public sector inpatient stays, according to estimates based on the 52nd round NSS data. Presumably, the problem is that these facilities are not equipped to take care of patients who are seriously ill, and lack many of the complementary inputs to function effectively. A previous study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) for the World Bank found that medicines were generally in short supply at primary health centres (World Bank 1995a, p.57).

The share of the SC/ST group in total inpatient days in public health facilities is similar to their share in the total population, when considered at the all India level if rural and urban areas are taken together. However, the share of urban SC/ST groups in inpatient days is somewhat higher than their share in the urban population (21.4 percent to 17.4 percent), suggesting that they have relatively better access to public facilities than non-SC/ST groups, and their counterparts in rural areas. There are also differences across states in terms of SC/ST shares in inpatient days. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Haryana, Gujarat, the Northeast and Tamil Nadu do particularly well in terms of shares of SC/ST's relative to the total population. Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are the poor performers in terms of the share in inpatient days of SC/ST, relative to their share in total population. These patterns remain essentially unchanged even when the data is disaggregated by rural and urban regions, with one key exception. This is the state of Bihar, where the share of rural SC/ST groups in inpatient days is well below their share in rural population, with the opposite holding true for urban SC/ST groups.

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[37]Karnataka appears to be the lone exception among the southern states.

[38]The observations for Himachal Pradesh include a very significant outlier, and the same holds for Orissa.

b. Average length of stay

Given that the number of inpatient days used is a function of the occurrence of the event of hospitalisation, together with the length of stay of an episode, we examined the distribution of the average lengths of stay and episodes across socio-economic groups as well.). Tables III.10-12 provide information on the average lengths of stay (ALS) by socio-economic group and by rural-urban residence in different states. Overall, the ALS ranges from 11.2 per hospitalisation in Haryana to 17.8 for Andhra Pradesh. In the rural areas, ALS ranges from 9.6 in the Northeast to 19.1 in Andhra Pradesh, and in urban areas, ALS ranges from 9.1 to 19.[39] These numbers are similar to previous estimates using NSS data from the 42nd round in 1986-87 (Gumber 1997). They are, however, much higher than the numbers available from public hospital records directly, estimated to be around 5.7 in 1994 (Sanyal and Tulasidhar 1995). To the extent this problem is related to some recall or sampling bias, data coding/weighting or "unwarranted" skewness in the data, we examined the median number of days for a single hospitalisation episode. These are typically much smaller and in the range from 5 to 10 days in both rural and urban areas.

ALS is generally increasing in per capita expenditure, both for urban and rural residents, with a few exceptions.[40] However, a comparison of the distribution of ALS with Tables III.4-9 reveals that the increase by quintile group is not so sharp as to fully account for the lopsided distribution of public facility inpatient days across quintiles in the different states so that hospitalisations are unequally distributed as well. The only states where the variation in ALS can account for most of the variation in the distribution of public inpatient days are Kerala and Tamil Nadu (both rural and urban) and urban Gujarat and Maharashtra.

To address the issue of ALS estimates being potentially biased upwards on account of large sample weights being put on outlying observations, we also examined the distribution of inpatient days and episodes for periods of inpatient stay of less than thirty days in public facilities. This information is presented in Tables III.13-15. The numbers clearly reveal that the introduction of the 30-day restriction on length of hospital stay reduces the extent of inequality in utilisation of inpatient days across quintiles but does not eliminate it.

c. Private-public mix in hospitalised care

The previous discussion might lead one to suspect that the public health system in India is unable to offer much financial security to the worst-off sections of society. This would be the case if the fewer number of hospitalisation events reported by the poor reflect either "discouraged drop-outs" from public facilities or substitution of outpatient for inpatient care. However, if we suppose that needy cases do get hospitalised, even among the poor, then information about the facility that they use for the purpose is obviously of interest from the standpoint of financial protection offered by the public system.

Tables III.16-18 provide information on the distribution of hospital inpatient days by quintile, between public and all other sources of care (labelled as "private") by state, rural-urban residence and socio-economic group. The poor tend to rely on the public sector for inpatient care and the rich mostly on private care measured in terms of proportions of inpatient days consumed. Public facilities accounted for nearly two-thirds of all inpatient days utilised by the poor, whether urban or rural, compared to less than 50 percent for people living above the poverty line. A similar pattern is apparent for inpatient day utilisation by SC/ST and non-SC/ST groups at the all India level.

To address possible problems with outlying observations in private care days, we also examined the private-public distribution of hospitalisation events (reported in Tables III.18-21). A trend similar to that for inpatient days can be discerned even in the proportion of hospitalisation events used by type of care, public or private. This observation is sometimes diluted in state-level data by the fact that in rich

[39]We have excluded Himachal Pradesh from our calculations since it has a significant outlying observation.
[40]This is generally true for the median length of stay as well.

states such as Punjab and Haryana, all groups use more private care, whereas in extremely poor states such as Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, there is much more emphasis on public care, across socio-economic groups.

The three states/regions where problems appear are Bihar, Gujarat and rural Northeast where the lowest quintiles use a disproportionately large amount of private inpatient care. Gujarat is relatively rich state, so the relatively high usage of private services is probably understandable. Moreover, a straightforward breakdown by people living above and below the poverty line confirms our basic intuition that the poor consume a relatively greater proportion of inpatient care in the form of services provided by the public sector. Why this is so in Bihar and rural Northeast is obviously an issue that merits further attention.

In considering the share of public and private care inpatient days by SC/ST and non-SC/ST groups, there are substantial inter-state differences as well. By and large, non-SC/ST groups consume a greater share of their inpatient days in the form of public services. In many northern states (Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh), Karnataka and Orissa, however, these differences in shares do not appear to be "large". Further breakdown of the data by rural-urban residence reveals that the shares of the non-SC/ST groups even exceeds those of SC/ST groups substantially in some cases, as in rural Haryana and urban Rajasthan. Whether this is merely an artefact of the data, or a result of inequities associated with SC/ST status, would obviously require a more careful assessment (including multivariate techniques of analyses) a task that we propose to undertake in future work.

We took another cut at the utilisation-mix of private and public care by examining the distribution of inpatient days for stays of less than 30 days duration. However, our broad conclusions remain essentially unchanged, as brought out in Tables III.22-24. Taken together, the information in this and the previous sub-section suggests that the public sector does offer a source of subsidised health care to a majority of India's underprivileged, but this benefit comes at the price of subsidising the richer groups out of proportion to their share in the population.

III.2. Outpatient Visits

The 52nd round of National Sample Survey also collected information on whether individuals had been ill in the fifteen days prior to the survey and if so, whether they had obtained outpatient care, by type of provider. The number of episodes treated via an outpatient visit to some health facility (per 1,000 persons) is summarised in Tables III.25-27, by sex, rural-urban residence and states. At the all India level, the number of treated episodes was 42.3 per 1,000 persons, with reported treatment being somewhat higher in urban areas. As in the case of inpatient stays, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana (along with Punjab) had the highest rates of treated episodes of ailment. Rajasthan and Bihar had the lowest rates at 23.2 and 23.4 per 1,000 persons, respectively. The number of treated episodes increased with per capita consumption expenditure at the all India level and in individual states, with the exception of rural Rajasthan.

These trends reflect the observation made earlier that both reported morbidity and percentage of ailment episodes treated <u>increase</u> with socio-economic status (Duraisamy 1998; Gumber 1997). A recent report of the National Sample Survey Organisation has also documented this fact using data from its 52nd round survey. In the survey, the proportion of population reporting ailments nearly doubled from the lowest to the highest expenditure quintile, from 40 per 1,000 persons to about 76 per 1,000 persons. Although surprising, these results are comparable to responses obtained in other countries to a question about whether a person was ill in two- (or four-) weeks previous to the survey. Indeed, analyses for other developing countries suggest that self-assessed measures of health, mortality and/or disability appear to be better indicators of health status (or need for health) (Wagstaff 2000a, p.148).

Moreover, among people who report ailments, the proportion of those treated also increased with socio-economic status, rising from 75 percent for the lowest quintiles to about 88 percent for the highest. A similar pattern was apparent for urban respondents, although the proportions treated were

somewhat higher – 84 percent and 93 percent, respectively. Further details, including state-level information can be found in NSS (1998; Tables 1.2 and 8.2).

In terms of utilisation of outpatient services at public facilities (Tables III.28-30) the principal finding is that outpatient treatments are distributed much more in favour of the lower quintiles (and the population living below the poverty line) compared to inpatient stays. This is certainly true at the national level, where the top quintile accounted for 24 percent of all outpatient treatments at public facilities, and the lowest about 15 percent. This is in contrast to inpatient days of stay at public facilities where the corresponding shares in total days for these two groups were 38.5 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively. The pattern at the national level is also repeated at the level of the individual states. This reflects presumably the fact that outpatient services in public facilities are more readily accessible, as also the fact that some of the unmet need for inpatient days in the lower quintiles may have become transformed into utilisation of outpatient treatment services.

Tables III.28-30 also suggest that services provided by primary health centres and public dispensaries form a significant portion of all outpatient treatments at public facilities, at about one-third of all outpatient treatments (40 percent in rural areas). This is quite in contrast to their share in days of inpatient stay in public facilities, barely 5 percent at the all India level. While further work will be needed to examine causal link, it is interesting to note that these are also the facilities over which local bodies are likely to have the most control in states that have experienced decentralisation in any form. States/regions with particularly egalitarian distributions of outpatient service utilisation include Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and the Northeast, along with urban West Bengal.

The major rural-urban difference is in the utilisation of outpatient services at public hospitals. At the all India level, the ratio of their respective shares in total treatments at public hospitals of the top and bottom quintiles was about 0.9 for urban areas, and 2.5 for rural areas, implying access problems of the type observed for inpatient care at public hospitals. The rural-urban differential for outpatient stays is, of course, less dramatic than for inpatient care, given that the corresponding ratios for public hospital inpatient days were 1.9 and 9.1, respectively (Tables III.29-30). In the case of outpatient treatments at primary health centres and other facilities, the inter-quintile differences are much less marked across rural and urban areas probably due to the large number of primary health centres set up by the government in rural India (World Bank 1995a; Government of India 1998a). The distribution of outpatient treatments among urban respondents is more favourable for poorer groups compared to respondents in rural areas at the level of individual states as well.

Not controlling for per capita expenditure levels, the distribution of outpatient treatments by membership (or otherwise) of SC/ST groups parallels that of inpatient days with hardly any rural-urban differences. Disaggregating the data by states and type of facility does yield a few interesting observations, however. For instance, the distribution of inpatient days in primary health facilities in the public sector is somewhat more even than outpatient treatments if we compare shares of members of SC/ST groups with non-members. There are inter-state differences in shares of SC/ST and non-SC/ST groups as well, with three states – Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Maharashtra – experiencing more evenly distributed inpatient day utilisation in public facilities in comparison to outpatient treatments.[41]

In terms of the gender pattern of utilisation of outpatient services at public facilities (Tables III.31-33), the share of women and men in total treatments is about equal, somewhat in contrast to the picture for inpatient stays, where men accounted for about 56 percent of all days utilised.[42] This picture at the all India level broadly carries over to state-level data.

a. Outpatient treatments by private and public care

[41]There is an obvious need for multivariate analyses here.
[42]The number of reported illness episodes is about equal for men and women.

The principal contrast between the distribution of inpatient days and outpatient treatments by public and private care is apparent from Tables III.34-36 that present information the share of public and private care in outpatient treatments. Nearly 82 percent of all treatments occurred in the private sector, with a range of only 79 percent to 85 percent from the poorest to the richest quintile at the all India level.

Just as for inpatient care, the share of private care tends to increase with per capita expenditure but the increase occurs from high initial levels of consumption of private services.[43]

III.3. Immunisations

The 52nd round of the NSS also collected information on the immunisation status of children aged between 0 and 4 (completed) years. Information on the total number of DPT doses received (including booster doses, if any), OPV doses (including booster doses), BCG and measles vaccination was collected. Except in the case of measles, respondents were also asked whether they had received the dose from a government source, or a private one. In the analysis below we exclude measles and look specifically at the immunisation status of children who are aged between zero and 24 months.

We focused on immunisation among children aged between zero and 24 months for two reasons. First, some of the immunisation doses, such as booster doses for OPV and DPT, are given when the child's age exceeds one. Thus, focusing only on children aged less than one year would yield a downward biased estimate of total immunisations received by children in the previous year (NSSO 1995b).[44] Second, focusing only on currently alive children whose age exceeds one year and is less than 24 months would yield downward biased results as well since it would exclude children who may have received immunisation during their first two years of life, but who died in the previous year.[45] Another source of bias is that the 52nd round NSS data have much fewer children in the age group from 12-24 months than from the age group 0-12 months. On the other hand, including both groups in our calculus biases the total number of immunisations received during the last year in an upward direction balanced by the fact that we do not account for measles vaccinations.

a. All India

The information on the three types of immunisations – OPV, DPT and BCG – in terms of the number of doses received is presented in Tables III.37-39. These tables indicate that the number of doses received per child is about 3.4 with little variation by sex. There are rural-urban differences, with the average number of doses for urban children being 4.0, in comparison to 3.2 for children living in rural areas.

The all India figures also confirm the finding reported in the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) of 1992 that immunisation status of Indian children is positively associated with socio-economic status measured by per capita expenditure.[46] Immunisation rates among non-SC/ST children are also somewhat higher than among non-SC/ST children. However, rural-urban differences are not apparent. As one illustration, the ratio of the average number of doses received by a child in the richest quintile to the poorest one was 1.3 in rural areas and 1.4 in urban areas. Similar patterns were observed for classifications based on poverty lines and/or scheduled caste and tribe status. In the case of the latter, the differences with non-SC/ST groups appeared to be even less significant than in classifications by per capita expenditure status.

Tables III.40-42 present information by socio-economic status, on the share of each quintile in the total number of immunisation doses received from public sources. These indicate that in terms of shares in

[43]The only exception to this is Rajasthan, where the share of private care actually falls with per capita expenditure. Indeed, the share of public care among non-SC/ST groups also exceeds those who are members of SC/ST.

[44]This is also true for the measles vaccine.

[45]This problem exists even if we focus on children aged between zero and twelve months of age, although obviously to a lesser degree.

[46]Communication with Dr. David Gwatkin, the World Bank.

all immunisations provided by the public sector, the lowest quintiles do better than upper quintiles. Whether this is a "fair" allocation would require, in addition, knowledge of the proportion of children in the same age group by quintile/socio-economic group. This information is provided in Tables III.43-45, clearly indicating that the share of each quintile in the total number of children declines from the lowest to the highest quintile. Comparing the two sets of tables shows that immunisation doses provided by the government are distributed quite evenly, with a small bias in favour the richest quintile in rural India and in favour of the poorest quintiles in urban India. Members of SC/ST groups have a share in government immunisations that is slightly higher than their share in total population of children aged between zero and 24 months in urban areas. The distribution in rural areas is relatively even across members and non-members of SC/ST groups.

b. State Level Data

Tables III.37-45 also provide immunisation information and on the proportion of children in each socio-economic class by state, and by gender. These reveal differences across states in terms of the average numbers of immunisations received, with Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Haryana having the highest average doses received per child (4.2 to 5.0). Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and the Northeast have the lowest average number of doses received. Moreover, immunisation levels among urban residents are significantly higher than among rural residents in many states.[47] These include some of India's poorest states and regions, namely Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Northeast, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These patterns hold whether we examine immunisation patterns among people living above (or below) the poverty line, or members (non-members) of SC/ST groups.

Most states also have a significant share of total government immunisations received going to the lowest quintiles. It is also the case, however, that the share of the poorest quintiles in total government immunisation doses is less than their share in the total number of children in the corresponding age group. The exceptions are Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu and other southern states – states that are either more developed, more decentralised, or as in the case of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, possess a higher level of female education than the others. For more on the superior performance of these states with respect to immunisation programs, see Das and Dasgupta (2000).

c. Private versus Public Care

Tables III.46-48 provide information on the proportion of total immunisations that were provided by public and private care to children aged twenty-four months or less. Our principal finding is that the government provides the bulk of the immunisation services – 89 percent of all doses of DPT, OPV and BCG received by children for whom information is provided in these tables. Moreover, the proportion of all immunisation doses that is provided by the public sector is higher in rural than in urban areas – 93 percent to 78 percent, respectively.

Tables III.46-48 also indicate that the share of the private sector in total immunisation doses received increases with socio-economic status at the all India level in urban areas. This holds whether we analyse distinctions by per capita expenditure, or by membership to SC/ST groups. The share of the public sector is constant at around 90 percent of all immunisation doses in rural areas, establishing the importance of government supported initiatives. Kerala and Maharashtra are the only states that experience an increasing share of the private sector in immunisation doses with socio-economic status as indicated by per capita expenditure in rural areas.

III.4. Inpatient days for Child Birth

Another way in which public facilities are utilised is inpatient days and other forms of care related to childbirth. The 52nd round of the NSS specifically distinguished hospitalisation for this purpose from inpatient days for other illness (NSSO 1995a,b; 1998). In this section we provide a brief overview of

[47]Andhra Pradesh appears to be the one exception to this trend in that average number of immunisation doses is higher in rural areas.

the utilisation patterns for inpatient care within this category with the remark that the survey provides this category of information only for households who currently have a child aged between zero and one year of age.[48] The last section discusses home-based assistance for childbirth provided by midwives.

a. Utilisation pattern of public services at all India level

According to estimates based on NSS data from the 52nd round, childbirth and associated medical factors resulted in nearly 15.95 million inpatient days of stay in public facilities during 1995, the bulk of it in hospitals (about 75 percent of the total). Nearly two-fifths of all inpatient days utilised were accounted for by urban residents, and within that category, 90 percent of the care took the form of stays in public hospitals. For rural areas the share of total inpatient days of stay spent in public health facilities accounted for by hospitals was smaller, or about 67 percent (see Tables III.49-51).

Upper expenditure quintiles accounted for a disproportionately large share in these inpatient days, with the inequality being particularly apparent among residents of rural areas. Thus, the ratio of the shares of the top quintile in total inpatient days and the bottom quintile was nearly 2.24 in rural areas, in contrast to the ratio of their share of children aged between one year or less, which was only 0.58. This comparison was markedly different for urban areas where the ratio of the share of inpatient days of the topmost to the bottom quintile was small (0.68), with the ratio of their share of children somewhat smaller, at 0.51. This pattern of urban-rural differentials was also reflected in socio-economic classification by membership to SC/ST groups, and by people living above (or below) the poverty line.

Measured in terms of shares of inpatient days utilised, primary health centres appeared to be more effective as a potential source of care for childbirth cases, than for hospitalisation related to general curative services. This is the case if we look at the shares in inpatient days for the two types of service utilisation (23 percent versus 5 percent), or by urban and rural residents considered separately.[49]

b. State-level utilisation patterns

In examining inter-state differences, we will not focus on the allocation of inpatient days across primary health centres, since the number of observations in each cell is quite small. One consequence is that shares of different quintiles in inpatient days become quite sensitive to the magnitude of the sample weights and inpatient days in a single observation. Hence, our discussion of state-level data will focus mainly on the share of inpatient days related to childbirth in all public facilities taken together.

The general pattern is that in the southern states (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu), West Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat, there is a relatively even distribution in the share of the different quintiles in inpatient days related to childbirth compared to the poorer BIMARU states, Orissa and the Northeast.[50] There may be several reasons for this, although they may be working differently in different states. Thus, higher levels of female literacy leading to higher levels of care across groups may matter in the states of south India. A superior primary health care structure in villages that have experienced greater decentralisation may have been effective in states such as Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

Rural-urban comparisons at the level of the states follow the general pattern that we observed earlier for curative inpatient and outpatient care. In particular, urban residents' inpatient stays indicate much greater equity in terms of utilisation of care across socio-economic groups in comparison to utilisation by residents of rural areas.

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[48]This does not allow for inclusion of hospitalisation days for mothers of children who may have been born and who died in the year preceding the survey – and hence, is downward biased as an estimate of the total number of hospitalisations (and inpatient days) related to childbirth.

[49]In urban areas it is 12 percent for childbirth days and 3 percent for other inpatient days; for rural residents, the corresponding numbers are 33 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

[50]The second richest state in India, Haryana, tends to keep this dubious company as well.

c. Private versus public care

The information on the private-public composition on inpatient days used in summarised in Tables III.52-54. The share of public and private inpatient days related to childbirth is about equal at the all India level, but differs by rural-urban residence. Urban residents used relatively more of private services (57 percent of all inpatient days consumed), whereas rural residents used more of public services (about 56 percent). Moreover, the share of private care is increasing in socio-economic status measured by per capita expenditure, irrespective of rural-urban classification. Members of SC/ST groups have a smaller proportion of private care in total inpatient days related to childbirth in comparison to those who are not SC/ST.

Across states, the proportion in which private services were utilised differed. Some states (particularly those in the South and the richer ones) used relatively more of private services – prominent among these being Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. On the other hand, poorer states tended to rely on public services – these include Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Births attended by Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs)

Tables III.55-57 provide information on births attended by ANMs in the year preceding the survey. ANMs attended an estimated 1.46 million births in the year preceding the survey with the overwhelming majority (90 percent) being births reported by rural residents. Lower expenditure quintiles typically accounted for a disproportionate share in these births, even after accounting for their share in the number of children. Thus 62 percent of the births attended by ANMs were among the bottom two expenditure quintiles, compared to their share in the number of children of 49 percent. This picture is broadly reflected in state-level data as well.

III.5. Ante- and post-natal care

Information on utilisation of care in the form the form of ante-natal visits by pregnant women and post-natal visits by women who have young children is summarised in Tables III.58-63 for different states and for India, by type of facility and rural-urban residence. Excluding ante- and post-natal visits made to ANMs, which accounted for about a quarter of the combined total, there were nearly 52.5 million such visits. The four southern states (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu) accounted for nearly 40 percent of these visits, much higher than their share of children in the zero to one age-group of only about 20 percent.

a. Pre and post-natal visits: private versus public care

Tables III.58-60 summarise the information by type of care, public or private. Of the nearly 52.5 million visits the all-India level in the one year prior to the survey, about 60 percent (or 30.8 million) were handled by public facilities, with the remainder being directed to the private sector. The public sector was the major provider in the bulk of the states as well, with the exceptions of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala and Maharashtra. The share of the private sector in total visits, however, was increasing in per capita consumption expenditure, with the private share of visits by the top quintiles more than three times that of the lowest quintile at the all India level. This pattern was borne out among rural and urban residents considered separately, as well as in individual states. Private facilities appeared to be particularly popular in the southern and western Indian states.

Rural residents accounted for the major share in all ante- and post-natal visits (about 60 percent of all visits), but this was smaller in comparison to their share in children aged zero to one years, which was about 80 percent overall. Thus, the utilisation pattern reveals a bias in favour of urban residents. Visits by residents of rural and urban areas differed in one other respect – in the proportion of private visits. Urban residents clearly had a smaller share of public facility visits (47.4 percent of all visits) in comparison to the 66 percent share of public facilities in visits by rural residents.

b. Public hospitals versus other public providers

Excluding care provided by ANMs, public hospitals accounted for a major chunk (nearly 56 percent) of all pre- and post-natal visits in the public sector (see Tables III.61-63). The share of public hospitals in all public facility visits was much higher in urban areas (83 percent) than in rural areas (44 percent). Moreover, the share of public hospitals in total visits was increasing in socio-economic status and, at the all India level, ranged from 43 percent for the bottom expenditure quintile to 69 percent for the top quintile. The bottom quintiles accounted for a large chunk of public hospital visits, but not disproportionately when compared to the number of children in the zero to one age group. In fact, using this method of comparison yields a distribution of the share of public hospital visits in favour of the upper quintiles. For all public facilities taken together, accounting for the share of children in each quintile yields the familiar conclusion that in urban areas, the lowest quintiles account for a disproportionately larger number of visits, whereas in the rural areas it is the upper quintiles that do so. The exceptions to this general picture are the richer states of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab and the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala where the lower quintiles do better in rural areas, as well.

c. Ante- and post-natal visits to ANMs

ANMs also constituted an important provider of ante- and post-natal care in addition to the "institutional" sources discussed above. Information on utilisation of their services is provided in Tables III.58-60. An estimated 19.4 million visits were handled by them, with rural residents accounting for 96 percent of the total. Given that ANMs are also likely to be cheaper than other sources, it is not surprising that visits to them are heavily packed in the lower quintiles (60 percent of the visits in the bottom 40 percent of the population).[51] The relative importance of this source varied substantially from state to state, ranging from a low of 3 percent of all visits (excluding ANM visits) to public facilities in Kerala to more than 100 percent in the case of Gujarat.

IV. Gross and net costs of health care services

This section builds on the discussion in section II and presents the methodology used to obtain government subsidies received during the utilisation of a specific public health service. To estimate the subsidy we need first, to estimate the per unit cost to the government of providing a specific service – for example, cost per inpatient day, per outpatient visit, per immunisation received, per ante-natal and post-natal visit, and so on. Any amounts recovered as user charges are then subtracted from unit cost estimates to get an estimate of the subsidy received per unit of utilisation of a specific service.

We estimated the costs of service provision in two different ways: (a) Calculations based on existing facility costing studies, and (b) Direct computation by allocation of government health expenditures into different health provision categories, combined with utilisation data from the 52nd round. Similarly, user charges were also estimated in two different ways -- from NSS data and from government budget documents on revenues and expenditures (Selvaraju 2000).[52]

The remainder of this section is divided into three parts. The first part summarises the existing facility costing literature related to India and provides estimates of unit costs based on that literature. The second presents a detailed description of methodology of unit cost calculations based on state government health expenditures and NSS utilisation data and presents estimates resulting from that approach. In the final section, we discuss the method used to calculate hospital charges/user fees to derive the subsidy received per unit of utilisation of a publicly provided health service.

IV.1 Unit Cost Estimates from Facility Costing Studies:

Table IV.1 presents available information on the cost per unit at different levels of care and by type of service. The information in the table has been constructed from three types of studies. The first uses

[51]With 49 percent of the children in ages 0-1 years.

[52]This was done because the survey estimates were considerably different from the revenue information presented in government budget documents.

facility costing studies together with a careful allocation of costs into various units of service provision to obtain a measure of the average cost per unit of service provided based on approaches outlined for instance, in Drummond *et al.* (1997).[53] Information on hospitals from World Bank (1997a) and Muraleedharan *et al.* (1998) falls into this category. However, in the former case, we were only able to obtain lower bounds for unit cost estimates owing to inadequacies in the information that we could use for our calculations.

The second approach uses cost of care information in different types of health facilities (primary care, community, secondary, and tertiary hospitals) and makes assumptions about the relationship between cost of an outpatient visit, cost per inpatient day, and other services to deduce the per unit cost of each service. This 'case equivalence' procedure also enables one to calculate unit costs from facility cost studies that have both information on total expenditures of the health facilities as well as on inpatient days and outpatient visits (such as in Nandraj and Duggal (1994) and Gupta *et al.* (1992)). In general, the literature based on methods reported in Drummond *et al.* (1997) suggests that an average inpatient visit costs about 4 to 10 times as much as an outpatient visit (see for example Castro-Leal *et al.* 1999; World Bank 1997a). The exact ratio, however, depends upon several factors, including the quality of care that is provided, capacity utilisation rate, the case-mix of the inpatient cases, the level of the facility and the actual number of visits and inpatient days. For the calculations in this paper we use a case equivalence ratio of six to one, although other assumptions can be used as well.

The notion of an average cost per unit of service provision can be problematic in situations where goods/services are jointly produced. In these circumstances, the notions of marginal cost and *average incremental cost*, become conceptually more sound. In this paper, we also used a third approach to estimate the cost per unit of care for an inpatient day and an outpatient visit. Our method involved the estimation of a rudimentary cost function using multiple regression analysis on state-level expenditure data for 15 states from a 1992-93 survey of 82 public hospitals. We used information on the number of in-patient days and outpatient visits as our "outputs" and the bed occupancy rate, which we used as an indicator of capacity utilisation.[54] Our estimated relationship took the form

$$\text{(4.1)} \qquad TE = \underset{(156.1)}{610.5\,IPD} - \underset{(0.54)}{1.67\,IPD*BOR} - \underset{(20.4)}{32.8\,OPV}$$

$$n = 15;\ R^2 = 0.90$$

Where IPD are inpatient days, BOR refers to the bed occupancy rate, OPV is outpatient visits, TE is the estimated total hospital expenditure at the state level. The terms in parentheses refer to standard errors. The interaction term captures the fact that the average cost per inpatient day will likely reflect the proportion of hospital beds that are occupied by patients.[55]

Column 1 of Table IV.1 reports estimates of unit costs of service provision and/or the source of the underlying data used to construct the estimate. The studies generally suggest that the outpatient costs per visit differ by the level of the facility, the cost of service provision increasing with the level of facility. The estimates for an outpatient visit at a primary health care facility range from rupees 8 to rupees 17, for a secondary hospital from rupees 34 to rupees 54, and for tertiary hospitals from rupees 28 to rupees 91. The trend is not so clear for the cost per inpatient day. For example, Muraleedharan *et al.* (1998) find costs per inpatient day ranging from rupees 310 to rupees 2,147 for a primary care facility. It is difficult to generalise these estimates for the broad class for primary health care centres given that the study only looked at two such units – a fixed hour PHC and a 24-hour PHC. Nonetheless, it is not quite so outrageous as it appears. A study of one primary health centre in 1978 found that the outpatient cost per visit was Rs. 2.50 and the cost per inpatient day Rs. 343 (Banerjee 1978). Indeed, it is likely that the cost per inpatient day at a PHC will be quite sensitive to utilisation of bed capacity. However, that makes it difficult to attribute the entire cost as a financial subsidy to

[53] As noted earlier, the notion of "average cost" for a unit of service is problematic in a setting with joint production of outputs.

[54] Since average cost will depend on the degree of capacity utilisation.

[55] We also estimated an equation using an interaction term with the OPV variable. The results are, however, not very different and hence are not reported here.

the individual using the service, especially since low utilisation (and the resulting high unit costs) may be a consequence of low quality care.

If, as we suspect, the high cost per day of inpatient care at PHCs reflects low utilisation that in turn is caused by low quality of care received, using this estimate would be conceptually incorrect if our objective is to develop an understanding about the beneficiaries of public health subsidies. Attributing the entire amount to a specific user would overestimate the benefit/subsidy effectively received by that user. This takes us back to the issue of whether it is the "marginal" or the "average" cost that one ought to use for such analyses. One approach that we found appealing was to re-estimate cost but on the assumption that the capacity of the unit was fully utilised. Thus, we re-estimated the unit costs at a primary health centre using the Muraleedharan *et al.* data on overall expenditures, but with the assumption that bed capacity was fully utilised together with a case-equivalence of six outpatient visits to one day of stay at a PHC. This yielded unit cost estimates for an inpatient day of rupees 150 and for an outpatient visit of rupees 25.

For public hospitals as a whole, the cost per inpatient day ranges from a lower bound of Rs. 117 to Rs. 414. This broad range is primarily explained by the fact that the size of the hospitals considered varied considerably (from 100 bed community hospitals to more than a 1,000 bed tertiary hospital).[56] In general, tertiary-care hospitals have higher costs per inpatient day in comparison to less well-equipped hospitals. However, our estimates that are based on a study reported by the World Bank (World Bank 1997a) do not yield much of a difference between costs at secondary and tertiary hospitals – rupees 117 and rupees 121 per inpatient day, respectively. Indeed, this set of estimates is generally much lower than from any other source, so there may be some merit in disregarding it for the purposes of our analysis. The regression based estimates of unit costs (or average incremental costs) lie between the range of average costs per inpatient day reported or estimated from other studies.

For additional perspective, we compared the estimates of inpatient day costs of the studies on public hospitals with those of a non-profit hospital in Chennai (Gupta *et al.* 1992). The underlying expectation was that cost data from non-profit hospitals is unlikely to be very different from the cost of service provision in public facilities. This is because non-governmental non-profit facilities are unlikely to allow for a profit margin and also because the case-mix in the two sets of organisations is likely to be similar – both are more likely to be hospitals of the "last resort" than private hospitals. After adjusting for price changes, the cost per inpatient day at this hospital worked out to be Rs.150, somewhat lower than the estimates reported for other public hospitals, but higher than the lowest estimates based on World Bank data (World Bank 1997a).

We were also able to obtain estimates of the cost of an immunisation visit and per unit of ante- and post-natal care. The estimate of the cost of an immunisation dose is based on World Bank data (World Bank 1995b) and is a lower bound to the actual cost, whereas no information was available about the exact method used to construct the estimates reported in the IHSD study.[57] The above estimates of unit costs based on facility costing studies provide a benchmark with which to compare the figures obtained from aggregate government health budget data (see following section). It is likely, however, that facility costing estimates will be lower than the cost of provision of health services as calculated by the second method, since several expenditure items of the government are unlikely to enter individual institution cost accounts.

IV.2. Unit Cost Estimates from Aggregate Government Health Expenditure Data and Utilisation Data from the National Sample Survey:

Data from the 52nd round of the NSS provide a state-wise breakdown of utilisation in terms of inpatient days spent in public hospitals and other public facilities, outpatient visits by levels of care, immunisations received, ante-natal and post-natal visits and hospitalisations related to deliveries. These have already been discussed in a previous section. Here we estimate the total costs of provision

[56]It could also be that we were unable to consider the entire set of components that go into estimating the cost per inpatient day.

[57]A lower bound because many components of the cost – such as electricity, water, imputed rent and the like could not be included.

by state, using state and central government health expenditure data for the fiscal year 1995-96. The data on expenditures that we use are culled from the demand-for-grants by the departments of health and family welfare for various states and the central ministry of health and family welfare, together with any expenditures on indigenous systems of medicine.[58]

Our plan was to divide health expenditures of various governments by state-level care utilisation measured in terms of "case equivalents," to obtain per unit (average) costs by type of service. To do this required reducing the various types of care – inpatient, outpatient, ante- and post-natal and immunisations -- to a common unit, by making assumptions about their relative per unit costs. The primary justification for using this approach was the form in which expenditure and utilisation data were available. Specifically, hospitals, primary care, and dispensary expenditures were often clubbed together under a single heading in government records and not readily disentangled. Even when they could be separated, there was a mismatch with the specific type of care/facility utilisation available from the survey. We provide four concrete examples to support this approach.

First, even though urban and rural spending on health facilities for states could be separated in budget documents, it was not possible to separate expenditures on hospitals from expenditures on dispensaries in urban areas for any of the states. In similar vein, a distinction between government expenditures on allopathic and non-allopathic (Indian systems) of care was possible, but not in the utilisation data provided by the 52nd round of the National Sample Survey. As a consequence, we combined expenditures on all urban public facilities (modern and Indian systems) into one.

A second example is for rural areas where it was possible to separate expenditures on primary and lower-order health sub-centres from expenditures on hospitals (and dispensaries).[59] Unfortunately, NSS data on hospitalisation could not clarify whether a specific hospitalisation episode occurred in a rural area or in an urban one. One could allocate hospitalisation episodes into rural and urban hospitals by some rule -- all rural inpatient episodes that involved a sufficiently large transportation cost could be interpreted as urban inpatient stays. However, even this approach had pitfalls. For one, significant transportation costs can potentially occur for movements within rural areas if facilities are not available in the immediate neighbourhood. Second, it appears that many community health centres and rural hospitals are located close to urban centres, so that there is the possibility that both rural and urban residents used them. As a consequence the best option appeared to be to define a category for *all* hospitalisation expenditures, rural or urban.

Third, the calculation of the costs per unit of care at the primary health centre and lower levels also proved problematic. Even though primary health care expenditures could, at least in the budget documents, be separated from family welfare activities – costs of operating family welfare centres, health sub-centres, immunisation, post-partum programmes and the like, in practice such a fine distinction proved difficult to make with NSS utilisation data. The form in which the utilisation data for curative care were available made it entirely possible that sub-centres providing curative care and funded by the family welfare program could be mislabelled as primary health centres. This is because the NSS instrument had only four types of public providers for curative care, and did not include "sub-centres" or "family welfare" centres (NSS 1996). Similarly, since family welfare programs are often "attached" to primary health centres and/or secondary care facilities, that leaves open the possibility that personnel in these facilities provided both forms of care. Thus, it made little sense to treat curative and preventive expenditures separately for the purpose of calculating unit costs at the primary care level in rural areas.

Finally, even when we did combine these two expenditure categories on primary level care, the estimated unit (average) costs turned out to be quite high – inpatient costs at primary health centres were found to be nearly rupees 1,000 per day for many states. Although not an attractive result, it can be explained by low levels of utilisation for a given level of expenditure. In any case, this finding is similar to results obtained by Muraleedharan *et al.* (1998) and Bannerjee (1980). On the other hand, it

[58]We do not include expenditures on water and sanitation since our focus is on the actual costs per unit of service received from public facilities than on allocating the full set of health-related expenditures by the government.

made little sense to treat this cost as a *benefit* received by a patient if low utilisation and consequent high unit costs reflected poor quality and low benefit instead of the other way round.[60]

Given these issues, the most palatable option appeared to be taking a suitably adjusted measure of total public health expenditure divided by case equivalents representing inpatient days, outpatient visits, immunisation visits, ante- and post-natal visits. We could, of course, have adopted the notion of full capacity of inpatient care (as in the previous section) and then used a case-equivalence approach to estimate the costs per unit of service. We do not believe, however, that the results would be very different under the two approaches, especially since the bed utilisation rates in public hospitals appeared to be quite high (an average of 94 percent at the all India level (Sanyal and Tulasidhar 1995)).[61] Thus, in the remainder of this section, we discuss the rationale for the inclusion (or exclusion) of different categories of expenditure heads in the central and state government budgets for the purpose of estimating unit costs per case equivalent of health service provided by public hospitals.*a. Allocating government expenditures on health*

In deciding which expenditure heads to include for the purposes for unit cost calculations, there were some for which there was no ambiguity. For instance, expenditures under the heads of hospitals and dispensaries, primary health centres, community health centres, rural and urban family welfare centres and maternal and child health were directly included. Expenditures under these various health facility headings included mainly wage costs, maintenance and other recurrent costs. The maternal and child health category included programs relating to post-partum care, immunisation and the like making it a natural candidate for inclusion.

The others were considered for inclusion (or exclusion) in our calculations on a case-by-case basis with the main criterion being the closeness of its association to actual type of care utilisation. The first concern had to do with the treatment of amounts allocated to national programs for the prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable disease (not including immunisation under the family welfare head). These included programs for prevention and treatment of malaria, filaria, leprosy, tuberculosis, blindness, iodine deficiency, HIV, diabetes, cancer, guinea worm infections (Government of India 1998a). The expenditures for these programs are financed both by the central and the state governments, with the latter contributing a significant share in the form of "non-plan expenditures" and the former providing matching grants for new (plan) expenditures.[62] These programs finance mass education campaigns, surveillance, vector control and diagnoses along with treatment. Given that the benefits of these activities also accrue to those who do not fall sick and seek treatment, it is not correct to include the full set of expenditures in our calculations of unit costs, but detailed breakdowns were unavailable. In the absence of a breakdown of these costs by sub-category in the various states, we chose to allocate half the amounts spent under these programs as expenditures for those who used public facilities in each state.[63]

Expenditures under the heading of medical research and training raised a similar issue. Expenditures on research are obviously of benefit to groups beyond those currently seeking treatment. On the other hand, allocations for leading health provider institutions are typically lumped in this category. For instance, in the central government budget, allocations to the All India Institute for Medical Sciences and some other leading hospitals of the country are shown under "medical education and training" (Government of India 1999b, p. 83). Given that similar details were not available for individual states, we used the central government budget as a benchmark and allocate half of the amounts spent under this heading to current users of health facilities. As for the central government expenditures under this

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[59]For Uttar Pradesh, we could obtain expenditure details from Gupta (1999).

[60]In section VI (Table VI.1-6), we also present results of a benefit incidence analysis using the high unit cost estimates for care provided at primary health facilities for purposes of comparison.

[61]To be sure there was some inter-state variation in utilisation rates, but the overwhelming number of states had occupancy rates in public hospitals of well over 80 percent (Sanyal and Tulasidhar 1995, p.52).

[62]Non-plan expenditures are essentially expenditures that continue to be incurred once the five-year plan period when they are first initiated is over. As a consequence, they are quite large relative to plan expenditures and comprise the bulk of the salaries.

[63]In some of the state expenditure data immunisations were categorised under programs the prevention and control of disease sub-heading. These were allocated to users in full to the users.

category, we divided it up across states in proportion to overall utilisation measured in case equivalent terms.

A third major issue was the treatment of health expenditures under ESI (Employees' State Insurance).[64] State expenditure budgets include information for the entire set of health expenditures incurred by the ESIC in a particular state.[65] Since ESI expenditures are mostly incurred on behalf of a specific group who pay premiums for the purpose, there is little justification to include them in the total for expenditures for the purposes of calculating unit costs of health care.[66] Moreover, the instrument for the 52nd round for the NSS has a separate code for facilities provided by the ESI, so a separation of utilisation between ESI services and other facilities provided by public sector was indeed possible.

A fourth issue had to do with expenditures under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) as reported in the central government records (Government of India 1997a, Selvaraju 2000). This scheme covers employees, retirees and widows of employees of the central government and certain other special categories (see Mahal 2000b, Table 1) and benefits from hefty subsidies from the government.[67] We allocated all India CGHS expenditures to different states, based on the proportion of outpatient visits reported in each state under the scheme (Garg 1999).

Fifth, information on costs of capital was based on estimates provided by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) which used the following procedure. Expenditures under the "revenue expenditure" category in state budget documents were considered roughly equivalent to recurrent spending during any given year. The volume of capital stock was then taken to be the sum of expenditures incurred under the "capital expenditure" heading in preceding years allowing for depreciation at the rate of 11 percent at current prices. This is the approach followed by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) of the Government of India (Government of India 1988). This depreciation rate times the estimated stock of capital *plus* the opportunity cost of capital is taken to be the cost of capital services. The interest rate used to estimate the opportunity cost of capital was the average amount paid on internal debt, central government loans, provident fund deposits and small savings, separately for each state (Selvaraju 2000). These annualised capital expenditures were added to the total used for calculating unit costs after adjusting for the fact that some state health expenditure categories were excluded from our total (see below).

In addition, there were several expenditure headings in state budgets that required separate treatment, although their magnitude was small relative to total state health spending. These were as follows. Expenditures on *Direction and Administration* were excluded since a substantial portion had to do with expenditures for the Ministries and not obviously allocable to actual users of specific health facilities. Expenditures on *Training, School Health Schemes, Food and Adulteration, Public Health Education, Health Statistics and Publicity* and *Research and Evaluation* were excluded either because these typically involve large externalities and benefits over a long time horizon, and not just the current period or current users of care.

Expenditures under the heading of *Medical Stores* were included since it appears that a major part of this allocation is for purchase of materials such as medicines, vaccines, equipment, and the like (Government of India 1997a, p.69). We also included expenditures incurred under *Tribal Area Sub-Plans* since expenditures under this heading reflect curative and preventive services provided by mobile clinics, primary health centres and the like to tribal areas. We included expenditures incurred under the head *Manufacture of Sera and Vaccine* since these presumably reflect the costs of testing

[64]For details about the nature of the ESI health scheme refer to Garg (1999) and Government of India (1999b).

[65]The expenditures under the ESI heading in the state accounts and at the centre add up to total reported expenditures incurred by the ESIC in India (Garg 1999).

[66]We do, however, include the government subsidy of 12.5 percent to medical expenditures incurred by governments in each state in the benefit-incidence analysis (see below).

[67]The services include outpatient services through a network of CGHS dispensaries, free medicine, diagnostic services, inpatient care, specialist consultations, and even reimbursement for services outside the public system, if referred by appropriate authority (Government of India, various).

drugs and manufacturing vaccines used for immunisation and other activities (Government of India 1998a). We did not include the category "other expenditures", a residual for which no obvious method of allocation was available. The only exception was Bihar where no classification by sub-heading was possible in the case of family welfare programs. As a consequence, the entire amount was included in our expenditure estimates.

Under the assumptions outlined above we were able to arrive at an estimate of total health spending associated with the information on utilisation provided in the NSS data. To estimate total case equivalents for each state, we assumed that a single inpatient stay at a public hospital was about 6 times as costly as an outpatient visit to a public hospital (see previous section). Moreover, each category of visit to a public hospital was assumed to be twice as costly as a corresponding visit to a primary health centre and/or public dispensary. We assumed that visits for immunisation, pre-natal or post-natal care were half that of a visit to a PHC.

The estimates produced by the case-equivalent approach are presented in Table IV.2. Note that these per unit cost estimates are much higher than the average of the estimates based on facility costing data, but not overly so if one compares the highest estimates that are available in Table IV.1. Further work on costing of health facilities is obviously necessary for more accurate estimates of the cost per unit of the various health services provided in public facilities. The lack of such studies for India constituted a major constraint in obtaining unit cost estimates for the present study.

IV.3 User charges

Given that benefit incidence analysis seeks to estimate the net subsidies that accrue to individuals in different socio-economic groups, estimates of the amounts paid by the users of care to the health facilities form a key element of the calculations.

This study had access to two sources of information about the amounts paid by users of public facilities. The first was the NSS survey itself. Data from the 52nd round provided information about hospital charges paid for the use of health facilities for an inpatient stay. Unfortunately, information about amounts paid for use of outpatient facilities were not directly available and subsumed under the general category of "medical expenditures" of which hospital charges likely a small portion (see section II.1). Information as to any amounts paid for pre- and post-natal care, immunisation and inpatient days related to childbirth was also not available. However, the NSS survey did have information on those immunisations and inpatient stays associated with child birth that were received free of cost at public facilities. The second source of information was government budgetary documents that typically include data on actual revenues received for previous years (Selvaraju 2000). The information on revenues presented in these documents provided a means to compare information reported by respondents in the 52nd round of the NSS as well. Data from these two sources of information – the NSS and government budget documents – is presented and discussed in the following sub-sections.

IV.3.a. Out-of-pocket payments at public facilities: NSS data

We will first analyse the pattern of "hospital charges" for inpatient care from NSS data, information for which is provided in Tables IV.3-8. These tables present information on hospital charges for inpatient stays at public facilities by type of care, rural-urban classification, and socio-economic status.

Tables IV.3-5 indicate that revenues for public facilities from inpatient stays amounted to nearly rupees 193.4 million, 55 percent of it raised from residents of urban areas and the remainder from rural residents.[68] The greater financial burden of urban residents addresses the impacts of the "unequal" distribution of utilisation on the allocation of public subsidies for inpatient care, partially at least if quality of care can be assumed to be similar. More than 60 percent of this revenue came from four states that accounted for only 36 percent of hospital inpatient days in the public sector. These states were Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab. Moreover, the share of the top eight states in

[68]This revenue is predominantly from public hospitals (97 percent of all revenues from inpatient stay).

terms of revenues amounted to 84 percent of the aggregate all India revenues from this source.[69] This collection of eight states includes the four richest ones in our sample (Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and Maharashtra) suggesting that the burden of hospital charges is equitable across states, provided that quality of care is invariant.[70]

Within states, the share of hospital charges paid across expenditure quintiles is sharply increasing in per capita consumption expenditure. For India as a whole, the top two expenditure quintiles accounted for nearly 88 percent of these charges, and the lowest two, 6 percent. This is broadly true for individual states as well, although the precise share shows a lot of variation – the share of the top two expenditure quintiles in hospital charge revenues ranges from a low of about 60 percent in Karnataka and Kerala to nearly 98 percent in Rajasthan and Bihar. Most of the poorer states have very high shares for the top quintiles, and this share exceeds the share in inpatient days utilised in all the states.

Examining the data by rural and urban respondents separately yields a similar picture, with more than 80 percent of hospital charge revenues being accounted for by the top two quintiles. For urban respondents this share ranges from about 55-65 percent (Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala) to 90 percent or more (Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan). For rural respondents the range is from 50-60 percent (Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat) to 90 percent or more in the poorer states of Bihar Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. As in the previous paragraph these quintile shares are much higher than their corresponding shares in inpatient days.

The preceding discussion implies that upper quintiles consume both more of inpatient care and pay more on a per-day basis for such care. This is clearly brought out in Tables IV.6-8, which present information on hospital charges per inpatient day in public and private facilities, separately.[71] The average amount paid per day at a public facility by the top quintile exceeded the amount paid by the lowest quintile by several orders of magnitude, whether considered at the level of all India or, for individual states, especially for urban residents. It would, however, be premature to conclude that this will help bring about a much more equitable distribution of public health subsidies for two reasons. That would require additional information about the quality/composition of care in public facilities utilised by each socio-economic grouping and the relative magnitude of revenues in relation to the cost of providing care. Information about the first is not readily available and a comparison of public sector charges for inpatient care with the unit costs of inpatient care reported in the previous section suggests that the public subsidy per inpatient day of care is quite large even for the richest quintiles.

IV.3.b. Free immunisation services at public facilities

Tables IV.12-14 present information on the distribution of free immunisation services provided by public facilities, by rural-urban classification, state and by sex. No information is available by type of public facility.

A comparison of these tables with those for utilisation of immunisation services (see section II) indicates that the distribution of "free" immunisation services closely parallels the pattern of utilisation. This is not surprising since these services are provided mostly free by the public sector under various initiatives such as the universal immunisation programme (99 percent of immunisation "doses" were provided free).

IV.3.c. "Free ward" inpatient days for childbirth

Tables IV.15-17 present data on the distribution of inpatient days for childbirth spent in "free wards" in public facilities by rural-urban residence, various indicators of socio-economic status and by individual states. Taken together, the 13.3 million inpatient days of care for child birth spent in "free" wards accounted for nearly four-fifths of all child birth related inpatient care at public facilities. The

[69]The other four states are Haryana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Taken together, these states accounted for 65 percent of all inpatient days of stay.

[70]The other four states are amongst India's most populous (with 38 percent of the Indian population) so that per capita (and per stay) charges are likely to be quite low.

[71]Notice that in comparison to private facilities, public facilities charge much smaller amounts per inpatient day.

proportion of all inpatient days spent in free wards was somewhat higher for rural residents (about 87 percent) than for urban residents (77 percent). Given that the total number of inpatient days for childbirth amounted to about 15 percent of all inpatient stays in hospitals (for curative care or otherwise), stays in free wards likely constitute a significant chunk of public health subsidies.

Our primary finding is that the share of various expenditure quintile groups in days spent in free wards closely follows the distribution of utilisation of inpatient care, with a slight bias in favour of the poorer groups and against the richer groups. At the all India level, 46.5 percent of all free-ward days in public facilities were utilised by the top two quintiles, compared to their share in all inpatient days of 49 percent. On the other hand, the bottom two quintiles accounted for 27.8 percent of the free ward days compared to their share in all inpatient days of 26.6 percent. This, generally speaking, is also the picture at the state level and by rural-urban classification, with some states – Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, and West Bengal – having a noticeably fairer distribution of free ward days. Thus, if we assume that there are no hospital charges for inpatient days in free wards, our data would imply a more equitable distribution of public subsidies than would be implied by looking at utilisation patterns for inpatient care alone.

IV.3.d. Revenue data from government budgets

A second source of information about the magnitude of user charges received by public facilities is government budget documents. Using information in the Demand for Grants data for different states provided by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), we constructed revenue estimates that are indicated, separately for each state, in column three of Table IV.18.

Our estimates clearly indicate the extremely low levels of cost recovery (revenues as a percentage of expenditures), with none of the states covering even 5 percent of their health expenditures for the services that they provided. For purposes of comparison we have included for each state the (lower bound) estimates of user fee revenues from NSS data (Column 4 of table IV.18). These are lower bounds since they include only estimates of the amounts paid as hospital charges for curative inpatient care (excluding complications from childbirth) and none for fees for outpatient care, paid inpatient days related to child birth and so on. Despite this, the estimates of user fee revenues based on NSS data greatly exceed the amounts reported in government budget documents, and often by several orders of magnitude. Nor is there any particular correlation among the two sources in states reporting the highest amounts of revenues, with only two states (Kerala and Maharashtra) common to the top revenue earners in both cases. In the case of Kerala, hospital charges for inpatient stays as estimated from NSS data accounted for nearly 16 percent of health expenditures, nearly seven times the officially reported revenue earnings. The difference in magnitudes would have been even greater if the amounts paid for the use of other services were included.

Although it would be hazardous to gauge the cause of the differences in the two sets of estimates, there are at least three possibilities. One possibility is that of recall accuracy of respondents for amounts spent on events as far back as one year in time. Second, revenue information may have been inaccurately classified in government records. Another is simply the possibility that patients are paying under the table to get better access to care. Without additional information on this topic these hypotheses ought to be considered tentative, but research in this area would be obviously desirable.

V. Allocation of public health subsidies by socio-economic category

Given the "discrepancy" in the two sets of user fee estimates, as well as two possible sources of information about the unit costs of care, the benefit incidence analyses reported in this study were carried out separately to allow for both sets of possibilities. Specifically, we adopted two methods of calculating "net" subsidies:

(1) Unit costs of care based on available facility costing studies, and estimates of user fees based on hospital charge estimates (actual and imputed) from NSS data;

(2) Unit costs of care based on government health expenditure data (together with utilisation data from the NSS) and user fee revenues based on government budgetary data allocated across socio-economic groups in the same proportions as NSS hospital charges.

Subsidies using facility cost data and NSS utilisation

To undertake these analyses, we needed several additional assumptions, separately for each method. Consider first the method of using facility cost data along with information on NSS hospital charge data. We assumed that units of care that were paid for but for which estimates of user fees were unavailable (some immunisation and some inpatient days for childbirth as in section IV.3) were *fully* paid for in the amount of the estimated cost of providing the service. Each immunisation dose/shot received was considered a separate visit.

Second, we did not include estimates of revenues from user fees from outpatient visits, thereby treating them as subsidised up to the cost of producing the relevant services. This was done for two main reasons. First, no direct estimates of revenues from these charges were available, which were subsumed under the category of "medical expenditures" in NSS data that included all expenditures for that episode, public or private.[72] Second and more crucially, just the revenue estimates from NSS hospital inpatient charges exceeded the total revenue estimates from user fees reported in state government budgets by a large margin so it appeared prudent to exclude guesswork about any additional amounts raised from outpatient visits. Given the available evidence that any amounts so paid by users are likely to have been positively correlated to socio-economic status (section IV.3), their exclusion would probably bias the estimated distribution of public health subsidies towards greater inequity.[73]

Third, all visits to auxiliary nurse midwives (ANMs) were treated as visits to public facilities, given the substantial numbers of health sub-centres that operate at village levels. Moreover such visits, whether for ante- and post-natal care, or assistance received from them in childbirth was treated as involving user charges, or fully subsidised.

Fourth, for usage of ESI (Employee State Insurance) facilities, we included only the share borne by the government as the subsidy – that is, roughly 12.5 percent of medical expenditures incurred by the ESI or, in the present case, 12.5 percent of the unit cost of providing a service. The rest, as is well known, is raised by means of premiums from the employers' and employees' in enterprises that fall under the Employees State Insurance Act (for additional details, see Garg (1999)).[74]

Fifth, we used a common set of unit cost estimates for calculating subsidies. These were as follows:

- For an inpatient day of curative care or child birth at public hospital (rupees 270)
- Outpatient treatment/ante-natal or post-natal visit at public hospital (rupees 50)
- For an inpatient day at primary health facility or other (rupees 150)
- Outpatient treatment/ante- and post-natal visit at PHC or other (rupees 25)
- Immunisation dose/visit or ante- and post-natal visit to ANM (rupees 15)
- Per child birth handled by ANM (rupees 75)

The first two estimates are the mid-point of the range of numbers reported in Table IV.1 and close to our estimates of "average" incremental costs for these services. The estimates for inpatient stay and outpatient visits to PHCs are a modified form of the data in Muraleedharan *et al.* (1998); and correct for the upward bias that results from using low utilisation of inpatient beds when calculating unit

[72]It was not easy to get round this difficulty by using the assumption that the ratio of hospital charges to medical expenditures for outpatient treatments was the same as for inpatient stays, given the large numbers for the latter and the relatively high ratios involved.

[73]In any event, even when charges for outpatient visits are included in the calculations, the results remain essentially unchanged (tabulations available with authors.)

[74]We excluded expenditures and premium revenues under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) since the state of Delhi which accounts for the large bulk of users of care under the CGHS was not included in our study (Garg 1999).

costs.[75] The estimated cost for a dose of immunisation, ante- and post-natal visit was taken to be rupees 15, being the mid-point of the cost per visit reported in World Bank (1997a) and the upper bound estimates reported in Table IV.1. No estimates of the cost of handling a single childbirth by an ANM/LHV were available but we assumed this to be the cost of half a day of work, or about rupees 75 (see also Muraleedharan *et al.* 1998).

Subsidies using government expenditure data and NSS utilisation

For this analysis, first, we allocated user fee revenues reported in government expenditure data to different socio-economic groups based on the distribution of hospital charge revenues as per NSS data. Aside from this no other payment to the public sector was considered. That is, all units of care utilised (whether as inpatient days for curative care and child birth, outpatient treatments, immunisation doses, ante- and post-natal visits) were multiplied by their respective costs per unit to obtain an overall estimate of "gross" subsidies per unit and the revenue subtracted from this total. These unit costs are reported in Table IV.2.[76]

V.1. Results from facility cost method

Tables V.1-6 present the results derived from the first of the two methods that we used to calculate the distribution of public subsidies on health in India. The results are presented for each state and all India by level of care – public hospitals, primary health facilities and other lower level care, and immunisations. We considered separately the distribution of subsidies on hospital inpatient days of duration thirty days or less, to address possible biases arising out of extremely large lengths of stay. The category "total" adds up subsidies on all categories excepting short hospitalisations (of less than 30 days duration) and so provides an aggregate measure of public health subsidies on the different types of care considered in this study.

All India

Our primary finding is that for the types of care considered here, public health subsidies are disproportionately distributed in favour of the richer groups – some 31 percent of the total subsidies going to the highest quintile and 10 percent to the lowest. The single biggest influencing factor is the distribution of subsidies for care provided at public hospitals, whether inpatient, outpatient, or in other form, given that it accounts for about 85 percent of all subsidies (for more on this problematic observation, see section VI below). Subsidies for care provided at primary health care centres, public dispensaries, and health sub-centres appear to be more evenly distributed (not surprising, given the utilisation patterns in section II), but form too small a portion of the total (9 percent) to influence aggregate utilisation patterns. A similar observation holds for public subsidies related to immunisation.

About 69 percent of the estimated subsidies of rupees 3,513 million accrue to people living in rural areas (a little less than the rural population share of 75 percent) with the remainder accruing to the urban population. Health subsidies are also much more equally distributed among urban residents than rural residents. Thus, the top quintile among rural residents accounted for about 39 percent of all subsidies in comparison to the bottom quintile's 10 percent, compared to the corresponding shares for urban residents of 15.7 percent and 16.1 percent, respectively. This is primarily a consequence of the fact that subsidies for public hospitals are much more unequally distributed in favour of the upper quintiles in rural areas compared to urban areas, as also in comparison to subsidies for primary health facilities. The data also demonstrate that a distribution of subsidies that only includes short stay hospitalisation is likely to indicate a much more favourable situation for the poorer groups.

In examining differences by gender, a key finding at the all India level is that the overall share of women in subsidies within a quintile typically exceeds that of the men, a finding that also holds

[75]Specifically, we calculate unit costs on the assumption that inpatient beds were fully utilised and scale up the inpatient day numbers reported in Muraleedharan *et al.* for this purpose. We use a case- equivalent methodology of six outpatient visits being equally costly as one inpatient visit to obtain our estimates.

[76]Births attended by ANM/LHV were considered to be six times the cost of an immunisation visit.

separately for hospital visits and visits to primary health facilities. Moreover, this is true for urban and rural residents separately. Presumably, the main reason is the high proportion of free inpatient days associated with childbirth and free visits for ante- and post-natal care. It could also be due to the fact that men have disproportionate access to private hospital care, but this hypothesis is not supported by data from the survey (NSS 1998).

These findings for different expenditure quintiles also hold up when we look at the data by people living above and below the poverty line, as in Tables V.4-6. Thus, people living below the poverty line accounted for 27 percent of the subsidies in health, somewhat lower than their share in total population of 36 percent. In urban areas, the share in subsidies was similar to the share in population below the poverty line, but not so for rural areas where in the share in total subsidies (23 percent) was significantly smaller than the share in population for people living below the poverty line (35.4 percent). By contrast, the distribution of subsidies appears much more even across a classification into scheduled castes and tribes and non-scheduled castes and tribes in rural areas – 32 percent of total subsidies compared to 33 percent in their share of the total population (see Table V.5). In urban areas, however, Table V.6 reveals that the share of members of scheduled castes and tribe groups in total subsidies (about 22 percent) is considerably greater than their share in the total population of about 17 percent.

State-level data

As in earlier sections, there is significant inter-state variation in the distribution of health subsidies. The states of south India provide the most subsidies (34.6 percent of the total) relative to their share in the Indian population (24 percent).[77] This is in contrast to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, amongst the poorest of Indian states, accounting for only about 12 percent of the estimated subsidies even though their share in the total population is greater.

This inter-state discordance is exacerbated by the further observation that, along with Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab, at least three of the southern states (Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu) have the most egalitarian distribution of public health subsidies. In contrast, the BIMARU states, together with Orissa, have the least egalitarian distribution of subsidies – with nearly half of their total subsidies accruing to the top 20 percent of the population. If anything, better overall economic performance appears not to conflict with a more equal distribution of subsidies associated with public services. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh are also poor performers when we compare the shares of scheduled caste and tribe groups in total subsidies to their share in the total population, the latter being much lower than the former. The difference in shares is particularly apparent in the rural areas of these states.

Other results at the level of individual states – a more equal distribution of subsidies among urban populations in comparison to the rural ones and the highly unequal distribution of hospital subsidies remain essentially the same as for all India. Kerala and Tamil Nadu, however, stand out in that both demonstrate an egalitarian distribution of health subsidies across rural populations as well.

Another observation of note is in Table V.3, namely the *negative share in subsidies* of the highest urban quintiles in the states of Kerala and Punjab. The principal reason is the high level of hospital charges per day paid by the top quintiles in these two states, and especially among urban men in Punjab. While not ruling out the possibility, we believe that these two cases are not so much indicative of cross-subsidies from the richer to the poorer groups, as of quintile-specific differentials in the quality/composition of care or simply a few cases of very high cost of care in our sample. Unfortunately, our simplistic use of a single estimate of per unit cost of care is unable to address these issues effectively. This appears to be particularly true of Punjab. Indeed, there is little to support the view of an egalitarian distribution of subsidies if we look at the share of women alone within urban areas, where the share of the top quintile in subsidies is two and a half times the share of the lowest. Nor is such conclusion of a highly egalitarian outcome justified from rural Punjab, where the top 20

[77]Given that health care is primarily a subject for state-level decision making in India, there is a limit to what can be done by way of policy to bring about a better inter-state allocation of health subsidies.

percent of the population captures 44 percent of the health subsidies! At the very least, state-specific unit estimates ought to be used, as we do under the second method for allocating (and estimating) subsidies shown below.

Subsidies as a proportion of per capita consumption expenditure

As another method of evaluating the distribution of subsidies, we calculated subsidies per capita received by each quintile as a proportion of the mean consumption expenditure within that quintile. A declining ratio of subsidies to per capita expenditure can be taken to indicate a more progressive distribution of subsidies. The detailed tables are not provided here, but the proportions are easily constructed using data on total population in each state, total subsidies, quintile shares in subsidies and the average per capita consumption expenditure.

At the all India level, we found that the ratio of total subsidies to per capita spending remained stable across quintiles hovering at around one percent, except for the top quintile where it was 0.75 percent. This is reflected in the respective shares of populations living below and above the poverty line, 0.96 percent and 0.90 percent, respectively of per capita expenditure. Moreover, the share of scheduled caste and tribe populations in total subsidies was 1.11 percent of total per capita spending, somewhat higher in comparison to 0.85 percent for non-members of scheduled castes and tribes. This suggests a slightly progressive nature of the subsidies provided to the population.

However, when the data were separated by criterion of rural-urban residence, the ratio of subsidies to per capita expenditure of rural residents increased for rural residents, from about 0.84 percent for the lowest quintile to 1.10 percent for the highest quintile. Although, this suggests a regressive tendency among subsidies for rural residents, we did not find a similar result when we examined classifications among populations living below or above the poverty line, or members and non-members of scheduled caste and tribe groups. For urban populations, the ratio fell with the level of per capita consumption expenditure irrespective of the socio-economic classification adopted.

There was substantial inter-state variation, however. The most progressive distribution of subsidies was in Southern India, especially in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. In Kerala, the ratio of subsidies to expenditure for the lowest quintile was 5.7 percent and dipped sharply thereafter, with the ratio for the top quintile being 1.4 percent. Poor states such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa saw their ratios of subsidies to consumption expenditure increasing with socio-economic status, suggesting a regressive allocation. In Bihar, for instance, public health subsidies as a proportion of total subsidies increased from 0.14 percent for the lowest quintile to 1.8 percent for the top quintile. Similarly, the ratio for the lowest quintile in Uttar Pradesh was 0.56 percent compared to 3.8 percent for the highest quintile.

V.2. Results: Government budget data based method

Tables V.7-12 indicate the main results based on an approach that constructs unit cost estimates using government expenditure data and survey based utilisation numbers from the 52nd round of the NSS, together with revenue estimates from the demand for grants for different states.

Our central results of the previous section remain unchanged even when we use the new method. This should not be surprising since the driving force behind the results is the utilisation pattern of health care facilities. The changes that do occur reflect mainly the larger (net) unit cost numbers for providing services and, in the case of all India figures, the differences in the unit cost of care across states. For instance, the total amount of subsidies for the 16 states estimated under the new method are rupees 62.4 billion, nearly 80 percent higher than under the first method. The change in the methodological approach also had implications for states such as Punjab, where higher unit costs of care and lower estimates for user charges indicate a higher (and probably more realistic) allocation of subsidies for the top quintile. A similar picture emerges for Kerala. But this does nothing to affect our conclusion that Kerala has one of the most progressive distribution of health subsidies, whether in urban or in rural areas.

VI. Discussion and Policy Implications

The calculations of the previous section suffer from a number of limitations, three being of particular significance. First, the limited number of facility costing studies that we were able to access in India implies that first approach for allocation of subsidies that we used above fails to account for inter-state and inter-quintile differences in the cost of providing services. As a consequence, the distribution of subsidies is biased towards states with poor quality facilities and moreover, if better quality care leads to increased utilisation of public facilities, the total size of subsidies would itself be underestimated. Within any state, a lack of information about quality of care available to different groups may cause a bias in favour of greater equity if richer individuals get better quality care.

The second, quite obviously, is the fact of our using a case equivalent approach for estimating unit costs from government expenditure data. In this case, we were able to use state level data to obtain unit cost information specific to each state but were forced to fall back on assumptions about relationships between these costs for different types of care because of the difficulty of obtaining government expenditure data in sufficient detail. Although the exact implications of these assumptions for the distribution of subsidies are not clear, our analysis supports a more careful study of government expenditures in individual states in the future.

A third somewhat technical issue/problem arises from the observation that our estimates of the shares of subsidies across different types of care (hospitals, primary health services, immunisations) in Tables V.1-12 suggest an overwhelming bias in government spending towards higher levels of care. More than 85 percent of the subsidies appear to be directed towards hospitals (see Tables V.1 and V.7), with only about 15 percent going to primary and lower level care. This is at odds with state government expenditure data that point to nearly 60 percent of all spending being directed towards primary care! (World Bank 1995a). Some of this difference can be explained by the fact that we did not include all of the primary care and preventive expenditures in our calculations, but not all of it.[78] A major reason for this apparent paradox was our procedure for calculating unit subsidies, which revolves around not attributing the very high cost of a day of inpatient stay fully to users of primary care. The conceptual basis for this approach was that unit costs calculated without the adjustments that we used were more likely to be indicative of low quality care that results in low levels of utilisation, than of any benefit to the user. Our alternative was to either substitute it altogether by a much smaller measure of unit cost as in the first method, or by redistributing aggregate health expenditures over the different types of care as in the second method that used government budget data. Both methods would reduce the share of primary care in total subsidies quite dramatically, but we believe that the resulting shares reflect more accurately the differences in the quality of care in primary health care centres and in hospitals, respectively.[79]

Even if we reallocated the subsidies for hospitalisations, primary care, and immunisations to reflect the amounts actually spent in government data, our primary conclusions about inequality in the allocation of subsidies remain, even though the degree of inequality itself declines somewhat. This is indicated in Tables VI.1-6 that present results of a benefit incidence analysis, specifically taking into account the amounts actually spent, relative to utilisation, on hospitals, primary health centres and immunisations. Thus, the share of the top quintile in subsidies falls to about 26 percent at the all India level, compared to its share in Tables V.1 and V.7, that are 31 percent and 33 percent, respectively. Similarly, the share of the bottom quintile increases from 10 percent (see Tables V.1 and V.7) to about 15 percent. This picture of a declining share of the top quintiles and an increased share of the poorer expenditure quintiles persists at the state level as well, once we make the adjustment in total subsidies of the type noted above.

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[78]Nor would it be sufficient to attribute this to recall biases about the length of hospitalisations. Even we confine ourselves to hospital stays of thirty days or less, the share of primary care would increase (at most) to about 20 percent.

[79]A rough way of getting the aggregate distribution of subsidies without adjusting unit costs for quality is to weight the respective shares of primary and hospital-based care differently, in proportions of 40 percent and 60 percent, respectively.

Even accounting for these limitations, several clear messages emerge from our analysis of utilisation data from the National Sample Survey. First, health subsidies are not particularly well targeted to the poor in India, especially among those living in rural areas and in the poorer states. States in the south of India, such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu, do considerably better in this regard than their poorer counterparts in the north, such as Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. These differences are most apparent when we consider subsidies as a proportion of consumption expenditure by quintile. Indeed it is remarkable that all the southern states show a "progressive" distribution of subsidies in that the ratio of subsidies to per capita consumption expenditure falls with expenditure, whereas the poorer states (specifically the BIMARU states and Orissa) have a regressive distribution of public subsidies on health.

Second, as Tables V.1-12, and VI.1-6 indicate, the allocation of subsidies across the different quintiles is driven by the size and distribution of subsidies related to hospital-based care, and as noted above, linked to our assumptions about the unit costs of service provision. This is somewhat unfortunate since the distribution of subsidies for primary care and for inpatient stays related to childbirth are quite evenly distributed across the different socio-economic groups. Indeed programs associated with maternal and child health (ante and post-natal care, immunisations and the like) which are linked to central government sponsored schemes appear to be targeted much better from a distribution perspective than purely curative care.

Given the sharply unequal allocation of government hospital inpatient services across expenditure quintiles and its key role in driving our estimates of the distribution of health subsidies across quintile groups, we sought additional sources of information about hospitalisations in India to confirm our findings. One comparable data source that we could access was a nationally representative survey undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) among 33,230 rural households in India in 1994 (Shariff 1999). The survey inquired from households about hospitalisations and their duration in the preceding year from major illnesses. It also inquired about total household income (not expenditure). Using the NCAER data we constructed per capita *income* quintiles and estimated public and private hospital stays across these quintiles in rural India. These are reported in Table VI.7. There are significant differences in the distribution of inpatient stays across quintiles. The NCAER data suggest a much more egalitarian distribution of public hospital services – 15.9 percent of the total number of hospitalisations in public facilities were in the lowest quintile, and 20.7 percent in the highest quintile. By contrast, the share of the lowest quintile in total hospitalisations in the NSS data was 8.7 percent for the lowest quintile and 35.6 percent for the highest quintile.

The substantial differences in the two sources of data make policy conclusions difficult although there are some reasons to believe that the NSS data may be more reliable.[81] It is also possible that current income data are less accurately reported, especially among the higher quintiles, so that the NCAER data suggest a more equitable allocation of public services than is otherwise the case. Current income may also be less reflective of overall economic well being of an individual or household in comparison to expenditure. On the other hand, use of expenditure data to construct quintiles (as in the case of NSS data) runs the risk of individuals spending a lot of money on health automatically becoming classified as "richer" individuals, so that it is the NSS results that may be biased towards greater inequality! Further analyses that look at distributions of expenditures after adjusting for negative-savings effects of ill health appear desirable, although little work has been undertaken in this line of work.

Third, the unequal distribution of subsidies for inpatient stays that we find in our analyses of the NSS data may still be consistent with the public sector performing a key role of insuring poorer patients against expensive illness episodes. This is suggested by the observation that poorer patients and poorer states use relatively more of publicly provided hospital services than private hospital services, compared to their richer counterparts. The catch is that meeting the insurance objectives of the poorer sections of society appears to involve a trade-off – greater insurance for the poor is accompanied by handing over large amounts of public subsidies to the rich, especially those living in rural areas.

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[81]One is simply the fact that the sample size is much larger for NSS data even for rural areas.
Another is the extremely large average length of inpatient stay (more than 30 days!) that the NCAER survey data suggest.

Table VI.7: Distribution of Hospitalisations by Per Capita Income Quintiles and Type of Facility, All India (NCAER Survey, 1994) Rural Only

Quintile Groups	Mean Per Capita Income (Rupees Per year)	Inpatient stays in PHC/CHC (000,000s)	Inpatient stays in Public hospitals (000,000s)
I	1,076	0.220(20.3)	0.957(15.9)
II	2,179	0.270(24.9)	1.254(20.9)
III	3,258	0.238(22.0)	1.268(21.1)
IV	5,027	0.222(20.5)	1.289(21.5)
V	12,686	0.134(12.4)	1.241(20.7)
TOTAL	4,841	1.084 (100.0)	6.009 (100.0)

Notes: Data are from a nationally representative 33,230 household survey of rural India undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in 1994. Per capita income quintiles are based on individual level observations and after accounting for sample weights. (PHC=Primary Health Centre; CHC=Community Health Centre).

What do these observations imply for policy?

Richer groups may simply have access to better quality public health facilities on account of their bargaining power, a fact that is quite obvious to anyone who has sought admission to a public hospital in India. But this lack of access to good quality care in the public sector may also have (predominantly) to do with problems of distance from medical facilities and the relatively large foregone incomes faced by the rural poor should they decide to seek health care. This is suggested by the fact that hospital subsidies are distributed much more evenly in the urban population in comparison to the rural population. According to data from the 52nd round, the estimated loss of household income per hospitalisation episode in rural areas was 13.5 percent of mean per capita expenditures for the poorest quintile, somewhat smaller than 11.7 percent for the richest. Moreover, taken as a proportion of mean expenditures per capita, these income losses were substantially higher than for urban respondents.[82] One empirical study for Cote d'Ivoire found that health care utilisation by individuals at the lower end of the income spectrum was much more sensitive to distance when compared to their richer counterparts (Gertler and van der Gaag 1990).

Richer individuals also consume more health care, a natural outcome if such care is considered a normal good. This is well known empirically in an international setting, and in India has been established in recent work by Gumber (1997) and Duraisamy (1998), among others. This fact alone can have a substantial impact on the distribution of public subsidies.

In light of the above, it is obvious that income growth and development of infrastructure that improves access to hospital care would help improve the allocation of subsidies. This is supported by preliminary analyses that we undertook linking inequalities in the allocation of health subsidies, to

[82]Authors' calculations based on NSS (1998), and raw data from the 52nd round of the NSS.

road densities across the 16 Indian states and regions that we examined in this study. For example, the correlation coefficient between the ratio of the share of the top and bottom expenditure quintiles in public sector immunisations and road density was –0.78 – that is, a higher road density (roads per square kilometre of area) was associated with lower inequality. Richer states as measured by per capita expenditure, and states with lower levels of inequality in expenditure levels also had lower levels of inequality in the allocation of public health subsidies. The last observation suggests that there need be a trade-off between growth and allocation of health services to the poor. Further work is necessary to explore these issues further and to test the robustness of these early findings.

Apart from income growth and infrastructure development, there are other actions that the government can take as well. Our analysis suggests that one such action would be an improvement in quality of care provided at primary care centres. If existing expenditure levels on primary care and the cost of services per unit are anything to go by, simply increasing the share of expenditures may not be the only remedy for a cash constrained government. Rather the more effective approach could be to enhance accountability among care providers at the level of primary care, perhaps by transferring some of the care provision responsibilities to private providers, or through decentralisation and other means of democratic participation in service provision.[83] The observation that some of the better performing states such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, and West Bengal among the poorer ones, have also experienced a greater degree of administrative decentralisation in the past thirty years than others, lends some support to this perspective.

These suggestions, particularly with regard to improved quality in the public sector, run into the problematic observation made by Tim Besley and Stephen Coate that greater equity can be achieved, along with improved insurance for the poor, if the quality of public services available is not "too high." They argue that the interests of the poor can be served by the public sector if the richer groups move to private care, or unsubsidised public facilities such as paid inpatient wards, but that this requires quality differentials in the two sources of care (Besley and Coate 1991). In this line of reasoning one can plausibly argue that the much more even distribution of subsidies in some states in our data may reflect the fact that there are high quality private sector options available to the richer groups there. In other states and regions, however, such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, the Northeast and Rajasthan, such options may not be available either because of a general absence of the private sector, or of lack of regulatory standards and enforcement. Indeed, these states and regions have amongst the smallest bed to population ratios among Indian states, suggesting a lack of options for users and a consequent bias in public health facilities in favour of the wealthier and more influential groups (Gumber 1997). Poorer states may also have poorer quality regulatory systems that, in turn, promote a low quality of care. In these circumstances, there may be a case for developing additional government facilities in these states/regions, improving the regulatory regime overseeing the provision of health care.

[83]As used decentralisation can have many meanings – greater control by local bodies over revenues, or over expenditure, or administration or all together (see, Mahal, Srivastava and Sanan 2000).

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II.1 Poverty line estimates for India (rupees/month)

State	Poverty Line (1995-96)	
	Rural	Urban
ANDHRA PRADESH	203.1	342.9
BIHAR	245.4	331.1
GUJARAT	251.3	380.0
HARYANA	264.6	301.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	248.7	283.7
KARNATAKA	236.0	375.7
KERALA	305.4	391.5
MADHYA PRADESH	232.1	393.5
MAHARASHTRA	252.7	419.5
NORTH EAST*	280.5	298.6
ORISSA	260.4	308.3
PUNJAB	274.5	294.6
RAJASTHAN	254.9	356.7
TAMIL NADU	261.2	394.7
UTTAR PRADESH	241.2	329.0
WEST BENGAL	273.0	318.6
ALL INDIA	244.3	352.4

Notes: (i) * Poverty line for Assam was used as a proxy for the north-east states

(ii) The source for the base poverty line estimates is Government of India (1993).

(iii) Price indices for all states (except Himachal Pradesh), based on Government of India (1997b).

(iv) Urban CPI for Himachal Pradesh (HP) based on Government of Himachal Pradesh (1996).

II.2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	TOTAL('00,000)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	24.6	75.4	76.8	23.2	382.1
	Female	25.6	74.4	77.6	22.4	378.2
	Total	**25.1**	**74.9**	**77.2**	**22.8**	**760.4**
BIHAR	Male	52.2	47.8	73.4	26.6	451.8
	Female	53.3	46.7	73.4	26.6	419.5
	Total	**52.7**	**47.3**	**73.4**	**26.6**	**871.3**
GUJARAT	Male	23.8	76.2	71.6	28.4	222.5
	Female	24.1	75.9	72.6	27.4	212.0
	Total	**23.9**	**76.1**	**72.1**	**27.9**	**434.5**
HARYANA	Male	13.9	86.1	73.0	27.0	112.0
	Female	16.2	83.8	73.2	26.8	102.2
	Total	**15.0**	**85.0**	**73.1**	**26.9**	**214.2**
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	19.5	80.5	68.9	31.1	27.1
	Female	19.8	80.2	69.2	30.8	28.3
	Total	**19.6**	**80.4**	**69.1**	**30.9**	**55.3**
KARNATAKA	Male	35.7	64.3	77.2	22.8	243.7
	Female	37.5	62.5	77.6	22.4	235.2
	Total	**36.6**	**63.4**	**77.4**	**22.6**	**478.9**
KERALA	Male	29.0	71.0	89.7	10.3	127.8
	Female	29.5	70.5	89.8	10.2	137.3
	Total	**29.2**	**70.8**	**89.7**	**10.3**	**265.1**
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	38.1	61.9	59.7	40.3	392.6
	Female	39.5	60.5	59.5	40.5	361.9
	Total	**38.8**	**61.2**	**59.6**	**40.4**	**754.5**
MAHARASHTRA	Male	30.6	69.4	73.5	26.5	435.9
	Female	33.4	66.6	73.0	27.0	418.7
	Total	**32.0**	**68.0**	**73.2**	**26.8**	**854.6**
NORTH EAST	Male	34.3	65.7	65.9	34.1	186.4
	Female	35.5	64.5	65.0	35.0	165.4
	Total	**34.9**	**65.1**	**65.5**	**34.5**	**351.8**
ORISSA	Male	53.1	46.9	57.8	42.2	158.2
	Female	56.3	43.7	57.9	42.1	156.2
	Total	**54.7**	**45.3**	**57.8**	**42.2**	**314.4**
PUNJAB	Male	5.8	94.2	65.8	34.2	121.8
	Female	6.4	93.6	66.1	33.9	108.1
	Total	**6.1**	**93.9**	**65.9**	**34.1**	**229.8**
RAJASTHAN	Male	21.5	78.5	62.6	37.4	222.1
	Female	23.1	76.9	63.7	36.3	201.9
	Total	**22.2**	**77.8**	**63.1**	**36.9**	**424.1**
TAMIL NADU	Male	40.6	59.4	72.6	27.4	311.0
	Female	41.6	58.4	72.9	27.1	308.3
	Total	**41.1**	**58.9**	**72.7**	**27.3**	**619.3**
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	37.0	63.0	75.1	24.9	804.3
	Female	38.1	61.9	75.5	24.5	728.1
	Total	**37.5**	**62.5**	**75.3**	**24.7**	**1532.4**
WEST BENGAL	Male	42.7	57.3	62.0	38.0	367.1
	Female	45.1	54.9	63.2	36.8	335.2
	Total	**43.9**	**56.1**	**62.6**	**37.4**	**702.3**
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**34.9**	**65.1**	**70.8**	**29.2**	**4566.4**
	Female	**36.4**	**63.6**	**71.2**	**28.8**	**4296.5**
	Total	**35.6**	**64.4**	**71.0**	**29.0**	**8862.9**

NOTES:
(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

II.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	TOTAL('00,000)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	19.8	80.2	73.1	26.9	279.5
	Female	20.8	79.2	73.9	26.1	277.9
	Total	**20.3**	**79.7**	**73.5**	**26.5**	**557.4**
BIHAR	Male	53.5	46.5	71.4	28.6	387.8
	Female	54.0	46.0	71.7	28.3	365.5
	Total	**53.7**	**46.3**	**71.6**	**28.4**	**753.3**
GUJARAT	Male	20.5	79.5	67.5	32.5	145.7
	Female	20.4	79.6	68.3	31.7	141.1
	Total	**20.5**	**79.5**	**67.9**	**32.1**	**286.8**
HARYANA	Male	13.4	86.6	70.9	29.1	85.7
	Female	15.3	84.7	71.0	29.0	78.5
	Total	**14.3**	**85.7**	**71.0**	**29.0**	**164.2**
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	21.1	78.9	67.1	32.9	24.3
	Female	20.9	79.1	67.6	32.4	25.9
	Total	**21.0**	**79.0**	**67.3**	**32.7**	**50.3**
KARNATAKA	Male	32.8	67.2	73.7	26.3	176.4
	Female	34.7	65.3	74.5	25.5	173.1
	Total	**33.7**	**66.3**	**74.1**	**25.9**	**349.5**
KERALA	Male	24.5	75.5	88.3	11.7	93.6
	Female	25.2	74.8	88.6	11.4	101.4
	Total	**24.9**	**75.1**	**88.4**	**11.6**	**194.9**
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	33.5	66.5	52.9	47.1	293.1
	Female	34.6	65.4	52.7	47.3	272.4
	Total	**34.0**	**66.0**	**52.8**	**47.2**	**565.5**
MAHARASHTRA	Male	28.5	71.5	66.8	33.2	257.2
	Female	31.5	68.5	67.2	32.8	255.1
	Total	**30.0**	**70.0**	**67.0**	**33.0**	**512.3**
NORTH EAST	Male	39.5	60.5	65.1	34.9	143.6
	Female	40.3	59.7	64.8	35.2	126.5
	Total	**39.8**	**60.2**	**65.0**	**35.0**	**270.1**
ORISSA	Male	56.4	43.6	54.4	45.6	139.0
	Female	59.0	41.0	54.9	45.1	138.9
	Total	**57.7**	**42.3**	**54.7**	**45.3**	**277.9**
PUNJAB	Male	6.3	93.7	59.7	40.3	78.1
	Female	7.0	93.0	59.5	40.5	69.8
	Total	**6.7**	**93.3**	**59.6**	**40.4**	**147.9**
RAJASTHAN	Male	18.7	81.3	57.3	42.7	173.4
	Female	20.3	79.7	58.7	41.3	157.8
	Total	**19.4**	**80.6**	**58.0**	**42.0**	**331.1**
TAMIL NADU	Male	37.0	63.0	67.0	33.0	206.9
	Female	37.7	62.3	67.7	32.3	204.5
	Total	**37.4**	**62.6**	**67.4**	**32.6**	**411.4**
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	36.9	63.1	73.1	26.9	665.5
	Female	37.9	62.1	73.5	26.5	604.5
	Total	**37.4**	**62.6**	**73.3**	**26.7**	**1270.1**
WEST BENGAL	Male	49.6	50.4	55.4	44.6	268.0
	Female	51.4	48.6	57.3	42.7	246.7
	Total	**50.5**	**49.5**	**56.3**	**43.7**	**514.7**
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**34.8**	**65.2**	**66.8**	**33.2**	**3418.0**
	Female	**35.9**	**64.1**	**67.5**	**32.5**	**3239.5**
	Total	**35.4**	**64.6**	**67.2**	**32.8**	**6657.5**

NOTES:
(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

II.4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	TOTAL('00,000)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	37.7	62.3	87.1	12.9	102.7
	Female	39.0	61.0	88.0	12.0	100.3
	Total	**38.3**	**61.7**	**87.5**	**12.5**	**203.0**
BIHAR	Male	44.2	55.8	85.7	14.3	64.0
	Female	48.0	52.0	84.7	15.3	54.1
	Total	**45.9**	**54.1**	**85.2**	**14.8**	**118.0**
GUJARAT	Male	30.1	69.9	79.4	20.6	76.8
	Female	31.3	68.7	81.2	18.8	70.9
	Total	**30.7**	**69.3**	**80.2**	**19.8**	**147.7**
HARYANA	Male	15.7	84.3	80.0	20.0	26.3
	Female	19.4	80.6	80.5	19.5	23.7
	Total	**17.4**	**82.6**	**80.2**	**19.8**	**50.0**
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	4.8	95.2	85.2	14.8	2.7
	Female	7.1	92.9	87.0	13.0	2.3
	Total	**5.8**	**94.2**	**86.1**	**13.9**	**5.1**
KARNATAKA	Male	43.4	56.6	86.6	13.4	67.3
	Female	45.4	54.6	86.2	13.8	62.1
	Total	**44.4**	**55.6**	**86.4**	**13.6**	**129.3**
KERALA	Male	41.1	58.9	93.5	6.5	34.2
	Female	41.6	58.4	93.2	6.8	36.0
	Total	**41.3**	**58.7**	**93.4**	**6.6**	**70.1**
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	51.7	48.3	79.8	20.2	99.5
	Female	54.2	45.8	80.2	19.8	89.5
	Total	**52.9**	**47.1**	**80.0**	**20.0**	**189.0**
MAHARASHTRA	Male	33.7	66.3	83.1	16.9	178.7
	Female	36.4	63.6	82.1	17.9	163.6
	Total	**35.0**	**65.0**	**82.6**	**17.4**	**342.3**
NORTH EAST	Male	16.9	83.1	68.6	31.4	42.8
	Female	20.1	79.9	65.4	34.6	38.9
	Total	**18.4**	**81.6**	**67.1**	**32.9**	**81.7**
ORISSA	Male	29.6	70.4	82.2	17.8	19.2
	Female	34.5	65.5	81.8	18.2	17.3
	Total	**31.9**	**68.1**	**82.0**	**18.0**	**36.5**
PUNJAB	Male	4.8	95.2	76.6	23.4	43.6
	Female	5.2	94.8	78.1	21.9	38.3
	Total	**5.0**	**95.0**	**77.3**	**22.7**	**81.9**
RAJASTHAN	Male	31.6	68.4	81.2	18.8	48.8
	Female	33.1	66.9	81.3	18.7	44.2
	Total	**32.3**	**67.7**	**81.3**	**18.7**	**92.9**
TAMIL NADU	Male	47.7	52.3	83.7	16.3	104.1
	Female	49.4	50.6	83.0	17.0	103.8
	Total	**48.6**	**51.4**	**83.4**	**16.6**	**207.9**
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	37.2	62.8	85.2	14.8	138.8
	Female	39.1	60.9	85.1	14.9	123.6
	Total	**38.1**	**61.9**	**85.1**	**14.9**	**262.3**
WEST BENGAL	Male	24.2	75.8	79.7	20.3	99.1
	Female	27.4	72.6	79.7	20.3	88.5
	Total	**25.7**	**74.3**	**79.7**	**20.3**	**187.6**
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**35.3**	**64.7**	**82.6**	**17.4**	**1148.4**
	Female	**37.6**	**62.4**	**82.6**	**17.4**	**1057.0**
	Total	**36.4**	**63.6**	**82.6**	**17.4**	**2205.4**

NOTES:
(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

II.5. "MEAN" PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE PER ANNUM BY QUINTILE,POVERTY AND SOCIAL STATUS (CATEGORY - RURAL, URBAN & TOTAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	CATEGORY	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SCST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL (Rs./Year)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	2036.2	4016.0	3814.3	3059.5	2036.2	2752.3	3280.8	3942.4	6244.6	3651.2
	Urban	3116.5	7525.9	6080.6	4111.7	2631.1	3687.8	4759.9	6473.8	11631.3	5836.8
	Total	2476.5	4787.4	4500.0	3213.2	2130.6	2905.1	3517.8	4432.3	8129.7	4223.1
BIHAR	Rural	2319.0	4078.0	3301.5	2706.9	1880.6	2406.5	2838.9	3411.6	5022.5	3112.0
	Urban	2986.1	6602.6	5106.6	3995.9	2372.2	3340.8	4224.4	5564.6	9222.0	4944.8
	Total	2397.7	4469.1	3585.4	2804.2	1916.3	2471.4	2946.7	3616.5	5820.2	3354.2
GUJARAT	Rural	2489.8	4994.9	4721.5	3976.1	2493.3	3436.1	4165.4	5109.2	7272.6	4495.3
	Urban	3508.2	7560.6	6588.4	5216.4	3113.9	4518.3	5700.2	7120.3	11136.0	6317.8
	Total	2933.5	5789.6	5428.0	4274.5	2621.1	3688.0	4572.6	5742.7	8944.6	5113.8
HARYANA	Rural	2739.9	5855.1	5932.0	4134.9	2911.8	3781.4	4619.6	5589.8	10185.4	5417.6
	Urban	2930.3	6922.1	6610.4	4669.9	3024.4	4368.0	5493.0	7150.3	11134.5	6233.6
	Total	2791.5	6097.1	6105.7	4226.8	2919.1	3880.4	4787.0	5884.6	10550.5	5604.3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	2436.4	5181.6	4720.1	4367.4	2411.6	3327.4	4100.2	5115.0	8108.8	4612.6
	Urban	2878.9	6873.6	6815.8	5560.5	3727.3	5240.0	5802.9	7196.5	11499.5	6693.2
	Total	2448.5	5364.0	4960.4	4416.8	2459.0	3416.2	4258.6	5340.4	8505.2	4795.9
KARNATAKA	Rural	2184.8	4309.8	3782.3	3052.5	1874.8	2672.2	3257.9	4023.9	5960.7	3557.9
	Urban	3272.0	7906.8	6099.8	4240.6	2511.8	3795.2	4925.6	6427.0	11609.2	5853.8
	Total	2541.0	5162.1	4481.0	3245.6	1976.3	2845.2	3541.9	4564.7	7893.1	4164.3
KERALA	Rural	3025.6	6096.7	5447.2	4461.8	2892.7	3868.9	4660.8	5717.7	9531.6	5334.4
	Urban	3618.6	8319.1	6502.7	4586.3	3011.5	4162.6	5232.4	6867.5	12620.7	6378.9
	Total	3247.4	6584.2	5737.6	4483.0	2918.6	3931.1	4779.3	5975.1	10443.0	5609.4
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	2264.3	4084.3	3802.6	3086.2	2035.6	2669.9	3217.5	3869.3	5494.7	3457.4
	Urban	3489.8	7274.2	5505.4	4339.9	2710.1	3689.7	4574.6	5832.8	9556.9	5272.8
	Total	2683.4	4698.6	4375.3	3242.3	2123.2	2841.2	3463.0	4273.2	6833.2	3906.7
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	2450.8	4611.8	4193.4	3499.4	2234.8	3009.9	3642.3	4409.8	6530.1	3965.4
	Urban	3685.2	9276.8	7695.3	5529.1	3066.8	4688.0	6194.4	8185.3	14505.5	7328.0
	Total	2991.8	6397.6	5776.1	4028.2	2404.0	3373.6	4274.9	5717.8	10785.6	5311.2
NORTH EAST	Rural	2641.5	4738.4	3772.7	4144.4	2236.4	3054.3	3695.5	4435.7	6098.2	3904.0
	Urban	3093.8	6487.3	5771.8	6049.2	3140.7	4084.5	5168.5	6712.5	10314.6	5884.2
	Total	2697.0	5246.9	4248.1	4566.1	2360.2	3238.9	3929.1	4819.5	7450.2	4359.6
ORISSA	Rural	2391.2	4233.7	3501.5	2767.9	1894.8	2456.4	2917.1	3540.9	5057.5	3173.3
	Urban	2861.7	6227.7	5427.4	3904.8	2498.4	3842.0	4558.8	5817.5	9277.4	5158.8
	Total	2423.0	4581.5	3818.2	2824.2	1919.7	2515.4	3034.9	3748.8	5791.0	3402.0
PUNJAB	Rural	2838.3	6307.7	6800.5	5013.9	3432.5	4570.9	5514.7	6659.0	10234.1	6082.2
	Urban	2989.1	7691.3	7994.0	5609.9	3889.1	5375.1	6635.2	8263.0	13129.4	7458.4
	Total	2882.9	6806.4	7300.0	5155.2	3556.5	4800.2	5855.0	7198.5	11447.0	6571.4
RAJASTHAN	Rural	2573.7	4662.2	4545.8	3858.6	2588.1	3343.1	3902.1	4698.0	6765.5	4259.4
	Urban	3527.0	6717.8	5897.9	4769.9	3223.2	4190.7	5092.5	6249.2	9712.1	5693.6
	Total	2877.1	5054.3	4927.6	3959.9	2678.8	3458.3	4116.4	5022.9	7578.8	4571.0
TAMIL NADU	Rural	2527.4	4606.6	4012.6	3455.1	2198.3	2948.1	3513.1	4258.0	6245.1	3832.5
	Urban	3424.3	7834.0	5981.1	4247.3	2636.1	3762.5	4803.0	6230.6	11039.8	5694.4
	Total	2883.0	5553.1	4770.1	3617.5	2295.9	3124.8	3824.3	4830.2	8204.5	4455.9
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	2313.5	4310.6	3740.3	3079.5	2016.6	2701.8	3271.5	3979.9	5869.6	3567.9
	Urban	3024.3	6851.6	5591.3	4276.4	2559.2	3593.5	4577.1	5999.4	10265.2	5398.9
	Total	2436.9	4741.8	4098.7	3202.7	2072.5	2792.1	3425.2	4252.6	6865.0	3881.5
WEST BENGAL	Rural	2567.4	4553.1	3811.9	3213.9	2118.3	2724.9	3264.3	3964.9	5668.8	3552.2
	Urban	3021.2	7292.3	6610.4	4569.5	2840.0	4046.1	5283.8	6952.2	11862.8	6197.0
	Total	2638.4	5521.4	4763.6	3410.1	2208.3	2912.4	3595.0	4591.4	7982.8	4258.0
ALL INDIA	**Rural**	**2395.1**	**4554.4**	**4018.2**	**3326.2**	**2077.9**	**2801.7**	**3412.0**	**4205.1**	**6429.9**	**3785.3**
	Urban	**3320.6**	**7593.7**	**6305.6**	**4771.6**	**2767.8**	**3977.9**	**5131.3**	**6730.8**	**11597.1**	**6041.0**
	Total	**2630.4**	**5301.6**	**4680.6**	**3541.9**	**2169.2**	**2973.2**	**3697.8**	**4722.6**	**8143.3**	**4341.2**

NOTES:
(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

II.6. PER-CAPITA EXPENDITURE UPPER CUT-OFFS USED FOR QUINTILES (in Rupees/year)

		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES			
STATE	Rural/Urban	I	II	III	IV
ANDHRA PRADESH	Rural	2436	3010	3576	4450
	Urban	3222	4161	5436	7793
	Total	2586	3183	3854	5192
BIHAR	Rural	2187	2610	3093	3806
	Urban	2884	3744	4745	6485
	Total	2244	2691	3233	4142
GUJARAT	Rural	3046	3802	4553	5740
	Urban	3902	5150	6329	8070
	Total	3214	4116	5098	6486
HARYANA	Rural	3394	4168	5071	6298
	Urban	3758	4887	6244	8180
	Total	3420	4299	5205	6655
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Rural	2960	3706	4579	5928
	Urban	4687	5462	6120	8412
	Total	2990	3806	4692	6072
KARNATAKA	Rural	2326	2973	3542	4624
	Urban	3240	4320	5574	7578
	Total	2470	3165	3958	5283
KERALA	Rural	3489	4233	5087	6516
	Urban	3670	4632	5872	8198
	Total	3521	4326	5240	6928
MADHYA PRADESH	Rural	2412	2928	3498	4348
	Urban	3258	4119	5091	6752
	Total	2525	3161	3792	4872
MAHARASHTRA	Rural	2709	3306	3950	4929
	Urban	4010	5407	7064	9713
	Total	2970	3782	4800	6871
NORTH EAST (ASSAM)	Rural	2731	3370	4015	4899
	Urban	3632	4586	5813	7659
	Total	2901	3573	4320	5406
ORISSA	Rural	2229	2670	3206	3970
	Urban	3186	4082	5114	6729
	Total	2265	2753	3348	4273
PUNJAB	Rural	4114	5018	6040	7433
	Urban	4746	5984	7356	9487
	Total	4253	5304	6432	8131
RAJASTHAN	Rural	3086	3583	4248	5222
	Urban	3723	4620	5544	7067
	Total	3187	3727	4520	5678
TAMIL NADU	Rural	2628	3204	3816	4792
	Urban	3296	4253	5380	7363
	Total	2796	3456	4254	5554
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	2420	2965	3579	4483
	Urban	3132	4051	5138	7039
	Total	2492	3098	3774	4844
WEST BENGAL	Rural	2484	2978	3567	4476
	Urban	3504	4608	6002	8184
	Total	2599	3235	4018	5319
ALL INDIA	Rural	2500	3098	3744	4764
	Urban	3451	4514	5808	7881
	Total	2625	3315	4130	5484

III.1. NUMBER OF PUBLIC & PRIVATE HOSPITALISATIONS PER 100,000 PERSONS BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Sex	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	854	2011	1709	1777	545	724	1072	2022	4226	1726
	Female	673	1736	1514	1290	479	622	1151	1925	3261	1464
	Total	762	1875	1612	1539	511	672	1111	1975	3754	1595
BIHAR	Male	452	1039	791	568	160	481	510	715	1714	733
	Female	383	1083	783	511	237	365	530	680	1745	710
	Total	418	1060	787	540	198	424	520	698	1728	722
GUJARAT	Male	851	2131	1931	1563	579	1707	1674	1928	3198	1826
	Female	949	1795	1676	1366	629	1280	1437	1830	2867	1591
	Total	899	1967	1806	1469	604	1497	1556	1879	3044	1711
HARYANA	Male	1016	3563	2804	4306	1334	1963	2843	3265	6340	3209
	Female	1130	2715	2464	2442	1925	861	1474	3030	5262	2458
	Total	1075	3165	2642	3420	1634	1444	2174	3153	5863	2851
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	563	3205	2808	2430	506	1573	1470	3339	7422	2691
	Female	1298	2511	2310	2187	1294	853	1811	3132	4868	2271
	Total	941	2851	2553	2306	911	1207	1646	3234	6122	2476
KARNATAKA	Male	743	2478	1973	1476	390	1670	1021	1810	4136	1859
	Female	924	2012	1679	1346	585	894	1147	2123	3309	1604
	Total	834	2253	1828	1413	489	1281	1084	1961	3748	1733
KERALA	Male	6633	7899	7435	8415	6503	7040	6897	6957	10219	7532
	Female	6011	8026	7432	7508	6530	6051	8124	6893	9600	7432
	Total	6308	7965	7433	7948	6517	6527	7533	6924	9902	7480
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	637	1323	1338	655	289	498	657	1273	2502	1062
	Female	547	1286	1327	511	225	500	671	1045	2571	995
	Total	593	1306	1333	586	258	499	664	1163	2534	1030
MAHARASHTRA	Male	1582	3150	2890	2055	1176	1506	2291	3464	4656	2670
	Female	1712	2690	2364	2359	1184	1750	2243	2847	3979	2363
	Total	1648	2929	2633	2205	1180	1628	2268	3171	4342	2519
NORTH EAST	Male	958	1659	1327	1580	982	932	1282	1729	2130	1419
	Female	752	1695	1322	1431	809	847	1096	1303	2810	1360
	Total	859	1676	1325	1509	899	891	1195	1531	2440	1391
ORISSA	Male	865	2421	1712	1434	515	1108	1125	966	4081	1594
	Female	647	1551	1223	797	231	842	1233	1034	1949	1042
	Total	754	2004	1469	1118	371	971	1180	999	3083	1320
PUNJAB	Male	539	1463	1393	1442	777	939	1184	1502	2591	1409
	Female	347	1965	2175	1255	730	1429	1660	2103	3483	1862
	Total	444	1698	1762	1354	754	1176	1407	1780	2998	1622
RAJASTHAN	Male	558	1293	1248	940	528	435	774	1504	2353	1135
	Female	533	961	938	731	309	478	704	913	1996	863
	Total	545	1137	1100	842	420	455	740	1221	2192	1005
TAMIL NADU	Male	1573	2938	2607	1794	1198	1451	2471	2332	4437	2384
	Female	1110	2446	2066	1415	866	1192	1779	2018	3623	1890
	Total	1339	2696	2337	1606	1033	1319	2126	2179	4035	2138
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	504	1267	972	1025	416	530	849	1083	2008	985
	Female	484	1359	1068	895	400	555	753	1328	2155	1026
	Total	494	1310	1018	964	409	542	803	1200	2075	1004
WEST BENGAL	Male	783	1916	1569	1208	598	892	1127	1900	2578	1432
	Female	947	1865	1610	1180	726	1024	1283	1579	2725	1452
	Total	864	1892	1589	1195	660	957	1200	1746	2645	1441
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**943**	**2127**	**1841**	**1403**	**596**	**939**	**1297**	**2056**	**3562**	**1713**
	Female	**907**	**1980**	**1740**	**1220**	**529**	**964**	**1244**	**1965**	**3316**	**1590**
	Total	**925**	**2056**	**1792**	**1315**	**563**	**951**	**1272**	**2012**	**3447**	**1653**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.2. NUMBER OF PUBLIC & PRIVATE HOSPITALISATIONS PER 100,000 PERSONS BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Sex	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	490	1903	1599	1685	490	547	854	1608	4686	1623
	Female	386	1660	1480	1154	386	703	771	1398	4008	1395
	Total	437	1782	1539	1425	437	625	811	1506	4358	1509
BIHAR	Male	363	850	641	455	129	543	429	501	1313	589
	Female	302	810	581	421	230	144	758	274	1241	536
	Total	333	831	612	439	178	346	590	392	1279	563
GUJARAT	Male	535	1945	1779	1402	608	992	1763	2125	2793	1656
	Female	484	1550	1468	1041	551	997	899	1692	2563	1332
	Total	510	1751	1625	1226	580	994	1342	1910	2681	1497
HARYANA	Male	641	3743	2921	4321	905	2228	2732	3490	7020	3328
	Female	1055	2763	2485	2543	1666	1222	1376	2673	5800	2502
	Total	853	3280	2712	3472	1288	1758	2084	3085	6475	2933
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	578	3003	2553	2364	604	1773	1549	2191	6476	2491
	Female	1256	2326	2107	2093	1314	1013	1994	1833	4336	2102
	Total	926	2654	2323	2225	968	1383	1778	2007	5353	2290
KARNATAKA	Male	398	2502	1964	1390	240	905	1766	1427	4384	1812
	Female	540	1712	1327	1246	435	627	1240	1233	3054	1306
	Total	471	2117	1647	1320	341	766	1505	1331	3762	1561
KERALA	Male	6909	8413	8035	8159	6781	7311	6813	7172	12044	8044
	Female	6211	8642	8034	8086	6155	7205	8723	7791	10350	8029
	Total	6541	8532	8034	8122	6449	7256	7808	7496	11180	8036
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	245	1030	952	561	131	348	599	808	1905	767
	Female	243	905	965	357	214	275	593	687	1616	676
	Total	244	970	958	463	171	312	596	751	1767	723
MAHARASHTRA	Male	1094	2858	2578	1903	1145	1280	1595	2252	5302	2355
	Female	1114	2422	1980	2070	1052	1479	1348	2227	4147	2010
	Total	1104	2645	2279	1986	1096	1381	1472	2240	4758	2183
NORTH EAST	Male	964	1568	1237	1484	887	1030	1087	1564	2054	1330
	Female	701	1399	1061	1223	816	577	1203	949	2073	1118
	Total	840	1489	1155	1361	853	820	1142	1277	2063	1230
ORISSA	Male	791	2555	1676	1424	372	1015	998	1094	4202	1560
	Female	628	1547	1200	768	194	727	1090	1152	1934	1005
	Total	708	2067	1437	1098	281	867	1044	1122	3113	1283
PUNJAB	Male	450	1312	1208	1333	570	1014	730	1231	2711	1257
	Female	94	1743	1881	1255	700	1366	1390	1479	3261	1627
	Total	272	1514	1525	1296	632	1186	1040	1346	2964	1432
RAJASTHAN	Male	488	1114	1127	817	475	526	609	970	2301	997
	Female	370	748	699	633	358	338	349	870	1522	671
	Total	429	941	921	731	417	437	484	922	1955	842
TAMIL NADU	Male	1314	2841	2664	1490	1025	1532	1858	2390	4563	2276
	Female	816	2236	1906	1264	709	1035	1103	2306	3368	1700
	Total	1064	2542	2285	1379	867	1282	1491	2348	3973	1990
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	485	1095	825	992	392	581	638	1052	1655	869
	Female	447	1157	906	838	414	508	640	1111	1819	888
	Total	467	1124	864	919	403	546	639	1080	1730	878
WEST BENGAL	Male	651	1645	1208	1082	575	676	994	1321	2159	1152
	Female	825	1289	1070	1023	588	808	1142	1073	1667	1050
	Total	736	1477	1141	1055	581	740	1065	1205	1928	1103
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**720**	**1954**	**1789**	**1201**	**490**	**823**	**1100**	**1636**	**3480**	**1524**
	Female	**677**	**1742**	**1502**	**1066**	**452**	**800**	**987**	**1574**	**3035**	**1359**
	Total	**699**	**1852**	**1639**	**1140**	**471**	**811**	**1045**	**1606**	**3269**	**1444**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.3. NUMBER OF PUBLIC & PRIVATE HOSPITALISATIONS PER 100,000 PERSONS BY SEX (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Sex	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	1374	2387	1962	2301	1116	1664	1769	2178	3255	2005
	Female	1096	2012	1592	2108	919	1232	1453	1814	2894	1654
	Total	1234	2203	1778	2209	1014	1454	1615	1998	3079	1832
BIHAR	Male	1104	1995	1548	1928	330	1857	1473	1578	2661	1601
	Female	998	2711	1938	1630	373	1373	1734	2972	3232	1889
	Total	1053	2310	1725	1786	351	1628	1594	2193	2906	1733
GUJARAT	Male	1260	2532	2175	2046	1044	1689	1905	2063	3930	2149
	Female	1553	2358	2024	2458	1401	1823	2047	2384	2938	2106
	Total	1404	2449	2102	2234	1217	1756	1975	2215	3479	2128
HARYANA	Male	2053	2964	2467	4233	2568	2124	1650	2303	5316	2821
	Female	1329	2551	2403	1945	1742	987	2576	2047	4414	2314
	Total	1672	2773	2437	3165	2139	1579	2093	2189	4917	2581
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	0	4681	4582	3743	2634	2833	3674	2954	10255	4458
	Female	2684	4252	4046	4774	1452	2784	5078	6732	5584	4141
	Total	1499	4486	4333	4184	1981	2814	4350	4613	8210	4312
KARNATAKA	Male	1427	2405	1991	1917	1089	1713	1821	2359	2881	1981
	Female	1739	3011	2526	1867	1502	1936	1829	3145	3818	2433
	Total	1580	2691	2247	1892	1293	1822	1825	2739	3317	2198
KERALA	Male	6183	6094	5883	9687	6165	5972	5803	5067	7597	6130
	Female	5669	5805	5820	4754	6264	4579	5466	4627	7822	5748
	Total	5918	5946	5851	7105	6217	5272	5632	4837	7710	5934
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	1384	2516	2091	1294	987	953	2476	2218	2934	1930
	Female	1139	2941	2049	1621	796	1248	1732	2687	3477	1964
	Total	1265	2712	2071	1447	893	1093	2125	2442	3179	1946
MAHARASHTRA	Male	2175	3604	3252	2485	1746	2673	2967	3369	4732	3122
	Female	2518	3139	2854	3183	2515	2447	2258	3369	4062	2913
	Total	2345	3387	3063	2828	2133	2564	2630	3369	4424	3022
NORTH EAST	Male	907	1882	1617	1940	905	1604	1800	1379	2847	1717
	Female	1086	2412	2160	2121	1033	2287	1507	2618	3508	2146
	Total	1000	2130	1869	2030	971	1934	1661	1938	3147	1922
ORISSA	Male	1881	1818	1885	1617	2305	912	1367	2426	2144	1837
	Female	915	1572	1345	1366	764	984	1351	1183	2637	1345
	Total	1386	1706	1630	1497	1508	946	1359	1856	2354	1604
PUNJAB	Male	748	1729	1651	1780	1083	1223	1781	882	3355	1681
	Female	974	2364	2583	1252	1130	1986	2699	2693	3046	2292
	Total	857	2025	2091	1542	1106	1590	2207	1715	3217	1967
RAJASTHAN	Male	705	2050	1553	1937	605	824	1773	1825	2988	1625
	Female	889	1870	1555	1504	517	1621	923	1431	3508	1546
	Total	795	1966	1554	1732	561	1193	1346	1635	3212	1587
TAMIL NADU	Male	1970	3171	2516	3019	1680	2177	2483	2732	3861	2598
	Female	1552	2958	2322	1978	1400	1703	1988	2741	3549	2263
	Total	1758	3066	2420	2488	1535	1940	2238	2736	3708	2431
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	595	2096	1577	1315	386	859	1212	2045	3094	1538
	Female	658	2365	1752	1396	587	748	1485	2724	3066	1699
	Total	626	2221	1660	1353	483	806	1341	2366	3081	1614
WEST BENGAL	Male	1514	2403	2247	1960	1447	1724	2067	2464	3163	2188
	Female	1586	2941	2692	2098	1565	2599	2490	2908	3403	2570
	Total	1551	2651	2457	2025	1507	2135	2266	2665	3274	2368
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**1599**	**2646**	**2126**	**2431**	**1229**	**1799**	**2166**	**2410**	**3684**	**2277**
	Female	**1579**	**2728**	**2413**	**1989**	**1303**	**1770**	**2141**	**2755**	**3623**	**2296**
	Total	**1589**	**2685**	**2277**	**2264**	**1266**	**1785**	**2154**	**2573**	**3656**	**2286**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INPATIENT DAYS IN PUBLIC HEALTH CARE BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL(00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	13.1	86.9	64.8	35.2	9.4	11.3	13.9	25.6	39.8	32.1
	Female	21.8	78.2	51.4	48.6	11.3	10.0	24.1	21.6	33.1	27.9
	Total	17.1	82.9	58.5	41.5	10.3	10.7	18.7	23.8	36.6	60.0
BIHAR	Male	20.0	80.0	70.8	29.2	2.4	10.6	4.8	10.6	71.5	15.9
	Female	12.2	87.8	81.4	18.6	0.5	3.7	17.3	22.9	55.5	11.3
	Total	16.8	83.2	75.2	24.8	1.7	7.7	10.0	15.7	64.9	27.2
GUJARAT	Male	11.6	88.4	69.4	30.6	6.4	9.8	52.9	12.3	18.6	19.8
	Female	11.0	89.0	69.2	30.8	7.6	19.0	34.8	15.2	23.4	13.3
	Total	11.4	88.6	69.3	30.7	6.9	13.5	45.6	13.4	20.5	33.1
HARYANA	Male	5.6	94.4	64.6	35.4	5.5	8.8	17.5	9.5	58.8	12.7
	Female	7.9	92.1	66.1	33.9	19.5	2.3	6.5	52.5	.19.2	9.2
	Total	6.6	93.4	65.2	34.8	11.4	6.1	12.9	27.6	42.1	22.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	4.7	95.3	69.3	30.7	4.7	10.9	8.0	16.6	59.9	9.8
	Female	8.1	91.9	79.0	21.0	8.7	5.8	8.4	50.2	26.9	11.1
	Total	6.5	93.5	74.4	25.6	6.8	8.2	8.2	34.4	42.4	20.8
KARNATAKA	Male	17.1	82.9	83.0	17.0	2.4	15.5	14.7	23.6	43.8	28.9
	Female	17.2	82.8	61.7	38.3	9.8	15.9	12.7	23.2	38.4	21.8
	Total	17.2	82.8	73.9	26.1	5.6	15.7	13.9	23.4	41.5	50.7
KERALA	Male	29.4	70.6	74.4	25.5	15.1	20.5	17.2	22.4	24.7	56.9
	Female	26.8	73.2	80.1	19.7	21.7	22.6	15.7	13.2	26.9	66.0
	Total	28.0	72.0	77.5	22.4	18.6	21.7	16.4	17.5	25.9	122.8
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	22.9	77.1	71.3	28.7	3.6	11.6	13.1	25.3	46.4	28.1
	Female	22.1	77.9	83.7	16.3	2.6	9.1	13.7	19.8	54.9	23.6
	Total	22.5	77.5	76.9	23.1	3.1	10.5	13.4	22.8	50.3	51.7
MAHARASHTRA	Male	27.4	72.6	73.9	26.0	10.4	14.4	15.5	30.9	28.8	47.1
	Female	38.3	61.7	69.4	30.6	18.0	7.8	25.3	29.8	19.1	36.2
	Total	32.1	67.9	71.9	28.0	13.7	11.6	19.8	30.4	24.6	83.3
NORTH EAST	Male	18.9	81.1	60.9	38.9	9.3	12.2	17.9	23.3	37.3	24.4
	Female	11.4	88.6	60.3	39.7	6.5	8.1	16.8	17.9	50.6	17.4
	Total	15.8	84.2	60.7	39.2	8.1	10.5	17.4	21.1	42.9	41.8
ORISSA	Male	27.2	72.8	71.7	28.3	8.1	11.2	12.0	8.6	60.1	35.1
	Female	32.3	67.7	64.9	35.1	3.1	18.3	18.7	12.8	47.0	13.1
	Total	28.6	71.4	69.9	30.1	6.8	13.2	13.8	9.7	56.5	48.1
PUNJAB	Male	0.2	99.8	61.5	38.5	5.1	5.0	9.2	29.6	51.2	10.0
	Female	0.8	99.2	69.4	30.6	6.3	11.1	22.1	20.8	39.8	6.0
	Total	0.5	99.5	64.5	35.5	5.6	7.3	14.0	26.3	46.9	16.0
RAJASTHAN	Male	11.7	88.3	62.5	37.4	11.8	5.7	9.5	17.5	55.6	20.7
	Female	10.0	90.0	77.5	22.5	3.0	4.6	15.3	12.0	65.1	12.9
	Total	11.1	88.9	68.3	31.7	8.4	5.2	11.7	15.4	59.2	33.7
TAMILNADU	Male	26.9	73.1	66.2	33.8	10.3	15.0	13.9	27.9	32.8	50.9
	Female	32.8	67.2	64.5	35.5	9.3	28.6	26.7	17.6	17.8	28.6
	Total	29.0	71.0	65.6	34.4	10.0	19.9	18.5	24.2	27.4	79.5
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	14.0	86.0	70.9	29.1	6.1	7.0	12.5	8.6	65.8	43.3
	Female	12.1	87.9	88.2	11.6	7.0	6.7	10.9	48.6	26.9	51.7
	Total	13.0	87.0	80.3	19.6	6.6	6.8	11.6	30.3	44.6	95.0
WEST BENGAL	Male	29.3	70.7	75.2	24.8	5.4	20.4	13.7	24.1	36.3	58.2
	Female	30.8	69.2	65.0	35.0	9.5	16.1	25.2	21.5	27.7	41.0
	Total	29.9	70.1	71.0	29.0	7.1	18.6	18.5	23.0	32.7	99.2
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**21.3**	**78.7**	**70.7**	**29.2**	**6.7**	**11.7**	**13.6**	**25.3**	**42.7**	**494.2**
	Female	**22.2**	**77.8**	**72.3**	**27.7**	**6.4**	**12.6**	**19.1**	**28.7**	**33.3**	**390.8**
	Total	**21.7**	**78.3**	**71.4**	**28.6**	**6.6**	**12.1**	**16.0**	**26.8**	**38.5**	**885.0**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.5. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INPATIENT DAYS IN PUBLIC CARE BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL(00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	6.8	93.2	55.5	44.5	6.8	20.2	11.7	8.1	53.2	19.3
	Female	7.3	92.7	43.9	56.1	7.3	12.3	19.9	15.0	45.5	19.5
	Total	7.1	92.9	49.7	50.3	7.1	16.2	15.8	11.5	49.4	38.9
BIHAR	Male	31.8	68.2	81.0	19.0	3.6	20.4	8.5	11.4	56.1	7.9
	Female	8.3	91.7	82.3	17.7	0.8	2.3	30.1	24.2	42.6	6.6
	Total	21.1	78.9	81.6	18.4	2.3	12.2	18.4	17.2	49.9	14.4
GUJARAT	Male	6.8	93.2	68.1	31.9	6.9	6.4	8.3	61.5	16.9	15.5
	Female	8.4	91.6	63.9	36.1	8.4	10.6	19.5	51.0	10.5	8.7
	Total	7.4	92.6	66.6	33.4	7.5	7.9	12.3	57.7	14.6	24.2
HARYANA	Male	3.9	96.1	74.4	25.6	4.6	7.4	20.9	8.5	58.5	9.3
	Female	6.5	93.5	65.7	34.3	20.3	1.7	5.1	51.3	21.7	7.8
	Total	5.1	94.9	70.5	29.5	11.8	4.8	13.7	28.1	41.7	17.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	5.3	94.7	67.7	32.3	5.3	11.8	7.5	14.9	60.5	8.6
	Female	12.2	87.8	68.0	32.0	12.2	6.2	15.3	25.4	40.8	7.2
	Total	8.4	91.6	67.9	32.1	8.4	9.3	11.0	19.7	51.6	15.8
KARNATAKA	Male	6.4	93.6	85.3	14.7	1.1	7.5	21.9	18.1	51.3	22.3
	Female	13.4	86.6	54.5	45.5	8.1	9.0	22.0	11.7	49.2	17.1
	Total	9.4	90.6	72.0	28.0	4.1	8.2	22.0	15.4	50.4	39.4
KERALA	Male	26.0	74.0	72.5	27.5	14.6	19.5	13.0	27.5	25.5	48.8
	Female	22.6	77.4	77.4	22.6	19.4	23.4	17.1	11.5	28.5	55.9
	Total	24.2	75.8	75.1	24.9	17.2	21.6	15.2	18.9	27.1	104.7
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	12.6	87.4	63.9	36.1	2.8	12.0	16.3	21.7	47.2	17.0
	Female	6.5	93.5	79.4	20.6	3.2	5.0	21.0	11.9	59.0	14.0
	Total	9.8	90.2	70.9	29.1	3.0	8.8	18.4	17.3	52.5	31.0
MAHARASHTRA	Male	23.8	76.2	60.0	39.8	19.7	7.8	18.6	18.0	35.9	18.5
	Female	29.9	70.1	63.9	36.0	16.6	15.6	8.5	16.2	43.1	19.9
	Total	27.0	73.0	62.0	37.8	18.1	11.8	13.3	17.0	39.7	38.4
NORTH EAST	Male	22.6	77.4	62.2	37.6	6.4	16.2	18.9	22.5	36.0	17.0
	Female	16.5	83.5	59.2	40.8	8.6	7.9	20.6	17.7	45.3	9.9
	Total	20.3	79.7	61.1	38.8	7.2	13.2	19.5	20.7	39.4	26.9
ORISSA	Male	22.2	77.8	68.4	31.6	1.5	7.3	14.7	10.2	66.3	30.3
	Female	30.9	69.1	63.5	36.5	2.4	15.4	15.3	15.0	52.0	11.5
	Total	24.6	75.4	67.1	32.9	1.7	9.5	14.9	11.5	62.3	41.9
PUNJAB	Male	0.0	100.0	52.3	47.7	5.7	6.6	13.0	11.8	63.0	5.5
	Female	0.2	99.8	67.9	32.1	4.2	17.6	18.9	7.3	52.0	4.2
	Total	0.1	99.9	59.0	41.0	5.0	11.3	15.5	9.8	58.3	9.7
RAJASTHAN	Male	12.6	87.4	57.7	42.2	12.6	7.6	7.6	15.6	56.5	16.0
	Female	6.0	94.0	58.0	42.0	6.0	7.5	9.0	23.8	53.8	5.3
	Total	11.0	89.0	57.8	42.1	11.0	7.6	8.0	17.6	55.8	21.3
TAMILNADU	Male	23.7	76.3	62.9	37.1	12.3	14.5	18.4	17.5	37.3	25.8
	Female	17.8	82.2	66.9	33.0	7.6	15.5	41.1	21.5	14.3	17.4
	Total	21.4	78.6	64.5	35.4	10.4	14.9	27.5	19.1	28.1	43.2
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	15.1	84.9	63.4	36.6	7.3	8.5	11.0	11.1	62.1	31.5
	Female	11.9	88.1	88.0	11.7	7.8	5.5	10.9	12.3	63.5	44.1
	Total	13.2	86.8	77.8	22.1	7.6	6.7	10.9	11.8	62.9	75.6
WEST BENGAL	Male	34.2	65.8	70.6	29.4	6.2	22.6	12.8	18.0	40.5	34.5
	Female	43.0	57.0	47.8	52.2	8.2	13.4	25.9	21.2	31.3	20.2
	Total	37.4	62.6	62.2	37.8	6.9	19.2	17.6	19.1	37.1	54.7
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**18.8**	**81.2**	**67.3**	**32.6**	**6.0**	**12.5**	**13.8**	**17.4**	**50.3**	**328.1**
	Female	**18.0**	**81.9**	**68.7**	**31.1**	**5.9**	**11.3**	**16.0**	**22.6**	**44.1**	**269.6**
	Total	**18.4**	**81.5**	**67.9**	**31.9**	**6.0**	**11.9**	**14.8**	**19.8**	**47.5**	**597.7**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INPATIENT DAYS IN PUBLIC HEALTH CARE BY SEX (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL(00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	22.6	77.4	78.8	21.2	10.8	12.1	38.8	20.6	17.7	12.7
	Female	55.3	44.7	68.9	31.1	22.1	33.7	19.3	16.9	7.9	8.4
	Total	35.6	64.4	74.8	25.2	15.3	20.7	31.0	19.1	13.8	21.2
BIHAR	Male	8.6	91.4	60.8	39.2	1.1	3.4	19.3	65.9	10.3	8.1
	Female	17.8	82.2	80.2	19.8	2.1	5.3	23.5	43.4	25.8	4.7
	Total	11.9	88.1	67.9	32.1	1.4	4.1	20.8	57.7	16.0	12.8
GUJARAT	Male	28.7	71.3	74.4	25.6	14.1	27.4	19.1	14.9	24.5	4.3
	Female	16.0	84.0	79.2	20.8	9.9	17.1	14.7	33.0	25.2	4.6
	Total	22.2	77.8	76.9	23.1	12.0	22.1	16.9	24.2	24.9	8.9
HARYANA	Male	10.1	89.9	37.7	62.3	10.1	10.9	9.4	5.1	64.5	3.4
	Female	16.0	84.0	67.8	32.2	16.5	5.0	25.5	12.3	40.8	1.4
	Total	11.9	88.1	46.5	53.5	12.0	9.2	14.1	7.2	57.6	4.8
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	0.0	100.0	81.1	18.9	15.9	4.7	6.1	12.1	61.2	1.1
	Female	0.6	99.4	99.0	1.0	1.4	76.9	9.5	7.3	5.0	3.9
	Total	0.5	99.5	95.0	5.0	4.6	60.6	8.7	8.4	17.6	5.0
KARNATAKA	Male	53.5	46.5	75.1	24.9	4.1	46.8	11.1	17.7	20.3	6.6
	Female	31.4	68.6	88.1	11.9	8.0	19.5	20.4	30.4	21.6	4.7
	Total	44.3	55.7	80.5	19.5	5.7	35.5	15.0	23.0	20.8	11.3
KERALA	Male	49.8	50.2	86.2	13.4	19.5	27.8	15.1	16.9	20.6	8.1
	Female	50.1	49.9	95.1	3.4	27.3	20.0	16.4	16.8	19.5	10.0
	Total	50.0	50.0	91.1	7.8	23.9	23.5	15.8	16.8	20.0	18.1
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	38.8	61.2	82.7	17.3	7.4	8.8	35.2	21.9	26.7	11.0
	Female	44.7	55.3	89.9	10.1	5.2	32.6	9.8	30.3	22.1	9.6
	Total	41.5	58.5	86.0	14.0	6.4	19.9	23.3	25.8	24.6	20.7
MAHARASHTRA	Male	29.7	70.3	82.9	17.1	17.5	16.0	32.9	19.7	13.9	28.6
	Female	48.5	51.5	76.1	23.9	26.2	24.4	17.6	21.7	10.0	16.3
	Total	36.5	63.5	80.5	19.5	20.6	19.0	27.4	20.5	12.5	44.9
NORTH EAST	Male	10.5	89.5	58.0	42.0	11.0	13.5	17.3	12.1	46.0	7.5
	Female	4.7	95.3	61.8	38.2	5.3	18.9	12.0	27.2	36.6	7.5
	Total	7.6	92.4	59.9	40.1	8.2	16.2	14.7	19.7	41.3	14.9
ORISSA	Male	59.1	40.9	93.1	6.9	52.1	8.1	5.5	14.9	19.4	4.7
	Female	42.9	57.1	75.4	24.6	39.9	10.8	12.7	24.6	12.0	1.5
	Total	55.1	44.9	88.7	11.3	49.1	8.8	7.3	17.3	17.5	6.3
PUNJAB	Male	0.5	99.5	73.1	26.9	1.7	6.1	26.1	11.4	54.7	4.4
	Female	2.1	97.9	72.6	27.4	3.5	4.5	36.1	23.4	32.5	1.8
	Total	1.0	99.0	73.0	27.0	2.2	5.6	29.0	14.9	48.3	6.3
RAJASTHAN	Male	8.6	91.4	78.7	21.3	6.1	5.4	23.2	21.3	44.0	4.7
	Female	12.8	87.2	91.1	8.9	2.2	14.8	5.8	10.0	67.1	7.6
	Total	11.2	88.8	86.3	13.7	3.7	11.2	12.5	14.4	58.3	12.4
TAMILNADU	Male	30.2	69.8	69.6	30.4	14.0	9.8	39.1	14.4	22.8	25.1
	Female	55.9	44.1	60.8	39.2	12.3	32.9	21.6	12.5	20.7	11.2
	Total	38.2	61.8	66.9	33.1	13.4	16.9	33.7	13.8	22.2	36.3
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	11.2	88.8	90.7	9.3	3.6	7.9	9.6	29.0	49.9	11.9
	Female	13.7	86.3	89.5	10.5	6.0	7.9	20.4	31.2	34.5	7.6
	Total	12.2	87.8	90.3	9.7	4.5	7.9	13.8	29.9	43.9	19.5
WEST BENGAL	Male	22.3	77.7	81.9	18.0	17.5	16.4	25.4	21.8	18.8	23.8
	Female	18.9	81.1	81.6	18.4	13.2	39.2	20.8	17.4	9.4	20.8
	Total	20.7	79.3	81.8	18.2	15.5	27.0	23.2	19.8	14.4	44.6
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**26.3**	**73.7**	**77.4**	**22.6**	**12.2**	**17.0**	**25.1**	**21.2**	**24.5**	**166.1**
	Female	**31.6**	**68.4**	**80.0**	**19.9**	**11.7**	**25.3**	**21.0**	**20.1**	**21.8**	**121.8**
	Total	**28.5**	**71.5**	**78.5**	**21.4**	**12.0**	**20.5**	**23.4**	**20.7**	**23.4**	**287.9**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITALISED INPATIENT DAYS BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	18.0	82.0	62.0	38.0	10.4	11.3	14.5	24.2	39.5	55.0
	PHCs & Others	8.1	91.9	20.6	79.4	8.7	3.7	63.5	18.6	5.4	5.1
	All Public Facilities	17.1	82.9	58.5	41.5	10.3	10.7	18.7	23.8	36.6	60.0
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	16.9	83.1	74.3	25.7	1.5	8.0	9.8	15.3	65.3	26.0
	PHCs & Others	13.9	86.1	93.7	6.3	4.2	1.5	12.9	24.5	57.0	1.2
	All Public Facilities	16.8	83.2	75.2	24.8	1.7	7.7	10.0	15.7	64.9	27.2
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	11.0	89.0	69.1	30.9	6.5	13.5	46.0	13.5	20.5	32.8
	PHCs & Others	43.4	56.6	94.7	5.3	45.3	15.1	4.5	9.7	25.4	0.3
	All Public Facilities	11.4	88.6	69.3	30.7	6.9	13.5	45.6	13.4	20.5	33.1
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	6.6	93.4	65.2	34.8	11.4	6.0	12.9	27.6	42.1	21.9
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	73.3	26.7	0.0	9.2	17.5	0.0	73.3	0.04
	All Public Facilities	6.6	93.4	65.2	34.8	11.4	6.1	12.9	27.6	42.1	22.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	5.7	94.3	74.1	25.9	6.0	8.1	8.4	34.4	43.1	20.2
	PHCs & Others	30.0	70.0	84.0	16.0	30.0	10.6	1.4	37.0	21.0	0.7
	All Public Facilities	6.5	93.5	74.4	25.6	6.8	8.2	8.2	34.4	42.4	20.8
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	17.4	82.6	73.6	26.4	5.7	15.3	13.2	23.5	42.3	49.1
	PHCs & Others	9.0	91.0	81.9	18.1	3.1	26.1	34.4	20.6	15.7	1.6
	All Public Facilities	17.2	82.8	73.9	26.1	5.6	15.7	13.9	23.4	41.5	50.7
KERALA	Public Hospitals	28.2	71.8	77.5	22.5	18.8	21.9	15.9	17.5	25.8	121.2
	PHCs & Others	16.9	83.1	83.5	16.5	4.1	0.0	54.1	13.3	28.5	1.6
	All Public Facilities	28.0	72.0	77.6	22.4	18.6	21.7	16.4	17.5	25.9	122.8
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	21.8	78.2	78.1	21.9	2.9	10.6	12.1	23.0	51.4	49.2
	PHCs & Others	35.4	64.6	54.8	45.2	8.1	8.0	38.1	17.0	28.8	2.5
	All Public Facilities	22.5	77.5	76.9	23.1	3.1	10.5	13.4	22.8	50.3	51.7
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	30.5	69.5	73.6	26.4	11.5	11.7	19.3	32.7	24.8	76.3
	PHCs & Others	49.7	50.3	55.1	44.9	37.3	10.3	24.5	5.5	22.3	7.1
	All Public Facilities	32.1	67.9	72.0	28.0	13.7	11.6	19.8	30.4	24.6	83.3
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	15.3	84.7	61.4	38.6	8.1	9.8	16.2	20.8	45.2	36.7
	PHCs & Others	19.0	81.0	56.2	43.8	8.2	15.7	26.7	23.0	26.4	5.1
	All Public Facilities	15.8	84.2	60.7	39.3	8.1	10.5	17.4	21.1	42.9	41.8
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	26.2	73.8	69.4	30.6	7.0	10.9	13.4	9.0	59.7	44.5
	PHCs & Others	57.1	42.9	75.6	24.4	4.5	40.3	19.1	18.6	17.5	3.7
	All Public Facilities	28.6	71.4	69.9	30.1	6.8	13.2	13.8	9.7	56.5	48.1
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	0.5	99.5	64.4	35.6	5.6	7.2	13.5	26.4	47.2	16.7
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	79.2	20.8	0.0	13.8	79.2	7.0	0.0	0.1
	All Public Facilities	0.5	99.5	64.5	35.5	5.6	7.3	14.0	26.3	46.9	16.8
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	11.1	88.9	68.9	31.1	8.6	4.5	11.6	15.1	60.2	32.8
	PHCs & Others	10.7	89.3	45.5	54.5	2.4	35.5	13.8	25.0	23.3	0.8
	All Public Facilities	11.1	88.9	68.3	31.7	8.4	5.2	11.7	15.4	59.2	33.7
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	29.5	70.5	67.1	32.9	10.0	20.4	19.0	24.8	25.8	77.2
	PHCs & Others	14.4	85.6	16.5	83.5	9.1	4.5	1.6	1.8	83.0	2.3
	All Public Facilities	29.0	71.0	65.6	34.4	10.0	19.9	18.5	24.2	27.4	79.5
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	12.1	87.9	81.0	19.0	5.7	6.5	11.1	30.5	46.2	89.4
	PHCs & Others	26.9	73.1	70.5	29.5	21.1	11.2	19.4	28.3	20.1	5.6
	All Public Facilities	13.0	87.0	80.4	19.6	6.6	6.8	11.6	30.3	44.6	95.0
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	29.1	70.9	71.9	28.1	6.4	18.3	18.8	22.9	33.6	93.3
	PHCs & Others	43.0	57.0	57.0	43.0	19.3	22.9	13.3	25.0	19.5	5.9
	All Public Facilities	29.9	70.1	71.0	29.0	7.1	18.6	18.5	23.0	32.7	99.2
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**21.3**	**78.7**	**72.3**	**27.7**	**6.1**	**11.9**	**15.7**	**27.1**	**39.3**	**841.5**
	PHCs & Others	**30.4**	**69.6**	**56.9**	**43.1**	**16.5**	**16.1**	**23.5**	**21.0**	**23.0**	**43.6**
	All Public Facilities	**21.7**	**78.3**	**71.5**	**28.5**	**6.6**	**12.1**	**16.0**	**26.8**	**38.5**	**885.1**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.8. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITALISED INPATIENT DAYS BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	7.0	93.0	54.1	45.9	7.0	18.0	8.8	11.0	55.2	33.9
	PHCs & Others	7.7	92.3	19.7	80.3	7.7	4.3	63.3	15.2	9.5	5.0
	All Public Facilities	7.1	92.9	49.7	50.3	7.1	16.2	15.8	11.5	49.4	38.9
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	21.5	78.5	81.2	18.8	2.2	12.7	18.9	17.6	48.6	13.7
	PHCs & Others	13.2	86.8	89.4	10.6	4.1	2.6	8.8	9.7	74.8	0.7
	All Public Facilities	21.1	78.9	81.6	18.4	2.3	12.2	18.4	17.2	49.9	14.4
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	6.9	93.1	66.2	33.8	7.0	7.9	12.4	58.3	14.5	23.9
	PHCs & Others	41.2	58.8	94.5	5.5	43.1	10.0	8.9	11.6	26.4	0.3
	All Public Facilities	7.4	92.6	66.6	33.4	7.5	7.9	12.3	57.7	14.6	24.2
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	5.1	94.9	70.5	29.5	11.8	4.8	13.6	28.1	41.7	17.1
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	34.4	65.6	0.0	0.0	0.01
	All Public Facilities	5.1	94.9	70.5	29.5	11.8	4.8	13.7	28.1	41.7	17.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	7.5	92.5	67.2	32.8	7.5	9.4	11.3	19.0	52.8	15.1
	PHCs & Others	30.1	69.9	84.1	15.9	30.1	5.4	6.3	34.5	23.6	0.7
	All Public Facilities	8.4	91.6	67.9	32.1	8.4	9.3	11.0	19.7	51.6	15.8
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	9.5	90.5	71.4	28.6	4.2	8.3	21.7	14.8	51.1	37.9
	PHCs & Others	7.5	92.5	86.5	13.5	2.2	5.3	29.7	29.7	33.1	1.5
	All Public Facilities	9.4	90.6	72.0	28.0	4.1	8.2	22.0	15.4	50.4	39.4
KERALA	Public Hospitals	24.5	75.5	75.0	25.0	17.4	21.9	15.2	18.5	27.0	103.3
	PHCs & Others	3.8	96.3	80.9	19.1	3.8	0.0	13.6	49.6	33.1	1.4
	All Public Facilities	24.2	75.8	75.1	24.9	17.2	21.6	15.2	18.9	27.1	104.7
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	9.5	90.5	72.9	27.1	2.9	8.5	18.9	16.5	53.2	29.3
	PHCs & Others	15.4	84.6	36.1	63.9	3.6	14.1	11.5	29.5	41.3	1.7
	All Public Facilities	9.8	90.2	70.9	29.1	3.0	8.8	18.4	17.3	52.5	31.0
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	22.8	77.2	65.3	34.7	13.7	11.5	14.2	16.7	43.9	33.6
	PHCs & Others	56.7	43.3	39.3	60.7	48.9	14.4	7.6	19.5	9.6	4.8
	All Public Facilities	27.0	73.0	62.1	37.9	18.1	11.9	13.3	17.0	39.6	38.4
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	20.5	79.5	62.5	37.5	7.6	12.9	18.4	20.9	40.2	22.1
	PHCs & Others	19.5	80.5	55.1	44.9	5.3	14.2	24.9	19.8	35.8	4.8
	All Public Facilities	20.3	79.7	61.2	38.8	7.2	13.2	19.5	20.7	39.4	26.9
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	21.5	78.5	66.3	33.7	1.5	7.6	13.6	10.9	66.4	38.3
	PHCs & Others	58.4	41.6	74.9	25.1	4.6	29.8	28.9	18.3	18.4	3.6
	All Public Facilities	24.6	75.4	67.1	32.9	1.7	9.5	14.9	11.5	62.3	41.9
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	0.1	99.9	58.7	41.3	5.1	11.3	14.8	9.9	58.9	9.6
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	83.6	16.4	0.0	9.0	83.6	7.4	0.0	0.1
	All Public Facilities	0.1	99.9	59.0	41.0	5.0	11.3	15.5	9.8	58.3	9.7
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	11.3	88.7	58.1	41.9	11.3	6.4	7.9	18.0	56.4	20.7
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	47.6	52.4	0.0	48.6	9.1	5.2	37.1	0.6
	All Public Facilities	11.0	89.0	57.8	42.2	11.0	7.6	8.0	17.6	55.8	21.3
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	21.2	78.8	64.5	35.5	10.4	14.7	27.6	19.2	28.1	43.1
	PHCs & Others	68.5	31.5	89.7	10.3	0.0	68.5	13.4	0.0	18.1	0.1
	All Public Facilities	21.4	78.6	64.6	35.4	10.4	14.9	27.5	19.1	28.1	43.2
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	12.1	87.9	78.7	21.3	6.5	6.8	9.8	10.6	66.3	70.7
	PHCs & Others	29.6	70.2	66.7	33.3	23.8	6.0	27.4	29.1	13.7	4.9
	All Public Facilities	13.2	86.6	77.9	22.1	7.6	6.7	10.9	11.8	62.9	75.6
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	36.7	63.3	62.8	37.2	5.9	19.6	17.6	18.8	38.1	48.9
	PHCs & Others	43.6	56.4	57.1	42.9	15.3	15.4	18.2	22.2	28.8	5.7
	All Public Facilities	37.4	62.6	62.2	37.8	6.9	19.2	17.6	19.1	37.1	54.7
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**17.6**	**82.4**	**68.8**	**31.2**	**5.4**	**11.6**	**14.3**	**19.6**	**49.0**	**560.8**
	PHCs & Others	**30.7**	**69.3**	**55.0**	**45.0**	**15.5**	**16.9**	**22.6**	**22.5**	**22.4**	**35.9**
	All Public Facilities	**18.4**	**81.6**	**68.0**	**32.0**	**6.0**	**12.0**	**14.8**	**19.8**	**47.4**	**596.7**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITALISED INPATIENT DAYS BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	35.6	64.4	74.8	25.2	15.2	20.8	31.2	19.0	13.8	21.1
	PHCs & Others	35.5	64.5	78.1	21.9	35.5	0.0	0.0	64.5	0.0	0.1
	All Public Facilities	35.6	64.4	74.8	25.2	15.3	20.7	31.0	19.1	13.8	21.2
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	11.8	88.2	66.6	33.4	1.3	3.9	21.6	60.0	13.3	12.3
	PHCs & Others	15.1	84.9	100.0	0.0	4.4	8.7	1.9	0.0	84.9	0.5
	All Public Facilities	11.9	88.1	67.9	32.1	1.4	4.1	20.8	57.7	16.0	12.8
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	22.1	77.9	76.8	23.2	11.8	22.1	16.9	24.3	24.9	8.9
	PHCs & Others	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	22.2	77.8	76.9	23.1	12.0	22.1	16.9	24.2	24.9	8.9
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	11.9	88.1	46.2	53.8	12.1	9.2	14.2	6.7	57.9	4.8
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.03
	All Public Facilities	11.9	88.1	46.5	53.5	12.0	9.2	14.1	7.2	57.6	4.8
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	0.5	99.5	95.0	5.0	4.6	60.7	8.7	8.4	17.7	5.0
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	0.5	99.5	95.0	5.0	4.6	60.6	8.7	8.4	17.6	5.0
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	44.5	55.5	81.1	18.9	5.7	35.8	14.4	23.2	20.9	11.2
	PHCs & Others	30.7	69.3	14.8	85.2	16.0	0.0	74.7	0.0	9.3	0.1
	All Public Facilities	44.3	55.7	80.5	19.5	5.7	35.5	15.0	23.0	20.8	11.3
KERALA	Public Hospitals	49.4	50.6	92.0	8.0	24.1	23.8	14.8	17.0	20.3	17.9
	PHCs & Others	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
	All Public Facilities	50.0	50.0	92.1	7.9	23.9	23.5	15.8	16.8	20.0	18.1
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	40.1	59.9	85.7	14.3	5.8	18.6	24.0	26.3	25.3	19.9
	PHCs & Others	78.2	21.8	94.9	5.1	20.9	52.8	6.5	13.2	6.6	0.8
	All Public Facilities	41.5	58.5	86.0	14.0	6.4	19.9	23.3	25.8	24.6	20.7
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	36.6	63.4	80.0	20.0	21.6	18.3	28.6	21.0	10.5	42.6
	PHCs & Others	35.2	64.8	88.1	11.9	1.8	33.4	4.6	10.2	50.1	2.3
	All Public Facilities	36.5	63.5	80.5	19.5	20.6	19.0	27.4	20.5	12.5	44.9
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	7.5	92.5	59.6	40.4	8.1	15.8	14.8	19.8	41.5	14.6
	PHCs & Others	12.1	87.9	73.3	26.7	12.1	37.1	6.3	13.3	31.3	0.3
	All Public Facilities	7.6	92.4	59.9	40.1	8.2	16.2	14.7	19.7	41.3	14.9
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	55.8	44.2	88.5	11.5	49.9	8.4	7.4	16.8	17.5	6.1
	PHCs & Others	14.0	86.0	98.5	1.5	1.5	30.2	2.6	48.1	17.7	0.1
	All Public Facilities	55.1	44.9	88.7	11.3	49.1	8.8	7.3	17.3	17.5	6.3
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	1.0	99.0	73.0	27.0	2.2	5.5	29.1	14.9	48.3	6.3
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	1.0	99.0	73.0	27.0	2.2	5.6	29.0	14.9	48.3	6.3
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	10.7	89.3	87.3	12.7	3.6	10.8	11.5	14.6	59.5	12.1
	PHCs & Others	34.9	65.1	40.8	59.2	6.4	31.8	58.3	2.1	1.4	0.3
	All Public Facilities	11.2	88.8	86.3	13.7	3.7	11.2	12.5	14.4	58.3	12.4
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	39.8	60.2	70.3	29.7	13.7	17.9	35.7	14.6	18.2	34.2
	PHCs & Others	10.8	89.2	11.6	88.4	9.7	1.1	1.6	1.4	86.2	2.1
	All Public Facilities	38.2	61.8	66.9	33.1	13.4	16.9	33.7	13.8	22.2	36.3
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	12.3	87.7	90.1	9.9	4.5	8.1	13.2	30.4	43.8	18.7
	PHCs & Others	8.1	91.9	95.1	4.9	4.1	4.0	30.4	15.2	46.4	0.7
	All Public Facilities	12.2	87.8	90.3	9.7	4.5	7.9	13.8	29.9	43.9	19.5
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	20.7	79.3	81.9	18.1	15.5	27.0	23.2	19.9	14.4	44.4
	PHCs & Others	24.1	75.9	52.9	47.1	23.5	21.9	29.2	1.2	24.2	0.2
	All Public Facilities	20.7	79.3	81.8	18.2	15.5	27.0	23.2	19.8	14.4	44.6
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**28.5**	**71.5**	**78.9**	**21.1**	**12.1**	**20.6**	**23.7**	**21.0**	**22.7**	**280.2**
	PHCs & Others	**29.4**	**70.6**	**65.7**	**34.3**	**9.0**	**18.7**	**13.0**	**11.8**	**47.5**	**7.8**
	All Public Facilities	**28.5**	**71.5**	**78.5**	**21.5**	**12.0**	**20.5**	**23.4**	**20.7**	**23.4**	**287.9**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.10. MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY (WEIGHTED) - HOSPITALISED INPATIENT DAYS (Rural and Urban)

		Public			Private			Total		
State	Quintile	Mean	Median	SD	Mean	Median	SD	Mean	Median	SD
Andhra Pradesh	1	14.6	7.0	27.7	10.2	7.0	11.8	12.5	7.0	21.9
	2	14.6	7.0	23.8	12.1	7.0	24.9	12.5	7.0	24.0
	3	17.0	16.0	13.8	8.9	7.0	16.5	12.1	7.0	16.0
	4	17.6	10.0	19.2	10.5	7.0	9.5	12.3	9.0	13.2
	5	21.1	7.0	34.7	12.0	7.0	15.9	13.4	7.0	20.9
	Aggregate	17.8	10.0	25.9	11.2	7.0	15.3	12.8	7.0	19.0
Bihar	1	7.6	5.0	12.6	6.7	2.0	17.4	6.8	2.0	16.6
	2	9.3	10.0	7.8	6.2	5.0	4.6	7.2	6.0	6.0
	3	7.7	6.0	6.1	6.2	3.0	7.4	6.7	5.0	6.9
	4	13.8	7.0	22.2	9.1	7.0	9.2	10.3	7.0	14.3
	5	20.1	8.0	34.6	11.8	8.0	15.9	13.8	7.0	23.7
	Aggregate	15.1	7.0	27.0	9.6	6.0	13.3	11.0	6.0	18.8
Gujarat	1	10.3	4.0	19.5	9.7	8.0	7.8	9.9	6.0	13.9
	2	9.5	5.0	19.2	6.2	7.0	3.5	7.4	6.0	12.1
	3	24.4	8.0	30.6	7.0	4.0	11.6	14.7	6.0	23.9
	4	8.7	4.0	11.8	6.7	5.0	8.4	7.1	4.0	9.6
	5	11.5	6.0	17.6	9.6	7.0	15.7	10.0	7.0	16.0
	Aggregate	13.7	6.0	22.1	8.1	6.0	12.0	9.8	6.0	16.1
Haryana	1	7.2	5.0	5.8	4.0	3.0	2.6	5.6	4.0	4.8
	2	7.5	7.0	5.5	6.2	4.0	5.2	6.6	5.0	5.3
	3	8.3	5.0	17.1	15.8	4.0	56.8	13.1	4.0	46.6
	4	16.2	5.0	25.3	22.9	7.0	49.9	20.9	7.0	44.4
	5	12.7	7.0	24.0	18.6	8.0	56.7	16.8	6.0	49.3
	Aggregate	11.2	5.0	20.1	16.7	5.0	49.7	14.8	5.0	42.4
Himachal Pradesh	1	12.9	8.0	8.8	.	.	0.0	12.6	8.0	8.9
	2	13.1	7.0	16.5	9.2	9.0	5.7	12.1	7.0	15.7
	3	10.6	10.0	6.6	7.7	7.0	3.7	9.6	9.0	6.7
	4	24.6	9.0	57.9	7.0	4.0	6.8	22.9	9.0	55.3
	5	16.7	12.0	18.2	13.2	8.0	18.9	16.2	10.0	18.3
	Aggregate	17.0	10.0	31.7	10.6	8.0	14.6	16.0	9.0	30.2
Karnataka	1	11.6	6.0	16.5	5.8	5.0	4.9	8.7	5.0	12.8
	2	10.4	5.0	19.5	15.3	10.0	23.3	12.2	6.0	21.1
	3	13.6	6.0	23.5	14.5	7.0	32.6	13.8	6.0	26.0
	4	14.4	8.0	14.9	7.9	5.0	8.9	10.4	7.0	12.2
	5	22.4	9.0	40.9	9.7	7.0	10.7	12.7	7.0	23.1
	Aggregate	15.4	7.0	27.4	10.1	7.0	15.5	12.0	7.0	21.1
Kerala	1	11.5	7.0	13.9	11.1	6.0	30.4	11.0	7.0	22.2
	2	16.6	7.0	23.7	7.6	6.0	6.3	11.9	7.0	17.6
	3	13.4	9.0	13.2	7.7	6.0	6.2	9.9	7.0	10.4
	4	17.2	10.0	30.6	11.8	6.0	31.5	13.5	7.0	31.2
	5	20.8	10.0	32.4	12.1	7.0	17.9	14.1	7.0	23.2
	Aggregate	15.6	8.0	23.6	10.3	6.0	20.9	12.2	7.0	22.0
Madhya Pradesh	1	6.5	5.0	5.6	14.2	8.0	44.4	8.3	5.0	25.9
	2	9.5	5.0	14.2	11.9	7.0	14.7	9.2	5.0	14.0
	3	12.6	5.0	31.8	8.0	5.0	9.0	11.1	5.0	26.9
	4	11.8	7.0	22.3	9.1	5.0	19.9	6.5	3.0	17.5
	5	13.4	7.0	19.8	7.8	7.0	6.8	10.3	7.0	14.9
	Aggregate	12.0	6.0	21.6	8.6	6.0	14.9	9.0	5.0	18.0
Maharashtra	1	9.2	6.0	16.6	6.5	4.0	16.4	6.1	5.0	16.4
	2	8.1	4.0	16.9	7.2	4.0	21.6	7.6	4.0	19.7
	3	12.1	7.0	15.1	12.2	5.0	38.8	11.1	5.0	31.0
	4	15.1	8.0	20.5	7.6	5.0	15.0	9.8	6.0	17.2
	5	15.8	7.0	27.8	9.1	6.0	14.4	10.0	6.0	17.6
	Aggregate	12.3	6.0	20.2	8.9	5.0	21.6	9.7	5.0	21.0
North East	1	8.7	5.0	14.4	24.7	9.0	35.0	14.2	7.0	25.2
	2	7.6	5.0	11.1	12.6	16.0	4.8	6.9	4.0	10.4
	3	8.9	6.0	11.7	8.0	5.0	7.2	8.2	5.0	11.4
	4	9.3	7.0	10.4	9.0	7.0	5.8	9.0	7.0	9.9
	5	12.7	7.0	22.2	13.8	10.0	14.8	11.0	7.0	20.0
	Aggregate	10.1	6.0	16.2	16.2	9.0	23.1	10.0	6.0	17.0
Orissa	1	15.3	6.0	18.3	8.6	7.0	3.3	10.7	4.0	16.4
	2	11.7	7.0	16.8	6.0	5.0	8.5	10.9	6.0	16.1
	3	9.3	5.0	14.4	4.8	1.0	6.2	8.5	5.0	13.9
	4	8.6	5.0	10.6	5.4	7.0	3.0	7.9	5.0	10.0
	5	16.6	8.0	23.5	18.2	8.0	20.5	15.3	7.0	22.6
	Aggregate	13.2	7.0	19.5	12.0	7.0	17.1	12.1	6.0	18.8
Punjab	1	8.3	6.0	9.5	10.3	6.0	25.6	9.7	6.0	21.9
	2	7.3	5.0	7.0	6.7	5.0	11.0	6.1	4.0	9.7
	3	10.9	8.0	9.1	6.6	5.0	7.4	7.9	6.0	8.2
	4	13.9	7.0	24.4	7.7	5.0	11.6	9.8	5.0	17.6
	5	18.6	10.0	26.9	20.1	7.0	56.2	19.1	7.0	48.2
	Aggregate	13.8	8.0	21.4	12.2	6.0	36.4	12.3	6.0	31.9
Rajasthan	1	11.7	6.0	17.9	4.8	4.0	1.4	8.7	4.0	14.7
	2	5.6	4.0	5.6	4.7	5.0	2.3	5.4	4.0	5.2
	3	9.0	7.0	9.7	6.5	4.0	6.7	8.2	6.0	9.0
	4	9.4	7.0	9.6	7.2	4.0	7.2	8.3	6.0	8.7
	5	15.5	7.0	33.1	10.6	7.0	10.1	13.8	7.0	28.1
	Aggregate	11.9	6.0	23.9	8.1	5.0	8.3	10.4	6.0	20.1
Tamil Nadu	1	9.1	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.0	5.4	8.6	7.0	7.8
	2	17.4	8.0	37.0	8.1	6.0	9.1	13.2	7.0	28.5
	3	10.2	5.0	19.8	6.8	6.0	5.5	8.6	5.0	15.1
	4	18.3	8.0	30.0	8.6	6.0	10.4	12.2	7.0	20.8
	5	21.8	10.0	27.5	14.6	7.0	22.3	15.4	7.0	23.3
	Aggregate	15.1	7.0	26.4	11.2	7.0	17.2	12.5	7.0	21.3
Uttar Pradesh	1	8.6	4.0	11.5	6.5	6.0	8.0	7.5	4.0	10.2
	2	7.3	6.0	10.3	7.8	6.0	6.5	7.3	6.0	8.7
	3	10.0	7.0	13.6	9.8	6.0	10.4	9.5	6.0	11.9
	4	20.6	5.0	40.5	8.3	6.0	9.1	14.0	8.0	28.7
	5	16.9	6.0	26.9	11.1	7.0	14.0	13.3	7.0	20.2
	Aggregate	14.6	6.0	27.1	9.7	6.0	11.7	11.7	6.0	20.2
West Bengal	1	8.1	5.0	13.3	9.1	7.0	7.4	8.0	5.0	12.9
	2	15.3	6.0	39.9	4.5	4.0	3.0	13.6	5.0	37.3
	3	12.3	6.0	19.3	10.6	7.0	14.4	11.9	6.0	18.7
	4	11.4	7.0	13.5	11.4	6.0	23.1	11.3	7.0	15.6
	5	15.7	8.0	27.7	9.3	7.0	13.2	12.6	7.0	22.5
	Aggregate	13.0	7.0	24.6	9.5	7.0	15.2	11.9	7.0	22.6

III.11. MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY (WEIGHTED) - HOSPITALISED INPATIENT DAYS (RURAL)

		Public			Private			Total		
State	Quintile	Mean	Median	SD	Mean	Median	SD	Mean	Median	SD
Andhra Pradesh	1	11.0	5.0	18.0	7.7	7.0	7.9	9.4	7.0	14.0
	2	19.0	9.0	33.3	11.9	7.0	28.5	14.2	7.0	30.3
	3	15.9	20.0	9.4	11.6	7.0	12.4	13.4	10.0	11.4
	4	13.3	10.0	10.8	9.5	7.0	14.0	10.2	7.0	13.5
	5	26.5	10.0	35.8	12.5	9.0	14.1	14.4	9.0	19.8
	Aggregate	19.1	10.0	27.3	11.6	7.0	15.1	13.2	7.0	19.0
Bihar	1	4.9	5.0	3.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	3.2	2.0	2.9
	2	5.2	3.0	7.2	9.0	7.0	7.4	7.5	5.0	7.6
	3	12.4	6.5	11.6	6.8	7.0	4.3	9.9	8.0	9.8
	4	34.2	14.0	48.6	11.0	7.0	20.1	19.3	8.0	35.9
	5	10.4	5.0	19.8	10.4	7.0	10.5	10.0	7.0	14.2
	Aggregate	14.5	7.0	24.9	9.6	6.0	13.5	10.7	6.0	17.5
Gujarat	1	13.0	4.0	22.9	9.3	8.0	8.7	10.7	7.0	16.1
	2	8.4	7.0	6.2	6.5	4.0	3.6	7.2	5.0	5.0
	3	13.6	5.0	28.2	6.9	7.0	10.3	8.7	7.0	17.5
	4	28.5	15.0	31.3	8.1	6.0	11.6	16.9	6.0	24.6
	5	9.6	4.0	18.8	7.5	6.0	7.2	7.7	5.0	11.1
	Aggregate	16.8	7.0	26.0	7.6	6.0	8.9	10.4	6.0	17.1
Haryana	1	7.8	5.0	6.3	3.0	3.0	2.3	5.9	4.0	5.6
	2	7.9	10.0	6.0	6.7	4.0	4.9	6.9	5.0	5.2
	3	9.4	8.0	19.3	19.3	4.0	66.2	15.7	5.0	54.2
	4	14.3	3.0	27.1	28.1	4.0	58.3	23.5	4.0	50.6
	5	13.0	7.0	22.4	19.8	8.0	60.0	17.8	7.0	52.5
	Aggregate	11.4	6.0	20.6	18.8	5.0	55.0	16.4	5.0	47.0
Himachal Pradesh	1	13.6	15.0	9.0	.	.	0.0	13.2	15.0	9.2
	2	11.7	8.0	12.3	9.2	9.0	5.7	10.9	7.0	11.8
	3	11.2	10.0	12.1	6.9	5.0	3.7	10.0	8.0	11.5
	4	17.9	10.0	25.5	6.4	3.0	6.2	18.2	10.0	24.0
	5	17.5	11.0	18.9	13.8	8.0	20.1	18.9	10.0	19.1
	Aggregate	15.5	10.0	18.1	10.6	7.0	15.4	14.6	9.0	17.9
Karnataka	1	14.6	8.0	22.9	6.7	8.0	4.4	10.1	6.0	16.6
	2	7.1	3.0	11.0	18.2	5.0	47.7	8.8	4.0	21.8
	3	14.2	6.0	27.2	18.5	15.0	16.4	15.5	7.0	23.9
	4	13.7	10.0	10.6	10.4	8.0	9.9	11.7	8.0	10.4
	5	23.0	7.0	42.5	9.0	7.0	9.9	13.2	7.0	26.0
	Aggregate	15.8	7.0	30.1	10.6	8.0	13.8	12.8	7.0	22.8
Kerala	1	12.4	7.0	15.5	13.1	6.0	35.4	12.6	7.0	25.8
	2	18.0	9.0	25.6	7.8	5.0	6.3	12.4	7.0	18.8
	3	13.1	8.0	13.6	7.6	6.0	8.5	9.7	8.0	10.4
	4	18.7	10.0	33.0	12.2	7.0	35.2	14.3	7.0	34.4
	5	20.9	9.0	33.4	12.6	7.0	19.2	15.0	7.0	24.6
	Aggregate	16.5	8.0	25.5	10.9	6.0	23.1	13.0	7.0	24.1
Madhya Pradesh	1	7.2	5.0	4.7	22.5	8.0	63.6	10.8	6.0	35.8
	2	11.1	5.0	19.2	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.8	4.0	16.2
	3	14.6	6.0	38.0	12.8	5.0	14.7	13.2	5.0	31.3
	4	12.4	8.0	14.0	9.2	6.0	24.2	10.0	7.0	19.2
	5	17.8	8.0	26.5	8.9	6.0	10.1	8.5	4.0	17.2
	Aggregate	14.7	7.0	25.9	9.7	6.0	19.1	9.5	5.0	21.0
Maharashtra	1	9.9	7.0	18.9	4.3	3.0	3.5	7.6	5.0	15.2
	2	7.6	5.0	12.2	6.0	4.0	15.6	8.7	4.0	14.3
	3	9.2	6.0	9.0	10.8	5.0	29.3	10.1	5.0	22.6
	4	10.4	7.0	9.8	12.7	5.0	40.7	11.8	5.0	34.9
	5	18.4	8.0	23.1	9.7	6.0	19.7	10.9	6.0	20.6
	Aggregate	11.2	6.0	16.7	9.8	5.0	26.4	10.1	5.0	23.7
North East	1	8.6	7.0	13.8	25.3	9.0	35.5	16.6	8.0	28.1
	2	8.4	5.0	13.2	7.1	7.0	2.8	7.2	4.0	12.3
	3	9.2	6.0	12.2	12.8	16.0	5.0	8.8	6.0	11.7
	4	8.8	6.0	11.4	6.9	7.0	4.9	8.4	6.0	10.9
	5	11.1	7.0	17.2	14.5	13.0	12.3	10.9	7.0	16.5
	Aggregate	9.6	7.0	14.3	18.2	9.0	26.2	10.2	7.0	16.6
Orissa	1	5.3	4.0	4.0	8.6	7.0	3.3	4.6	4.0	4.3
	2	9.3	7.0	10.2	7.2	5.0	9.4	8.9	6.0	10.1
	3	11.4	7.0	17.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	9.9	5.0	18.3
	4	8.7	4.0	14.0	7.1	7.0	3.7	8.3	4.0	13.2
	5	16.7	8.0	23.8	15.7	8.0	18.8	15.2	7.0	22.8
	Aggregate	13.0	7.0	19.6	10.6	7.0	14.4	11.8	6.0	18.8
Punjab	1	9.4	8.0	11.8	14.2	6.5	33.3	12.9	7.0	29.1
	2	7.8	5.0	7.3	7.6	5.0	14.5	8.7	4.0	11.8
	3	10.5	9.0	7.2	7.6	7.0	5.8	8.7	8.0	6.6
	4	8.4	7.0	6.5	7.1	4.0	13.2	7.4	5.0	11.7
	5	14.7	9.0	20.4	11.7	8.0	13.4	12.5	8.0	18.8
	Aggregate	11.6	8.0	15.3	9.7	6.0	16.4	10.0	7.0	15.8
Rajasthan	1	12.4	5.0	19.7	4.5	4.0	1.4	8.9	4.0	16.2
	2	6.7	4.0	7.0	4.6	6.0	2.2	8.3	4.0	6.5
	3	8.5	6.0	9.2	6.2	5.0	7.3	7.6	5.0	8.6
	4	10.4	8.0	11.2	7.6	5.0	7.1	9.0	7.0	9.8
	5	14.3	8.0	16.1	11.3	8.0	10.9	13.1	7.0	14.6
	Aggregate	11.7	7.0	14.4	8.7	6.0	9.1	10.4	6.0	12.9
Tamil Nadu	1	9.3	7.0	7.3	7.7	5.0	6.0	9.0	7.0	8.4
	2	11.4	7.0	15.5	8.7	7.0	10.0	10.1	7.0	13.3
	3	17.0	8.0	39.3	8.0	10.0	5.3	13.0	8.0	29.9
	4	8.1	4.0	10.8	5.9	4.0	5.8	7.0	4.0	8.7
	5	20.3	10.0	24.3	14.4	8.0	15.6	15.0	8.0	17.6
	Aggregate	12.9	7.0	23.0	11.2	7.0	13.0	11.7	7.0	17.8
Uttar Pradesh	1	9.4	4.0	12.4	6.9	6.0	8.3	8.0	5.0	10.9
	2	6.6	6.0	9.3	7.2	5.0	6.3	6.7	6.0	8.0
	3	10.4	7.0	13.9	6.8	4.0	8.6	8.2	5.0	11.5
	4	11.3	5.0	20.5	9.9	7.0	9.5	10.6	6.0	15.8
	5	24.8	10.0	39.9	11.6	7.0	13.3	17.2	8.0	28.9
	Aggregate	15.0	6.0	27.9	9.7	7.0	11.1	12.1	6.0	21.0
West Bengal	1	6.6	4.0	13.1	6.3	7.0	1.1	6.5	4.0	12.7
	2	15.1	5.0	47.0	6.0	4.0	7.1	13.7	5.0	44.1
	3	9.9	6.0	16.3	12.4	5.0	16.7	9.7	6.0	18.1
	4	9.9	7.0	11.9	7.1	6.0	5.2	9.5	6.0	11.2
	5	14.8	8.0	17.7	10.3	7.0	17.7	13.1	7.0	17.7
	Aggregate	11.7	6.0	23.2	9.6	7.0	15.3	11.1	6.0	21.8

III.12. MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY (WEIGHTED) - HOSPITALISED INPATIENT DAYS (Urban)

		Public			Private			Total		
State	Quintile	Mean	Median	SD	Mean	Median	SD	Mean	Median	SD
Andhra Pradesh	1	14.3	7.0	22.0	10.5	7.0	14.4	12.3	7.0	19.1
	2	15.0	7.0	17.0	9.5	5.0	16.3	12.3	7.0	16.9
	3	21.0	15.0	23.0	7.7	7.0	6.4	14.0	7.0	17.8
	4	14.0	8.0	19.0	10.3	5.0	16.0	11.5	6.0	17.2
	5	13.1	7.0	34.7	11.2	7.0	17.9	11.2	7.0	21.6
	Aggregate	15.7	8.0	23.5	10.2	7.0	15.9	12.0	7.0	19.1
Bihar	1	4.9	5.0	3.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	3.2	2.0	2.9
	2	5.2	3.0	7.2	9.0	7.0	7.4	7.5	5.0	7.6
	3	12.4	8.5	11.6	6.8	7.0	4.3	9.9	8.0	9.8
	4	34.2	14.0	48.6	11.0	7.0	20.1	19.3	8.0	35.9
	5	10.4	5.0	19.8	10.4	7.0	10.5	10.0	7.0	14.2
	Aggregate	15.9	7.0	29.6	9.4	7.0	12.6	11.6	7.0	21.3
Gujarat	1	5.8	4.0	7.4	7.7	7.5	5.7	6.7	5.0	6.7
	2	8.4	4.0	15.9	7.3	4.0	7.1	7.6	4.0	11.8
	3	6.8	5.0	6.7	6.1	4.0	7.1	6.2	4.0	7.0
	4	11.9	8.0	11.6	8.2	5.0	10.8	9.1	6.0	11.1
	5	13.5	7.0	20.3	11.2	7.0	21.3	11.5	7.0	21.1
	Aggregate	9.1	5.0	13.5	8.9	6.0	15.1	8.8	5.0	14.6
Haryana	1	5.8	5.0	4.9	2.8	2.0	1.6	4.2	2.0	3.8
	2	8.9	10.0	6.7	9.1	8.0	6.3	9.0	8.0	6.4
	3	8.6	7.0	5.4	7.9	4.0	10.8	8.1	4.0	9.2
	4	11.8	10.0	6.2	8.1	7.0	6.5	8.6	7.0	6.6
	5	13.3	5.0	26.4	11.3	7.0	17.9	12.0	7.0	21.9
	Aggregate	10.4	5.0	18.4	8.5	5.0	12.3	9.2	5.0	14.8
Himachal Pradesh	1	11.6	9.0	8.4	.	.	0.0	11.6	9.0	8.4
	2	90.0	3.0	141.8	.	.	0.0	90.0	3.0	141.8
	3	13.7	8.0	14.9	12.0	12.0	0.0	13.5	12.0	14.0
	4	9.9	10.0	9.3	7.0	8.0	2.0	9.5	10.0	8.8
	5	11.8	9.0	12.0	12.5	15.0	3.6	11.8	10.0	11.7
	Aggregate	24.6	8.0	65.6	10.6	12.0	3.5	23.6	9.0	63.4
Karnataka	1	7.0	4.0	6.0	4.8	4.0	4.4	5.4	4.0	5.0
	2	20.5	8.0	19.4	15.5	5.0	40.3	17.3	6.0	33.1
	3	12.3	11.0	8.6	5.5	4.0	4.3	7.3	5.0	6.7
	4	12.8	8.0	13.0	8.5	7.0	8.2	9.5	7.0	10.0
	5	13.6	7.0	20.3	10.9	7.0	13.4	11.2	7.0	15.1
	Aggregate	14.1	8.0	16.1	9.3	5.0	17.6	10.5	6.0	17.2
Kerala	1	9.7	7.0	8.4	6.2	6.0	3.6	7.3	6.0	6.8
	2	10.4	7.0	10.1	8.1	7.0	6.2	9.1	7.0	6.7
	3	12.0	10.0	10.8	8.3	6.0	8.5	10.5	7.0	11.8
	4	14.9	10.0	18.8	10.9	7.0	13.1	11.6	7.0	15.0
	5	15.2	12.0	14.8	8.4	5.0	10.1	9.5	6.0	11.6
	Aggregate	11.8	7.0	12.3	8.4	6.0	9.4	9.5	7.0	11.1
Madhya Pradesh	1	5.0	4.0	3.6	7.6	7.0	5.9	5.5	4.0	4.4
	2	13.2	5.0	32.9	9.9	7.0	9.0	12.4	5.0	29.2
	3	8.6	5.0	10.0	5.7	4.0	5.3	7.3	4.0	8.9
	4	9.6	5.0	10.4	4.9	4.0	4.1	7.4	5.0	8.8
	5	9.8	5.0	12.1	8.8	7.0	6.3	9.0	7.0	9.3
	Aggregate	9.4	5.0	15.8	7.3	5.0	6.2	8.3	5.0	12.8
Maharashtra	1	11.5	5.0	24.1	6.2	4.0	6.3	9.1	4.0	18.5
	2	11.2	6.0	12.5	8.5	4.0	29.8	8.2	4.0	22.3
	3	16.8	7.0	21.7	7.6	4.0	10.8	11.1	5.0	16.7
	4	17.4	7.0	37.2	6.7	5.0	7.6	9.1	5.0	19.5
	5	12.1	7.0	14.8	9.1	6.0	11.5	9.1	6.0	12.0
	Aggregate	13.6	7.0	23.3	7.9	5.0	14.5	9.3	5.0	17.7
North East	1	7.8	4.0	13.9	6.5	5.0	2.1	7.3	4.0	13.4
	2	8.2	5.0	7.4	8.4	7.0	7.6	7.1	5.0	7.5
	3	9.0	7.0	8.7	6.1	6.0	2.3	8.5	7.0	8.3
	4	10.1	6.0	12.2	10.7	11.0	7.0	6.8	4.0	10.7
	5	17.5	10.0	33.0	14.4	10.0	16.5	14.2	7.0	27.5
	Aggregate	11.2	6.0	19.5	12.3	9.0	14.0	9.5	5.0	17.7
Orissa	1	28.4	45.0	22.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	18.7	8.0	22.8
	2	9.4	4.0	13.5	5.1	3.0	4.8	8.6	4.0	12.6
	3	7.2	6.0	6.5	6.0	7.0	1.9	6.6	7.0	5.4
	4	9.9	8.0	9.3	10.5	5.0	10.2	10.0	7.0	9.4
	5	13.5	7.0	20.0	21.0	8.0	26.4	16.5	7.0	23.5
	Aggregate	14.8	7.0	18.2	14.8	7.0	21.2	13.3	7.0	18.6
Punjab	1	4.3	2.0	5.4	4.8	4.0	2.9	4.7	3.0	3.5
	2	7.6	5.0	7.7	5.1	4.0	5.9	5.5	5.0	6.3
	3	20.3	8.0	40.3	8.0	5.0	9.3	10.9	5.0	22.1
	4	12.4	10.0	13.6	17.1	5.0	60.2	15.3	5.0	51.2
	5	27.3	11.0	34.1	27.5	7.0	73.5	27.4	7.0	65.3
	Aggregate	18.5	8.0	30.3	14.8	5.0	49.2	15.5	6.0	45.2
Rajasthan	1	4.8	4.0	4.1	7.5	7.0	2.4	5.0	4.0	4.1
	2	8.2	6.0	10.0	7.7	6.0	5.5	8.1	7.0	9.1
	3	7.8	6.0	7.7	5.4	4.0	4.4	7.3	5.0	7.2
	4	8.0	6.0	7.1	5.0	4.0	4.1	7.0	6.0	6.6
	5	20.7	7.0	57.4	7.9	6.0	7.2	15.4	7.0	44.9
	Aggregate	12.1	6.0	34.8	7.0	5.0	6.3	10.5	6.0	29.4
Tamil nadu	1	12.2	7.0	18.2	5.8	5.0	4.1	9.8	7.0	14.9
	2	14.0	6.0	30.3	7.2	6.0	6.5	10.6	6.0	22.9
	3	30.3	15.0	43.6	8.1	6.0	9.3	17.2	7.0	31.3
	4	15.7	7.0	25.2	6.3	5.0	5.6	8.9	5.0	14.9
	5	23.1	15.0	27.0	18.4	9.0	33.6	18.2	9.0	31.6
	Aggregate	19.0	8.0	31.1	11.3	7.0	22.2	13.7	7.0	25.9
Uttar Pradesh	1	6.4	3.0	6.8	8.8	5.0	8.7	7.5	4.0	7.8
	2	9.6	3.0	16.6	9.0	6.0	11.1	9.2	5.0	13.5
	3	11.5	8.0	12.8	6.9	4.0	6.3	8.4	6.0	9.3
	4	13.3	5.0	23.8	8.4	5.0	8.4	10.1	5.0	15.8
	5	16.1	8.0	31.0	11.9	7.0	17.2	13.1	7.0	22.7
	Aggregate	13.0	7.0	24.0	9.6	6.0	12.8	10.7	6.0	17.6
West Bengal	1	13.3	6.0	24.9	5.7	6.0	5.1	12.7	6.0	24.0
	2	17.0	7.0	24.0	15.1	7.0	18.7	16.6	7.0	23.4
	3	16.3	7.0	32.8	12.6	7.0	29.4	15.4	7.0	32.0
	4	14.5	7.0	31.3	6.8	5.0	8.1	11.3	6.0	24.7
	5	12.2	8.0	13.5	9.6	7.0	10.7	10.5	7.0	12.0
	Aggregate	14.9	7.0	26.5	9.4	7.0	15.0	13.0	7.0	23.5

III.13. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SHORT STAY (<30DAYS) INPATIENT DAYS BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	20.6	79.4	74.7	25.3	11.3	12.7	17.3	32.3	26.5	23.9
	PHCs & Others	8.1	91.9	20.6	79.4	8.7	3.7	63.5	18.6	5.4	5.1
	All Public Facilities	18.4	81.6	65.3	34.7	10.8	11.1	25.4	29.9	22.8	29.0
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	33.0	67.0	77.5	22.5	2.0	16.0	18.5	18.2	45.3	12.5
	PHCs & Others	13.9	86.1	93.7	6.3	4.2	1.5	12.9	24.5	57.0	1.2
	All Public Facilities	31.3	68.7	78.9	21.1	2.2	14.7	18.0	18.7	46.3	13.7
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	19.8	80.2	67.4	32.6	8.2	22.9	19.2	24.5	25.1	12.9
	PHCs & Others	43.4	56.6	94.7	5.3	45.3	15.1	4.5	9.7	25.4	0.3
	All Public Facilities	20.3	79.7	68.0	32.0	9.2	22.7	18.8	24.2	25.1	13.3
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	11.6	88.4	58.4	41.6	20.0	10.6	15.4	21.1	32.9	12.5
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	73.3	26.7	0.0	9.2	17.5	0.0	73.3	0.0
	All Public Facilities	11.5	88.5	58.5	41.5	19.9	10.6	15.4	21.1	33.0	12.5
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	7.1	92.9	70.2	29.8	7.8	8.7	17.5	23.4	42.6	9.7
	PHCs & Others	38.3	61.7	93.9	6.1	38.3	13.5	1.8	33.9	12.6	0.5
	All Public Facilities	8.7	91.3	71.4	28.6	9.3	8.9	16.7	23.9	41.1	10.2
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	19.4	80.6	79.6	20.4	8.9	18.3	16.3	29.4	27.1	22.8
	PHCs & Others	9.3	90.7	85.1	14.9	3.2	27.2	31.9	21.4	16.3	1.5
	All Public Facilities	18.8	81.2	80.0	20.0	8.5	18.9	17.3	28.9	26.4	24.4
KERALA	Public Hospitals	35.0	65.0	85.1	14.9	26.8	18.0	22.6	14.9	17.6	64.2
	PHCs & Others	16.9	83.1	83.5	16.5	4.1	0.0	54.1	13.3	28.5	1.6
	All Public Facilities	34.6	65.4	85.1	14.9	26.3	17.5	23.4	14.9	17.9	65.8
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	25.0	75.0	74.8	25.2	4.8	11.8	11.0	25.5	47.0	27.6
	PHCs & Others	38.6	61.4	55.5	44.5	8.9	8.7	36.8	18.5	27.1	2.3
	All Public Facilities	26.1	73.9	73.3	26.7	5.1	11.5	13.0	24.9	45.4	29.9
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	33.5	66.5	67.1	32.9	15.9	16.5	20.1	26.4	21.2	42.5
	PHCs & Others	24.8	75.4	70.3	29.7	18.6	15.4	24.2	8.3	33.4	4.7
	All Public Facilities	32.7	67.3	67.4	32.6	16.1	16.4	20.5	24.6	22.4	47.2
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	15.4	84.6	57.9	42.1	8.5	9.9	18.1	23.0	40.6	26.0
	PHCs & Others	19.0	81.0	56.2	43.8	8.2	15.7	26.7	23.0	26.4	5.1
	All Public Facilities	16.0	84.0	57.7	42.3	8.4	10.8	19.5	23.0	38.3	31.1
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	28.9	71.1	61.5	38.5	3.7	12.5	19.7	15.8	48.4	19.7
	PHCs & Others	58.7	41.3	74.8	25.2	4.6	41.5	19.7	19.2	15.0	3.6
	All Public Facilities	33.5	66.5	63.5	36.5	3.8	16.9	19.7	16.3	43.3	23.3
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	0.7	99.3	63.6	36.4	7.7	11.2	17.8	23.0	40.3	9.8
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	79.2	20.8	0.0	13.8	79.2	7.0	0.0	0.1
	All Public Facilities	0.7	99.3	63.8	36.2	7.6	11.2	18.5	22.8	39.8	10.0
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	8.7	91.3	68.7	31.3	5.4	7.3	14.8	19.1	53.4	20.2
	PHCs & Others	10.7	89.3	45.5	54.5	2.4	35.5	13.8	25.0	23.3	0.8
	All Public Facilities	8.7	91.3	67.8	32.2	5.3	8.4	14.7	19.3	52.2	21.0
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	39.8	60.2	68.2	31.8	18.6	17.4	24.8	18.6	20.7	40.2
	PHCs & Others	75.3	24.7	86.2	13.8	47.7	23.7	8.3	9.4	11.0	0.4
	All Public Facilities	40.2	59.8	68.4	31.6	18.9	17.4	24.6	18.5	20.6	40.6
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	20.9	79.1	79.8	20.2	10.3	11.2	18.2	18.3	42.0	44.3
	PHCs & Others	11.1	88.9	84.7	15.3	1.9	12.7	17.0	41.3	27.1	3.6
	All Public Facilities	20.2	79.8	80.2	19.8	9.7	11.3	18.1	20.0	40.9	47.9
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	26.0	74.0	67.6	32.4	9.4	11.2	19.7	29.2	30.5	52.2
	PHCs & Others	43.0	57.0	57.0	43.0	19.3	22.9	13.3	25.0	19.5	5.9
	All Public Facilities	27.8	72.2	66.5	33.5	10.4	12.4	19.1	28.8	29.4	58.1
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**25.4**	**74.6**	**72.0**	**28.0**	**9.0**	**13.4**	**18.2**	**26.8**	**32.6**	**441.1**
	PHCs & Others	**26.6**	**73.4**	**62.4**	**37.6**	**11.7**	**17.1**	**27.2**	**22.5**	**21.6**	**36.9**
	All Public Facilities	**25.5**	**74.5**	**71.3**	**28.7**	**9.2**	**13.7**	**18.9**	**26.4**	**31.8**	**478.0**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.14. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SHORT STAY (<30DAYS) INPATIENT DAYS BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	8.3	91.7	66.6	33.4	8.3	20.6	15.5	18.5	37.0	13.0
	PHCs & Others	7.7	92.3	19.7	80.3	7.7	4.3	63.3	15.2	9.5	5.0
	All Public Facilities	8.2	91.8	53.6	46.4	8.2	16.1	28.7	17.6	29.4	18.0
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	35.2	64.8	81.3	18.7	1.4	14.9	21.3	6.8	25.6	7.7
	PHCs & Others	13.2	86.8	89.4	10.6	2.9	1.8	6.2	6.8	52.4	0.7
	All Public Facilities	33.3	66.7	82.0	18.0	1.5	13.8	20.0	6.8	27.8	8.4
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	9.5	90.5	64.2	35.8	9.7	22.6	18.2	24.0	25.4	7.1
	PHCs & Others	41.2	58.8	94.5	5.5	43.1	10.0	8.9	11.6	26.4	0.3
	All Public Facilities	10.9	89.1	65.5	34.5	11.2	22.0	17.8	23.5	25.5	7.4
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	9.2	90.8	55.8	44.2	21.3	8.7	15.1	15.3	39.6	9.5
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	34.4	65.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	9.2	90.8	55.7	44.3	21.3	8.7	15.2	15.3	39.6	9.5
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	8.4	91.6	66.9	33.1	8.4	11.0	18.2	20.0	42.5	8.0
	PHCs & Others	38.4	61.6	94.1	5.9	38.4	6.9	8.1	30.8	15.9	0.5
	All Public Facilities	10.2	89.8	68.5	31.5	10.2	10.7	17.6	20.6	40.9	8.5
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	16.3	83.7	79.8	20.2	4.8	14.8	22.5	24.4	33.5	17.2
	PHCs & Others	7.8	92.2	90.1	9.9	2.3	5.5	26.8	30.9	34.5	1.4
	All Public Facilities	15.6	84.4	80.6	19.4	4.6	14.0	22.8	24.9	33.6	18.7
KERALA	Public Hospitals	30.0	70.0	83.4	16.6	24.9	18.0	22.9	16.5	17.7	51.3
	PHCs & Others	3.8	96.3	80.9	19.1	3.8	0.0	13.6	49.6	33.1	1.4
	All Public Facilities	29.3	70.7	83.4	16.6	24.3	17.6	22.7	17.4	18.1	52.7
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	12.6	87.4	64.5	35.5	6.2	8.1	18.7	25.1	41.9	13.8
	PHCs & Others	16.5	83.5	38.5	61.5	3.8	15.1	12.3	24.6	44.2	1.6
	All Public Facilities	13.1	86.9	61.8	38.2	6.0	8.8	18.0	25.1	42.2	15.4
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	26.8	73.2	56.9	43.1	19.8	10.8	22.0	20.1	27.3	21.6
	PHCs & Others	31.4	68.6	62.5	37.5	19.1	22.8	12.1	30.9	15.2	3.0
	All Public Facilities	27.4	72.6	57.6	42.4	19.7	12.3	20.8	21.4	25.8	24.7
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	20.0	80.0	56.7	43.3	8.3	11.8	19.7	20.5	39.7	16.3
	PHCs & Others	19.5	80.5	55.1	44.9	5.3	14.2	24.9	19.8	35.8	4.8
	All Public Facilities	19.9	80.1	56.3	43.7	7.6	12.3	20.9	20.4	38.8	21.0
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	30.1	69.9	59.2	40.8	3.3	11.7	17.8	16.2	51.0	17.1
	PHCs & Others	60.1	39.9	74.1	25.9	4.7	30.7	29.8	18.9	15.9	3.4
	All Public Facilities	35.2	64.8	61.7	38.3	3.6	14.9	19.8	16.6	45.1	20.6
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	0.2	99.8	59.5	40.5	4.9	14.6	16.7	13.0	50.7	7.3
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	83.6	16.4	0.0	9.0	83.6	7.4	0.0	0.1
	All Public Facilities	0.1	99.9	59.9	40.1	4.8	14.5	17.7	12.9	50.0	7.4
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	6.9	93.1	62.0	38.0	6.9	8.6	11.0	20.6	53.0	12.5
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	47.6	52.4	0.0	48.6	9.1	5.2	37.1	0.6
	All Public Facilities	6.6	93.4	61.4	38.6	6.6	10.4	10.9	19.9	52.3	13.1
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	30.5	69.5	68.1	31.9	16.9	17.5	19.7	24.6	21.3	26.0
	PHCs & Others	68.5	31.5	89.7	10.3	0.0	68.5	13.4	0.0	18.1	0.1
	All Public Facilities	30.7	69.3	68.2	31.8	16.9	17.8	19.6	24.5	21.3	26.2
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	21.9	78.1	76.8	23.2	11.7	12.4	17.5	15.7	42.7	34.4
	PHCs & Others	11.3	88.7	83.0	17.0	1.4	9.8	22.7	43.6	22.4	3.0
	All Public Facilities	21.1	78.9	77.3	22.7	10.9	12.2	17.9	17.9	41.1	37.3
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	26.9	73.1	60.0	40.0	7.5	11.2	18.9	22.5	39.9	28.6
	PHCs & Others	43.6	56.4	57.1	42.9	15.3	15.4	18.2	22.2	28.8	5.7
	All Public Facilities	29.7	70.3	59.5	40.5	8.8	11.9	18.8	22.4	38.1	34.4
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**22.0**	**78.0**	**68.8**	**31.2**	**8.4**	**13.9**	**16.5**	**23.0**	**38.2**	**291.3**
	PHCs & Others	**25.6**	**74.4**	**59.0**	**41.0**	**8.4**	**18.5**	**23.5**	**24.7**	**24.8**	**31.8**
	All Public Facilities	**22.4**	**77.6**	**67.9**	**32.1**	**8.4**	**14.4**	**17.2**	**23.2**	**36.9**	**323.1**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.15. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SHORT STAY (<30DAYS) INPATIENT DAYS BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	35.1	64.9	84.4	15.6	14.8	21.0	30.6	20.1	13.5	11.0
	PHCs & Others	35.5	64.5	78.1	21.9	35.5	0.0	0.0	64.5	0.0	0.1
	All Public Facilities	35.1	64.9	84.3	15.7	15.0	20.9	30.4	20.4	13.4	11.0
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	29.5	70.5	71.3	28.7	2.4	6.4	27.8	19.4	14.0	4.8
	PHCs & Others	15.1	84.9	100.0	0.0	3.1	6.1	1.3	0.0	59.5	0.5
	All Public Facilities	28.2	71.8	73.9	26.1	2.4	6.3	25.4	17.6	18.2	5.3
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	32.1	67.9	71.2	28.8	16.5	25.8	19.3	19.3	19.0	5.9
	PHCs & Others	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	32.2	67.8	71.2	28.8	16.7	25.8	19.2	19.3	19.0	5.9
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	18.9	81.1	66.8	33.2	19.1	14.6	22.4	9.0	34.9	3.0
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	18.7	81.3	67.1	32.9	18.9	14.4	22.2	9.9	34.6	3.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	1.4	98.6	86.0	14.0	13.7	4.3	20.0	22.1	39.9	1.7
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	1.4	98.6	85.9	14.1	13.8	4.3	20.0	22.1	39.8	1.7
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	29.0	71.0	79.1	20.9	9.4	13.6	27.8	24.5	24.6	5.6
	PHCs & Others	30.7	69.3	14.8	85.2	16.0	0.0	74.7	0.0	9.3	0.1
	All Public Facilities	29.1	70.9	77.9	22.1	9.5	13.4	28.6	24.1	24.4	5.7
KERALA	Public Hospitals	55.0	45.0	91.7	8.3	30.2	22.7	12.2	15.3	19.6	12.9
	PHCs & Others	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
	All Public Facilities	55.7	44.3	91.8	8.2	29.8	22.3	13.6	15.0	19.3	13.1
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	37.3	62.7	85.1	14.9	8.3	11.3	28.5	23.9	28.0	13.8
	PHCs & Others	88.9	11.1	94.3	5.7	23.8	60.1	7.4	1.3	7.5	0.7
	All Public Facilities	39.9	60.1	85.5	14.5	9.1	13.7	27.5	22.8	27.0	14.5
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	40.5	59.5	77.6	22.4	19.8	27.5	20.5	18.8	13.4	20.9
	PHCs & Others	12.5	87.5	84.0	16.0	2.4	10.1	6.2	13.8	67.5	1.7
	All Public Facilities	38.4	61.6	78.1	21.9	18.5	26.2	19.4	18.4	17.5	22.6
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	7.8	92.2	60.1	39.9	8.6	21.6	17.3	22.9	29.7	9.7
	PHCs & Others	12.1	87.9	73.3	26.7	12.1	37.1	6.3	13.3	31.3	0.3
	All Public Facilities	7.9	92.1	60.5	39.5	8.7	22.1	16.9	22.6	29.7	10.1
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	21.0	79.0	76.5	23.5	15.9	7.5	16.6	36.7	23.3	2.6
	PHCs & Others	14.0	86.0	98.5	1.5	1.5	30.2	2.6	48.1	17.7	0.1
	All Public Facilities	20.8	79.2	77.4	22.6	15.3	8.4	16.0	37.2	23.1	2.7
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	2.4	97.6	75.1	24.9	5.3	11.1	30.9	21.6	31.0	2.6
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	2.4	97.6	74.9	25.1	5.3	11.3	30.8	21.6	31.0	2.6
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	11.6	88.4	79.8	20.2	5.8	11.0	17.1	22.3	43.7	7.6
	PHCs & Others	34.9	65.1	40.8	59.2	6.4	31.8	58.3	2.1	1.4	0.3
	All Public Facilities	12.3	87.7	78.5	21.5	5.8	11.7	18.5	21.6	42.3	7.9
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	56.9	43.1	68.3	31.7	23.3	24.7	17.7	13.0	21.3	14.2
	PHCs & Others	78.6	21.4	84.5	15.5	70.8	7.8	11.3	10.0	0.0	0.3
	All Public Facilities	57.3	42.7	68.6	31.4	24.3	24.3	17.6	12.9	20.9	14.5
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	17.4	82.6	90.0	10.0	8.0	9.9	18.3	25.3	38.5	9.9
	PHCs & Others	10.3	89.7	93.8	6.2	5.2	5.1	10.9	19.4	59.3	0.6
	All Public Facilities	17.0	83.0	90.2	9.8	7.8	9.6	17.8	25.0	39.7	10.5
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	25.0	75.0	76.8	23.2	17.8	20.9	24.4	16.9	20.0	23.6
	PHCs & Others	24.1	75.9	52.9	47.1	23.5	21.9	29.2	1.2	24.2	0.2
	All Public Facilities	25.0	75.0	76.6	23.4	17.9	20.9	24.4	16.8	20.0	23.8
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**32.1**	**67.9**	**78.2**	**21.8**	**14.5**	**20.6**	**21.8**	**20.8**	**22.3**	**149.8**
	PHCs & Others	**33.3**	**66.7**	**83.6**	**16.4**	**13.7**	**17.0**	**16.6**	**16.2**	**36.5**	**5.1**
	All Public Facilities	**32.1**	**67.9**	**78.4**	**21.6**	**14.5**	**20.5**	**21.7**	**20.6**	**22.7**	**154.9**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.16. DISTRIBUTION OF INPATIENT DAYS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	61.1	35.0	31.4	52.9	61.9	46.4	55.4	37.8	28.5	60.0
	Private Share	38.9	65.0	68.6	47.1	38.1	53.6	44.6	62.2	71.5	98.9
	Total ('00,000s)	16.8	142.1	111.8	47.1	10.0	13.8	20.2	37.7	77.2	158.9
BIHAR	Public Share	33.2	39.0	35.8	46.2	19.3	40.9	42.4	33.4	39.2	27.2
	Private Share	66.8	61.0	64.2	53.8	80.7	59.1	57.6	66.6	60.8	44.6
	Total ('00,000s)	13.8	58.1	57.1	14.6	2.3	5.2	6.4	12.8	45.1	71.8
GUJARAT	Public Share	52.6	43.8	41.5	54.1	43.3	47.3	74.4	36.3	25.4	33.1
	Private Share	47.4	56.2	58.5	45.9	56.7	52.7	25.6	63.7	74.6	41.0
	Total ('00,000s)	7.2	67.0	55.4	18.8	5.3	9.5	20.3	12.3	26.8	74.1
HARYANA	Public Share	71.6	23.0	24.0	24.2	63.5	32.4	23.1	21.6	21.6	22.0
	Private Share	28.4	77.0	76.0	75.8	36.5	67.6	76.9	78.4	78.4	69.2
	Total ('00,000s)	2.0	89.2	59.6	31.6	3.9	4.1	12.3	28.1	42.8	91.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	100.0	92.4	91.9	95.8	100.0	92.5	88.7	97.1	89.6	20.8
	Private Share	0.0	7.6	8.1	4.2	0.0	7.5	11.3	2.9	10.4	1.6
	Total ('00,000s)	1.4	21.1	16.9	5.6	1.4	1.8	1.9	7.4	9.8	22.4
KARNATAKA	Public Share	55.5	48.8	48.0	55.8	70.1	53.8	47.9	57.3	44.2	50.7
	Private Share	44.5	51.2	52.0	44.2	29.9	46.2	52.1	42.7	55.8	51.0
	Total ('00,000s)	15.7	86.0	78.0	23.8	4.0	14.7	14.7	20.7	47.6	101.7
KERALA	Public Share	61.3	46.4	45.5	73.5	58.5	64.4	50.7	42.8	41.5	122.8
	Private Share	38.7	53.6	54.5	26.5	41.5	35.6	49.3	57.2	58.5	124.0
	Total ('00,000s)	56.2	190.4	209.2	37.4	39.2	41.3	39.7	50.1	76.6	246.8
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	71.3	60.7	60.5	72.0	44.8	70.8	63.3	62.1	63.1	51.7
	Private Share	28.7	39.3	39.5	28.0	55.2	29.2	36.7	37.9	36.9	30.6
	Total ('00,000s)	16.3	65.9	65.7	16.6	3.6	7.6	10.9	18.9	41.2	82.3
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	64.9	29.7	31.7	54.5	69.7	45.8	34.3	46.4	22.3	83.3
	Private Share	35.1	70.3	68.3	45.5	30.3	54.2	65.7	53.6	77.7	148.4
	Total ('00,000s)	41.3	190.5	188.9	42.8	16.4	21.0	48.0	54.6	91.8	231.8
NORTH EAST	Public Share	51.9	84.9	71.2	88.7	36.0	88.1	97.5	87.8	80.5	41.8
	Private Share	48.1	15.1	28.8	11.3	64.0	11.9	2.5	12.2	19.5	12.4
	Total ('00,000s)	12.7	41.5	35.7	18.5	9.4	5.0	7.5	10.0	22.3	54.2
ORISSA	Public Share	95.5	86.6	86.8	94.6	94.9	94.0	97.9	91.4	85.0	48.1
	Private Share	4.5	13.4	13.2	5.4	5.1	6.0	2.1	8.6	15.0	6.0
	Total ('00,000s)	14.4	39.7	38.8	15.3	3.4	6.7	6.8	5.1	32.0	54.1
PUNJAB	Public Share	32.0	34.3	32.2	38.8	26.5	31.3	43.1	51.4	28.6	16.0
	Private Share	68.0	65.7	67.8	61.2	73.5	68.7	56.9	48.6	71.4	30.6
	Total ('00,000s)	0.2	46.4	32.0	14.6	3.4	3.7	5.2	8.2	26.2	46.6
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	83.6	73.1	72.2	78.5	83.8	83.9	75.6	59.7	76.5	33.7
	Private Share	16.4	26.9	27.8	21.5	16.2	16.1	24.4	40.3	23.5	11.8
	Total ('00,000s)	4.5	41.0	31.8	13.6	3.4	2.1	5.2	8.7	26.1	45.5
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	67.6	41.7	40.7	66.4	72.3	72.8	64.4	57.5	27.1	79.5
	Private Share	32.4	58.3	59.4	33.6	27.7	27.2	35.6	42.5	72.9	89.8
	Total ('00,000s)	34.1	135.2	128.0	41.2	11.0	21.8	22.9	33.4	80.3	169.3
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	54.8	51.6	52.1	51.2	64.2	51.6	45.6	56.6	49.7	95.0
	Private Share	45.2	48.4	47.9	48.8	35.8	48.4	54.4	43.4	50.3	87.8
	Total ('00,000s)	22.5	160.3	146.4	36.3	9.8	12.6	24.2	51.0	85.3	182.8
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	96.2	75.4	77.8	88.2	93.6	96.9	90.0	82.0	67.3	99.2
	Private Share	3.8	24.6	22.2	11.8	6.4	3.1	10.0	18.0	32.7	23.9
	Total ('00,000s)	30.9	92.3	90.5	32.6	7.6	19.1	20.4	27.9	48.3	123.1
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**66.3**	**47.2**	**47.0**	**61.6**	**59.9**	**66.2**	**58.3**	**57.4**	**40.5**	**885.1**
	Private Share	**33.7**	**52.7**	**53.1**	**38.4**	**40.1**	**33.8**	**41.7**	**42.6**	**59.5**	**871.6**
	Total ('00,000s)	**289.9**	**1467.4**	**1345.2**	**410.3**	**97.1**	**161.3**	**243.5**	**413.6**	**841.2**	**1756.7**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.17. DISTRIBUTION OF INPATIENT DAYS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	58.4	33.2	25.5	51.6	58.4	57.4	49.6	25.7	28.2	38.9
	Private Share	41.6	66.8	74.5	48.4	41.6	42.6	50.4	74.3	71.8	74.6
	Total ('00,000s)	4.7	108.8	75.5	37.9	4.7	11.0	12.4	17.5	67.9	113.5
BIHAR	Public Share	32.4	30.5	31.6	28.3	29.0	38.0	43.1	34.0	26.2	14.4
	Private Share	67.6	69.5	68.4	71.7	71.0	62.0	56.9	66.0	73.8	32.3
	Total ('00,000s)	9.4	37.3	37.3	9.4	1.2	4.6	6.2	7.3	27.5	46.7
GUJARAT	Public Share	60.5	51.9	49.1	60.9	48.7	48.0	43.8	72.2	28.8	24.2
	Private Share	39.5	48.1	50.9	39.1	51.3	52.0	56.2	27.8	71.2	21.9
	Total ('00,000s)	2.9	43.1	32.8	13.3	3.7	4.0	6.8	19.3	12.3	46.1
HARYANA	Public Share	68.7	20.8	23.5	18.1	79.6	20.9	21.9	20.1	18.7	17.1
	Private Share	31.3	79.2	76.5	81.9	20.4	79.1	78.1	79.9	81.3	62.2
	Total ('00,000s)	1.3	78.1	51.4	27.9	2.5	3.9	10.7	23.9	38.2	79.3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	100.0	91.0	89.7	96.2	100.0	91.4	91.2	94.2	89.7	15.8
	Private Share	0.0	9.0	10.3	3.8	0.0	8.6	8.8	5.8	10.3	1.4
	Total ('00,000s)	1.3	15.9	11.9	5.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	3.3	9.1	17.2
KARNATAKA	Public Share	74.7	53.9	54.4	57.7	68.0	67.0	54.0	51.9	54.6	39.4
	Private Share	25.3	46.1	45.6	42.3	32.0	33.0	46.0	48.1	45.4	31.9
	Total ('00,000s)	5.0	66.3	52.2	19.2	2.4	4.8	16.0	11.7	36.4	71.3
KERALA	Public Share	61.2	48.1	45.8	75.1	56.2	64.4	52.8	46.7	42.5	104.7
	Private Share	38.8	51.9	54.2	24.9	43.8	35.6	47.2	53.3	57.5	101.8
	Total ('00,000s)	41.5	165.0	171.8	34.7	32.0	35.1	30.2	42.5	66.8	206.5
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	60.9	61.1	57.1	73.8	38.2	79.0	60.9	58.1	62.0	31.0
	Private Share	39.1	38.9	42.9	26.2	61.8	21.0	39.1	41.9	38.0	19.7
	Total ('00,000s)	5.0	45.8	38.5	12.2	2.4	3.5	9.4	9.2	26.3	50.8
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	74.1	27.8	27.5	52.2	79.7	49.0	33.2	23.0	28.9	38.4
	Private Share	25.9	71.8	72.5	47.8	20.3	51.0	66.8	77.0	71.1	76.2
	Total ('00,000s)	14.0	101.0	86.7	27.9	8.7	9.3	15.4	28.5	52.7	114.6
NORTH EAST	Public Share	47.3	86.8	66.4	91.0	24.5	95.8	90.1	92.8	82.5	26.9
	Private Share	52.7	13.2	33.6	9.0	75.5	4.2	9.9	7.2	17.5	9.3
	Total ('00,000s)	11.6	24.7	24.8	11.5	7.9	3.7	5.8	6.0	12.8	36.2
ORISSA	Public Share	94.5	91.5	90.9	94.9	80.7	91.6	99.1	90.9	91.4	41.9
	Private Share	5.5	8.5	9.1	5.1	19.3	8.4	0.9	9.1	8.6	3.5
	Total ('00,000s)	10.9	34.5	30.9	14.5	0.9	4.4	6.3	5.3	28.6	45.4
PUNJAB	Public Share	10.6	45.5	45.9	44.6	20.2	40.7	54.7	32.1	53.6	9.7
	Private Share	89.4	58.3	60.6	55.4	79.8	59.3	45.3	67.9	54.1	12.5
	Total ('00,000s)	0.1	21.3	12.5	8.9	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.0	10.6	21.4
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	85.8	69.9	66.0	80.3	85.8	87.3	68.5	67.1	69.2	21.3
	Private Share	14.2	30.1	34.0	19.7	14.2	12.7	31.5	32.9	30.8	8.6
	Total ('00,000s)	2.7	27.1	18.7	11.2	2.7	1.8	2.5	5.6	17.2	29.9
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	61.2	41.3	38.7	60.4	71.2	60.1	73.4	60.9	23.9	43.2
	Private Share	38.8	58.7	61.3	39.6	28.8	39.9	26.6	39.1	76.1	54.2
	Total ('00,000s)	15.1	82.4	72.1	25.4	6.3	10.7	16.2	13.6	50.7	97.4
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	58.7	54.6	55.9	52.6	65.8	53.1	59.5	31.2	62.4	75.6
	Private Share	41.3	45.4	44.1	47.4	34.2	46.9	40.5	68.8	37.6	61.5
	Total ('00,000s)	17.0	120.0	105.2	31.7	8.7	9.6	13.9	28.6	76.2	137.0
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	96.2	79.2	81.4	91.1	95.3	96.4	86.0	88.6	76.4	54.7
	Private Share	3.8	20.8	18.6	8.9	4.7	3.6	14.0	11.4	23.6	9.8
	Total ('00,000s)	21.3	43.2	41.7	22.7	4.0	10.9	11.2	11.8	26.6	64.4
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**67.2**	**48.0**	**46.9**	**60.9**	**56.3**	**68.0**	**59.6**	**50.2**	**45.3**	**597.2**
	Private Share	**32.8**	**52.0**	**53.1**	**39.1**	**43.7**	**32.0**	**40.4**	**49.8**	**54.7**	**581.4**
	Total ('00,000s)	**163.7**	**1015.2**	**864.8**	**313.6**	**63.4**	**104.9**	**148.4**	**235.5**	**626.4**	**1178.6**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.18. DISTRIBUTION OF INPATIENT DAYS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	62.2	41.0	43.7	58.3	61.6	61.8	71.3	42.9	20.3	21.2
	Private Share	37.8	59.0	56.3	41.7	38.4	38.2	28.7	57.1	79.7	24.2
	Total ('00,000s)	12.1	33.3	36.3	9.1	5.3	7.1	9.2	9.4	14.4	45.4
BIHAR	Public Share	35.1	54.2	43.7	78.2	56.9	17.5	67.9	68.3	28.7	12.8
	Private Share	64.9	45.8	56.3	21.8	43.1	82.5	32.1	31.7	71.3	12.3
	Total ('00,000s)	4.3	20.7	19.8	5.2	0.3	3.0	3.9	10.8	7.1	25.1
GUJARAT	Public Share	47.2	29.2	30.5	37.8	44.2	48.8	40.7	35.9	18.8	8.9
	Private Share	52.8	70.8	69.5	62.2	55.8	51.2	59.3	64.1	81.2	19.1
	Total ('00,000s)	4.2	23.9	22.6	5.5	2.4	4.0	3.7	6.0	11.9	28.1
HARYANA	Public Share	76.6	38.3	27.6	69.6	64.5	31.0	39.6	18.6	46.8	4.8
	Private Share	23.4	61.7	72.4	30.4	35.5	69.0	60.4	81.4	53.2	7.0
	Total ('00,000s)	0.7	11.1	8.2	3.7	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	5.9	11.9
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	100.0	97.0	97.4	89.8	100.0	100.0	89.2	92.5	92.7	5.0
	Private Share	0.0	3.0	2.6	10.2	0.0	0.0	10.8	7.5	7.3	0.2
	Total ('00,000s)	0.0	5.2	4.9	0.3	0.2	3.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	5.2
KARNATAKA	Public Share	46.5	31.8	35.1	47.6	35.6	48.6	47.8	37.5	23.5	11.3
	Private Share	53.5	68.2	64.9	52.4	64.4	51.4	52.2	62.5	76.5	19.2
	Total ('00,000s)	10.7	19.7	25.8	4.6	1.8	8.2	3.5	6.9	10.0	30.4
KERALA	Public Share	61.7	35.4	44.2	53.1	61.6	61.4	38.4	37.3	34.0	18.1
	Private Share	38.3	64.6	55.8	46.9	38.4	38.6	61.6	62.7	66.0	22.2
	Total ('00,000s)	14.7	25.6	37.4	2.7	7.0	6.9	7.5	8.2	10.7	40.3
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	75.9	59.9	65.5	66.8	69.8	79.5	77.5	74.9	45.8	20.7
	Private Share	24.1	40.1	34.5	33.2	30.2	20.5	22.5	25.1	54.2	10.8
	Total ('00,000s)	11.3	20.2	27.2	4.3	1:9	5.2	6.2	7.1	11.1	31.5
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	60.1	31.7	35.3	58.8	69.3	50.3	60.2	32.5	14.7	44.9
	Private Share	39.9	68.3	64.7	41.1	30.7	49.7	39.8	67.5	85.3	72.3
	Total ('00,000s)	27.3	89.9	102.3	14.9	13.4	17.0	20.4	28.3	38.1	117.2
NORTH EAST	Public Share	98.1	82.1	81.9	84.9	97.6	94.2	92.3	87.5	73.2	14.9
	Private Share	1.9	17.9	18.1	15.1	2.4	5.8	7.7	12.5	26.8	3.0
	Total ('00,000s)	1.2	16.8	10.9	7.1	1.2	2.6	2.4	3.4	8.4	18.0
ORISSA	Public Share	98.5	54.3	70.4	88.4	99.9	91.1	67.8	80.0	36.9	6.3
	Private Share	1.5	45.7	29.6	11.6	0.1	8.9	32.2	20.0	63.1	2.4
	Total ('00,000s)	3.5	5.2	7.9	0.8	3.1	0.6	0.7	1.4	3.0	8.7
PUNJAB	Public Share	50.6	25.5	24.5	29.6	16.1	24.3	45.4	20.9	22.2	6.3
	Private Share	49.4	74.5	75.5	70.4	83.9	75.7	54.6	79.1	77.8	18.1
	Total ('00,000s)	0.1	24.3	18.7	5.7	0.8	1.4	4.0	4.5	13.6	24.4
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	80.1	79.3	81.0	70.1	86.8	76.0	85.2	81.2	78.0	12.4
	Private Share	19.9	20.7	19.0	29.9	13.2	24.0	14.8	18.8	22.0	3.2
	Total ('00,000s)	1.7	13.9	13.2	2.4	0.5	1.8	1.8	2.2	9.2	15.6
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	72.7	42.5	43.3	76.0	77.6	69.7	73.6	48.6	26.9	36.3
	Private Share	27.3	57.5	56.7	24.0	22.4	30.3	26.4	51.4	73.1	35.6
	Total ('00,000s)	19.0	52.9	56.1	15.8	6.3	8.8	16.6	10.3	29.9	71.9
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	42.7	42.5	42.7	41.4	45.7	39.6	45.2	46.2	39.9	19.5
	Private Share	57.3	57.5	57.3	58.6	54.3	60.4	54.8	53.8	60.1	26.3
	Total ('00,000s)	5.5	40.2	41.2	4.6	1.9	3.9	5.9	12.6	21.4	45.8
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	96.1	72.0	74.8	81.4	96.1	89.9	79.1	74.4	48.8	44.6
	Private Share	3.9	28.0	25.2	18.6	3.9	10.1	20.9	25.6	51.2	14.1
	Total ('00,000s)	9.6	49.1	48.7	10.0	7.2	13.4	13.1	11.9	13.2	58.7
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**65.1**	**45.5**	**47.0**	**63.8**	**69.2**	**65.8**	**64.4**	**51.9**	**30.8**	**287.9**
	Private Share	**34.9**	**54.5**	**53.0**	**36.2**	**30.8**	**34.2**	**35.6**	**48.1**	**69.2**	**290.2**
	Total ('00,000s)	**126.2**	**451.9**	**481.2**	**96.7**	**50.0**	**89.7**	**104.4**	**115.1**	**218.8**	**578.1**

NOTES:
(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.19. DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITALISATIONS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CARE (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	52.8	24.3	24.8	38.2	52.8	42.4	39.6	27.4	18.1	3.4
	Private Share	47.2	75.7	75.2	61.8	47.2	57.6	60.4	72.6	81.9	8.8
	Total ('00,000s)	1.5	10.7	9.5	2.7	0.8	1.0	1.7	3.0	5.6	12.1
BIHAR	Public Share	27.7	27.7	26.6	32.5	16.3	31.8	35.8	22.1	27.8	1.7
	Private Share	72.3	72.3	73.4	67.5	83.7	68.2	64.2	77.9	72.2	4.5
	Total ('00,000s)	1.9	4.4	5.0	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.2	3.1	6.3
GUJARAT	Public Share	47.8	29.2	27.1	45.5	41.8	37.1	45.1	28.4	21.5	2.3
	Private Share	52.2	70.8	72.9	54.5	58.2	62.9	54.9	71.6	78.5	5.1
	Total ('00,000s)	0.9	6.5	5.7	1.8	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.6	7.4
HARYANA	Public Share	48.9	30.7	30.3	34.8	49.5	24.3	36.4	28.0	28.9	1.9
	Private Share	51.1	69.3	69.7	65.2	50.5	75.7	63.6	72.0	71.1	4.2
	Total ('00,000s)	0.3	5.8	4.1	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.5	6.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	100.0	88.2	88.6	90.2	100.0	89.3	86.3	90.5	87.2	1.2
	Private Share	0.0	11.8	11.4	9.8	0.0	10.7	13.7	9.5	12.8	0.1
	Total ('00,000s)	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.4
KARNATAKA	Public Share	49.4	37.6	37.6	49.2	53.9	62.7	51.9	42.4	25.4	3.3
	Private Share	50.6	62.4	62.4	50.8	46.1	37.3	48.1	57.6	74.6	5.0
	Total ('00,000s)	1.5	6.8	6.8	1.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	3.7	8.3
KERALA	Public Share	56.3	33.8	37.0	58.6	57.7	45.0	37.0	33.9	29.1	7.8
	Private Share	43.7	66.2	63.0	41.4	42.3	55.0	63.0	66.1	70.9	12.0
	Total ('00,000s)	4.9	14.9	17.7	2.2	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.7	5.2	19.8
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	71.8	52.0	53.8	65.6	63.9	74.9	66.1	56.0	49.9	4.4
	Private Share	28.2	48.0	46.2	34.4	36.1	25.1	33.9	44.0	50.1	3.4
	Total ('00,000s)	1.7	6.0	6.0	1.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.8	3.9	7.8
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	55.7	25.0	25.8	49.7	62.0	42.6	35.7	30.4	17.5	6.8
	Private Share	44.3	75.0	74.2	50.3	38.0	57.4	64.3	69.6	82.5	14.8
	Total ('00,000s)	4.5	17.0	16.5	5.0	2.0	2.8	3.9	5.5	7.3	21.5
NORTH EAST	Public Share	75.3	86.4	80.5	89.7	61.1	92.5	96.4	87.4	81.3	4.1
	Private Share	24.7	13.6	19.5	10.3	38.9	7.5	3.6	12.6	18.7	0.8
	Total ('00,000s)	1.1	3.8	3.0	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.7	4.9
ORISSA	Public Share	90.8	86.8	84.8	93.8	91.3	88.9	95.9	87.0	84.7	3.7
	Private Share	9.2	13.2	15.2	6.2	8.7	11.1	4.1	13.0	15.3	0.5
	Total ('00,000s)	1.3	2.9	2.7	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.9	4.1
PUNJAB	Public Share	45.4	32.5	30.7	37.5	31.0	29.3	31.4	37.0	32.5	1.2
	Private Share	54.6	67.5	69.3	62.5	69.0	70.7	68.6	63.0	67.5	2.5
	Total ('00,000s)	0.1	3.7	2.7	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.4	3.7
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	73.4	65.6	66.5	66.5	68.1	81.3	69.8	54.0	69.1	2.8
	Private Share	26.6	34.4	33.5	33.5	31.9	18.7	30.2	46.0	30.9	1.4
	Total ('00,000s)	0.5	3.7	2.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.9	4.3
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	56.0	34.0	35.5	55.8	68.1	54.9	54.5	38.9	20.0	5.3
	Private Share	44.0	66.0	64.5	44.2	31.9	45.1	45.5	61.1	80.0	8.0
	Total ('00,000s)	3.4	9.8	10.5	2.7	1.3	1.6	2.6	2.7	5.0	13.2
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	54.9	41.2	43.8	43.6	57.2	52.9	44.9	42.3	39.1	6.7
	Private Share	45.1	58.8	56.2	56.4	42.8	47.1	55.1	57.7	60.9	8.7
	Total ('00,000s)	2.8	12.5	11.7	3.6	1.3	1.7	2.4	3.6	6.4	15.4
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	92.3	69.5	69.3	89.2	94.3	90.1	88.4	82.0	55.3	7.6
	Private Share	7.7	30.5	30.7	10.8	5.7	9.9	11.6	18.0	44.7	2.5
	Total ('00,000s)	2.7	7.5	7.0	3.1	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.5	3.7	10.1
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**60.1**	**39.8**	**40.0**	**56.8**	**61.2**	**58.5**	**52.4**	**45.2**	**33.2**	**64.3**
	Private Share	**39.9**	**60.2**	**60.0**	**43.2**	**38.8**	**41.5**	**47.6**	**54.8**	**66.8**	**82.2**
	Total ('00,000s)	**29.2**	**117.4**	**112.7**	**33.8**	**9.9**	**16.8**	**22.7**	**35.8**	**61.4**	**146.5**

NOTES:

(I) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.20. DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITALISATIONS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CARE (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	48.7	22.3	20.0	35.3	48.7	46.2	41.8	20.3	15.3	2.0
	Private Share	51.3	77.7	80.0	64.7	51.3	53.8	58.2	79.7	84.7	6.4
	Total ('00,000s)	0.5	7.9	6.3	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.7	4.6	8.4
BIHAR	Public Share	26.5	23.9	24.4	25.9	13.0	30.5	36.2	18.2	21.5	1.0
	Private Share	73.5	76.1	75.6	74.1	87.0	69.5	63.8	81.8	78.5	3.2
	Total ('00,000s)	1.3	2.9	3.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	2.0	4.2
GUJARAT	Public Share	45.1	30.6	26.2	46.8	40.5	41.5	27.9	38.6	22.5	1.4
	Private Share	54.9	69.4	73.8	53.2	59.5	58.5	72.1	61.4	77.5	2.9
	Total ('00,000s)	0.3	4.0	3.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	4.3
HARYANA	Public Share	35.7	30.3	30.1	31.5	60.0	13.5	36.6	33.0	26.0	1.5
	Private Share	64.3	69.7	69.9	68.5	40.0	86.5	63.4	67.0	74.0	3.3
	Total ('00,000s)	0.2	4.6	3.2	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.1	4.8
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	100.0	87.2	87.4	90.3	100.0	88.9	88.0	85.3	87.2	1.0
	Private Share	0.0	12.8	12.6	9.7	0.0	11.1	12.0	14.7	12.8	0.1
	Total ('00,000s)	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.2
KARNATAKA	Public Share	70.5	42.9	45.3	47.3	49.2	83.2	62.4	45.1	31.9	2.5
	Private Share	29.5	57.1	54.7	52.7	50.8	16.8	37.6	54.9	68.1	3.0
	Total ('00,000s)	0.6	4.9	4.3	1.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.0	2.7	5.5
KERALA	Public Share	57.8	35.5	37.2	61.3	57.7	42.7	39.2	36.2	31.2	6.3
	Private Share	42.2	64.5	62.8	38.7	42.3	57.3	60.8	63.8	68.8	9.4
	Total ('00,000s)	3.2	12.5	13.8	1.8	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.9	4.4	15.7
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	69.2	51.2	46.8	68.3	65.9	70.2	70.0	50.7	44.7	2.2
	Private Share	30.8	48.8	53.2	31.7	34.1	29.8	30.0	49.3	55.3	1.9
	Total ('00,000s)	0.5	3.6	2.9	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	2.0	4.1
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	64.3	25.3	22.7	50.7	62.8	43.0	41.9	26.4	19.4	3.5
	Private Share	35.7	74.7	77.3	49.3	37.2	57.0	58.1	73.6	80.6	7.7
	Total ('00,000s)	1.7	9.5	7.8	3.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.3	4.8	11.2
NORTH EAST	Public Share	71.5	88.7	79.6	90.8	48.7	95.2	92.7	90.9	85.0	2.8
	Private Share	28.5	11.3	20.4	9.2	51.3	4.8	7.3	9.1	15.0	0.5
	Total ('00,000s)	0.9	2.4	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	3.3
ORISSA	Public Share	90.5	90.7	88.0	94.9	87.1	89.4	93.8	89.0	90.9	3.2
	Private Share	9.5	9.3	12.0	5.1	12.9	10.6	6.2	11.0	9.1	0.3
	Total ('00,000s)	1.1	2.4	2.2	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.7	3.6
PUNJAB	Public Share	13.2	39.8	38.2	41.7	27.7	40.1	46.9	28.3	44.2	0.8
	Private Share	86.8	60.2	61.8	58.3	72.3	59.9	53.1	71.7	55.8	1.3
	Total ('00,000s)	0.0	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.1
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	68.6	64.5	64.0	66.3	68.6	82.3	62.2	59.9	63.3	1.8
	Private Share	31.4	35.5	36.0	33.7	31.4	17.7	37.8	40.1	36.7	1.0
	Total ('00,000s)	0.3	2.5	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.3	2.8
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	57.3	36.9	36.4	56.3	67.2	53.1	56.7	53.0	18.3	3.4
	Private Share	42.7	63.1	63.6	43.7	32.8	46.9	43.3	47.0	81.7	4.8
	Total ('00,000s)	1.6	6.6	6.3	1.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.9	3.3	8.2
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	57.6	44.5	47.7	45.3	58.1	54.6	48.7	43.5	43.7	5.3
	Private Share	42.4	55.5	52.3	54.7	41.9	45.4	51.3	56.5	56.3	5.9
	Total ('00,000s)	2.2	8.9	8.0	3.1	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.7	4.4	11.2
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	92.7	76.5	74.7	92.2	95.0	91.4	88.5	84.6	69.2	4.7
	Private Share	7.3	23.5	25.3	7.8	5.0	8.6	11.5	15.4	30.8	1.0
	Total ('00,000s)	1.9	3.8	3.3	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.2	2.0	5.7
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**63.2**	**41.2**	**40.4**	**57.5**	**60.9**	**62.1**	**53.6**	**46.0**	**35.3**	**43.3**
	Private Share	**36.8**	**58.8**	**59.6**	**42.5**	**39.1**	**37.9**	**46.4**	**54.0**	**64.7**	**52.9**
	Total ('00,000s)	**16.4**	**79.7**	**70.5**	**25.6**	**6.2**	**10.9**	**13.9**	**21.5**	**43.7**	**96.1**

NOTES:
(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.21. DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITALISATIONS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CARE (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	54.8	30.1	34.3	49.3	56.1	51.5	47.7	35.6	17.7	1.4
	Private Share	45.2	69.9	65.7	50.7	43.9	48.5	52.3	64.4	82.3	2.4
	Total ('00,000s)	1.0	2.8	3.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	3.7
BIHAR	Public Share	30.4	35.2	30.6	52.2	43.8	22.5	52.0	38.0	26.0	0.7
	Private Share	69.6	64.8	69.4	47.8	56.2	77.5	48.0	62.0	74.0	1.4
	Total ('00,000s)	0.6	1.5	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	2.0
GUJARAT	Public Share	49.0	26.9	28.3	43.3	51.2	45.3	37.9	27.8	16.0	1.0
	Private Share	51.0	73.1	71.7	56.7	48.8	54.7	62.1	72.2	84.0	2.2
	Total ('00,000s)	0.6	2.5	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	3.1
HARYANA	Public Share	67.0	32.3	31.0	52.4	46.6	31.5	37.7	13.5	42.6	0.5
	Private Share	33.0	67.7	69.0	47.6	53.4	68.5	62.3	86.5	57.4	0.8
	Total ('00,000s)	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	100.0	93.1	93.9	88.5	100.0	100.0	87.8	89.7	93.1	0.2
	Private Share	0.0	6.9	6.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	12.2	10.3	6.9	0.0
	Total ('00,000s)	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
KARNATAKA	Public Share	36.4	24.3	24.5	55.8	27.5	41.8	28.9	28.6	20.2	0.8
	Private Share	63.6	75.7	75.5	44.2	72.5	58.2	71.1	71.4	79.8	2.0
	Total ('00,000s)	0.9	1.9	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	2.8
KERALA	Public Share	53.4	25.2	36.2	43.7	50.7	55.2	30.3	30.3	22.0	1.5
	Private Share	46.6	74.8	63.8	56.3	49.3	44.8	69.7	69.7	78.0	2.6
	Total ('00,000s)	1.7	2.4	3.8	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	4.2
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	72.8	53.3	60.1	59.4	77.7	74.9	69.5	60.6	43.1	2.2
	Private Share	27.2	46.7	39.9	40.6	22.3	25.1	30.5	39.4	56.9	1.5
	Total ('00,000s)	1.3	2.4	3.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	3.7
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	50.5	24.7	28.6	47.6	55.0	43.6	40.3	22.7	15.2	3.3
	Private Share	49.5	75.3	71.4	52.4	45.0	56.4	59.7	77.3	84.8	7.1
	Total ('00,000s)	2.8	7.5	8.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.0	10.3
NORTH EAST	Public Share	98.1	82.5	82.3	87.3	97.1	91.9	88.9	87.9	69.8	1.3
	Private Share	1.9	17.5	17.7	12.7	2.9	8.1	11.1	12.1	30.2	0.3
	Total ('00,000s)	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.6
ORISSA	Public Share	92.6	64.1	70.6	78.9	98.0	84.8	63.5	81.1	47.7	0.4
	Private Share	7.4	35.9	29.4	21.1	2.0	15.2	36.5	18.9	52.3	0.2
	Total ('00,000s)	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6
PUNJAB	Public Share	70.0	22.7	23.2	26.4	17.5	17.8	24.6	26.7	26.7	0.4
	Private Share	30.0	77.3	76.8	73.6	82.5	82.2	75.4	73.3	73.3	1.2
	Total ('00,000s)	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.6
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	78.9	67.9	70.4	67.1	91.1	74.8	79.8	73.1	58.0	1.0
	Private Share	21.1	32.1	29.6	32.9	8.9	25.2	20.2	26.9	42.0	0.4
	Total ('00,000s)	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.5
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	54.8	28.3	34.1	54.9	61.7	54.0	43.4	28.1	22.6	1.9
	Private Share	45.2	71.7	65.9	45.1	38.3	46.0	56.6	71.9	77.4	3.2
	Total ('00,000s)	1.8	3.3	4.2	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	5.1
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	45.5	33.3	35.3	33.4	53.5	38.2	33.3	35.3	32.0	1.5
	Private Share	54.5	66.7	64.7	66.6	46.5	61.8	66.7	64.7	68.0	2.7
	Total ('00,000s)	0.6	3.6	3.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.6	4.2
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	91.3	62.3	64.5	79.9	91.3	88.3	74.6	60.0	42.9	3.0
	Private Share	8.7	37.7	35.5	20.1	8.7	11.7	25.4	40.0	57.1	1.5
	Total ('00,000s)	0.7	3.7	3.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	4.4
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**56.1**	**36.9**	**39.2**	**54.8**	**59.8**	**56.4**	**47.2**	**39.8**	**26.5**	**21.0**
	Private Share	**43.9**	**63.1**	**60.8**	**45.2**	**40.2**	**43.6**	**52.8**	**60.2**	**73.5**	**29.4**
	Total ('00,000s)	**12.7**	**37.7**	**42.3**	**8.1**	**5.6**	**7.9**	**9.5**	**11.3**	**16.1**	**50.4**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.22. DISTRIBUTION OF SHORT STAY (<30DAYS) INPATIENT DAYS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	52.8	25.7	24.3	41.2	57.0	42.2	50.9	29.7	14.6	29.0
	Private Share	47.2	74.3	75.7	58.8	43.0	57.8	49.1	70.3	85.4	73.2
	Total ('00,000s)	10.1	92.1	77.8	24.5	5.5	7.6	14.5	29.2	45.5	102.2
BIHAR	Public Share	34.9	28.8	29.7	33.8	22.6	39.8	42.7	26.4	27.5	13.7
	Private Share	65.1	71.2	70.3	66.2	77.4	60.2	57.3	73.6	72.5	31.2
	Total ('00,000s)	12.2	32.6	36.3	8.5	1.3	5.1	5.8	9.7	23.0	44.8
GUJARAT	Public Share	44.3	26.5	25.6	39.6	34.5	37.7	36.4	34.7	18.2	13.3
	Private Share	55.7	73.5	74.4	60.4	65.5	62.3	63.6	65.3	81.8	32.7
	Total ('00,000s)	6.1	39.8	35.2	10.7	3.5	8.0	6.9	9.2	18.3	45.9
HARYANA	Public Share	71.6	31.7	30.6	39.9	63.5	32.4	36.4	29.8	27.9	12.5
	Private Share	28.4	68.3	69.4	60.1	36.5	67.6	63.6	70.2	72.1	24.5
	Total ('00,000s)	2.0	35.0	23.9	13.1	3.9	4.1	5.3	8.9	14.8	37.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	100.0	89.7	89.6	92.7	100.0	87.8	88.7	91.9	89.1	10.2
	Private Share	0.0	10.3	10.4	7.3	0.0	12.2	11.3	8.1	10.9	1.1
	Total ('00,000s)	0.9	10.4	8.1	3.1	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.7	4.7	11.3
KARNATAKA	Public Share	50.6	40.3	40.0	52.3	63.2	74.5	54.6	49.0	24.2	24.4
	Private Share	49.4	59.7	60.0	47.7	36.8	25.5	45.4	51.0	75.8	33.8
	Total ('00,000s)	9.0	49.1	48.8	9.3	3.3	6.2	7.7	14.4	26.6	58.1
KERALA	Public Share	59.8	38.2	41.8	58.1	63.6	44.3	44.7	36.1	32.8	65.8
	Private Share	40.2	61.8	58.2	41.9	36.4	55.7	55.3	63.9	67.2	85.0
	Total ('00,000s)	38.1	112.7	133.9	16.9	27.2	26.0	34.4	27.2	36.0	150.8
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	69.5	53.2	53.8	66.3	60.9	78.0	65.5	59.4	49.7	29.9
	Private Share	30.5	46.8	46.2	33.7	39.1	22.0	34.5	40.6	50.3	22.9
	Total ('00,000s)	11.2	41.6	40.8	12.1	2.5	4.4	6.0	12.6	27.4	52.8
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	58.2	28.2	30.0	46.3	63.8	48.0	38.7	33.2	20.7	47.2
	Private Share	41.8	71.8	70.0	53.7	36.2	52.0	61.3	66.8	79.3	92.0
	Total ('00,000s)	26.5	112.8	106.0	33.2	11.9	16.1	25.0	35.0	51.2	139.2
NORTH EAST	Public Share	73.0	82.5	75.8	88.9	59.8	85.0	97.6	85.4	76.5	31.1
	Private Share	27.0	17.5	24.2	11.1	40.2	15.0	2.4	14.6	23.5	7.4
	Total ('00,000s)	6.8	31.6	23.6	14.8	4.4	4.0	6.2	8.4	15.6	38.5
ORISSA	Public Share	93.3	82.9	83.1	92.0	83.5	92.6	96.9	89.5	79.0	23.3
	Private Share	6.7	17.1	16.9	8.0	16.5	7.4	3.1	10.5	21.0	3.8
	Total ('00,000s)	8.4	18.7	17.8	9.2	1.1	4.2	4.7	4.2	12.8	27.0
PUNJAB	Public Share	32.0	38.3	34.6	46.7	37.1	33.2	40.8	42.3	36.8	10.0
	Private Share	68.0	61.7	65.4	53.3	62.9	66.8	59.2	57.7	63.2	16.1
	Total ('00,000s)	0.2	25.8	18.3	7.7	2.0	3.4	4.5	5.4	10.8	26.1
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	71.5	66.3	64.1	72.9	66.9	83.9	72.5	56.2	67.7	21.0
	Private Share	28.5	33.7	35.9	27.1	33.1	16.1	27.5	43.8	32.3	10.5
	Total ('00,000s)	2.6	28.9	22.2	9.3	1.7	2.1	4.3	7.2	16.2	31.5
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	62.3	35.1	37.6	59.4	71.7	58.8	56.2	41.2	22.8	40.6
	Private Share	37.7	64.9	62.4	40.6	28.3	41.2	43.8	58.8	77.2	54.8
	Total ('00,000s)	26.2	69.3	73.8	21.6	10.7	12.0	17.8	18.2	36.7	95.5
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	52.3	39.8	42.9	37.6	58.8	48.4	42.7	37.2	39.7	47.9
	Private Share	47.7	60.2	57.1	62.4	41.2	51.6	57.3	62.8	60.3	66.6
	Total ('00,000s)	18.5	96.0	89.2	25.2	7.9	11.2	20.3	25.7	49.3	114.5
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	93.2	70.2	70.1	88.6	92.5	92.4	88.5	82.8	56.8	58.1
	Private Share	6.8	29.8	29.9	11.4	7.5	7.6	11.5	17.2	43.2	19.0
	Total ('00,000s)	17.3	59.8	55.1	22.0	6.5	7.8	12.5	20.2	30.1	77.1
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**62.2**	**41.6**	**42.0**	**56.9**	**64.3**	**60.9**	**53.7**	**48.7**	**33.8**	**478.0**
	Private Share	**37.8**	**58.4**	**58.0**	**43.1**	**35.7**	**39.1**	**46.3**	**51.3**	**66.2**	**574.4**
	Total ('00,000s)	**196.1**	**856.3**	**810.9**	**241.2**	**68.7**	**107.1**	**167.9**	**259.6**	**449.1**	**1052.4**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.23. DISTRIBUTION OF SHORT STAY (<30DAYS) INPATIENT DAYS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	45.3	23.3	18.0	40.7	45.3	56.2	52.3	23.9	12.4	18.0
	Private Share	54.7	76.7	82.0	59.3	54.7	43.8	47.7	76.1	87.6	56.1
	Total ('00,000s)	3.2	70.9	53.6	20.5	3.2	5.2	9.9	13.2	42.6	74.1
BIHAR	Public Share	34.8	26.1	29.4	25.1	18.2	45.4	42.8	19.0	22.4	8.4
	Private Share	65.2	73.9	70.6	74.9	81.8	54.6	57.2	81.0	77.6	21.1
	Total ('00,000s)	8.0	21.4	23.4	6.0	1.0	3.7	5.6	4.3	14.9	29.4
GUJARAT	Public Share	40.8	27.7	25.2	38.7	40.3	44.1	28.4	32.7	18.7	7.4
	Private Share	59.2	72.3	74.8	61.3	59.7	55.9	71.6	67.3	81.3	18.4
	Total ('00,000s)	2.0	23.8	19.2	6.6	2.1	3.7	4.6	5.3	10.1	25.7
HARYANA	Public Share	68.7	31.9	30.5	38.4	79.6	20.9	38.5	29.4	28.6	9.5
	Private Share	31.3	68.1	69.5	61.6	20.4	79.1	61.5	70.6	71.4	18.7
	Total ('00,000s)	1.3	26.9	17.3	10.9	2.5	3.9	3.7	4.9	13.1	28.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	100.0	89.3	89.1	93.0	100.0	87.8	89.9	90.2	89.0	8.5
	Private Share	0.0	10.7	10.9	7.0	0.0	12.2	10.1	9.8	11.0	0.9
	Total ('00,000s)	0.9	8.5	6.5	2.9	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.9	3.9	9.4
KARNATAKA	Public Share	69.9	46.3	48.3	51.8	53.1	80.0	74.5	50.4	34.2	18.7
	Private Share	30.1	53.7	51.7	48.2	46.9	20.0	25.5	49.6	65.8	19.5
	Total ('00,000s)	4.2	34.0	31.2	7.0	1.6	3.3	5.7	9.2	18.3	38.2
KERALA	Public Share	61.4	39.3	41.8	60.1	62.8	43.0	46.0	39.8	32.9	52.7
	Private Share	38.6	60.7	58.5	39.9	37.2	57.0	54.0	60.2	67.1	67.2
	Total ('00,000s)	25.2	94.7	105.0	14.6	20.4	21.5	26.0	23.0	29.0	119.9
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	68.2	52.5	47.9	68.4	66.3	68.6	72.5	57.6	44.6	15.4
	Private Share	31.8	47.5	52.1	31.6	33.7	31.4	27.5	42.4	55.4	13.1
	Total ('00,000s)	3.0	25.5	19.9	8.6	1.4	2.0	3.8	6.7	14.6	28.5
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	69.3	28.0	27.9	45.8	73.3	42.4	42.5	37.2	19.0	24.6
	Private Share	30.7	72.0	72.1	54.2	26.7	57.6	57.5	62.8	81.0	48.9
	Total ('00,000s)	9.7	63.8	50.7	22.8	6.6	7.1	12.1	14.2	33.5	73.5
NORTH EAST	Public Share	69.7	84.7	75.0	90.8	49.1	94.3	88.5	90.8	79.9	21.0
	Private Share	30.3	15.3	25.0	9.2	50.9	5.7	11.5	9.2	20.1	4.9
	Total ('00,000s)	6.0	19.9	15.8	10.1	3.3	2.7	5.0	4.7	10.2	25.9
ORISSA	Public Share	93.4	86.9	87.2	92.4	80.7	91.7	98.6	87.5	86.0	20.6
	Private Share	6.6	13.1	12.8	7.6	19.3	8.3	1.4	12.5	14.0	2.5
	Total ('00,000s)	7.7	15.3	14.5	8.5	0.9	3.3	4.1	3.9	10.8	23.1
PUNJAB	Public Share	10.6	45.5	42.8	49.6	32.5	45.3	51.1	38.8	47.2	7.4
	Private Share	89.4	54.5	57.2	50.4	67.5	54.7	48.9	61.2	52.8	8.9
	Total ('00,000s)	0.1	16.2	10.3	6.0	1.1	2.4	2.6	2.5	7.8	16.3
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	69.1	63.2	58.3	73.9	69.1	85.3	67.5	60.1	60.5	13.1
	Private Share	30.9	36.8	41.7	26.1	30.9	14.7	32.5	39.9	39.5	7.5
	Total ('00,000s)	1.3	19.4	13.8	6.9	1.3	1.6	2.1	4.3	11.4	20.7
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	61.9	39.3	39.8	58.2	70.9	57.9	55.0	55.9	23.1	26.2
	Private Share	38.1	60.7	60.2	41.8	29.1	42.1	45.0	44.1	76.9	33.0
	Total ('00,000s)	13.0	46.1	44.8	14.3	6.2	8.0	9.3	11.5	24.1	59.1
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	54.5	42.0	45.8	38.8	60.0	52.1	56.1	32.8	41.6	37.3
	Private Share	45.5	58.0	54.2	61.2	40.0	47.9	43.9	67.2	58.4	47.4
	Total ('00,000s)	14.4	70.3	62.8	21.8	6.8	8.8	11.9	20.4	36.9	84.7
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	92.7	76.8	75.3	90.8	94.2	91.2	87.1	85.1	71.5	34.4
	Private Share	7.3	23.2	24.7	9.2	5.8	8.8	12.9	14.9	28.5	8.1
	Total ('00,000s)	11.0	31.5	27.2	15.3	3.2	4.5	7.4	9.1	18.3	42.5
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**65.2**	**42.6**	**42.5**	**56.8**	**65.1**	**64.6**	**55.1**	**47.7**	**36.4**	**323.1**
	Private Share	**34.8**	**57.4**	**57.6**	**43.2**	**34.9**	**35.4**	**44.9**	**52.3**	**63.6**	**376.2**
	Total ('00,000s)	**110.9**	**588.4**	**516.0**	**182.7**	**41.5**	**71.9**	**100.9**	**157.1**	**327.9**	**699.3**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.24. DISTRIBUTION OF SHORT STAY (<30DAYS) INPATIENT DAYS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY -URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	56.3	33.8	38.5	43.9	60.0	52.9	56.5	38.5	16.0	11.0
	Private Share	43.7	66.2	61.5	56.1	40.0	47.1	43.5	61.5	84.0	17.1
	Total ('00,000s)	6.9	21.2	24.2	3.9	2.8	4.3	5.9	5.8	9.2	28.1
BIHAR	Public Share	35.2	33.9	30.3	54.5	56.9	16.9	60.3	36.2	25.3	5.3
	Private Share	64.8	66.1	69.7	45.5	43.1	83.1	39.7	63.8	74.7	10.1
	Total ('00,000s)	4.2	11.2	12.9	2.5	0.3	2.8	3.2	3.7	5.4	15.4
GUJARAT	Public Share	46.0	24.8	26.1	41.1	42.1	43.5	36.3	26.4	16.1	5.9
	Private Share	54.0	75.2	73.9	58.9	57.9	56.5	63.7	73.6	83.9	14.3
	Total ('00,000s)	4.1	16.1	16.1	4.1	2.3	3.5	3.1	4.3	7.0	20.2
HARYANA	Public Share	76.6	31.0	30.9	47.2	64.5	31.0	43.3	16.5	34.6	3.1
	Private Share	23.4	69.0	69.1	52.8	35.5	69.0	56.7	83.5	65.4	5.7
	Total ('00,000s)	0.7	8.0	6.7	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.8	3.1	8.8
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	100.0	91.4	91.9	89.2	100.0	100.0	86.4	91.6	90.6	1.7
	Private Share	0.0	8.6	8.1	10.8	0.0	0.0	13.6	8.4	9.4	0.2
	Total ('00,000s)	0.0	1.8	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.9
KARNATAKA	Public Share	34.2	26.8	25.3	53.7	31.8	31.2	48.6	25.3	19.9	5.7
	Private Share	65.8	73.2	74.7	46.3	68.2	68.8	51.4	74.7	80.1	14.3
	Total ('00,000s)	4.9	15.1	17.6	2.3	1.7	2.5	3.4	5.4	7.0	20.0
KERALA	Public Share	56.6	32.4	42.1	46.0	59.2	52.3	31.0	38.2	32.6	13.1
	Private Share	43.4	67.6	57.9	54.0	40.8	47.7	69.0	61.8	67.4	17.8
	Total ('00,000s)	12.9	18.0	28.6	2.3	6.6	5.6	5.8	5.2	7.8	30.9
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	70.0	54.3	59.4	61.0	72.3	67.1	75.4	65.0	42.7	14.5
	Private Share	30.0	45.7	40.6	39.0	27.7	32.9	24.6	35.0	57.3	9.8
	Total ('00,000s)	8.3	16.1	20.9	3.4	1.8	3.0	5.3	5.1	9.2	24.3
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	51.8	28.4	31.9	47.5	50.4	52.2	44.6	28.4	18.2	22.6
	Private Share	48.2	71.6	68.1	52.5	49.6	47.8	55.4	71.6	81.8	43.1
	Total ('00,000s)	16.7	49.0	55.3	10.4	8.3	11.3	9.8	14.6	21.6	65.7
NORTH EAST	Public Share	97.3	78.8	77.3	84.7	96.6	95.2	90.3	84.4	62.9	10.1
	Private Share	2.7	21.2	22.7	15.3	3.4	4.8	9.7	15.6	37.1	2.5
	Total ('00,000s)	0.8	11.7	7.9	4.7	0.9	2.3	1.9	2.7	4.8	12.6
ORISSA	Public Share	91.3	64.3	64.6	86.9	99.2	80.9	66.7	78.8	47.3	2.7
	Private Share	8.7	35.7	35.4	13.1	0.8	19.1	33.3	21.2	52.7	1.2
	Total ('00,000s)	0.6	3.3	3.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.3	4.0
PUNJAB	Public Share	50.6	26.0	24.0	37.0	16.1	22.1	31.5	32.9	23.5	2.6
	Private Share	49.4	74.0	76.0	63.0	83.9	77.9	68.5	67.1	76.5	7.2
	Total ('00,000s)	0.1	9.6	8.0	1.7	0.8	1.3	2.5	1.7	3.4	9.7
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	73.9	72.7	73.6	70.1	86.8	67.8	84.4	80.5	65.5	7.9
	Private Share	26.1	27.3	26.4	29.9	13.2	32.2	15.6	19.5	34.5	2.9
	Total ('00,000s)	1.3	9.5	8.4	2.4	0.5	1.4	1.7	2.1	5.1	10.8
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	62.8	26.7	34.3	61.6	71.4	59.4	42.3	26.5	24.3	14.5
	Private Share	37.2	73.3	65.7	38.4	28.6	40.6	57.7	73.5	75.7	21.9
	Total ('00,000s)	13.2	23.1	29.0	7.4	4.9	5.9	6.0	7.0	12.4	36.4
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	44.4	33.9	35.9	30.3	44.0	41.9	36.6	31.7	34.5	10.5
	Private Share	55.6	66.1	64.1	69.7	56.0	58.1	63.4	68.3	65.5	19.3
	Total ('00,000s)	4.0	25.7	26.4	3.4	1.9	2.4	5.1	8.3	12.1	29.8
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	94.1	62.9	65.0	83.5	93.8	88.6	74.5	61.6	46.4	23.8
	Private Share	5.9	37.1	35.0	16.5	6.2	11.4	25.5	38.4	53.6	10.9
	Total ('00,000s)	6.3	28.3	28.0	6.7	4.5	5.6	7.8	6.5	10.3	34.6
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**58.3**	**39.2**	**41.2**	**57.2**	**61.1**	**58.5**	**52.1**	**41.0**	**29.4**	**154.9**
	Private Share	**41.7**	**60.8**	**58.8**	**42.8**	**38.9**	**41.5**	**47.9**	**59.0**	**70.6**	**198.3**
	Total ('00,000s)	**85.2**	**267.9**	**294.6**	**58.5**	**36.8**	**54.2**	**64.3**	**78.0**	**119.8**	**353.1**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.25. NUMBER OF ALL TREATED AILMENT EPISODES IN THE LAST 15 DAYS PER 1000 PERSONS BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Sex	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	31.9	49.1	46.3	40.2	30.7	37.1	34.7	53.9	67.5	44.9
	Female	32.4	45.8	42.3	42.7	32.9	31.5	37.0	54.2	57.6	42.4
	Total	32.2	47.5	44.3	41.4	31.8	34.2	35.8	54.0	62.7	43.6
BIHAR	Male	17.9	26.5	23.1	19.1	16.7	14.8	23.8	22.5	30.9	22.0
	Female	18.1	32.7	27.2	18.8	10.0	21.5	29.6	21.2	42.4	24.9
	Total	18.0	29.4	25.1	19.0	13.5	18.1	26.6	21.9	36.2	23.4
GUJARAT	Male	34.1	33.7	34.5	32.0	32.6	29.2	37.5	33.6	35.6	33.8
	Female	27.2	32.7	35.1	21.5	21.2	32.1	27.4	39.6	36.9	31.4
	Total	30.7	33.2	34.8	26.9	27.0	30.7	32.5	36.6	36.2	32.6
HARYANA	Male	38.1	56.5	57.4	44.5	38.7	50.5	66.8	42.3	69.7	53.9
	Female	40.1	68.5	63.0	66.3	31.9	71.8	60.1	75.9	83.8	63.9
	Total	39.1	62.2	60.1	54.8	35.3	60.5	63.5	58.3	75.9	58.7
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	24.3	84.3	70.3	77.8	24.5	43.4	64.1	138.1	109.3	72.6
	Female	25.5	95.4	71.7	103.9	24.4	74.3	86.0	100.7	137.0	81.6
	Total	25.0	90.0	71.0	91.0	24.4	59.1	75.4	119.2	123.4	77.2
KARNATAKA	Male	25.5	34.6	31.7	30.3	19.6	28.4	26.8	34.8	45.2	31.4
	Female	25.4	37.8	34.1	29.8	16.2	34.6	33.9	39.8	41.3	33.2
	Total	25.5	36.2	32.9	30.0	17.9	31.5	30.3	37.2	43.3	32.2
KERALA	Male	72.1	95.0	90.4	70.7	70.9	77.2	88.3	90.7	114.1	88.3
	Female	66.5	102.8	91.6	96.8	66.7	73.0	96.8	110.5	114.1	92.1
	Total	69.2	99.0	91.1	84.1	68.7	75.0	92.7	100.9	114.1	90.3
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	25.2	37.8	38.2	25.2	21.4	31.0	28.8	40.2	42.8	33.0
	Female	24.6	42.3	40.5	27.8	20.5	27.5	31.3	38.8	59.0	35.3
	Total	24.9	39.9	39.3	26.5	20.9	29.3	30.0	39.5	50.4	34.1
MAHARASHTRA	Male	29.5	43.5	41.9	31.9	26.0	30.5	37.2	48.0	52.3	39.2
	Female	31.3	52.7	47.8	39.3	28.8	35.6	52.8	48.4	64.5	45.5
	Total	30.4	47.9	44.8	35.6	27.5	33.0	44.8	48.2	57.9	42.3
NORTH EAST	Male	26.3	37.3	34.9	30.7	28.9	26.6	31.6	33.4	46.5	33.5
	Female	35.9	42.8	45.6	30.4	37.3	36.8	37.1	38.2	52.7	40.3
	Total	30.9	39.8	39.9	30.6	32.9	31.5	34.2	35.7	49.3	36.7
ORISSA	Male	34.4	45.6	40.9	37.9	27.8	40.0	39.5	32.2	57.5	39.6
	Female	31.4	50.7	40.1	39.6	21.2	30.9	44.3	34.3	70.9	39.8
	Total	32.9	48.0	40.5	38.7	24.5	35.3	41.9	33.2	63.8	39.7
PUNJAB	Male	73.5	66.3	68.2	64.0	66.1	55.8	61.0	72.4	77.7	66.7
	Female	40.8	80.7	83.7	67.5	58.8	75.6	64.0	81.0	113.2	78.2
	Total	57.4	73.1	75.5	65.7	62.6	65.4	62.4	76.4	93.9	72.1
RAJASTHAN	Male	28.9	23.3	23.8	25.6	30.3	17.3	17.4	26.4	31.0	24.5
	Female	26.6	20.2	20.3	24.2	29.2	12.7	14.2	15.6	37.4	21.7
	Total	27.8	21.8	22.1	24.9	29.7	15.1	15.9	21.2	33.9	23.2
TAMIL NADU	Male	28.2	44.8	38.7	36.5	27.6	26.2	37.6	44.7	53.7	38.1
	Female	30.6	51.1	43.9	38.8	22.2	37.8	41.2	53.4	58.5	42.5
	Total	29.4	47.9	41.3	37.7	24.9	32.1	39.4	49.0	56.1	40.3
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	40.6	54.4	48.2	52.8	38.8	43.6	54.0	51.3	58.5	49.3
	Female	40.2	59.6	51.5	54.5	38.7	43.3	61.5	55.0	63.5	52.2
	Total	40.4	56.9	49.8	53.6	38.8	43.4	57.6	53.1	60.8	50.7
WEST BENGAL	Male	33.1	55.8	52.2	36.2	28.8	36.4	36.5	52.8	74.6	46.1
	Female	38.7	66.8	57.1	49.0	39.6	38.6	42.3	58.0	94.3	54.1
	Total	35.8	60.9	54.5	42.2	34.1	37.5	39.2	55.3	83.6	49.9
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**31.1**	**45.9**	**42.7**	**36.1**	**28.7**	**33.1**	**37.7**	**46.3**	**56.9**	**40.8**
	Female	**31.7**	**51.1**	**45.9**	**39.5**	**27.6**	**35.5**	**42.2**	**50.3**	**65.6**	**44.0**
	Total	**31.4**	**48.4**	**44.3**	**37.7**	**28.1**	**34.3**	**39.8**	**48.2**	**61.0**	**42.3**

NOTES:
(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.26. NUMBER OF ALL TREATED AILMENT EPISODES IN THE LAST 15 DAYS PER 1000 PERSONS BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Sex	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	30.8	46.9	45.4	39.0	30.8	35.1	39.3	38.6	75.4	43.7
	Female	27.8	44.0	40.4	41.1	27.8	39.2	32.0	51.4	55.3	40.6
	Total	29.2	45.5	42.9	40.0	29.2	37.1	35.6	44.8	65.7	42.2
BIHAR	Male	17.2	26.2	22.7	18.3	16.2	14.7	23.2	23.3	28.6	21.4
	Female	17.5	32.6	26.6	18.9	9.5	22.5	26.5	23.7	39.2	24.4
	Total	17.3	29.3	24.6	18.6	13.0	18.6	24.8	23.5	33.7	22.8
GUJARAT	Male	31.3	38.1	41.1	27.5	31.6	24.6	33.8	34.9	58.5	36.7
	Female	17.0	34.8	37.5	17.5	17.8	28.7	23.8	29.1	57.6	31.1
	Total	24.3	36.4	39.3	22.7	24.8	26.7	28.9	32.0	58.1	34.0
HARYANA	Male	45.6	57.5	62.1	40.9	45.1	52.0	63.1	49.4	68.8	55.9
	Female	30.8	66.3	63.7	54.0	30.3	64.4	67.4	59.1	87.5	60.9
	Total	38.0	61.7	62.9	47.2	37.7	57.8	65.1	54.2	77.2	58.3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	24.4	88.8	72.7	80.2	25.5	35.9	65.0	120.6	130.4	75.2
	Female	26.1	99.2	72.9	106.9	27.3	51.7	99.1	109.4	131.4	83.9
	Total	25.3	94.1	72.8	93.9	26.4	44.0	82.6	114.8	130.9	79.7
KARNATAKA	Male	20.8	34.3	29.6	30.6	18.4	24.9	26.7	27.4	49.3	29.9
	Female	22.5	34.8	31.0	28.9	16.5	30.5	31.2	36.2	38.2	30.6
	Total	21.7	34.6	30.3	29.8	17.4	27.7	26.9	31.7	44.1	30.2
KERALA	Male	74.4	101.1	97.2	75.8	77.0	75.8	84.2	107.5	127.8	94.6
	Female	69.6	106.8	97.4	98.8	69.2	73.2	105.1	119.4	120.8	97.4
	Total	71.9	104.1	97.3	87.6	72.8	74.5	95.1	113.8	124.2	96.0
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	21.9	36.2	37.7	24.3	18.8	31.3	29.6	34.1	42.8	31.4
	Female	20.3	41.1	39.3	28.1	18.4	23.0	31.3	33.8	63.4	33.9
	Total	21.1	38.6	38.5	26.2	18.6	27.2	30.4	33.9	52.6	32.6
MAHARASHTRA	Male	23.8	45.4	44.0	29.7	24.3	27.2	29.1	39.6	73.6	39.3
	Female	26.5	52.0	46.2	39.3	24.5	32.6	38.9	66.0	59.8	43.9
	Total	25.2	48.6	45.1	34.4	24.4	29.9	34.0	52.6	67.1	41.6
NORTH EAST	Male	28.0	38.8	35.3	32.9	31.5	24.4	34.7	36.7	45.0	34.5
	Female	39.2	42.7	45.9	32.7	39.5	38.6	48.0	33.9	46.4	41.3
	Total	33.3	40.6	40.3	32.8	35.4	31.0	41.0	35.4	45.7	37.7
ORISSA	Male	34.1	46.5	40.5	38.3	29.7	43.8	28.8	35.2	59.4	39.5
	Female	29.1	48.1	36.5	37.4	23.1	30.4	34.3	38.9	59.3	36.9
	Total	31.5	47.3	38.5	37.9	26.3	36.9	31.6	37.0	59.4	38.2
PUNJAB	Male	78.2	68.2	69.8	67.7	64.2	61.3	63.9	77.3	77.1	68.9
	Female	46.5	82.0	85.5	70.8	66.8	71.7	67.7	77.3	115.5	79.5
	Total	62.4	74.7	77.2	69.2	65.4	66.4	65.7	77.3	94.8	73.9
RAJASTHAN	Male	36.1	23.3	24.3	27.6	37.8	19.3	14.9	27.7	29.0	25.7
	Female	28.7	19.5	19.1	24.6	33.2	14.5	9.1	16.4	34.2	21.4
	Total	32.4	21.5	21.8	26.2	35.5	17.0	12.1	22.3	31.3	23.6
TAMIL NADU	Male	26.2	41.9	37.1	34.2	28.5	21.5	37.2	47.4	45.8	36.1
	Female	26.8	44.2	39.5	33.8	21.5	30.2	42.1	49.2	45.5	37.6
	Total	26.5	43.1	38.3	34.0	25.0	25.9	39.6	48.3	45.6	36.9
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	39.9	52.7	46.4	52.4	39.0	42.6	52.9	46.7	58.5	48.0
	Female	38.2	57.2	49.1	52.7	40.7	39.5	58.0	53.7	58.7	50.0
	Total	39.1	54.8	47.7	52.5	39.8	41.1	55.3	50.1	58.6	48.9
WEST BENGAL	Male	31.7	55.7	51.6	34.1	28.0	26.2	41.9	36.5	85.6	43.8
	Female	37.4	67.1	55.8	46.3	39.4	34.4	40.4	47.9	98.3	51.8
	Total	34.5	61.1	53.7	39.8	33.6	30.2	41.2	41.8	91.6	47.6
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**29.9**	**45.7**	**45.3**	**35.1**	**27.5**	**33.1**	**36.4**	**43.1**	**59.8**	**40.2**
	Female	**29.5**	**49.5**	**43.8**	**37.9**	**26.0**	**35.2**	**39.1**	**46.1**	**66.0**	**42.3**
	Total	**29.7**	**47.6**	**44.5**	**36.4**	**26.7**	**34.2**	**37.7**	**44.6**	**62.7**	**41.2**

NOTES:
(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.27. NUMBER OF ALL TREATED AILMENT EPISODES IN THE LAST 15 DAYS PER 1000 PERSONS BY SEX (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Sex	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	33.4	56.9	48.2	47.2	37.5	28.7	54.1	54.6	64.9	48.1
	Female	39.3	52.2	46.5	52.0	32.1	51.1	53.2	50.8	49.7	47.2
	Total	36.4	54.6	47.4	49.5	34.7	39.6	53.7	52.7	57.5	47.6
BIHAR	Male	23.0	28.0	25.3	29.0	19.1	26.3	20.3	25.9	36.4	25.8
	Female	23.2	33.6	30.5	18.3	12.0	34.9	18.7	33.7	46.0	28.6
	Total	23.1	30.4	27.7	23.9	15.6	30.4	19.6	29.4	40.5	27.1
GUJARAT	Male	37.6	24.1	23.7	45.3	40.1	33.2	18.0	25.0	24.7	28.2
	Female	40.3	28.0	31.3	34.7	34.4	33.4	30.8	20.6	40.5	31.9
	Total	39.0	26.0	27.4	40.4	37.4	33.3	24.3	22.9	31.9	30.0
HARYANA	Male	17.4	53.1	44.0	61.4	19.1	38.0	75.1	33.1	69.2	47.5
	Female	64.4	76.1	61.0	126.7	59.3	59.5	103.7	64.9	83.1	73.9
	Total	42.2	63.7	52.1	91.9	40.0	48.3	88.8	47.3	75.3	60.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	20.8	51.5	53.6	30.0	28.9	37.3	55.4	41.4	89.1	50.1
	Female	7.4	60.4	62.1	20.0	40.5	21.4	73.6	48.0	110.6	56.7
	Total	13.3	55.6	57.6	25.7	35.3	30.9	64.2	44.3	98.5	53.1
KARNATAKA	Male	34.8	35.7	36.4	28.5	36.6	34.4	22.0	37.7	45.9	35.3
	Female	31.6	47.7	41.4	34.3	24.6	37.2	44.8	31.8	65.1	40.4
	Total	33.2	41.4	38.8	31.3	30.6	35.8	32.7	34.8	54.8	37.7
KERALA	Male	68.3	73.3	73.0	45.5	63.8	71.1	57.1	74.3	89.3	71.2
	Female	61.2	88.3	76.2	87.4	61.0	61.2	75.6	83.3	104.9	77.1
	Total	64.7	81.0	74.7	67.4	62.3	66.2	66.5	79.0	97.1	74.2
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	31.4	44.2	39.1	31.7	29.7	26.5	47.0	38.5	45.4	37.6
	Female	33.0	47.1	43.0	25.1	27.5	28.8	47.4	35.2	59.9	39.5
	Total	32.2	45.5	40.9	28.6	28.6	27.6	47.2	36.9	51.9	38.5
MAHARASHTRA	Male	36.3	40.6	39.4	38.1	31.8	41.2	34.3	49.4	38.6	39.2
	Female	37.7	53.9	49.9	39.5	39.4	38.1	47.5	63.4	52.9	48.0
	Total	37.0	46.9	44.4	38.8	35.6	39.7	40.6	55.9	45.2	43.4
NORTH EAST	Male	13.3	33.6	33.6	22.6	12.0	22.4	21.2	34.9	58.0	30.1
	Female	14.3	43.1	44.7	23.0	15.7	24.2	19.9	65.9	66.1	37.3
	Total	13.8	38.0	38.7	22.8	13.9	23.3	20.6	48.9	61.7	33.5
ORISSA	Male	38.9	41.2	43.0	29.0	38.4	25.5	27.6	42.9	65.3	40.5
	Female	63.4	63.4	59.1	84.0	61.4	50.3	57.9	44.5	107.7	63.4
	Total	51.4	51.3	50.6	55.3	50.3	37.4	42.3	43.6	83.4	51.4
PUNJAB	Male	62.5	62.9	66.1	52.6	70.1	41.7	58.7	70.3	73.0	62.9
	Female	26.6	78.4	81.2	56.3	56.3	61.0	75.7	85.2	103.2	75.8
	Total	45.2	70.2	73.2	54.3	63.4	51.0	66.6	77.1	86.5	68.9
RAJASTHAN	Male	13.7	23.2	22.8	9.1	8.5	16.3	15.6	31.2	28.2	20.2
	Female	22.1	23.4	23.5	20.7	16.1	26.7	11.2	15.6	48.6	22.9
	Total	17.8	23.3	23.1	14.6	12.3	21.1	13.4	23.7	37.0	21.5
TAMIL NADU	Male	31.1	51.8	41.2	45.9	25.6	30.3	46.2	39.0	67.5	41.9
	Female	36.3	67.7	51.1	57.5	28.9	31.0	60.9	56.7	85.1	52.2
	Total	33.7	59.6	46.1	51.8	27.3	30.6	53.5	47.7	76.1	47.0
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	43.9	62.5	55.5	56.1	37.8	51.9	59.3	57.6	70.5	55.6
	Female	49.5	71.7	61.7	70.5	44.1	54.7	65.8	71.9	80.3	63.1
	Total	46.6	66.8	58.4	62.9	40.8	53.2	62.4	64.4	74.9	59.1
WEST BENGAL	Male	40.6	56.0	53.1	48.9	36.6	40.9	45.6	43.5	93.0	52.2
	Female	45.5	66.3	59.6	64.7	49.6	40.7	58.6	62.0	93.7	60.6
	Total	43.0	60.7	56.2	56.4	43.2	40.8	51.7	51.9	93.3	56.2
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**34.8**	**46.6**	**43.6**	**44.7**	**31.6**	**38.8**	**40.5**	**43.2**	**57.1**	**42.4**
	Female	**38.3**	**56.0**	**48.0**	**46.7**	**34.5**	**44.7**	**47.2**	**53.5**	**68.2**	**49.3**
	Total	**36.5**	**51.0**	**45.9**	**45.5**	**33.1**	**41.7**	**43.7**	**48.0**	**62.2**	**45.7**

NOTES:
(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.28. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OUT-PATIENT TREATMENTS IN THE LAST 15 DAYS BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	33.0	67.0	79.2	20.8	22.2	19.0	10.7	33.8	14.3	301424
	PHCs & Others	22.4	77.6	89.1	10.9	18.9	32.1	20.0	12.0	17.0	184027
	All Public facilities	29.0	71.0	83.0	17.0	21.0	24.0	14.2	25.5	15.3	485451
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	36.4	63.6	77.5	22.5	5.3	9.0	12.3	41.8	31.6	126475
	PHCs & Others	31.2	68.8	76.7	23.3	6.4	8.0	30.8	28.0	26.8	39166
	All Public facilities	35.2	64.8	77.3	22.7	5.5	8.8	16.7	38.5	30.5	165641
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	30.7	69.3	69.2	30.8	34.4	28.8	13.2	9.4	14.2	175567
	PHCs & Others	20.8	79.2	56.2	43.8	20.0	11.0	32.8	26.8	9.5	137790
	All Public facilities	26.3	73.7	63.5	36.5	28.1	21.0	21.8	17.1	12.1	313357
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	9.2	90.8	63.1	36.9	8.9	23.8	15.2	16.2	35.8	114106
	PHCs & Others	11.6	88.4	81.1	18.9	11.6	19.4	32.9	16.6	19.4	64203
	All Public facilities	10.1	89.9	69.6	30.4	9.9	22.2	21.6	16.4	29.9	178309
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	3.7	96.3	55.8	44.2	4.2	15.1	22.0	28.5	30.2	121710
	PHCs & Others	9.8	90.2	70.4	29.6	11.5	16.7	32.9	20.4	18.5	43314
	All Public facilities	5.3	94.7	59.6	40.4	6.1	15.6	24.9	26.4	27.1	165024
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	22.5	77.5	76.8	23.2	6.5	15.6	22.6	25.7	29.7	176059
	PHCs & Others	45.0	55.0	66.8	33.2	13.0	41.3	14.5	9.8	21.3	167900
	All Public facilities	33.5	66.5	71.9	28.1	9.7	28.2	18.7	17.9	25.6	343959
KERALA	Public Hospitals	31.4	68.6	89.9	10.1	22.0	21.3	23.4	14.2	19.2	605189
	PHCs & Others	39.7	60.3	81.5	18.5	31.7	15.1	22.9	14.8	15.5	133399
	All Public facilities	34.5	65.5	86.8	13.2	25.6	19.0	23.2	14.4	17.8	638138
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	27.4	72.6	74.2	25.8	11.9	7.1	12.6	34.9	33.4	404705
	PHCs & Others	21.6	78.4	37.0	63.0	10.7	29.5	20.8	24.8	14.1	233433
	All Public facilities	25.3	74.7	60.6	39.4	11.4	15.3	15.6	31.2	26.4	638138.0
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	34.1	65.9	82.2	17.8	21.0	17.0	18.7	26.4	16.9	240359
	PHCs & Others	33.9	66.1	64.8	35.2	23.5	21.8	27.0	11.4	16.3	228528
	All Public facilities	34.0	66.0	73.7	26.3	22.2	19.3	22.7	19.1	16.6	468887
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	20.6	79.4	69.1	30.9	10.9	15.2	19.6	22.2	32.1	200064
	PHCs & Others	42.2	57.8	70.4	29.6	21.9	25.2	19.7	22.0	11.2	345439
	All Public facilities	34.3	65.7	70.0	30.0	17.9	21.5	19.7	22.0	18.9	545503
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	50.6	49.4	57.1	42.9	14.6	21.8	20.2	19.3	24.1	285571
	PHCs & Others	47.8	52.2	67.2	32.8	10.9	19.4	20.0	21.2	28.4	232799
	All Public facilities	49.3	50.7	61.7	38.3	13.0	20.8	20.1	20.2	26.0	518370
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	1.5	98.5	65.3	34.7	15.6	6.7	18.3	18.0	41.4	103625
	PHCs & Others	7.4	92.6	73.7	26.3	33.1	19.0	14.9	30.4	2.6	27277
	All Public facilities	2.7	97.3	67.0	33.0	19.2	9.2	17.6	20.6	33.3	130902
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	12.2	87.8	63.5	36.5	10.0	8.6	7.2	30.2	44.0	308604
	PHCs & Others	11.8	88.2	72.3	27.7	12.0	27.4	26.0	8.1	26.6	99496
	All Public facilities	12.1	87.9	65.7	34.3	10.5	13.2	11.7	24.8	39.8	408100
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	35.3	64.7	67.2	32.8	18.1	11.1	23.6	29.5	17.7	558484
	PHCs & Others	38.6	61.4	61.0	39.0	20.9	13.9	25.3	14.7	25.2	182667
	All Public facilities	36.1	63.9	65.7	34.3	18.8	11.8	24.0	25.9	19.5	741151
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	31.2	68.8	78.8	21.2	15.5	12.6	14.9	24.6	32.3	339715
	PHCs & Others	35.5	64.5	70.0	30.0	15.4	21.5	16.3	19.7	27.0	122687
	All Public facilities	32.3	67.7	76.4	23.6	15.5	15.0	15.3	23.3	30.9	462402
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	38.8	61.2	55.0	45.0	16.6	15.3	21.4	17.2	29.5	324710
	PHCs & Others	55.0	45.0	55.3	44.7	29.8	22.5	8.0	19.0	20.8	152114
	All Public facilities	44.0	56.0	55.1	44.9	20.8	17.6	17.1	17.8	26.7	476824
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**29.4**	**70.6**	**72.1**	**27.9**	**13.2**	**13.2**	**20.7**	**24.6**	**28.2**	**4386367**
	PHCs & Others	**34.2**	**65.8**	**66.1**	**33.9**	**18.7**	**21.7**	**19.2**	**23.5**	**16.9**	**2394239**
	All Public facilities	**31.1**	**68.9**	**70.0**	**30.0**	**15.2**	**16.2**	**20.2**	**24.2**	**24.2**	**6780606.0**

NOTES:
(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.29. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OUT-PATIENT TREATMENTS IN THE LAST 15 DAYS BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	23.2	76.8	81.2	18.8	23.2	17.8	6.8	38.1	14.1	214164
	PHCs & Others	20.7	79.3	88.7	11.3	20.7	31.4	20.9	6.7	20.4	161740
	All Public facilities	22.1	77.9	84.4	15.6	22.1	23.7	12.9	24.6	16.8	375904
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	33.4	66.6	75.4	24.6	8.8	9.0	15.5	48.4	18.2	75870
	PHCs & Others	21.1	78.9	79.2	20.8	6.9	12.7	7.1	43.3	30.1	28898
	All Public facilities	30.0	70.0	76.4	23.6	8.3	10.1	13.2	47.0	21.5	104768
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	13.8	86.2	75.7	24.3	16.5	39.1	12.7	14.5	17.2	112521
	PHCs & Others	17.9	82.1	53.2	46.8	17.9	11.4	20.7	23.7	26.3	119233
	All Public facilities	15.9	84.1	64.1	35.9	17.2	24.8	16.8	19.2	21.9	231754
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	9.0	91.0	65.7	34.3	9.0	28.5	15.8	5.7	41.0	71136
	PHCs & Others	12.6	87.4	88.0	12.0	12.6	10.9	37.3	18.1	21.1	59139
	All Public facilities	10.6	89.4	75.8	24.2	10.6	20.5	25.6	11.3	32.0	130275
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	4.1	95.9	51.6	48.4	4.1	7.3	28.4	26.8	33.3	109861
	PHCs & Others	9.9	90.1	70.7	29.3	9.9	16.9	26.6	28.9	17.7	42712
	All Public facilities	5.7	94.3	57.0	43.0	5.7	10.0	27.9	27.4	29.0	152573
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	12.1	87.9	72.9	27.1	4.9	15.3	19.6	18.7	41.5	115191
	PHCs & Others	42.5	57.5	63.9	36.1	13.7	41.4	15.4	6.9	22.6	145995
	All Public facilities	29.1	70.9	67.9	32.1	9.8	29.9	17.2	12.1	30.9	261186
KERALA	Public Hospitals	26.6	73.4	88.7	11.3	22.3	19.8	23.3	14.4	20.3	460495
	PHCs & Others	40.1	59.9	79.0	21.0	33.9	15.1	12.8	23.2	15.0	117507
	All Public facilities	29.4	70.6	86.7	13.3	24.6	18.8	21.1	16.2	19.3	578002
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	18.9	81.1	69.6	30.4	10.1	11.7	5.2	26.8	46.2	269705
	PHCs & Others	18.5	81.5	34.7	65.3	9.9	17.7	32.8	16.1	23.5	221614
	All Public facilities	18.7	81.3	53.8	46.2	10.0	14.4	17.7	22.0	36.0	491319
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	17.4	82.6	86.9	13.1	13.2	8.1	17.4	29.5	31.8	111517
	PHCs & Others	35.7	64.3	65.6	34.4	29.7	18.0	10.0	33.9	8.4	161473
	All Public facilities	28.2	71.8	74.3	25.7	23.0	14.0	13.0	32.1	17.9	272990
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	22.4	77.6	69.9	30.1	12.1	10.3	22.9	21.0	33.7	144484
	PHCs & Others	43.4	56.6	69.3	30.7	19.4	24.0	22.5	15.4	18.7	326745
	All Public facilities	36.9	63.1	69.5	30.5	17.2	19.8	22.6	17.1	23.3	471229
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	59.7	40.3	53.5	46.5	17.4	23.5	24.5	17.4	17.2	230483
	PHCs & Others	48.8	51.2	66.1	33.9	11.4	18.8	18.8	20.7	30.3	222946
	All Public facilities	54.3	45.7	59.7	40.3	14.4	21.2	21.7	19.1	23.6	453429
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	2.4	97.6	56.6	43.4	10.3	16.2	7.7	21.2	44.5	64283
	PHCs & Others	11.5	88.5	81.9	18.1	22.5	18.7	19.5	36.7	2.6	16387
	All Public facilities	4.2	95.8	61.7	38.3	12.8	16.7	10.1	24.4	36.0	80670
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	11.2	88.8	55.4	44.6	11.3	9.6	3.9	34.8	40.4	240196
	PHCs & Others	9.0	91.0	69.4	30.6	9.0	35.1	22.5	10.0	23.4	83151
	All Public facilities	10.6	89.4	59.0	41.0	10.7	16.2	8.7	28.4	36.0	323347
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	28.3	71.7	62.8	37.2	17.7	11.1	14.4	32.0	24.8	374483
	PHCs & Others	39.8	60.2	49.7	50.3	21.5	20.0	18.4	28.2	11.8	113742
	All Public facilities	31.0	69.0	59.8	40.2	18.6	13.2	15.3	31.1	21.8	488225
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	35.0	65.0	70.8	29.2	19.0	16.3	12.0	29.6	23.1	203863
	PHCs & Others	38.6	61.4	67.3	32.7	10.8	27.8	24.9	10.3	26.2	92550
	All Public facilities	36.1	63.9	69.7	30.3	16.5	19.9	16.0	23.6	24.1	296413
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	43.3	56.7	41.4	58.6	15.9	19.7	14.7	16.6	33.1	204451
	PHCs & Others	61.5	38.5	50.2	49.8	23.6	25.5	15.8	6.1	29.1	130005
	All Public facilities	50.3	49.7	44.8	55.2	18.9	21.9	15.1	12.5	31.5	334456
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**25.7**	**74.3**	**68.4**	**31.6**	**12.5**	**12.9**	**16.2**	**26.7**	**31.6**	**3002703**
	PHCs & Others	**34.3**	**65.7**	**64.1**	**35.9**	**14.5**	**23.4**	**18.6**	**20.6**	**23.0**	**2043837**
	All Public facilities	**29.2**	**70.8**	**66.7**	**33.3**	**13.3**	**17.2**	**17.2**	**24.2**	**28.1**	**5046540**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.30. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OUT-PATIENT TREATMENTS IN THE LAST 15 DAYS BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	57.2	42.8	74.5	25.5	30.1	31.6	11.6	12.9	13.8	87260
	PHCs & Others	35.1	64.9	91.6	8.4	28.3	6.9	9.5	42.3	13.1	22287
	All Public facilities	52.7	47.3	78.0	22.0	29.7	26.6	11.1	18.9	13.7	109547
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	40.9	59.1	80.6	19.4	6.1	25.1	16.6	21.4	30.9	50605
	PHCs & Others	59.7	40.3	69.5	30.5	38.3	4.9	31.5	8.9	16.4	10268
	All Public facilities	44.0	56.0	78.7	21.3	11.5	21.7	19.1	19.3	28.4	60873
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	60.9	39.1	57.6	42.4	55.5	17.4	5.5	12.2	9.4	63046
	PHCs & Others	38.8	61.2	75.7	24.3	22.3	31.0	25.1	11.0	10.6	18557
	All Public facilities	55.9	44.1	61.7	38.3	48.0	20.5	9.9	11.9	9.7	81603
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	9.6	90.4	58.8	41.2	11.0	24.9	22.6	14.1	27.4	42970
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5064
	All Public facilities	8.6	91.4	52.6	47.4	9.8	32.8	20.2	12.6	24.5	48034
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	0.2	99.8	94.5	5.5	5.3	15.6	37.9	20.2	21.1	11849
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	46.3	53.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.9	30.1	602
	All Public facilities	0.2	99.8	92.2	7.8	5.0	14.8	36.1	22.6	21.5	12451
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	42.2	57.8	84.2	15.8	20.0	21.3	17.3	27.3	14.2	60868
	PHCs & Others	61.2	38.8	86.3	13.7	21.6	37.1	14.5	10.5	16.2	21905
	All Public facilities	47.2	52.8	84.7	15.3	20.4	25.5	16.6	22.8	14.7	82773
KERALA	Public Hospitals	46.6	53.4	93.9	6.1	23.6	22.3	16.5	18.2	19.4	144694
	PHCs & Others	36.9	63.1	100.0	0.0	21.3	11.5	40.0	4.4	22.7	15892
	All Public facilities	45.6	54.4	94.5	5.5	23.4	21.2	18.8	16.8	19.8	160586
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	44.5	55.5	83.6	16.4	9.9	23.6	25.2	20.7	20.6	135000
	PHCs & Others	81.2	18.8	80.4	19.6	4.6	60.0	17.3	9.5	8.7	11819
	All Public facilities	47.5	52.5	83.3	16.7	9.5	26.5	24.5	19.8	19.7	146819
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	48.6	51.4	78.0	22.0	38.8	14.0	21.5	15.3	10.4	128842
	PHCs & Others	29.8	70.2	62.8	37.2	16.1	13.7	19.6	31.6	19.0	67055
	All Public facilities	42.2	57.8	72.8	27.2	31.0	13.9	20.8	20.9	13.3	195897
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	16.1	83.9	67.3	32.7	16.1	30.3	16.3	18.1	19.2	55580
	PHCs & Others	20.8	79.2	89.7	10.3	20.8	5.9	14.6	12.2	46.5	18694
	All Public facilities	17.3	82.7	72.9	27.1	17.3	24.2	15.9	16.6	26.1	74274
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	12.6	87.4	72.5	27.5	6.2	8.8	36.2	22.8	26.1	55088
	PHCs & Others	24.9	75.1	92.1	7.9	15.8	9.3	22.7	23.8	28.4	9853
	All Public facilities	14.5	85.5	75.5	24.5	7.7	8.8	34.1	22.9	26.4	64941
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	0.0	100.0	79.5	20.5	4.8	21.4	22.0	15.0	36.7	39342
	PHCs & Others	1.2	98.8	61.3	38.7	53.5	15.0	24.9	5.9	0.7	10890
	All Public facilities	0.3	99.7	75.5	24.5	15.4	20.0	22.6	13.1	28.9	50232
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	15.7	84.3	92.1	7.9	8.1	14.8	10.1	29.8	37.2	68408
	PHCs & Others	25.9	74.1	87.4	12.6	15.7	11.8	25.2	2.5	44.8	16345
	All Public facilities	17.6	82.4	91.2	8.8	9.6	14.2	13.0	24.5	38.7	84753
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	49.6	50.4	76.1	23.9	16.8	16.5	30.0	24.0	12.7	184001
	PHCs & Others	36.6	63.4	79.5	20.5	9.0	14.9	21.7	31.5	22.9	68925
	All Public facilities	46.0	54.0	77.0	23.0	14.7	16.1	27.7	26.0	15.4	252926
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	25.4	74.6	90.8	9.2	12.4	13.7	21.2	24.9	27.8	135852
	PHCs & Others	26.1	73.9	78.3	21.7	11.1	15.0	26.4	27.3	20.2	30137
	All Public facilities	25.5	74.5	88.5	11.5	12.2	13.9	22.2	25.4	26.4	165989
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	31.3	68.7	78.2	21.8	24.9	25.6	14.7	15.6	19.2	120259
	PHCs & Others	16.9	83.1	85.3	14.7	2.5	42.1	8.1	18.1	29.2	22109
	All Public facilities	29.1	70.9	79.3	20.7	21.4	28.1	13.7	16.0	20.8	142368
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**37.5**	**62.5**	**80.1**	**19.9**	**19.1**	**21.6**	**20.5**	**21.4**	**17.3**	**1383664**
	PHCs & Others	**33.5**	**66.5**	**77.7**	**22.3**	**14.5**	**24.4**	**17.9**	**22.4**	**20.8**	**350402**
	All Public facilities	**36.7**	**63.3**	**79.6**	**20.4**	**18.2**	**22.2**	**20.0**	**21.6**	**18.0**	**1734066**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.31. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPATIENT TREATMENTS IN PUBLIC FACILITIES BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	31.2	68.8	82.0	18.0	24.6	33.3	13.2	17.2	11.7	226290
	Female	27.1	72.9	83.8	16.2	17.8	15.8	15.1	32.8	18.5	259161
	Total	29.0	71.0	83.0	17.0	21.0	24.0	14.2	25.5	15.3	485451
BIHAR	Male	36.7	63.3	75.8	24.2	5.3	10.5	18.0	31.3	34.9	83975
	Female	33.6	66.4	78.8	21.2	5.8	7.0	15.3	45.9	26.0	81666
	Total	35.2	64.8	77.3	22.7	5.5	8.8	16.7	38.5	30.5	165641
GUJARAT	Male	30.3	69.7	61.8	38.2	31.7	22.0	24.9	10.2	11.1	148120
	Female	22.8	77.2	65.0	35.0	24.8	20.1	19.0	23.2	13.0	165237
	Total	26.3	73.7	63.5	36.5	28.1	21.0	21.8	17.1	12.1	313357
HARYANA	Male	2.2	97.8	72.2	27.8	1.7	21.9	19.5	16.7	40.2	80444
	Female	16.6	83.4	67.4	32.6	16.6	22.5	23.3	16.1	21.4	97865
	Total	10.1	89.9	69.6	30.4	9.9	22.2	21.6	16.4	29.9	178309
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	8.2	91.8	64.3	35.7	9.2	10.5	21.0	29.4	29.9	76363
	Female	2.8	97.2	55.6	44.4	3.4	19.9	28.2	23.8	24.7	88661
	Total	5.3	94.7	59.6	40.4	6.1	15.6	24.9	26.4	27.1	165024
KARNATAKA	Male	37.2	62.8	81.2	18.8	13.3	28.6	15.4	16.3	26.4	175055
	Female	29.6	70.4	62.4	37.6	5.9	27.7	22.0	19.6	24.7	168904
	Total	33.5	66.5	71.9	28.1	9.7	28.2	18.7	17.9	25.6	343959
KERALA	Male	34.2	65.8	89.4	10.6	23.4	21.8	23.1	13.5	18.2	329476
	Female	31.9	68.1	87.5	12.4	24.1	18.8	23.4	14.9	18.8	409112
	Total	32.9	67.1	88.4	11.6	23.8	20.1	23.3	14.3	18.5	738588
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	26.0	74.0	66.2	33.8	9.3	19.3	15.0	37.0	19.5	347213
	Female	24.5	75.5	54.0	46.0	14.1	10.6	16.4	24.4	34.5	290925
	Total	25.3	74.7	60.6	39.4	11.4	15.3	15.6	31.2	26.4	638138
MAHARASHTRA	Male	41.0	59.0	69.5	30.5	28.4	12.5	19.9	17.7	21.5	200286
	Female	28.8	71.2	76.6	23.1	17.7	24.4	24.8	20.1	13.0	268601
	Total	34.0	66.0	73.6	26.3	22.2	19.3	22.7	19.1	16.6	468887
NORTH EAST	Male	28.4	71.6	67.7	31.9	10.0	20.4	19.4	26.6	23.6	252818
	Female	39.4	60.6	71.6	28.4	24.7	22.5	20.0	18.1	14.8	292685
	Total	34.3	65.7	69.8	30.0	17.9	21.5	19.7	22.0	18.9	545503
ORISSA	Male	54.8	45.2	61.6	38.4	16.2	22.8	19.1	20.0	21.9	250567
	Female	44.2	55.8	61.8	38.2	10.0	18.8	21.0	20.3	29.9	267803
	Total	49.3	50.7	61.7	38.3	13.0	20.8	20.1	20.2	26.0	518370
PUNJAB	Male	1.3	98.7	55.8	44.2	27.4	10.1	13.5	22.0	27.0	59280
	Female	3.8	96.2	76.3	23.7	12.5	8.6	21.0	19.5	38.5	71622
	Total	2.7	97.3	67.0	33.0	19.2	9.2	17.6	20.6	33.3	130902
RAJASTHAN	Male	8.9	91.1	66.6	33.4	7.3	20.4	9.5	32.7	30.1	221354
	Female	15.8	84.2	64.5	35.5	14.3	4.7	14.4	15.4	51.3	186746
	Total	12.1	87.9	65.7	34.3	10.5	13.2	11.7	24.8	39.8	408100
TAMILNADU	Male	36.0	64.0	66.1	33.9	22.6	9.4	25.8	25.8	16.4	402773
	Female	36.3	63.7	65.0	34.9	14.4	14.6	21.9	25.9	23.2	338378
	Total	36.1	63.9	65.6	34.3	18.8	11.8	24.0	25.9	19.5	741151
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	29.0	71.0	77.2	22.8	17.9	11.9	14.3	20.5	35.5	204844
	Female	34.9	65.1	75.8	24.2	13.6	17.5	16.1	25.6	27.3	257558
	Total	32.3	67.7	76.4	23.6	15.5	15.0	15.3	23.3	30.9	462402
WEST BENGAL	Male	42.1	57.9	55.5	44.4	11.9	23.3	19.2	19.6	26.0	257608
	Female	46.2	53.8	54.7	45.3	31.2	10.9	14.7	15.7	27.5	219216
	Total	44.0	56.0	55.1	44.8	20.8	17.6	17.1	17.8	26.7	476824
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**31.6**	**68.4**	**70.2**	**29.8**	**15.5**	**17.0**	**19.7**	**24.7**	**23.0**	**3316466**
	Female	**30.7**	**69.3**	**69.7**	**30.2**	**14.9**	**15.4**	**20.6**	**23.7**	**25.4**	**3464140**
	Total	**31.1**	**68.9**	**69.9**	**30.0**	**15.2**	**16.2**	**20.2**	**24.2**	**24.2**	**6780606**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.32. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPATIENT TREATMENTS IN PUBLIC FACILITIES BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	24.1	75.9	83.5	16.5	24.1	34.5	14.9	15.3	11.3	173679
	Female	20.4	79.6	85.2	14.8	20.4	14.4	11.1	32.6	21.5	202225
	Total	22.1	77.9	84.4	15.6	22.1	23.7	12.9	24.6	16.8	375904
BIHAR	Male	33.9	66.1	76.8	23.2	7.1	9.9	19.5	38.9	24.6	55353
	Female	25.6	74.4	76.0	24.0	9.6	10.2	6.1	56.0	18.1	49415
	Total	30.0	70.0	76.4	23.6	8.3	10.1	13.2	47.0	21.5	104768
GUJARAT	Male	21.8	78.2	69.0	31.0	22.7	26.1	12.9	23.6	14.7	106307
	Female	11.0	89.0	59.9	40.1	12.6	23.8	20.1	15.5	28.0	125447
	Total	15.9	84.1	64.1	35.9	17.2	24.8	16.8	19.2	21.9	231754
HARYANA	Male	0.0	100.0	77.7	22.3	0.0	26.3	17.0	16.8	39.9	57312
	Female	19.0	81.0	74.4	25.6	19.0	16.0	32.3	7.0	25.7	72963
	Total	10.6	89.4	75.8	24.2	10.6	20.5	25.6	11.3	32.0	130275
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	8.9	91.1	61.9	38.1	8.9	8.6	21.1	30.2	31.1	69770
	Female	3.0	97.0	52.8	47.2	3.0	11.2	33.6	25.0	27.2	82803
	Total	5.7	94.3	57.0	43.0	5.7	10.0	27.9	27.4	29.0	152573
KARNATAKA	Male	30.2	69.8	80.1	19.9	12.8	28.8	12.8	11.8	33.8	129920
	Female	28.0	72.0	55.8	44.2	6.9	31.0	21.6	12.4	28.1	131266
	Total	29.1	70.9	67.9	32.1	9.8	29.9	17.2	12.1	30.9	261186
KERALA	Male	29.4	70.6	87.6	12.4	24.2	20.9	18.8	16.7	19.3	262097
	Female	29.4	70.6	85.9	14.1	25.0	17.1	23.0	15.7	19.2	315905
	Total	29.4	70.6	86.7	13.3	24.6	18.8	21.1	16.2	19.3	578002
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	17.3	82.7	60.9	39.1	9.0	18.8	18.9	23.6	29.8	256729
	Female	20.2	79.8	46.1	53.9	11.1	9.5	16.4	20.3	42.7	234590
	Total	18.7	81.3	53.8	46.2	10.0	14.4	17.7	22.0	36.0	491319
MAHARASHTRA	Male	38.7	61.3	66.0	34.0	30.4	11.5	6.6	28.6	22.8	107337
	Female	21.4	78.6	79.4	20.2	18.1	15.6	17.2	34.4	14.8	165653
	Total	28.2	71.8	74.1	25.6	23.0	14.0	13.0	32.1	17.9	272990
NORTH EAST	Male	30.5	69.5	66.1	33.4	9.9	20.6	19.7	18.2	31.5	218915
	Female	42.5	57.5	72.2	27.8	23.5	19.0	25.1	16.2	16.2	252314
	Total	36.9	63.1	69.3	30.4	17.2	19.8	22.6	17.1	23.3	471229
ORISSA	Male	59.7	40.3	58.3	41.7	18.1	23.2	19.6	19.4	19.7	224009
	Female	49.1	50.9	61.1	38.9	10.9	19.2	23.7	18.7	27.5	229420
	Total	54.3	45.7	59.7	40.3	14.4	21.2	21.7	19.1	23.6	453429
PUNJAB	Male	2.1	97.9	40.7	59.3	9.8	32.6	6.7	18.5	32.4	31878
	Female	5.6	94.4	75.3	24.7	14.8	6.5	12.3	28.1	38.4	48992
	Total	4.2	95.8	61.7	38.3	12.8	16.7	10.1	24.4	36.0	80670
RAJASTHAN	Male	7.5	92.5	60.4	39.6	7.5	22.6	9.1	35.7	25.0	181300
	Female	14.5	85.5	57.1	42.9	14.7	7.9	8.2	19.1	50.2	142047
	Total	10.6	89.4	59.0	41.0	10.7	16.2	8.7	28.4	36.0	323347
TAMILNADU	Male	31.0	69.0	61.1	38.9	20.2	11.5	18.4	33.0	16.8	278901
	Female	30.9	69.1	57.8	42.0	16.4	15.4	11.2	28.5	28.4	209324
	Total	31.0	69.0	59.7	40.2	18.6	13.2	15.3	31.1	21.8	488225
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	33.2	66.8	68.0	32.0	16.1	17.2	17.0	20.3	29.5	133295
	Female	38.5	61.5	71.0	29.0	16.8	22.0	15.2	26.3	19.7	163118
	Total	36.1	63.9	69.7	30.3	16.5	19.9	16.0	23.6	24.1	296413
WEST BENGAL	Male	44.3	55.7	49.7	50.1	10.4	22.3	14.5	16.5	36.3	191672
	Female	58.5	41.5	38.2	61.8	30.3	21.5	15.9	7.2	25.1	142784
	Total	50.3	49.7	44.8	55.1	18.9	21.9	15.1	12.5	31.5	334456
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**29.2**	**70.8**	**67.1**	**32.8**	**13.7**	**18.0**	**16.8**	**23.9**	**27.7**	**2478274**
	Female	**29.2**	**70.8**	**66.2**	**33.8**	**13.0**	**16.4**	**17.6**	**24.6**	**28.5**	**2568266**
	Total	**29.2**	**70.8**	**66.6**	**33.3**	**13.3**	**17.2**	**17.2**	**24.2**	**28.1**	**5046540**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.33. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPATIENT TREATMENTS IN PUBLIC FACILITIES BY SEX (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	54.8	45.2	77.0	23.0	36.8	18.0	12.6	23.9	8.8	52611
	Female	50.8	49.2	78.9	21.1	23.2	34.5	9.8	14.3	18.2	56936
	Total	52.7	47.3	78.0	22.0	29.7	26.6	11.1	18.9	13.7	109547
BIHAR	Male	42.1	57.9	74.0	26.0	10.7	14.2	27.4	13.7	34.1	28622
	Female	45.8	54.2	83.0	17.0	12.3	28.3	11.8	24.2	23.4	32251
	Total	44.0	56.0	78.7	21.3	11.5	21.7	19.1	19.3	28.4	60873
GUJARAT	Male	51.9	48.1	43.4	56.6	46.7	26.5	7.3	8.6	10.9	41813
	Female	60.1	39.9	81.0	19.0	49.4	14.2	12.7	15.5	8.3	39790
	Total	55.9	44.1	61.7	38.3	48.0	20.5	9.9	11.9	9.7	81603
HARYANA	Male	7.5	92.5	58.7	41.3	10.1	26.6	15.2	12.6	35.5	23132
	Female	9.6	90.4	46.9	53.1	9.6	38.5	24.9	12.7	14.3	24902
	Total	8.6	91.4	52.6	47.4	9.8	32.8	20.2	12.6	24.5	48034
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	0.4	99.6	90.1	9.9	6.5	21.3	31.4	19.1	21.7	6593
	Female	0.0	100.0	94.5	5.5	3.3	7.6	41.3	26.5	21.3	5858
	Total	0.2	99.8	92.2	7.8	5.0	14.8	36.1	22.6	21.5	12451
KARNATAKA	Male	57.5	42.5	84.2	15.8	24.2	32.6	8.6	24.2	10.4	45135
	Female	34.9	65.1	85.4	14.6	15.9	17.0	26.1	21.2	19.8	37638
	Total	47.2	52.8	84.7	15.3	20.4	25.5	16.6	22.8	14.7	82773
KERALA	Male	52.9	47.1	96.2	3.8	21.5	28.9	15.9	15.9	17.8	67379
	Female	40.4	59.6	93.0	6.7	24.8	15.6	20.9	17.5	21.2	93207
	Total	45.6	54.4	94.4	5.5	23.4	21.2	18.8	16.8	19.8	160586
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	50.7	49.3	81.2	18.8	9.8	26.1	25.4	20.9	17.8	90484
	Female	42.3	57.7	86.8	13.2	9.0	27.2	23.2	17.9	22.7	56335
	Total	47.5	52.5	83.3	16.7	9.5	26.5	24.5	19.8	19.7	146819
MAHARASHTRA	Male	43.6	56.4	73.6	26.4	33.1	12.9	17.6	26.2	10.2	92949
	Female	40.8	59.2	72.2	27.8	29.2	14.8	23.7	16.1	16.2	102948
	Total	42.2	57.8	72.8	27.2	31.0	13.9	20.8	20.9	13.3	195897
NORTH EAST	Male	14.4	85.6	78.3	21.7	14.4	22.6	22.1	15.1	25.8	33903
	Female	19.7	80.3	68.4	31.6	19.7	25.5	10.6	17.8	26.3	40371
	Total	17.3	82.7	72.9	27.1	17.3	24.2	15.9	16.6	26.1	74274
ORISSA	Male	13.7	86.3	89.5	10.5	9.8	4.9	12.5	39.8	33.1	26558
	Female	15.1	84.9	65.8	34.2	6.2	11.6	49.1	11.3	21.8	38383
	Total	14.5	85.5	75.5	24.5	7.7	8.8	34.1	22.9	26.4	64941
PUNJAB	Male	0.5	99.5	73.1	26.9	22.3	22.7	24.9	10.5	19.6	27602
	Female	0.0	100.0	78.6	21.4	6.9	16.8	19.9	16.2	40.2	22630
	Total	0.3	99.7	75.5	24.5	15.4	20.0	22.6	13.1	28.9	50232
RAJASTHAN	Male	14.8	85.2	94.7	5.3	12.8	5.1	17.6	34.7	29.8	40054
	Female	20.1	79.9	88.0	12.0	6.6	22.4	8.9	15.4	46.6	44699
	Total	17.6	82.4	91.2	8.8	9.6	14.2	13.0	24.5	38.7	84753
TAMILNADU	Male	47.2	52.8	77.4	22.6	16.7	16.1	24.1	23.4	19.6	123872
	Female	44.9	55.1	76.6	23.4	12.7	16.0	31.2	28.6	11.4	129054
	Total	46.0	54.0	77.0	23.0	14.7	16.1	27.7	26.0	15.4	252926
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	21.2	78.8	94.2	5.8	14.1	7.0	31.7	17.5	29.7	71549
	Female	28.8	71.2	84.2	15.8	10.7	19.1	15.0	31.4	23.9	94440
	Total	25.5	74.5	88.5	11.5	12.2	13.9	22.2	25.4	26.4	165989
WEST BENGAL	Male	35.7	64.3	72.3	27.7	19.6	37.6	9.9	13.6	19.3	65936
	Female	23.4	76.6	85.4	14.6	23.0	19.9	17.0	18.1	22.0	76432
	Total	29.1	70.9	79.3	20.7	21.4	28.1	13.7	16.0	20.8	142368
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**38.7**	**61.3**	**79.1**	**20.9**	**18.5**	**22.1**	**19.5**	**21.4**	**18.4**	**838192**
	Female	**34.9**	**65.1**	**80.0**	**20.0**	**18.0**	**22.2**	**20.3**	**21.8**	**17.7**	**895874**
	Total	**36.7**	**63.3**	**79.6**	**20.4**	**18.2**	**22.2**	**20.0**	**21.6**	**18.0**	**1734066**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.34. DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPATIENT TREATMENTS IN PREVIOUS 15 DAYS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	22.9	12.7	15.5	11.5	20.8	21.9	12.9	15.1	7.9	4.9
	Private Share	77.1	87.3	84.5	88.5	79.2	78.1	87.1	84.9	92.1	28.3
	Total ('00,000s)	6.1	27.0	26.0	7.2	4.9	5.3	5.3	8.2	9.4	33.2
BIHAR	Public Share	7.0	8.8	8.0	8.6	4.0	4.9	5.7	16.6	7.8	1.7
	Private Share	93.0	91.2	92.0	91.4	96.0	95.1	94.3	83.4	92.2	18.8
	Total ('00,000s)	8.3	12.1	16.0	4.4	2.3	3.0	4.8	3.8	6.5	20.4
GUJARAT	Public Share	25.9	21.0	18.3	35.0	37.1	25.2	24.0	16.4	12.3	3.1
	Private Share	74.1	79.0	81.7	65.0	62.9	74.8	76.0	83.6	87.7	11.0
	Total ('00,000s)	3.2	11.0	10.9	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.1	14.2
HARYANA	Public Share	14.3	14.2	13.2	17.2	11.6	15.2	14.1	11.8	16.4	1.8
	Private Share	85.7	85.8	86.8	82.8	88.4	84.8	85.9	88.2	83.6	10.8
	Total ('00,000s)	1.3	11.3	9.4	3.2	1.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.3	12.6
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	32.3	39.0	36.2	42.7	34.0	36.3	47.5	36.6	36.7	1.7
	Private Share	67.7	61.0	63.8	57.3	66.0	63.7	52.5	63.4	63.3	2.6
	Total ('00,000s)	0.3	4.0	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.2	4.3
KARNATAKA	Public Share	25.8	20.8	20.3	29.7	20.2	32.6	22.1	16.7	20.8	3.4
	Private Share	74.2	79.2	79.7	70.3	79.8	67.4	77.9	83.3	79.2	12.0
	Total ('00,000s)	4.5	11.0	12.2	3.2	1.6	3.0	2.9	3.7	4.2	15.4
KERALA	Public Share	45.3	26.7	30.2	37.5	48.2	37.4	35.0	19.7	22.6	7.4
	Private Share	54.7	73.3	69.8	62.5	51.8	62.6	65.0	80.3	77.4	16.5
	Total ('00,000s)	5.4	18.6	21.6	2.3	3.6	4.0	4.9	5.3	6.0	23.9
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	22.2	25.9	21.9	31.2	23.2	22.0	22.7	33.0	21.9	6.4
	Private Share	77.8	74.1	78.1	68.8	76.8	78.0	77.3	67.0	78.1	19.3
	Total ('00,000s)	7.3	18.4	17.7	8.0	3.2	4.4	4.4	6.0	7.7	25.7
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	19.2	11.1	12.3	15.1	22.5	16.1	13.7	10.7	7.9	4.7
	Private Share	80.8	88.9	87.7	84.9	77.5	83.9	86.3	89.3	92.1	31.5
	Total ('00,000s)	8.3	27.9	28.0	8.1	4.6	5.6	7.8	8.3	9.8	36.2
NORTH EAST	Public Share	49.3	39.3	41.5	44.0	41.8	53.2	44.7	47.9	29.7	5.5
	Private Share	50.7	60.7	58.5	56.0	58.2	46.8	55.3	52.1	70.3	7.5
	Total ('00,000s)	3.8	9.1	9.2	3.7	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.5	12.9
ORISSA	Public Share	45.2	38.4	43.5	38.7	43.7	48.4	39.5	50.1	33.7	5.2
	Private Share	54.8	61.6	56.5	61.3	56.3	51.6	60.5	49.9	66.3	7.3
	Total ('00,000s)	5.7	6.8	7.4	5.1	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.1	4.0	12.5
PUNJAB	Public Share	4.4	8.1	7.7	8.4	8.8	4.0	8.0	7.7	10.1	1.3
	Private Share	95.6	91.9	92.3	91.6	91.2	96.0	92.0	92.3	89.9	15.3
	Total ('00,000s)	0.8	15.8	11.4	5.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.3	16.6
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	18.8	49.8	45.2	35.9	16.9	42.1	35.5	56.3	56.5	4.1
	Private Share	81.2	50.2	54.8	64.1	83.1	57.9	64.5	43.7	43.5	5.7
	Total ('00,000s)	2.6	7.2	5.9	3.9	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.9	9.8
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	35.8	27.1	26.2	40.0	45.1	22.0	36.5	31.6	20.8	7.4
	Private Share	64.2	72.9	73.8	60.0	54.9	78.0	63.5	68.4	79.2	17.5
	Total ('00,000s)	7.5	17.5	18.6	6.4	3.1	4.0	4.9	6.1	6.9	25.0
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	6.4	5.7	6.2	5.4	6.0	5.2	4.0	6.7	7.7	4.6
	Private Share	93.6	94.3	93.8	94.6	94.0	94.8	96.0	93.3	92.3	73.1
	Total ('00,000s)	23.2	54.5	57.4	20.3	12.0	13.4	17.6	16.1	18.6	77.7
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	19.0	11.1	11.0	19.3	20.7	16.0	14.8	10.9	10.8	4.8
	Private Share	81.0	88.9	89.0	80.7	79.3	84.0	85.2	89.1	89.2	30.3
	Total ('00,000s)	11.0	24.0	24.0	11.1	4.8	5.2	5.5	7.8	11.7	35.1
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**21.3**	**16.9**	**17.0**	**21.0**	**20.9**	**18.1**	**19.3**	**19.1**	**15.1**	**67.8**
	Private Share	**78.7**	**63.1**	**83.0**	**79.0**	**79.1**	**81.9**	**60.7**	**60.9**	**84.9**	**307.5**
	Total ('00,000s)	**99.1**	**276.2**	**278.4**	**96.9**	**49.3**	**60.6**	**71.0**	**85.8**	**108.6**	**375.3**

NOTES:
(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.35. DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPATIENT TREATMENTS IN PREVIOUS 15 DAYS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	25.1	14.5	18.0	9.9	25.1	20.9	12.0	18.7	9.1	3.8
	Private Share	74.9	85.5	82.0	90.1	74.9	79.1	88.0	81.3	90.9	19.7
	Total ('00,000s)	3.3	20.2	17.6	5.9	3.3	4.3	4.0	4.9	7.0	23.5
BIHAR	Public Share	4.5	7.2	6.1	6.2	4.5	4.0	3.6	13.6	4.3	1.0
	Private Share	95.5	92.8	93.9	93.8	95.5	96.0	96.4	86.4	95.7	16.2
	Total ('00,000s)	7.0	10.2	13.2	4.0	1.9	2.6	3.9	3.6	5.2	17.2
GUJARAT	Public Share	25.9	23.4	19.4	39.8	27.2	39.3	23.4	23.4	15.7	2.3
	Private Share	74.1	76.6	80.6	60.2	72.8	60.7	76.6	76.6	84.3	7.4
	Total ('00,000s)	1.4	8.3	7.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	3.2	9.7
HARYANA	Public Share	15.5	13.4	13.5	14.0	11.0	14.3	15.6	8.2	16.5	1.3
	Private Share	84.5	86.6	86.5	86.0	89.0	85.7	84.4	91.8	83.5	8.3
	Total ('00,000s)	0.9	8.7	7.3	2.2	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.5	9.6
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	32.7	38.5	35.3	42.6	32.7	34.5	51.4	35.9	33.9	1.5
	Private Share	67.3	61.5	64.7	57.4	67.3	65.5	48.6	64.1	66.1	2.5
	Total ('00,000s)	0.3	3.7	2.5	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.3	4.0
KARNATAKA	Public Share	29.8	23.1	22.6	31.1	22.2	39.9	23.2	13.6	25.5	2.6
	Private Share	70.2	76.9	77.4	68.9	77.8	60.1	76.8	86.4	74.5	7.9
	Total ('00,000s)	2.6	8.0	7.8	2.7	1.2	2.0	1.9	2.3	3.2	10.6
KERALA	Public Share	48.7	26.8	29.9	39.0	50.0	37.4	33.0	21.0	23.0	5.8
	Private Share	51.3	73.2	70.1	61.0	50.0	62.6	67.0	79.0	77.0	12.9
	Total ('00,000s)	3.5	15.2	16.8	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.7	4.4	4.8	18.7
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	22.6	27.8	23.0	32.6	23.3	23.1	25.6	28.1	29.2	4.9
	Private Share	77.4	72.2	77.0	67.4	76.7	76.9	74.4	71.9	70.8	13.5
	Total ('00,000s)	4.1	14.4	11.5	7.0	2.1	3.1	3.4	3.8	6.0	18.5
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	19.9	11.2	13.1	12.0	25.2	12.7	10.0	15.9	7.2	2.7
	Private Share	80.1	88.8	86.9	88.0	74.8	87.3	90.0	84.1	92.8	18.6
	Total ('00,000s)	3.9	17.4	15.5	5.8	2.5	3.0	3.5	5.5	6.8	21.3
NORTH EAST	Public Share	48.6	45.1	46.2	46.3	42.3	55.7	48.1	42.3	44.5	4.7
	Private Share	51.4	54.9	53.8	53.7	57.7	44.3	51.9	57.7	55.5	5.5
	Total ('00,000s)	3.6	6.6	7.1	3.1	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.5	10.2
ORISSA	Public Share	48.7	37.3	46.3	38.3	44.4	47.1	56.1	41.9	32.6	4.5
	Private Share	51.3	62.7	53.7	61.7	55.6	52.9	43.9	58.1	67.4	6.1
	Total ('00,000s)	5.1	5.6	5.8	4.8	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.1	3.3	10.6
PUNJAB	Public Share	5.6	7.5	7.3	7.5	5.3	6.9	4.2	8.6	10.4	0.8
	Private Share	94.4	92.5	92.7	92.5	94.7	93.1	95.8	91.4	89.6	10.1
	Total ('00,000s)	0.6	10.3	6.8	4.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.8	10.9
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	16.4	50.4	45.6	36.4	14.7	45.9	35.2	62.8	56.2	3.2
	Private Share	83.6	49.6	54.4	63.6	85.3	54.1	64.8	37.2	43.8	4.6
	Total ('00,000s)	2.1	5.7	4.2	3.6	2.4	1.1	0.8	1.5	2.1	7.8
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	37.1	30.4	27.5	43.0	43.8	30.4	22.8	38.5	28.3	4.9
	Private Share	62.9	69.6	72.5	57.0	56.2	69.6	77.2	61.5	71.7	10.3
	Total ('00,000s)	4.1	11.1	10.6	4.6	2.1	2.1	3.3	3.9	3.8	15.2
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	5.8	4.3	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.6	3.4	5.6	4.8	3.0
	Private Share	94.2	95.7	95.3	95.0	95.2	94.4	96.6	94.4	95.2	59.2
	Total ('00,000s)	18.6	43.6	44.3	17.8	10.2	10.5	14.0	12.6	14.9	62.2
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	18.8	10.7	9.6	20.6	18.2	23.7	11.9	9.7	11.2	3.3
	Private Share	81.2	89.3	90.4	79.4	81.8	76.3	88.1	90.3	88.8	21.2
	Total ('00,000s)	9.0	15.6	15.6	8.9	3.5	3.1	4.2	4.3	9.4	24.5
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**21.1**	**17.5**	**17.3**	**21.0**	**19.1**	**19.0**	**17.3**	**20.4**	**16.9**	**50.5**
	Private Share	**78.9**	**82.5**	**82.7**	**79.0**	**80.9**	**81.0**	**82.7**	**79.6**	**83.1**	**224.0**
	Total ('00,000s)	**69.8**	**204.7**	**194.2**	**80.2**	**35.1**	**45.7**	**50.1**	**59.8**	**83.8**	**274.5**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.36. DISTRIBUTION OF OUTPATIENT TREATMENTS IN PREVIOUS 15 DAYS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	20.4	7.6	10.1	19.3	23.1	18.1	5.6	9.7	6.4	1.1
	Private Share	79.6	92.4	89.9	80.7	76.9	81.9	94.4	90.3	93.6	8.6
	Total ('00,000s)	2.8	6.8	8.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	9.7
BIHAR	Public Share	21.4	17.5	17.2	31.0	19.0	18.4	25.2	16.9	18.1	0.6
	Private Share	78.6	82.5	82.8	69.0	81.0	81.6	74.8	83.1	81.9	2.6
	Total ('00,000s)	1.3	1.9	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0	3.2
GUJARAT	Public Share	25.8	13.5	15.5	26.5	35.4	17.0	11.3	14.4	8.4	0.8
	Private Share	74.2	86.5	84.5	73.5	64.6	83.0	88.7	85.6	91.6	3.6
	Total ('00,000s)	1.8	2.7	3.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	4.4
HARYANA	Public Share	11.2	16.7	12.1	25.0	11.8	32.6	10.8	12.9	15.7	0.5
	Private Share	88.8	83.3	87.9	75.0	88.2	67.4	89.2	87.1	84.3	2.5
	Total ('00,000s)	0.4	2.6	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	3.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	7.3	46.6	45.5	53.5	17.3	49.5	83.2	61.6	27.5	0.1
	Private Share	92.7	53.4	54.5	46.5	82.7	50.5	16.8	38.4	72.5	0.1
	Total ('00,000s)	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
KARNATAKA	Public Share	20.5	14.7	16.2	23.0	21.1	23.0	16.2	21.0	8.6	0.8
	Private Share	79.5	85.3	83.8	77.0	78.9	77.0	83.8	79.0	91.4	4.1
	Total ('00,000s)	1.9	3.0	4.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.4	4.9
KERALA	Public Share	39.1	26.2	31.0	28.0	42.8	36.7	32.4	24.4	23.3	1.6
	Private Share	60.9	73.8	69.0	72.0	57.2	63.3	67.6	75.6	76.7	3.6
	Total ('00,000s)	1.9	3.3	4.9	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	5.2
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	21.7	19.0	19.8	22.6	12.9	37.4	20.1	20.8	14.7	1.5
	Private Share	78.3	81.0	80.2	77.4	87.1	62.6	79.9	79.2	85.3	5.8
	Total ('00,000s)	3.2	4.1	6.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.4	2.0	7.3
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	18.6	10.9	11.4	23.0	24.9	10.0	14.7	10.7	8.5	2.0
	Private Share	81.4	89.1	88.6	77.0	75.1	90.0	85.3	89.3	91.5	12.9
	Total ('00,000s)	4.4	10.4	12.5	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.8	3.1	14.9
NORTH EAST	Public Share	61.9	24.3	25.5	32.8	55.8	47.7	34.9	15.1	19.7	0.7
	Private Share	38.1	75.7	74.5	67.2	44.2	52.3	65.1	84.9	80.3	2.0
	Total ('00,000s)	0.2	2.5	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.0	2.7
ORISSA	Public Share	15.7	43.6	32.4	44.0	13.5	21.0	71.7	46.8	28.4	0.6
	Private Share	84.3	56.4	67.6	56.0	86.5	79.0	28.3	53.2	71.6	1.2
	Total ('00,000s)	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.9
PUNJAB	Public Share	0.7	9.2	8.2	12.2	7.4	12.0	10.4	5.2	10.3	0.5
	Private Share	99.3	90.8	91.8	87.8	92.6	88.0	89.6	94.8	89.7	5.1
	Total ('00,000s)	0.2	5.5	4.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	5.6
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	28.0	47.7	44.3	29.4	35.6	30.2	44.7	47.2	47.9	0.8
	Private Share	72.0	52.3	55.7	70.6	64.4	69.8	55.3	52.8	52.1	1.2
	Total ('00,000s)	0.5	1.5	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.0
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	34.2	21.4	24.4	32.5	32.6	32.0	31.6	33.2	12.4	2.5
	Private Share	65.8	78.6	75.6	67.5	67.4	68.0	68.4	66.8	87.6	7.3
	Total ('00,000s)	3.4	6.4	8.0	1.8	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.0	3.2	9.8
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	9.1	11.4	11.3	7.8	9.4	8.3	11.2	12.5	11.2	1.7
	Private Share	90.9	88.6	88.7	92.2	90.6	91.7	88.8	87.5	88.8	13.8
	Total ('00,000s)	4.7	10.9	13.0	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.9	15.5
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	20.0	11.9	13.4	13.7	18.7	26.3	10.0	11.7	8.4	1.4
	Private Share	80.0	88.1	86.6	86.3	81.3	73.7	90.0	88.3	91.6	9.1
	Total ('00,000s)	2.1	8.5	8.4	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.9	3.5	10.5
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**21.7**	**15.3**	**16.4**	**21.2**	**21.6**	**20.9**	**18.0**	**17.7**	**11.4**	**17.3**
	Private Share	**78.3**	**84.7**	**83.6**	**78.8**	**78.4**	**79.1**	**82.0**	**82.3**	**88.6**	**83.5**
	Total ('00,000s)	**29.3**	**71.5**	**84.2**	**16.7**	**14.6**	**18.4**	**19.3**	**21.2**	**27.4**	**100.9**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.37. NUMBER OF PRIVATE OR PUBLIC IMMUNISATION DOSES PER CHILD AGED 1YEAR OR LESS BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Sex	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
	Female	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.4
	Total	4.1	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.5
BIHAR	Male	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.8	1.9
	Female	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.8	1.9
	Total	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.8	1.9
GUJARAT	Male	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.7
	Female	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.6
	Total	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.6
HARYANA	Male	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.5	3.4	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.2
	Female	3.4	4.4	4.1	4.4	3.5	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.2
	Total	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	2.4	4.3	3.8	3.9	2.5	3.8	3.9	5.1	4.5	3.8
	Female	3.1	4.4	4.2	3.6	2.9	4.0	4.0	4.9	5.2	4.0
	Total	2.8	4.3	4.0	3.7	2.7	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.8	3.9
KARNATAKA	Male	3.8	4.6	4.1	4.6	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.2	4.3
	Female	3.3	4.3	3.9	3.8	2.9	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.9
	Total	3.5	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.2	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.0
KERALA	Male	5.1	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6
	Female	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.7
	Total	5.0	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.4	3.7	4.2	3.4
	Female	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.4	2.9	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.6	3.6
	Total	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.4	3.5
MAHARASHTRA	Male	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.1
	Female	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
	Total	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
NORTH EAST	Male	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.7
	Female	2.6	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.2	3.3	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.1
	Total	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.7	2.9
ORISSA	Male	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.5
	Female	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.3	2.9	4.4	2.8	3.9	3.9	3.6
	Total	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.9	4.1	3.6
PUNJAB	Male	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.0	4.5
	Female	3.7	4.1	4.5	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.1
	Total	3.8	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.3
RAJASTHAN	Male	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.8	2.8
	Female	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.5	3.1	2.7
	Total	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.5	2.8
TAMIL NADU	Male	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.2
	Female	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.6	5.1	4.6	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.8
	Total	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.0
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.7	2.8
	Female	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.7
	Total	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.6	2.7
WEST BENGAL	Male	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.9	3.2	4.5	4.0	3.6
	Female	3.0	3.7	3.1	3.5	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.7	4.8	3.3
	Total	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.1	4.1	4.4	3.4
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**3.2**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**3.3**	**2.9**	**3.4**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**4.2**	**3.4**
	Female	**3.0**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**3.1**	**3.5**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**3.4**
	Total	**3.1**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**2.9**	**3.2**	**3.5**	**3.7**	**4.1**	**3.4**

NOTES:
(i) Immunisation Shots exclude MMR vaccines.
(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.38. NUMBER OF PRIVATE OR PUBLIC IMMUNISATION SHOTS PER CHILD AGED 1YEAR OR LESS BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Sex	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.8
	Female	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.4
	Total	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6
BIHAR	Male	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.8
	Female	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.8
	Total	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.4	1.8
GUJARAT	Male	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.3	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.8
	Female	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.4	4.0	3.0	4.2	3.0	3.5
	Total	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.2	3.9	4.1	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.7
HARYANA	Male	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.9	5.5	3.7	4.3
	Female	3.3	4.5	4.1	4.6	3.5	4.7	4.1	4.8	4.1	4.3
	Total	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.3	3.9	5.1	3.8	4.3
HIMACHAL PRADESI	Male	2.4	4.1	3.6	3.7	2.2	4.3	3.1	5.0	4.1	3.7
	Female	2.9	4.3	4.1	3.5	2.8	3.9	3.9	4.6	5.8	3.9
	Total	2.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	2.6	4.1	3.5	4.8	4.9	3.8
KARNATAKA	Male	3.6	4.6	4.1	4.5	3.4	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.2
	Female	3.2	4.3	3.8	3.7	2.9	3.8	4.2	4.7	3.8	3.8
	Total	3.3	4.4	3.9	4.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.0
KERALA	Male	5.1	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6
	Female	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6
	Total	5.0	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.5	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.3
	Female	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.4
	Total	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.3
MAHARASHTRA	Male	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.1	3.7	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.1
	Female	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2
	Total	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1
NORTH EAST	Male	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.6	2.5
	Female	2.6	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.9
	Total	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.6	2.7
ORISSA	Male	3.4	3.6	3.9	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4
	Female	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.0	4.5	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.6
	Total	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.5
PUNJAB	Male	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.5	3.4	5.1	4.6	4.5	4.4
	Female	3.5	4.1	4.5	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	5.6	4.0
	Total	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.3	3.6	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.3
RAJASTHAN	Male	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.6	2.6
	Female	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	3.5	2.2	2.5
	Total	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.6
TAMIL NADU	Male	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.9	4.4	5.3
	Female	5.1	4.6	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.8
	Total	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.3	4.5	5.1
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.3	2.7
	Female	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.5
	Total	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.6
WEST BENGAL	Male	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.7	4.4	3.6
	Female	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.6	3.1	4.2	3.1
	Total	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.5	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.4	4.3	3.3
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**3.0**	**3.5**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**2.9**	**3.3**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**3.8**	**3.3**
	Female	**2.9**	**3.5**	**3.3**	**3.0**	**2.8**	**3.1**	**3.1**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**3.2**
	Total	**2.9**	**3.5**	**3.3**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**3.5**	**3.8**	**3.2**

NOTES:
(i) Immunisation Shots exclude MMR vaccines.
(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.39. NUMBER OF PRIVATE OR PUBLIC IMMUNISATION SHOTS PER CHILD AGED 1YEAR OR LESS BY SEX (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Sex	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	3.7	4.3	4.1	3.4	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.0
	Female	4.0	4.7	4.4	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.4
	Total	3.9	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.2
BIHAR	Male	2.4	3.7	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.9	4.0	4.0	3.0
	Female	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.6
	Total	2.3	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.5	3.5	2.8
GUJARAT	Male	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.5
	Female	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.7
	Total	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.6
HARYANA	Male	4.6	3.8	4.2	3.6	4.1	3.8	4.5	3.6	4.1	4.0
	Female	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.8
	Total	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.5	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.7	4.0	3.9
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	3.4	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	4.4	4.6	5.1
	Female	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	5.3	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.7
	Total	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.9
KARNATAKA	Male	4.1	4.5	4.1	5.4	3.9	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.3
	Female	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.1	4.7	4.0	5.1	4.3	4.1
	Total	4.0	4.5	4.1	4.6	3.6	4.7	4.0	4.7	4.6	4.2
KERALA	Male	5.0	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.2	4.9	4.1	3.8	4.6
	Female	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.9
	Total	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.7
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.0	4.0	4.2	3.6	4.7	3.8
	Female	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.4
	Total	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.1
MAHARASHTRA	Male	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.6	3.7	4.0
	Female	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.2
	Total	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.1
NORTH EAST	Male	2.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.4
	Female	3.6	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.0	3.9
	Total	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.6
ORISSA	Male	3.9	4.8	4.3	4.8	3.7	4.7	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.5
	Female	2.6	3.9	3.7	2.5	2.1	3.3	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.4
	Total	3.4	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.0
PUNJAB	Male	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.4	5.2	4.7	4.4	3.8	4.6
	Female	4.1	4.2	4.6	3.3	3.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2
	Total	4.1	4.5	4.7	3.8	4.0	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.5
RAJASTHAN	Male	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.6	4.8	4.0
	Female	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.3	4.1	3.8	2.9	4.6	3.8
	Total	3.6	4.1	4.0	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.1	3.3	4.7	3.9
TAMIL NADU	Male	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.8	5.1
	Female	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	5.1	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.6
	Total	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.9
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	3.2	4.0	3.7	3.2	2.5	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.6
	Female	3.0	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.6
	Total	3.1	4.1	3.7	3.1	2.7	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3	3.6
WEST BENGAL	Male	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.5	3.7
	Female	3.2	4.6	4.0	4.5	2.7	4.3	4.5	4.3	5.5	4.1
	Total	3.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	2.8	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.9	3.9
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**3.7**	**4.2**	**4.0**	**3.7**	**3.4**	**4.0**	**4.2**	**4.2**	**4.2**	**4.0**
	Female	**3.8**	**4.2**	**4.1**	**3.7**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**4.2**	**4.2**	**4.4**	**4.0**
	Total	**3.7**	**4.2**	**4.1**	**3.7**	**3.5**	**4.0**	**4.2**	**4.2**	**4.3**	**4.0**

NOTES:
(i) Immunisation Shots exclude MMR vaccines.
(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.40. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT IMMUNISATIONS BY SEX AMONGST CHILDREN AGED 1 YR. OR LESS (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL(00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	32.9	67.1	69.5	30.5	32.3	20.2	19.6	19.0	8.9	53.2
	Female	31.5	68.5	76.5	23.5	27.3	25.2	23.1	16.4	8.1	54.0
	Total	32.2	67.8	73.0	27.0	29.8	22.7	21.3	17.7	8.5	107.2
BIHAR	Male	54.5	45.5	78.0	22.0	18.5	19.4	23.6	17.8	20.8	32.7
	Female	60.2	39.8	75.3	24.7	22.0	25.2	18.8	18.7	15.3	31.9
	Total	57.3	42.7	76.7	23.3	20.2	22.2	21.2	18.3	18.1	64.6
GUJARAT	Male	32.6	67.4	74.2	25.8	30.2	24.8	20.6	13.9	10.4	31.2
	Female	29.1	70.9	75.1	24.9	27.3	24.9	19.1	21.3	7.4	31.8
	Total	30.8	69.2	74.7	25.3	28.7	24.9	19.9	17.6	8.9	63.0
HARYANA	Male	16.7	83.3	76.5	23.5	20.4	21.3	24.4	20.8	13.1	20.5
	Female	17.2	82.8	58.3	41.7	21.7	30.7	21.4	19.6	6.5	20.1
	Total	16.9	83.1	67.5	32.5	21.0	25.9	22.9	20.2	9.9	40.6
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	15.1	84.9	60.8	39.2	16.4	26.6	19.3	23.9	13.8	4.0
	Female	21.5	78.5	72.9	27.1	20.3	22.4	20.7	24.9	11.8	4.4
	Total	18.4	81.6	67.1	32.9	18.4	24.4	20.1	24.4	12.7	8.4
KARNATAKA	Male	38.7	61.3	66.1	33.9	20.8	29.9	24.7	16.4	8.3	33.0
	Female	40.0	60.0	78.0	22.0	23.9	17.5	26.9	20.0	11.7	36.0
	Total	39.3	60.7	72.3	27.7	22.4	23.4	25.9	18.3	10.1	69.0
KERALA	Male	43.2	56.8	83.6	16.4	31.4	22.7	20.7	13.2	12.1	12.4
	Female	37.5	62.5	93.4	6.6	27.9	24.1	23.9	12.8	11.4	11.5
	Total	40.5	59.5	88.4	11.6	29.7	23.3	22.2	13.0	11.8	23.9
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	41.9	58.1	58.4	41.6	25.4	18.7	20.2	20.0	15.7	56.6
	Female	40.4	59.6	54.9	45.1	22.4	23.4	21.5	18.3	14.4	60.0
	Total	41.2	58.8	56.6	43.4	23.8	21.1	20.9	19.1	15.0	116.7
MAHARASHTRA	Male	42.2	57.8	67.2	32.8	25.4	18.7	20.2	20.0	15.7	57.3
	Female	42.7	57.3	68.9	31.1	22.4	23.4	21.5	18.3	14.4	60.1
	Total	42.4	57.6	68.1	31.9	30.3	23.3	23.6	13.9	8.8	117.5
NORTH EAST	Male	37.7	62.3	68.9	31.1	26.0	16.2	20.0	22.5	15.3	16.4
	Female	41.0	59.0	69.7	30.3	20.9	25.0	18.1	21.7	14.4	18.7
	Total	39.5	60.5	69.3	30.7	23.3	20.9	19.0	22.1	14.8	35.0
ORISSA	Male	67.1	32.9	61.3	38.7	25.0	20.2	25.9	15.7	13.2	21.9
	Female	68.4	31.6	52.6	47.4	23.5	35.3	12.1	16.2	12.9	21.5
	Total	67.8	32.2	57.0	43.0	25.0	20.2	25.9	15.7	13.2	43.5
PUNJAB	Male	9.4	90.6	63.4	36.6	31.0	24.5	23.2	13.8	7.5	20.4
	Female	10.6	89.4	65.1	34.9	29.8	26.9	15.0	17.2	11.2	13.2
	Total	9.9	90.1	64.0	36.0	30.5	25.4	20.0	15.2	8.9	33.6
RAJASTHAN	Male	24.9	75.1	65.7	34.3	21.2	27.2	18.7	15.7	17.2	33.5
	Female	25.6	74.4	63.6	36.4	22.9	17.1	22.2	25.1	12.7	27.2
	Total	25.2	74.8	64.7	35.3	22.0	22.7	20.3	19.9	15.2	60.7
TAMILNADU	Male	52.5	47.5	64.9	35.1	31.4	27.1	17.1	15.5	8.9	46.0
	Female	53.8	46.2	71.2	28.8	29.9	22.8	20.1	19.0	8.2	39.9
	Total	53.1	46.9	67.8	32.2	30.7	25.1	18.5	17.1	8.6	85.9
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	40.7	59.3	74.3	25.7	20.6	21.1	22.7	18.8	16.8	112.0
	Female	39.6	60.4	77.0	23.0	23.5	22.9	16.9	22.6	14.1	95.8
	Total	40.2	59.8	75.6	24.4	21.9	21.9	20.0	20.6	15.5	207.8
WEST BENGAL	Male	56.1	43.9	61.2	38.8	24.9	26.0	18.3	21.0	9.8	45.3
	Female	54.7	45.3	56.8	43.2	26.6	23.7	21.3	17.5	10.9	39.3
	Total	55.4	44.6	59.1	40.9	25.7	24.9	19.7	19.4	10.3	84.6
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**40.6**	**59.4**	**68.4**	**31.6**	**24.8**	**21.4**	**22.0**	**20.0**	**11.9**	**596.5**
	Female	**40.7**	**59.3**	**69.3**	**30.7**	**30.1**	**28.1**	**24.2**	**17.6**	**0.0**	**565.4**
	Total	**40.6**	**59.4**	**68.9**	**31.1**	**27.2**	**24.4**	**23.0**	**18.9**	**6.6**	**1161.9**

NOTES:
(i) Immunisation Shots exclude MMR vaccines.
(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.41. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT IMMUNISATIONS BY SEX AMONGST CHIDREN AGED ONE YEAR OR LESS (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	28.9	71.1	65.5	34.5	28.9	22.3	18.1	20.6	10.0	43.5
	Female	26.0	74.0	73.0	27.0	26.0	27.4	22.1	17.1	7.4	42.1
	Total	27.5	72.5	69.2	30.8	27.5	24.8	20.1	18.9	8.7	85.5
BIHAR	Male	54.6	45.4	60.0	22.9	17.9	20.2	21.7	17.7	22.5	28.8
	Female	59.8	40.2	75.7	24.3	20.6	25.2	17.6	20.8	15.7	28.9
	Total	57.2	42.8	76.4	23.6	19.3	22.7	19.6	19.2	19.1	57.7
GUJARAT	Male	29.9	70.1	73.7	26.3	29.9	21.6	22.8	16.5	9.3	23.9
	Female	22.7	77.3	73.9	26.1	23.3	24.9	14.7	24.3	12.8	24.2
	Total	26.3	73.7	73.8	26.2	26.5	23.3	18.7	20.4	11.0	48.1
HARYANA	Male	14.1	85.9	78.4	21.6	16.3	23.1	21.4	26.8	12.4	16.0
	Female	14.2	85.8	56.2	43.8	19.4	29.3	15.5	30.2	5.7	17.2
	Total	14.2	85.8	66.9	33.1	17.9	26.3	18.3	28.5	8.9	33.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	17.2	82.8	57.7	42.3	15.5	32.2	15.7	25.8	10.8	3.3
	Female	21.5	78.5	71.8	28.2	20.4	24.3	18.8	24.7	11.8	3.9
	Total	19.5	80.5	65.2	34.8	18.1	28.0	17.4	25.2	11.3	7.2
KARNATAKA	Male	31.9	68.1	64.5	35.5	18.5	23.8	28.2	18.5	11.0	26.2
	Female	35.6	64.4	77.1	22.9	24.7	15.8	21.3	26.1	12.0	29.2
	Total	33.9	66.1	71.2	28.8	21.8	19.6	24.6	22.5	11.5	55.4
KERALA	Male	36.7	63.3	79.5	20.5	31.2	20.4	21.1	13.5	13.9	9.2
	Female	28.7	71.3	92.4	7.6	24.7	25.5	21.7	14.7	13.4	8.2
	Total	33.0	67.0	85.6	14.4	28.1	22.8	21.4	14.0	13.7	17.4
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	37.6	62.4	53.5	46.5	26.0	15.2	19.0	22.1	17.8	45.1
	Female	33.7	66.3	49.1	50.9	21.7	22.6	21.7	18.4	15.7	46.0
	Total	35.6	64.4	51.3	48.7	23.8	18.9	20.3	20.2	16.7	91.2
MAHARASHTRA	Male	39.2	60.8	63.8	36.2	26.0	15.2	19.0	22.1	17.8	40.7
	Female	40.5	59.5	65.8	34.2	21.7	22.6	21.7	18.4	15.7	43.9
	Total	39.9	60.1	64.8	35.2	29.0	18.5	23.0	20.9	8.6	84.6
NORTH EAST	Male	45.1	54.9	89.7	30.3	28.5	18.7	16.8	19.2	18.6	12.7
	Female	47.3	52.7	72.9	27.1	21.4	26.0	18.8	18.0	15.8	14.5
	Total	46.3	53.7	71.4	28.6	23.8	22.6	17.9	18.6	17.2	27.2
ORISSA	Male	71.7	28.3	60.1	39.9	25.8	20.8	28.4	16.3	8.9	19.1
	Female	71.7	28.3	50.1	49.9	24.2	33.9	14.8	14.7	12.4	19.8
	Total	71.7	28.3	55.0	45.0	25.8	20.6	28.4	16.3	8.9	38.9
PUNJAB	Male	9.8	90.2	57.0	43.0	33.2	16.4	30.3	10.2	9.9	13.9
	Female	10.6	89.4	82.4	37.6	32.8	25.3	14.3	11.9	15.8	9.1
	Total	10.2	89.8	59.1	40.9	33.0	19.9	24.0	10.9	12.2	23.0
RAJASTHAN	Male	21.4	78.6	59.8	40.2	21.5	25.4	19.8	14.4	19.0	26.7
	Female	21.9	78.1	58.5	41.5	24.3	17.8	19.1	29.3	9.5	21.3
	Total	21.6	78.4	59.2	40.8	22.7	22.0	19.5	21.0	14.8	48.0
TAMIL NADU	Male	49.0	51.0	63.1	36.9	28.9	26.0	18.3	18.7	8.1	35.7
	Female	51.5	48.5	87.1	32.9	28.5	25.2	16.7	16.8	12.7	29.3
	Total	50.1	49.9	64.9	35.1	28.7	25.7	17.6	17.9	10.2	65.0
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	39.7	60.3	72.7	27.3	21.7	21.4	19.7	17.0	20.3	94.0
	Female	39.2	60.8	75.7	24.3	24.5	18.8	21.4	20.3	15.1	79.9
	Total	39.5	60.5	74.1	25.9	23.0	20.2	20.5	18.5	17.9	173.9
WEST BENGAL	Male	81.4	38.6	57.2	42.8	23.5	18.8	27.1	15.5	15.1	36.5
	Female	59.4	40.6	52.6	47.4	24.7	27.0	17.7	15.4	15.2	30.9
	Total	60.5	39.5	55.1	44.9	24.1	22.5	22.8	15.5	15.1	67.5
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**39.3**	**60.7**	**85.9**	**34.1**	**21.6**	**22.4**	**21.4**	**18.9**	**15.7**	**475.3**
	Female	**38.9**	**61.1**	**66.8**	**33.2**	**23.5**	**22.3**	**20.0**	**20.1**	**14.1**	**448.4**
	Total	**39.1**	**60.9**	**66.3**	**33.7**	**22.5**	**22.3**	**20.7**	**19.5**	**14.9**	**923.7**

NOTES:
(i) Immunisation Shots exclude MMR vaccines.
(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.42. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT IMMUNISATIONS BY SEX AMONGST CHIDREN AGED ONE YEAR OR LESS (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	50.6	49.4	87.0	13.0	28.3	24.5	25.4	18.9	2.9	9.8
	Female	50.7	49.3	89.0	11.0	27.8	23.4	25.9	16.4	6.8	11.9
	Total	50.6	49.4	88.1	11.9	28.0	23.9	25.7	17.5	4.9	21.7
BIHAR	Male	54.1	45.9	84.5	15.5	22.7	29.4	17.3	12.8	18.0	3.9
	Female	63.7	36.3	71.8	28.2	31.2	20.9	22.6	19.3	6.0	3.0
	Total	58.2	41.8	79.0	21.0	26.4	25.7	19.6	15.5	12.8	6.9
GUJARAT	Male	41.5	58.5	75.6	24.4	22.1	26.2	18.6	22.7	10.4	7.3
	Female	49.4	50.6	79.1	20.9	40.2	21.0	18.0	13.8	7.1	7.6
	Total	45.5	54.5	77.4	22.6	31.3	23.5	18.3	18.2	8.7	14.9
HARYANA	Male	25.8	74.2	69.6	30.4	27.6	24.8	13.8	17.3	16.5	4.5
	Female	34.2	65.8	70.3	29.7	38.0	23.5	16.0	19.8	2.6	3.0
	Total	29.2	70.8	69.9	30.1	31.8	24.3	14.7	18.3	11.0	7.5
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	4.5	95.5	76.5	23.5	25.0	23.2	17.3	19.9	14.6	0.7
	Female	21.6	78.4	81.2	18.8	31.6	13.7	29.0	13.3	12.5	0.5
	Total	11.7	88.3	78.5	21.5	27.7	19.1	22.3	17.1	13.7	1.2
KARNATAKA	Male	64.6	35.4	72.4	27.6	39.8	20.8	15.4	16.4	7.6	6.8
	Female	58.8	41.2	81.7	18.3	23.9	29.3	24.2	14.1	8.5	6.7
	Total	61.7	38.3	77.0	23.0	31.9	25.0	19.8	15.3	8.1	13.6
KERALA	Male	62.2	37.8	95.6	4.4	32.3	29.9	17.6	13.8	6.4	3.1
	Female	59.0	41.0	96.1	3.9	41.9	16.2	27.8	8.4	5.7	3.3
	Total	60.6	39.4	95.8	4.2	37.2	22.8	22.9	11.0	6.1	6.5
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	59.1	40.9	77.7	22.3	20.0	27.5	19.9	16.1	16.5	11.5
	Female	62.7	37.3	74.1	25.9	22.2	24.0	21.5	16.6	15.7	14.0
	Total	61.1	38.9	75.7	24.3	21.2	25.6	20.8	16.3	16.1	25.5
MAHARASHTRA	Male	49.6	50.4	75.7	24.3	20.0	27.5	19.9	16.1	16.5	16.6
	Female	48.4	51.6	77.2	22.8	22.2	24.0	21.5	16.6	15.7	16.2
	Total	49.0	51.0	76.4	23.6	29.7	25.2	20.6	16.5	8.0	32.8
NORTH EAST	Male	11.8	88.2	66.2	33.6	19.9	27.9	17.5	19.1	15.6	3.7
	Female	19.0	61.0	58.6	41.4	20.8	26.0	25.1	17.7	10.5	4.2
	Total	15.6	84.4	62.1	37.9	20.4	26.9	21.5	18.4	12.9	7.8
ORISSA	Male	36.5	63.5	69.0	31.0	22.7	20.9	11.2	33.9	11.4	2.9
	Female	30.7	69.3	80.8	19.2	15.1	19.0	18.7	19.6	27.6	1.7
	Total	34.3	65.7	73.5	26.5	22.7	20.9	11.2	33.9	11.4	4.6
PUNJAB	Male	8.4	91.6	76.9	23.1	27.4	32.4	21.9	12.5	5.8	6.5
	Female	10.5	69.5	71.0	29.0	28.1	19.9	23.5	18.1	10.3	4.1
	Total	9.2	90.8	74.7	25.3	27.7	27.5	22.5	14.7	7.6	10.6
RAJASTHAN	Male	38.6	61.4	89.0	11.0	27.5	22.5	19.7	15.6	14.7	8.8
	Female	39.1	60.9	61.9	18.1	21.9	24.8	18.5	11.9	22.9	5.9
	Total	38.8	61.2	85.7	14.3	24.9	23.6	19.2	13.9	18.5	12.7
TAMIL NADU	Male	64.5	35.5	70.9	29.1	29.3	24.7	23.5	14.8	7.7	10.3
	Female	59.9	40.1	82.4	17.6	28.7	23.7	24.3	11.5	11.8	10.6
	Total	62.2	37.8	76.7	23.3	29.0	24.2	23.9	13.1	9.8	20.9
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	46.3	53.7	82.6	17.4	19.7	27.3	28.3	13.9	10.8	18.0
	Female	41.5	58.5	83.4	18.6	22.1	23.6	25.6	18.5	10.2	15.9
	Total	44.1	55.9	83.0	17.0	20.8	25.5	27.1	18.1	10.5	33.9
WEST BENGAL	Male	34.0	66.0	77.7	22.3	27.8	20.4	23.8	15.5	12.6	8.8
	Female	37.6	62.4	72.5	27.5	22.2	35.2	15.1	13.9	13.7	8.3
	Total	35.7	64.3	75.2	24.8	25.0	27.6	19.6	14.7	13.1	17.1
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**45.7**	**54.3**	**78.3**	**21.7**	**26.0**	**25.5**	**20.7**	**17.7**	**10.0**	**121.2**
	Female	**47.4**	**52.6**	**79.0**	**21.0**	**26.9**	**25.6**	**21.6**	**16.1**	**9.6**	**117.0**
	Total	**46.5**	**53.5**	**76.7**	**21.3**	**26.4**	**25.7**	**21.2**	**16.9**	**9.6**	**236.2**

NOTES:
(i) Immunisation Shots exclude MMR vaccines.
(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.43. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGED ONE YEAR OR LESS (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	32.8	87.2	72.7	27.3	29.2	19.8	18.8	20.6	11.8	13.2
	Female	33.9	66.1	76.9	23.1	28.8	23.3	19.5	17.8	10.8	13.8
	Total	33.3	66.7	74.8	25.2	29.0	21.6	19.1	19.1	11.2	27.0
BIHAR	Male	59.9	40.1	60.0	26.1	26.2	20.1	20.8	16.8	16.4	21.6
	Female	59.2	40.8	71.6	28.4	23.6	21.4	22.8	18.9	13.2	21.0
	Total	59.5	40.5	72.8	27.2	24.9	20.7	21.8	17.7	14.8	42.6
GUJARAT	Male	29.4	70.6	71.6	28.4	28.1	23.7	20.9	16.9	12.4	9.0
	Female	28.9	71.1	72.7	27.3	27.1	21.1	19.0	22.8	10.0	9.7
	Total	29.1	70.9	72.2	27.8	26.6	22.4	19.9	20.0	11.2	18.6
HARYANA	Male	16.4	83.6	73.9	26.1	20.1	25.2	22.1	18.0	14.6	5.3
	Female	20.4	79.6	61.4	38.8	25.3	27.7	19.7	20.2	7.1	4.9
	Total	18.3	81.7	67.8	32.2	22.6	26.4	20.9	19.1	10.9	10.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	23.8	76.2	62.0	38.0	24.8	26.3	19.5	18.1	11.4	1.1
	Female	28.1	71.9	69.3	30.7	27.6	22.1	21.2	20.0	9.1	1.1
	Total	26.0	74.0	65.6	34.4	26.2	24.2	20.3	19.0	10.2	2.2
KARNATAKA	Male	42.6	57.4	71.7	28.3	23.9	26.7	21.1	16.1	12.2	8.7
	Female	44.8	55.4	77.3	22.7	28.7	16.2	23.4	18.0	13.7	10.4
	Total	43.7	56.3	74.7	25.3	26.5	21.0	22.4	17.1	13.0	19.0
KERALA	Male	32.5	67.5	87.6	12.4	23.4	18.1	22.4	18.6	19.5	3.9
	Female	31.0	69.0	91.3	8.7	22.3	21.4	23.7	17.5	15.1	4.0
	Total	31.7	68.3	89.5	10.5	22.9	19.8	23.0	17.0	17.3	7.9
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	44.2	55.8	57.8	42.2	25.6	23.2	19.8	18.2	13.4	17.7
	Female	44.0	56.0	53.7	48.3	27.2	22.7	20.7	17.4	12.0	17.3
	Total	44.1	55.9	55.8	44.2	26.4	23.0	20.1	17.8	12.7	35.0
MAHARASHTRA	Male	39.9	60.1	68.3	31.7	25.6	23.2	19.6	18.2	13.4	16.5
	Female	41.1	58.9	69.7	30.3	27.2	22.7	20.7	17.4	12.0	16.5
	Total	40.5	59.5	69.0	31.0	28.2	20.4	21.9	15.7	13.9	33.0
NORTH EAST	Male	44.8	55.2	69.3	30.7	32.0	18.1	19.2	18.2	12.5	6.3
	Female	47.6	52.4	66.6	33.4	29.6	22.8	17.4	18.4	11.8	6.3
	Total	48.2	53.8	68.0	32.0	30.8	20.5	18.3	18.3	12.1	12.5
ORISSA	Male	70.3	29.7	55.0	45.0	28.4	21.4	25.1	14.1	11.0	6.3
	Female	70.6	29.4	47.9	52.1	30.5	27.9	15.3	14.6	11.7	6.1
	Total	70.5	29.5	51.5	48.5	28.4	21.4	25.1	14.1	11.0	12.5
PUNJAB	Male	9.5	90.5	63.8	36.2	31.9	21.2	21.7	14.5	10.7	5.1
	Female	10.8	89.4	60.0	40.0	30.6	26.3	16.3	15.9	10.8	3.6
	Total	10.0	90.0	62.2	37.8	31.4	23.4	19.5	15.1	10.7	8.7
RAJASTHAN	Male	23.5	76.5	62.0	38.0	21.8	28.4	19.7	16.7	13.5	12.1
	Female	27.5	72.5	59.2	40.8	27.8	18.8	22.9	19.3	11.2	10.2
	Total	25.3	74.7	60.7	39.3	24.5	24.0	21.1	17.9	12.5	22.3
TAMIL NADU	Male	50.3	49.7	69.0	31.0	29.1	23.2	18.8	17.0	11.8	11.0
	Female	48.6	51.4	73.0	27.0	25.5	22.8	18.3	20.3	13.3	10.2
	Total	49.4	50.6	70.9	29.1	27.4	22.9	18.5	18.6	12.6	21.2
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	41.8	58.2	73.9	26.1	0.4	27.0	29.1	24.9	18.7	34.1
	Female	43.6	56.4	74.6	25.4	0.9	30.7	26.9	25.8	15.9	29.4
	Total	42.7	57.3	74.2	25.8	0.6	28.7	28.1	25.2	17.4	63.6
WEST BENGAL	Male	56.7	43.3	62.9	37.1	29.0	22.8	19.4	17.5	11.4	13.6
	Female	58.2	43.8	61.1	38.9	29.7	22.6	21.7	15.1	10.9	13.0
	Total	56.4	43.6	62.0	38.0	29.4	22.7	20.5	18.3	11.2	26.5
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**42.3**	**57.7**	**69.1**	**30.9**	**25.6**	**22.2**	**20.7**	**18.1**	**13.5**	**195.3**
	Female	**43.4**	**56.6**	**68.8**	**31.2**	**27.5**	**22.1**	**20.7**	**17.7**	**12.0**	**187.4**
	Total	**42.8**	**57.2**	**69.0**	**31.0**	**26.5**	**22.1**	**20.7**	**17.9**	**12.7**	**382.7**

NOTES:

The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.44. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGED ONE YEAR OR LESS (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	27.5	72.5	68.2	31.8	27.5	22.9	16.7	22.5	10.3	10.0
	Female	29.5	70.5	72.6	27.4	29.5	25.8	19.6	16.8	8.4	10.2
	Total	28.5	71.5	70.4	29.6	28.5	24.4	18.1	19.6	9.4	20.2
BIHAR	Male	60.5	39.5	60.0	27.1	25.3	21.1	19.1	16.2	18.3	19.4
	Female	59.5	40.5	70.7	29.3	21.8	21.9	20.2	21.3	14.8	19.1
	Total	60.0	40.0	71.8	28.2	23.6	21.5	19.6	18.7	16.6	38.5
GUJARAT	Male	26.1	73.9	69.4	30.6	26.1	19.6	25.0	18.9	10.4	6.4
	Female	23.7	76.3	70.3	29.7	24.1	22.0	17.3	20.7	15.8	6.9
	Total	24.8	75.2	69.9	30.1	25.1	20.8	21.0	19.9	13.2	13.3
HARYANA	Male	15.2	84.8	75.3	24.7	18.2	24.1	22.5	21.1	14.0	4.0
	Female	18.2	81.8	59.9	40.1	23.5	27.1	16.1	27.4	5.8	4.1
	Total	16.7	83.3	67.6	32.4	20.9	25.6	19.3	24.3	9.9	8.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	26.2	73.8	59.8	40.2	25.3	26.8	19.6	19.0	9.3	1.0
	Female	29.0	71.0	67.9	32.1	28.1	24.0	19.3	20.7	7.9	1.0
	Total	27.6	72.4	63.9	36.1	26.7	25.4	19.5	19.8	8.6	2.0
KARNATAKA	Male	37.6	62.4	68.0	32.0	23.7	23.3	23.6	19.1	10.3	6.5
	Female	42.2	57.8	75.7	24.3	30.7	16.0	19.6	21.1	12.6	8.1
	Total	40.1	59.9	72.3	27.7	27.6	19.2	21.4	20.2	11.6	14.6
KERALA	Male	27.7	72.3	85.1	14.9	23.8	17.5	22.9	17.5	18.2	2.8
	Female	25.4	74.6	89.5	10.5	20.9	22.8	21.2	20.1	15.0	3.0
	Total	26.5	73.5	87.4	12.6	22.3	20.3	22.0	18.8	16.6	5.8
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	39.7	60.3	52.6	47.4	25.0	20.0	20.2	19.1	15.7	14.1
	Female	39.6	60.4	48.5	51.5	27.3	20.6	20.3	18.8	13.0	13.8
	Total	39.6	60.4	50.6	49.4	26.1	20.3	20.2	18.9	14.4	27.9
MAHARASHTRA	Male	40.1	59.9	62.7	37.3	25.0	20.0	20.2	19.1	15.7	10.4
	Female	41.0	59.0	65.0	35.0	27.3	20.6	20.3	18.8	13.0	11.1
	Total	40.6	59.4	63.9	36.1	29.4	18.8	20.6	21.1	10.2	21.5
NORTH EAST	Male	51.3	46.7	70.1	29.9	29.5	21.9	18.4	17.0	13.2	5.1
	Female	53.7	46.3	68.2	31.6	30.0	23.7	17.3	16.6	12.3	5.1
	Total	52.5	47.5	69.2	30.8	29.8	22.8	17.9	16.8	12.8	10.2
ORISSA	Male	73.7	26.3	53.2	46.8	29.4	21.2	25.9	15.1	8.5	5.7
	Female	73.5	26.3	45.5	54.5	30.7	26.7	17.1	14.4	11.0	5.6
	Total	73.6	26.4	49.3	50.7	29.4	21.2	25.9	15.1	8.5	11.3
PUNJAB	Male	10.2	89.8	56.9	43.1	32.8	19.5	25.0	12.1	10.5	3.4
	Female	11.5	88.5	56.2	43.8	32.3	27.8	14.8	13.5	11.5	2.4
	Total	10.7	89.3	56.6	43.4	32.6	22.9	20.8	12.7	11.0	5.8
RAJASTHAN	Male	20.4	79.6	57.5	42.5	20.6	26.0	22.3	17.0	14.1	10.2
	Female	25.6	74.4	55.8	44.2	27.4	19.7	21.0	21.3	10.6	8.6
	Total	22.7	77.3	56.7	43.3	23.7	23.2	21.7	18.9	12.5	18.8
TAMIL NADU	Male	47.4	52.6	64.5	35.5	27.2	24.0	21.3	18.0	9.5	7.8
	Female	46.9	53.1	67.2	32.8	26.3	23.4	16.9	18.5	14.8	6.9
	Total	47.2	52.8	65.8	34.2	26.8	23.7	19.2	18.2	12.0	14.7
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	41.1	58.9	72.4	27.6	22.9	20.8	20.3	19.1	16.8	38.0
	Female	43.1	56.9	73.6	26.4	26.1	20.8	21.8	18.8	12.7	34.2
	Total	42.1	57.9	73.0	27.0	24.4	20.8	20.9	18.9	14.9	72.2
WEST BENGAL	Male	62.9	37.1	58.2	41.8	28.1	18.6	24.6	16.0	12.7	10.6
	Female	61.4	38.6	56.7	43.3	27.6	25.5	20.4	15.2	11.3	10.3
	Total	62.2	37.8	57.4	42.6	27.9	22.0	22.5	15.6	12.0	20.9
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**42.0**	**58.0**	**66.2**	**33.8**	**24.4**	**22.1**	**20.9**	**18.4**	**14.2**	**155.4**
	Female	**43.1**	**56.9**	**66.1**	**33.9**	**26.8**	**22.1**	**20.2**	**18.0**	**12.8**	**150.3**
	Total	**42.5**	**57.5**	**66.2**	**33.8**	**25.6**	**22.1**	**20.6**	**18.2**	**13.5**	**305.7**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.45. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGED ONE YEAR OR LESS (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	49.1	50.9	86.5	13.5	25.9	24.3	21.4	19.6	8.9	3.2
	Female	46.5	53.5	89.2	10.8	27.1	20.6	23.6	16.0	12.6	3.6
	Total	47.7	52.3	87.9	12.1	26.5	22.3	22.6	17.7	10.9	6.8
BIHAR	Male	53.9	46.1	60.0	17.1	26.7	24.1	18.1	16.8	14.3	2.2
	Female	55.9	44.1	81.2	18.8	27.1	20.2	22.0	21.2	9.5	1.9
	Total	54.8	45.2	82.1	17.9	26.9	22.2	19.9	18.9	12.1	4.1
GUJARAT	Male	37.2	62.8	78.8	23.2	21.5	24.8	19.1	21.2	13.4	2.6
	Female	42.0	58.0	78.8	21.2	29.9	23.5	22.3	14.7	9.6	2.7
	Total	39.7	60.3	77.8	22.2	25.8	24.1	20.7	17.9	11.4	5.4
HARYANA	Male	20.2	79.8	69.1	30.9	23.7	23.8	12.8	18.5	21.2	1.3
	Female	30.4	69.6	68.4	31.6	33.0	24.0	19.6	18.9	4.6	0.9
	Total	24.3	75.7	68.8	31.2	27.4	23.9	15.5	18.7	14.4	2.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	6.7	93.3	77.6	22.4	23.3	21.7	15.5	23.2	16.4	0.1
	Female	20.2	79.8	82.1	17.9	31.5	11.9	30.3	13.1	13.1	0.1
	Total	12.7	87.3	79.6	20.4	27.0	17.3	22.1	18.7	14.9	0.2
KARNATAKA	Male	57.4	42.6	82.8	17.2	34.9	18.3	14.2	19.0	13.6	2.2
	Female	53.1	46.9	82.8	17.2	24.8	23.3	22.2	15.1	14.6	2.3
	Total	55.2	44.8	82.8	17.2	29.8	20.8	18.2	17.0	14.1	4.4
KERALA	Male	44.8	55.2	94.0	6.0	22.4	21.1	18.7	19.3	18.5	1.1
	Female	47.0	53.0	96.5	3.5	30.4	15.4	23.7	16.5	14.0	1.0
	Total	45.9	54.1	95.2	4.8	26.3	18.3	21.2	17.9	16.3	2.1
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	62.1	37.9	78.4	21.8	27.2	24.7	16.8	16.8	14.5	3.5
	Female	61.5	38.5	74.3	25.7	21.9	24.8	21.0	14.7	17.6	3.5
	Total	61.8	38.2	76.4	23.6	24.6	24.7	18.9	15.8	16.0	7.0
MAHARASHTRA	Male	39.6	60.4	77.9	22.1	27.2	24.7	16.8	16.8	14.5	6.1
	Female	41.2	58.8	79.3	20.7	21.9	24.8	21.0	14.7	17.6	5.4
	Total	40.4	59.6	78.5	21.5	24.3	20.8	22.2	18.0	14.7	11.5
NORTH EAST	Male	16.2	83.8	65.8	34.2	23.2	24.7	17.4	18.5	16.3	1.2
	Female	19.7	80.3	59.6	40.4	21.4	24.6	24.4	17.8	11.8	1.1
	Total	18.0	82.0	62.7	37.3	22.3	24.6	20.9	18.1	14.0	2.3
ORISSA	Male	40.9	59.1	71.5	28.5	27.0	19.6	11.9	30.8	10.7	0.7
	Female	39.7	60.3	73.9	26.1	25.6	19.5	15.5	17.2	22.2	0.5
	Total	40.4	59.6	72.5	27.5	27.0	19.6	11.9	30.8	10.7	1.2
PUNJAB	Male	8.1	91.9	78.1	21.9	25.1	29.2	21.2	14.5	9.9	1.7
	Female	9.0	91.0	67.4	32.6	29.7	23.6	20.3	15.6	10.9	1.2
	Total	8.5	91.5	73.5	26.5	27.1	26.8	20.8	15.0	10.3	2.9
RAJASTHAN	Male	40.4	59.6	86.1	13.9	27.7	19.8	19.9	18.9	13.7	1.9
	Female	37.9	62.1	77.2	22.8	24.9	22.2	18.4	15.8	18.8	1.6
	Total	39.2	60.8	82.0	18.0	26.4	20.9	19.2	17.5	16.1	3.5
TAMIL NADU	Male	57.2	42.8	80.1	19.9	24.9	21.4	25.4	16.6	11.7	3.2
	Female	52.2	47.8	85.4	14.6	23.3	21.7	21.8	15.4	17.8	3.2
	Total	54.7	45.3	82.8	17.2	24.1	21.6	23.6	16.0	14.8	6.5
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	46.4	53.6	83.0	17.0	24.9	23.2	22.8	15.9	13.2	6.2
	Female	46.5	53.5	81.4	18.6	25.9	23.2	23.7	17.8	9.4	5.2
	Total	46.5	53.5	82.3	17.7	25.4	23.2	23.2	16.7	11.4	11.4
WEST BENGAL	Male	34.3	65.7	80.0	20.0	29.3	17.9	22.9	16.1	13.8	2.9
	Female	36.4	63.6	78.0	22.0	25.2	26.3	16.0	19.9	12.6	2.7
	Total	35.3	64.7	79.1	20.9	27.3	21.9	19.6	17.9	13.2	5.7
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**43.5**	**56.5**	**80.3**	**19.7**	**25.8**	**22.7**	**19.6**	**18.4**	**13.5**	**40.0**
	Female	**44.5**	**55.5**	**79.9**	**20.1**	**25.9**	**23.5**	**20.8**	**17.0**	**12.9**	**37.1**
	Total	**44.0**	**56.0**	**80.1**	**19.9**	**25.8**	**23.0**	**20.2**	**17.7**	**13.2**	**77.0**

NOTES:
(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.46. DISTRIBUTION OF IMMUNIZATIONS TO CHILDREN AGED 1 YEAR OR LESS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	93.6	86.9	86.8	95.5	95.7	91.1	96.4	83.1	65.7	107.2
	Private Share	6.4	13.1	13.2	4.5	4.3	8.9	3.6	16.9	34.3	13.3
	Total ('00,000s)	36.8	83.7	90.2	30.3	33.3	26.7	23.7	22.8	13.9	120.5
BIHAR	Public Share	85.0	72.5	76.5	89.5	86.5	86.0	84.0	75.5	65.5	64.6
	Private Share	15.0	27.5	23.5	10.5	13.5	14.0	16.0	24.5	34.5	17.0
	Total ('00,000s)	43.6	38.0	64.8	16.8	15.1	16.7	16.3	15.6	17.8	81.6
GUJARAT	Public Share	95.4	91.5	91.8	95.1	98.9	97.1	92.0	88.1	76.2	63.0
	Private Share	4.6	8.5	8.2	4.9	1.1	2.9	8.0	11.9	23.8	5.0
	Total ('00,000s)	20.3	47.6	51.2	16.8	18.3	16.1	13.6	12.6	7.4	68.0
HARYANA	Public Share	91.9	94.9	94.0	95.1	93.4	97.5	94.5	95.2	87.2	40.6
	Private Share	8.1	5.1	6.0	4.9	6.6	2.5	5.5	4.8	12.8	2.4
	Total ('00,000s)	7.5	35.5	29.1	13.9	9.1	10.8	9.9	8.6	4.6	43.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	97.8	97.7	97.5	98.1	97.8	98.4	95.5	97.6	99.8	8.4
	Private Share	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.2	1.6	4.5	2.4	0.2	0.2
	Total ('00,000s)	1.6	7.0	5.8	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.1	8.6
KARNATAKA	Public Share	92.8	87.8	87.9	94.5	96.4	96.5	92.4	87.9	66.0	69.0
	Private Share	7.2	12.2	12.1	5.5	3.6	3.5	7.6	12.1	34.0	7.9
	Total ('00,000s)	29.3	47.7	56.7	20.2	16.0	16.7	19.3	14.4	10.5	77.0
KERALA	Public Share	77.1	59.2	65.1	67.5	80.6	77.3	63.5	52.3	44.9	23.9
	Private Share	22.9	40.8	34.9	32.5	19.4	22.7	36.5	47.7	55.1	12.7
	Total ('00,000s)	12.5	24.0	32.5	4.1	8.8	7.2	8.4	5.9	6.3	36.6
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	95.4	96.1	94.5	97.5	97.9	96.2	97.5	95.9	90.0	116.7
	Private Share	4.6	3.9	5.5	2.5	2.1	3.8	2.5	4.1	10.0	5.1
	Total ('00,000s)	50.3	71.4	69.8	51.9	28.4	25.6	25.0	23.2	19.5	121.7
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	94.5	80.9	83.2	93.3	98.6	95.5	90.8	76.2	53.2	117.5
	Private Share	5.5	19.1	16.8	6.7	1.4	4.5	9.2	23.8	46.8	18.8
	Total ('00,000s)	52.7	83.5	96.1	40.2	36.1	28.7	30.6	21.5	19.4	136.3
NORTH EAST	Public Share	97.1	96.5	96.9	96.4	96.6	97.5	98.0	98.1	92.3	35.0
	Private Share	2.9	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.5	2.0	1.9	7.7	1.2
	Total ('00,000s)	14.2	22.0	25.1	11.1	8.4	7.5	6.8	7.9	5.6	36.2
ORISSA	Public Share	97.8	99.1	98.5	97.8	95.6	99.5	98.2	99.8	98.6	43.5
	Private Share	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.2	4.4	0.5	1.8	0.2	1.4	0.8
	Total ('00,000s)	30.1	14.1	25.1	19.1	11.0	12.1	8.5	6.9	5.8	44.3
PUNJAB	Public Share	99.3	88.2	86.7	94.0	94.1	94.4	87.9	82.9	75.6	33.6
	Private Share	0.7	11.8	13.3	6.0	5.9	5.6	12.1	17.1	24.4	4.1
	Total ('00,000s)	3.3	34.4	24.8	12.9	10.9	9.1	7.6	6.1	4.0	37.7
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	99.0	97.3	97.3	98.5	98.9	99.5	98.6	96.2	94.3	60.7
	Private Share	1.0	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.4	3.8	5.7	1.4
	Total ('00,000s)	15.5	46.6	40.3	21.7	13.5	13.8	12.5	12.6	9.8	62.1
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	85.8	75.7	77.1	89.7	88.5	88.9	77.3	76.2	59.0	85.9
	Private Share	14.2	24.3	22.9	10.3	11.5	11.1	22.7	23.8	41.0	20.5
	Total ('00,000s)	53.1	53.2	75.5	30.8	29.8	24.3	20.6	19.3	12.5	106.4
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	91.5	90.2	89.7	94.3	90.6	94.3	95.0	90.6	82.0	207.8
	Private Share	8.5	9.8	10.3	5.7	9.4	5.7	5.0	9.4	18.0	21.2
	Total ('00,000s)	91.3	137.6	175.1	53.8	50.3	48.3	43.8	47.2	39.3	229.0
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	98.7	86.3	89.7	97.5	98.2	99.1	98.0	92.1	67.2	84.6
	Private Share	1.3	13.7	10.3	2.5	1.8	0.9	2.0	7.9	32.8	6.6
	Total ('00,000s)	47.5	43.7	55.8	35.4	22.1	21.3	17.0	17.8	13.0	91.2
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**92.6**	**87.3**	**87.1**	**94.7**	**93.9**	**94.7**	**92.0**	**87.9**	**73.7**	**1161.9**
	Private Share	**7.4**	**12.7**	**12.9**	**5.3**	**6.1**	**5.3**	**8.0**	**12.1**	**26.3**	**138.1**
	Total ('00,000s)	**509.8**	**790.3**	**917.8**	**381.9**	**293.2**	**274.4**	**275.9**	**255.5**	**201.0**	**1300.0**

NOTES:
(i) Immunisation Shots exclude MMR vaccines.
(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.47. DISTRIBUTION OF IMMUNIZATIONS TO CHILDREN AGED 1 YEAR OR LESS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	96.6	91.7	91.5	96.4	96.6	91.4	97.2	89.6	85.7	85.5
	Private Share	3.4	8.3	8.5	3.6	3.4	8.6	2.8	10.4	14.3	6.5
	Total ('00,000s)	24.3	67.6	64.6	27.4	24.3	23.2	17.7	18.1	8.7	92.0
BIHAR	Public Share	86.1	77.4	80.0	89.9	85.9	85.6	86.0	80.5	73.6	57.7
	Private Share	13.9	22.6	20.0	10.1	14.1	14.4	14.0	19.5	26.4	12.5
	Total ('00,000s)	38.4	31.9	55.1	15.2	13.0	15.3	13.2	13.8	15.0	70.2
GUJARAT	Public Share	99.5	98.1	98.5	98.4	99.5	99.6	98.1	97.7	95.9	48.1
	Private Share	0.5	1.9	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.4	1.9	2.3	4.1	0.8
	Total ('00,000s)	12.7	36.2	36.1	12.8	12.8	11.2	9.2	10.1	5.5	48.9
HARYANA	Public Share	88.6	96.5	95.8	94.4	90.7	97.0	98.9	94.2	96.9	33.1
	Private Share	11.4	3.5	4.2	5.6	9.3	3.0	1.1	5.8	3.1	1.6
	Total ('00,000s)	5.3	29.4	23.1	11.6	6.5	9.0	6.1	10.0	3.0	34.7
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	97.5	97.3	97.0	97.9	97.4	98.4	94.1	97.3	99.8	7.2
	Private Share	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.6	1.6	5.9	2.7	0.2	0.2
	Total ('00,000s)	1.4	6.0	4.8	2.6	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.9	0.8	7.4
KARNATAKA	Public Share	96.1	94.7	94.9	95.8	96.5	96.8	97.2	91.4	93.4	55.4
	Private Share	3.9	5.3	5.1	4.2	3.5	3.2	2.8	8.6	6.6	2.8
	Total ('00,000s)	19.5	38.7	41.5	16.7	12.5	11.2	14.0	13.6	6.9	58.3
KERALA	Public Share	74.5	62.0	65.2	68.3	77.5	75.3	65.8	50.2	54.1	17.4
	Private Share	25.5	38.0	34.8	31.7	22.5	24.7	34.2	49.8	45.9	9.1
	Total ('00,000s)	7.7	18.8	22.8	3.7	6.3	5.3	5.7	4.9	4.4	26.5
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	98.1	98.0	97.9	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.0	97.9	97.8	91.2
	Private Share	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.8
	Total ('00,000s)	33.1	59.9	47.7	45.2	22.1	17.6	18.9	18.8	15.6	93.0
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	99.3	93.2	94.4	97.7	99.6	98.0	97.7	92.8	80.8	84.6
	Private Share	0.7	6.8	5.6	2.3	0.4	2.0	2.3	7.2	19.2	4.0
	Total ('00,000s)	34.0	54.6	58.1	30.5	24.6	16.0	20.0	19.1	9.0	88.6
NORTH EAST	Public Share	97.0	98.0	97.5	97.6	97.2	96.7	97.0	97.7	99.5	27.2
	Private Share	3.0	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.3	0.5	0.7
	Total ('00,000s)	13.0	14.9	19.9	8.0	6.7	6.4	5.0	5.2	4.7	27.9
ORISSA	Public Share	97.7	99.3	98.5	97.7	95.2	99.7	98.4	99.4	99.0	38.9
	Private Share	2.3	0.7	1.5	2.3	4.8	0.3	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.7
	Total ('00,000s)	28.5	11.1	21.7	17.9	10.2	10.7	8.5	6.1	4.2	39.6
PUNJAB	Public Share	99.8	91.6	91.2	94.1	93.5	96.3	97.2	79.1	88.3	23.0
	Private Share	0.2	8.4	8.8	5.9	6.5	3.7	2.8	20.9	11.7	1.9
	Total ('00,000s)	2.3	22.5	14.9	10.0	8.1	4.7	5.7	3.2	3.2	24.9
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	99.1	99.0	98.8	99.5	99.2	99.3	98.5	98.9	99.2	48.0
	Private Share	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5
	Total ('00,000s)	10.5	38.0	28.7	19.7	11.0	10.6	9.5	10.2	7.1	48.5
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	90.6	83.2	85.0	90.2	92.1	89.9	82.1	81.4	83.7	65.0
	Private Share	9.4	16.8	15.0	9.8	7.9	10.1	17.9	18.6	16.3	9.9
	Total ('00,000s)	35.9	38.9	49.6	25.2	20.2	18.5	13.9	14.3	7.9	74.9
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	91.6	93.2	91.9	94.5	90.0	94.5	95.9	92.1	90.6	173.9
	Private Share	8.4	6.8	8.1	5.5	10.0	5.5	4.1	7.9	9.4	14.0
	Total ('00,000s)	74.9	113.0	140.3	47.6	44.4	37.1	37.1	34.9	34.4	187.9
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	98.8	95.6	96.6	98.6	98.1	99.2	99.4	93.9	95.1	67.5
	Private Share	1.2	4.4	3.4	1.4	1.9	0.8	0.6	6.1	4.9	1.7
	Total ('00,000s)	41.3	27.9	38.5	30.7	16.5	15.3	15.5	11.1	10.7	69.2
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**94.3**	**92.3**	**91.7**	**95.8**	**93.9**	**95.1**	**94.4**	**91.7**	**88.9**	**923.7**
	Private Share	**5.7**	**7.7**	**8.3**	**4.2**	**6.1**	**4.9**	**5.6**	**8.3**	**11.1**	**68.7**
	Total ('00,000s)	**383.0**	**609.4**	**667.5**	**324.6**	**221.4**	**217.0**	**202.9**	**196.2**	**154.9**	**992.4**

NOTES:
(i) Immunisation Shots exclude MMR vaccines.
(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.48. DISTRIBUTION OF IMMUNIZATIONS TO CHILDREN AGED 1 YEAR OR LESS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	87.9	66.9	74.7	88.0	88.9	87.4	80.3	70.1	31.6	21.7
	Private Share	12.1	33.1	25.3	12.0	11.1	12.6	19.7	29.9	68.4	6.8
	Total ('00,000s)	12.5	16.0	25.6	2.9	6.8	5.9	6.9	5.4	3.4	28.5
BIHAR	Public Share	77.6	46.8	56.5	86.1	84.5	72.6	58.4	39.8	50.9	6.9
	Private Share	22.4	53.2	43.5	13.9	15.5	27.4	41.6	60.2	49.1	4.5
	Total ('00,000s)	5.2	6.2	9.7	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.7	11.4
GUJARAT	Public Share	88.4	70.6	76.0	84.4	92.9	77.1	73.8	74.7	56.9	14.9
	Private Share	11.6	29.4	24.0	15.6	7.1	22.9	26.2	25.3	43.1	4.3
	Total ('00,000s)	7.6	11.5	15.1	4.0	5.0	4.5	3.7	3.6	2.3	19.1
HARYANA	Public Share	100.0	86.8	87.2	98.5	100.0	99.1	79.7	92.6	67.4	7.5
	Private Share	0.0	13.2	12.8	1.5	0.0	0.9	20.3	7.4	32.6	0.8
	Total ('00,000s)	2.2	6.1	6.0	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	8.3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.2
	Private Share	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total ('00,000s)	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2
KARNATAKA	Public Share	86.0	58.0	68.9	88.5	92.4	78.6	82.4	58.1	38.1	13.6
	Private Share	14.0	42.0	31.1	11.5	7.6	21.4	17.6	41.9	61.9	5.1
	Total ('00,000s)	9.7	9.0	15.2	3.5	4.7	4.3	3.3	3.6	2.9	18.7
KERALA	Public Share	81.2	48.9	64.6	61.1	89.1	75.4	67.3	42.9	26.0	6.5
	Private Share	18.8	51.1	35.4	38.9	10.9	24.6	32.7	57.1	74.0	3.6
	Total ('00,000s)	4.8	5.2	9.6	0.4	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.5	10.0
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	90.3	86.0	87.4	92.7	87.9	92.8	92.3	88.0	80.0	25.5
	Private Share	9.7	14.0	12.6	7.3	12.1	7.2	7.7	12.0	20.0	3.3
	Total ('00,000s)	17.2	11.5	22.1	6.7	6.1	7.0	5.7	4.7	5.1	28.8
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	85.9	57.8	66.1	79.7	90.6	78.1	64.9	59.5	38.7	32.8
	Private Share	14.1	42.2	33.9	20.3	9.4	21.9	35.1	40.5	61.3	14.8
	Total ('00,000s)	18.7	28.9	38.0	9.7	10.7	10.6	10.4	9.1	6.8	47.7
NORTH EAST	Public Share	99.1	93.2	94.5	93.3	99.2	98.4	98.0	89.2	80.7	7.8
	Private Share	0.9	6.8	5.5	6.7	0.8	1.6	2.0	10.8	19.3	0.5
	Total ('00,000s)	1.2	7.1	5.1	3.2	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.2	8.3
ORISSA	Public Share	99.3	98.3	98.5	99.1	98.8	99.6	97.4	98.1	99.2	4.6
	Private Share	0.7	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.4	2.6	1.9	0.8	0.1
	Total ('00,000s)	1.6	3.1	3.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.8	4.7
PUNJAB	Public Share	98.2	81.6	79.8	93.5	94.5	76.4	85.5	82.6	67.7	10.6
	Private Share	1.8	18.4	20.2	6.5	5.5	23.6	14.5	17.4	32.3	2.2
	Total ('00,000s)	1.0	11.8	10.0	2.9	3.1	3.8	2.8	1.9	1.2	12.8
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	98.7	89.8	93.7	89.3	98.2	99.0	88.5	87.1	89.2	12.7
	Private Share	1.3	10.2	6.3	10.7	1.8	1.0	11.5	12.9	10.8	0.9
	Total ('00,000s)	5.0	8.6	11.6	2.0	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.6	13.6
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	75.6	55.3	61.8	87.5	81.5	73.2	65.8	58.1	42.4	20.9
	Private Share	24.4	44.7	38.2	12.5	18.5	26.8	34.2	41.9	57.6	10.6
	Total ('00,000s)	17.2	14.3	25.9	5.6	7.5	6.9	7.6	4.7	4.8	31.5
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	91.3	76.8	80.9	92.5	90.6	90.6	89.3	69.2	64.2	33.9
	Private Share	8.7	23.2	19.1	7.5	9.4	9.4	10.7	30.8	35.8	7.1
	Total ('00,000s)	16.4	24.7	34.8	6.2	7.8	9.6	10.3	7.9	5.6	41.1
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	98.4	69.8	74.5	90.5	98.4	93.8	74.4	57.3	60.9	17.1
	Private Share	1.6	30.2	25.5	9.5	1.6	6.2	25.6	42.7	39.1	4.9
	Total ('00,000s)	6.2	15.8	17.3	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.4	3.7	22.0
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**87.4**	**70.4**	**74.9**	**88.6**	**91.0**	**85.2**	**77.3**	**69.8**	**53.4**	**238.2**
	Private Share	**12.6**	**29.6**	**25.1**	**11.4**	**9.0**	**14.8**	**22.7**	**30.2**	**46.6**	**69.4**
	Total ('00,000s)	**126.8**	**180.8**	**250.3**	**57.3**	**69.3**	**71.8**	**65.3**	**57.7**	**43.6**	**307.7**

NOTES:
(i) Immunisation Shots exclude MMR vaccines.
(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.49. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INPATIENT DAYS FOR CHILDBIRTH BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	35.6	64.4	81.2	18.8	23.5	22.6	20.5	18.0	15.4	682759
	PHCs & Others	32.4	67.6	74.6	25.4	28.6	15.3	5.6	46.8	3.7	121794
	All Public Facilities	35.1	64.9	80.2	19.8	24.2	21.5	18.3	22.4	13.6	804553
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	34.9	65.1	91.1	8.9	3.0	7.2	31.0	31.7	27.1	359602
	PHCs & Others	42.7	57.3	99.4	0.6	3.5	2.0	35.3	2.3	56.9	77312
	All Public Facilities	36.3	63.7	92.6	7.4	3.1	6.3	31.8	26.5	32.3	436914
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	28.9	71.1	76.0	24.0	11.8	17.1	23.0	33.7	14.4	385960
	PHCs & Others	25.0	75.0	58.9	41.1	30.3	30.7	18.9	12.3	7.7	105115
	All Public Facilities	28.1	71.9	72.3	27.7	15.8	20.0	22.1	29.1	13.0	491075
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	4.6	95.4	92.3	7.7	9.9	18.0	8.4	17.1	46.7	129262
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	46.2	53.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	68.1	24.2	26164
	All Public Facilities	3.9	96.1	84.6	15.4	8.2	14.9	8.3	25.7	42.9	155426
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	3.5	96.5	89.3	10.7	2.0	6.4	7.2	19.3	65.1	201047
	PHCs & Others	56.8	43.2	71.9	28.1	56.8	13.7	14.9	12.0	2.6	20648
	All Public Facilities	8.5	91.5	87.7	12.3	7.1	7.0	7.9	18.6	59.3	221695
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	28.2	71.8	84.8	15.2	12.6	12.5	37.1	22.5	15.3	1068505
	PHCs & Others	23.7	76.3	83.4	16.6	13.1	27.1	16.0	27.0	16.8	350090
	All Public Facilities	27.1	72.9	84.5	15.5	12.8	16.1	31.9	23.6	15.6	1418595
KERALA	Public Hospitals	36.5	63.5	86.4	13.6	25.7	21.7	25.6	16.2	10.7	1288474
	PHCs & Others	34.5	65.5	82.8	17.2	19.6	27.4	6.0	23.3	23.6	30347
	All Public Facilities	36.4	63.6	86.3	13.7	25.6	21.9	25.1	16.4	11.0	1318821
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	35.9	64.1	83.7	16.3	10.0	7.7	12.4	40.9	28.9	1247571
	PHCs & Others	35.8	64.2	89.0	11.0	18.1	15.4	51.5	7.7	7.4	466337
	All Public Facilities	35.9	64.1	85.2	14.8	12.2	9.8	23.1	31.9	23.1	1713908
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	36.7	63.3	70.3	29.7	9.6	14.7	25.6	28.9	21.1	1442894
	PHCs & Others	39.5	60.5	49.5	50.5	30.0	39.5	12.7	10.8	7.0	547273
	All Public Facilities	37.5	62.5	64.6	35.4	15.2	21.5	22.1	23.9	17.2	1990167
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	16.0	84.0	67.0	33.0	9.6	9.6	20.7	19.4	40.6	541324
	PHCs & Others	33.0	67.0	78.8	21.2	16.4	26.8	7.0	24.3	25.5	163696
	All Public Facilities	20.0	80.0	69.7	30.3	11.2	13.6	17.5	20.5	37.1	705020
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	46.7	53.3	73.2	26.8	1.8	15.5	27.5	17.5	37.7	193071
	PHCs & Others	40.2	59.8	92.0	8.0	6.1	14.1	22.5	53.4	3.9	96256
	All Public Facilities	44.5	55.5	79.4	20.6	3.2	15.0	25.9	29.5	26.4	289327
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	3.0	97.0	62.5	37.5	9.4	46.9	10.5	16.0	17.2	186137
	PHCs & Others	1.4	98.6	98.1	1.9	10.0	31.7	0.0	55.6	2.7	26927
	All Public Facilities	2.8	97.2	67.0	33.0	9.4	45.0	9.2	21.0	15.4	213064
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	13.2	86.8	68.9	31.1	2.2	34.9	12.0	17.0	33.9	619769
	PHCs & Others	16.8	83.2	86.8	13.2	10.5	0.6	23.6	7.2	58.1	161422
	All Public Facilities	14.0	86.0	72.6	27.4	3.9	27.8	14.4	15.0	38.9	781191
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	47.5	52.5	64.5	35.5	19.9	28.2	19.3	20.7	12.0	1656047
	PHCs & Others	39.9	60.1	64.3	35.7	21.8	13.7	18.0	40.7	5.9	241887
	All Public Facilities	46.6	53.4	64.5	35.5	20.1	26.3	19.2	23.2	11.2	1897934
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	28.7	71.3	97.2	2.8	10.6	7.1	11.3	20.5	50.5	866859
	PHCs & Others	9.3	90.7	99.1	0.9	2.6	5.7	1.3	7.8	82.7	890417
	All Public Facilities	18.9	81.1	98.1	1.9	6.6	6.4	6.2	14.1	66.8	1757276
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	39.1	60.9	72.8	27.2	18.1	14.2	15.9	23.5	28.2	1356528
	PHCs & Others	51.9	48.1	51.9	48.1	20.6	29.4	27.7	12.2	10.1	399149
	All Public Facilities	42.0	58.0	68.0	32.0	18.7	17.7	18.6	20.9	24.1	1755677
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**33.3**	**66.7**	**90.0**	**10.0**	**10.9**	**14.4**	**23.5**	**24.3**	**26.9**	**12225809**
	PHCs & Others	**29.4**	**70.6**	**81.5**	**18.5**	**13.8**	**17.2**	**23.5**	**14.5**	**31.0**	**3724834**
	All Public Facilities	**32.4**	**67.6**	**88.0**	**12.0**	**11.6**	**15.0**	**23.5**	**22.0**	**27.9**	**15950643**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.50. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INPATIENT DAYS FOR CHILDBIRTH BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	26.3	73.7	73.0	27.0	26.3	32.1	9.3	24.9	7.4	382972
	PHCs & Others	25.3	74.7	66.9	33.1	25.3	14.4	8.5	22.0	29.7	90803
	All Public Facilities	26.1	73.9	71.8	28.2	26.1	28.7	9.2	24.4	11.7	473775
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	20.1	79.9	93.5	6.5	2.8	6.8	41.9	22.5	26.0	225480
	PHCs & Others	91.3	8.7	100.0	0.0	6.3	1.1	84.0	0.0	8.7	32332
	All Public Facilities	29.0	71.0	94.4	5.6	3.3	6.1	47.1	19.7	23.8	257812
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	13.8	86.2	87.4	12.6	13.8	15.5	11.7	39.4	19.7	161273
	PHCs & Others	21.9	78.1	69.3	30.7	21.9	27.2	28.5	4.7	17.7	79196
	All Public Facilities	16.5	83.5	81.4	18.6	16.5	19.3	17.2	28.0	19.0	240469
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	1.2	98.8	98.8	1.2	7.8	11.3	10.1	17.3	53.5	102492
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	19.1	80.9	0.0	0.0	9.7	80.9	9.4	17387
	All Public Facilities	1.0	99.0	87.3	12.7	6.7	9.7	10.0	26.5	47.1	119879
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	2.2	97.8	93.2	6.8	2.2	3.1	11.3	5.0	78.3	139459
	PHCs & Others	57.1	42.9	71.8	28.2	57.1	13.8	9.9	17.1	2.1	20560
	All Public Facilities	9.2	90.8	90.4	9.6	9.2	4.5	11.1	6.6	68.5	160019
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	15.5	84.5	86.1	13.9	12.2	11.0	11.2	49.7	15.8	725731
	PHCs & Others	11.2	88.8	80.8	19.2	5.0	15.7	34.9	27.9	16.6	238827
	All Public Facilities	14.5	85.5	84.8	15.2	10.4	12.2	17.1	44.3	16.0	964558
KERALA	Public Hospitals	28.9	71.1	83.0	17.0	25.7	22.9	22.0	14.9	14.6	938510
	PHCs & Others	35.8	64.2	92.8	7.2	25.7	23.8	13.4	27.7	9.5	20821
	All Public Facilities	29.1	70.9	83.2	16.8	25.7	22.9	21.8	15.1	14.5	959331
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	9.9	90.1	90.3	9.7	1.9	8.5	8.1	61.2	20.3	546106
	PHCs & Others	23.0	77.0	90.2	9.8	21.9	1.2	15.2	54.6	7.1	371698
	All Public Facilities	15.2	84.8	90.2	9.8	10.0	5.5	10.9	58.6	15.0	917804
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	28.2	71.8	58.9	41.1	11.7	23.1	9.7	50.4	5.1	377233
	PHCs & Others	42.4	57.6	41.6	58.4	29.5	17.6	36.4	12.1	4.4	450920
	All Public Facilities	35.9	64.1	49.5	50.5	21.4	20.1	24.3	29.5	4.7	828153
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	25.1	74.9	62.0	38.0	14.7	10.4	23.3	23.2	28.3	248326
	PHCs & Others	38.5	61.5	74.4	25.6	21.3	17.2	20.6	23.2	17.7	115812
	All Public Facilities	29.4	70.6	66.0	34.0	16.8	12.5	22.5	23.2	24.9	364138
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	60.5	39.5	65.2	34.8	2.2	20.6	39.7	15.2	22.3	114013
	PHCs & Others	40.7	59.3	91.8	8.2	6.2	8.8	26.8	55.3	2.9	94186
	All Public Facilities	51.5	48.5	77.3	22.7	4.0	15.3	33.9	33.3	13.5	208199
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	0.6	99.4	37.3	62.7	8.3	44.7	23.8	9.0	14.3	99342
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	15.7	57.2	0.0	27.2	0.0	14908
	All Public Facilities	0.6	99.4	45.5	54.5	9.3	46.3	20.7	11.3	12.4	114250
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	2.8	97.2	46.5	53.5	2.8	60.2	11.1	1.7	24.2	301438
	PHCs & Others	9.6	90.4	84.7	15.3	9.6	1.5	15.1	5.6	68.2	131428
	All Public Facilities	4.9	95.1	58.1	41.9	4.9	42.4	12.3	2.9	37.5	432866
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	38.8	61.2	59.5	40.5	22.2	19.5	28.0	20.0	10.2	997798
	PHCs & Others	38.3	61.7	56.3	43.7	20.1	18.3	13.3	20.9	27.5	164258
	All Public Facilities	38.7	61.3	59.1	40.9	21.9	19.3	25.9	20.2	12.7	1162056
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	22.7	77.3	98.5	1.5	19.4	3.3	10.1	9.1	58.1	397704
	PHCs & Others	6.2	93.8	99.4	0.6	1.5	4.7	1.7	5.8	86.3	821237
	All Public Facilities	11.6	88.4	99.1	0.9	7.4	4.2	4.4	6.9	77.1	1218941
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	22.7	77.3	63.5	36.5	22.3	13.0	19.5	17.8	27.4	651454
	PHCs & Others	6.2	93.8	49.9	50.1	19.0	8.8	37.3	21.1	13.8	355288
	All Public Facilities	16.9	83.1	58.7	41.3	21.1	11.5	25.8	19.0	22.6	1006742
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**25.6**	**74.4**	**74.7**	**25.3**	**11.8**	**15.6**	**23.2**	**24.7**	**24.7**	**6409331**
	PHCs & Others	**26.3**	**73.7**	**75.7**	**24.3**	**13.5**	**11.5**	**25.1**	**15.4**	**34.4**	**3020000**
	All Public Facilities	**25.8**	**74.2**	**75.0**	**25.0**	**12.4**	**14.3**	**23.8**	**21.7**	**27.8**	**9429331**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.51. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INPATIENT DAYS FOR CHILDBIRTH BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	47.5	52.5	91.8	8.2	26.9	21.9	26.6	18.2	6.5	299787
	PHCs & Others	53.3	46.7	97.3	2.7	45.8	7.5	32.3	14.3	0.0	30991
	All Public Facilities	48.0	52.0	92.3	7.7	28.7	20.5	27.1	17.8	5.9	330778
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	59.9	40.1	87.0	13.0	11.1	40.4	27.9	12.7	7.9	134122
	PHCs & Others	7.8	92.2	99.0	1.0	4.5	1.2	5.7	60.8	27.7	44980
	All Public Facilities	46.8	53.2	90.0	10.0	9.4	30.6	22.3	24.8	12.9	179102
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	39.8	60.2	67.8	32.2	18.8	28.6	29.3	20.5	2.8	224687
	PHCs & Others	34.4	65.6	27.1	72.9	34.4	40.3	21.0	0.0	4.3	25919
	All Public Facilities	39.3	60.7	63.6	36.4	20.4	29.8	28.4	18.4	3.0	250606
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	17.9	82.1	67.5	32.5	20.2	15.6	28.0	29.7	6.5	26770
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	9.8	26.2	60.2	8777
	All Public Facilities	13.5	86.5	75.5	24.5	15.2	12.7	23.5	28.9	19.8	35547
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	6.4	93.6	80.5	19.5	13.1	13.0	22.3	28.9	22.7	61588
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
	All Public Facilities	6.4	93.6	80.6	19.4	13.1	13.0	22.2	28.9	22.8	61676
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	55.0	45.0	82.2	17.8	24.5	18.0	27.5	23.8	6.1	342774
	PHCs & Others	50.5	49.5	88.9	11.1	33.8	14.3	2.4	36.8	12.8	111263
	All Public Facilities	53.9	46.1	83.9	16.1	26.8	17.1	21.3	27.0	7.8	454037
KERALA	Public Hospitals	56.8	43.2	95.4	4.6	27.5	28.3	25.3	11.6	7.3	349964
	PHCs & Others	31.7	68.3	61.0	39.0	6.4	25.3	13.7	0.0	54.6	9526
	All Public Facilities	56.1	43.9	94.5	5.5	27.0	28.2	25.0	11.3	8.6	359490
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	56.2	43.8	78.6	21.4	20.4	25.7	20.1	14.4	19.3	701465
	PHCs & Others	85.8	14.2	84.5	15.5	21.4	49.6	20.9	6.4	1.7	94639
	All Public Facilities	59.7	40.3	79.3	20.7	20.5	28.6	20.2	13.4	17.2	796104
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	39.8	60.2	74.3	25.7	18.5	24.9	30.4	18.0	8.3	1065661
	PHCs & Others	26.1	73.9	86.6	13.4	18.6	28.0	23.8	8.8	20.7	96353
	All Public Facilities	38.6	61.4	75.3	24.7	18.5	25.1	29.8	17.2	9.3	1162014
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	8.2	91.8	71.1	28.9	8.6	25.7	15.8	17.5	32.4	292998
	PHCs & Others	19.8	80.2	89.7	10.3	20.6	5.3	4.5	66.6	3.0	47884
	All Public Facilities	9.9	90.1	73.7	26.3	10.3	22.9	14.2	24.4	28.3	340882
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	26.8	73.2	84.7	15.3	8.4	21.9	34.8	17.2	17.8	79058
	PHCs & Others	19.5	80.5	100.0	0.0	8.1	14.6	0.0	30.4	46.9	2070
	All Public Facilities	26.6	73.4	85.1	14.9	8.4	21.7	33.9	17.5	18.5	81128
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	5.7	94.3	91.4	8.6	11.4	39.0	9.0	23.3	17.3	86795
	PHCs & Others	3.1	96.9	95.7	4.3	3.1	0.0	7.7	88.0	1.2	12019
	All Public Facilities	5.4	94.6	91.9	8.1	10.4	34.3	8.8	31.2	15.3	98814
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	23.1	76.9	90.2	9.8	9.4	17.1	25.3	27.6	20.6	318331
	PHCs & Others	48.3	51.7	96.1	3.9	7.7	48.4	27.8	16.2	0.0	29994
	All Public Facilities	25.2	74.8	90.7	9.3	9.3	19.8	25.5	26.6	18.9	348325
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	60.9	39.1	72.1	27.9	24.2	28.8	19.6	18.8	8.6	658249
	PHCs & Others	43.3	56.7	81.4	18.6	11.4	17.4	59.8	6.7	4.7	77629
	All Public Facilities	59.0	41.0	73.1	26.9	22.9	27.6	23.8	17.5	8.2	735878
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	33.8	66.2	96.1	3.9	10.8	23.1	19.0	24.7	22.4	469155
	PHCs & Others	46.1	53.9	95.6	4.4	18.8	27.3	13.2	30.5	10.2	69180
	All Public Facilities	35.4	64.6	96.0	4.0	11.9	23.6	18.2	25.5	20.8	538335
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	32.0	68.0	81.3	18.7	26.9	17.6	25.7	18.0	11.9	705074
	PHCs & Others	32.1	67.9	68.3	31.7	28.5	21.7	21.5	23.9	4.4	43861
	All Public Facilities	32.0	68.0	80.6	19.4	27.0	17.8	25.4	18.3	11.5	748935
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**41.8**	**58.2**	**81.0**	**19.0**	**18.7**	**25.7**	**21.6**	**20.3**	**13.7**	**5816478**
	PHCs & Others	**42.4**	**57.6**	**85.6**	**14.4**	**20.9**	**20.8**	**23.8**	**27.1**	**7.3**	**705173**
	All Public Facilities	**41.9**	**58.1**	**81.5**	**18.5**	**19.0**	**25.1**	**21.8**	**21.0**	**13.0**	**6521651**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.52. DISTRIBUTION OF INPATIENT DAYS FOR CHILDBIRTH BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	45.4	21.8	26.8	26.3	57.7	39.4	25.1	21.5	13.3	8.0
	Private Share	54.6	78.2	73.2	73.7	42.3	60.6	74.9	78.5	86.7	22.1
	Total ('00,000s)	6.2	24.0	24.1	6.1	3.4	4.4	5.8	8.4	8.2	30.2
BIHAR	Public Share	56.3	31.3	36.7	48.6	30.1	49.2	70.6	46.4	22.7	4.4
	Private Share	43.7	68.7	63.3	51.4	69.9	50.8	29.4	53.6	77.3	7.3
	Total ('00,000s)	2.8	8.9	11.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.0	2.5	6.2	11.7
GUJARAT	Public Share	48.0	30.1	31.1	42.8	52.2	44.9	43.6	36.0	14.3	4.9
	Private Share	52.0	69.9	68.9	57.2	47.8	55.1	56.4	64.0	85.7	9.7
	Total ('00,000s)	2.9	11.7	11.4	3.2	1.5	2.2	2.5	4.0	4.5	14.6
HARYANA	Public Share	37.6	23.6	32.1	10.0	53.4	47.1	16.6	12.1	39.2	1.6
	Private Share	62.4	76.4	67.9	90.0	46.6	52.9	83.4	87.9	60.8	4.9
	Total ('00,000s)	0.2	6.3	4.1	2.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	3.3	1.7	6.5
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	100.0	94.1	93.9	99.3	100.0	68.0	100.0	98.8	96.4	2.2
	Private Share	0.0	5.9	6.1	0.7	0.0	32.0	0.0	1.2	3.6	0.1
	Total ('00,000s)	0.2	2.2	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.4	2.3
KARNATAKA	Public Share	35.8	46.8	44.4	37.8	50.4	48.5	48.4	52.8	25.1	14.2
	Private Share	64.2	53.2	55.6	62.2	49.6	51.5	51.6	47.2	74.9	18.7
	Total ('00,000s)	10.7	22.1	27.0	5.8	3.6	4.7	9.3	6.3	8.9	32.8
KERALA	Public Share	62.8	35.9	40.1	69.3	64.1	46.7	47.7	35.4	22.3	13.2
	Private Share	37.2	64.1	59.9	30.7	35.9	53.3	52.3	64.6	77.7	17.8
	Total ('00,000s)	7.7	23.4	28.4	2.6	5.3	6.2	7.0	6.1	6.5	31.0
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	89.6	74.3	77.3	91.9	94.4	94.1	94.0	88.2	54.6	17.1
	Private Share	10.4	25.7	22.7	8.1	5.6	5.9	6.0	11.8	45.4	4.5
	Total ('00,000s)	6.9	14.8	18.9	2.8	2.2	1.8	4.2	6.2	7.2	21.6
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	56.0	33.1	32.1	64.9	66.5	57.1	41.8	37.5	22.0	19.9
	Private Share	44.0	66.9	67.9	35.1	33.5	42.9	58.2	62.5	78.0	31.0
	Total ('00,000s)	13.3	37.5	40.0	10.9	4.6	7.5	10.5	12.7	15.6	50.9
NORTH EAST	Public Share	85.4	86.0	85.8	86.2	79.2	96.7	97.1	84.4	81.0	7.1
	Private Share	14.6	14.0	14.2	13.8	20.8	3.3	2.9	15.6	19.0	1.2
	Total ('00,000s)	1.6	6.6	5.7	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	3.2	8.2
ORISSA	Public Share	86.0	79.9	81.7	85.8	100.0	98.7	78.6	97.9	66.6	2.9
	Private Share	14.0	20.1	18.3	14.2	0.0	1.3	21.4	2.1	33.4	0.6
	Total ('00,000s)	1.5	2.0	2.8	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	3.5
PUNJAB	Public Share	66.0	30.7	25.4	57.5	48.8	85.6	17.9	31.4	11.8	2.1
	Private Share	34.0	69.3	74.6	42.5	51.2	14.4	82.1	68.6	88.2	4.7
	Total ('00,000s)	0.1	6.7	5.6	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.8	6.8
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	92.1	78.9	76.7	92.4	95.1	93.8	63.1	86.5	77.3	7.8
	Private Share	7.9	21.1	23.3	7.6	4.9	6.2	36.9	13.5	22.7	1.9
	Total ('00,000s)	1.2	8.5	7.4	2.3	0.3	2.3	1.8	1.4	3.9	9.7
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	64.1	45.8	44.9	77.7	72.5	70.4	53.9	50.8	26.0	19.0
	Private Share	35.9	54.2	55.1	22.3	27.5	29.6	46.1	49.2	74.0	17.0
	Total ('00,000s)	13.8	22.2	27.3	8.7	5.3	7.1	6.7	8.7	8.2	35.9
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	69.6	57.2	61.0	22.6	73.9	46.6	61.3	54.4	60.4	17.6
	Private Share	30.4	42.8	39.0	77.4	26.1	53.4	38.7	45.6	39.6	12.1
	Total ('00,000s)	4.8	24.9	28.3	1.4	1.6	2.4	1.8	4.5	19.4	29.7
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	94.9	62.4	66.6	90.9	98.5	94.1	88.0	71.6	49.0	17.6
	Private Share	5.1	37.6	33.4	9.1	1.5	5.9	12.0	28.4	51.0	6.5
	Total ('00,000s)	7.8	16.3	17.9	6.2	3.3	3.3	3.7	5.1	8.6	24.1
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**63.3**	**45.3**	**47.3**	**61.8**	**69.9**	**64.2**	**59.0**	**47.7**	**37.4**	**159.5**
	Private Share	**36.7**	**54.7**	**52.7**	**38.2**	**30.1**	**35.8**	**41.0**	**52.3**	**62.6**	**160.2**
	Total ('00,000s)	**81.6**	**238.1**	**262.0**	**57.6**	**26.4**	**37.4**	**63.5**	**73.6**	**118.9**	**319.7**

NOTES:
(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.53. DISTRIBUTION OF INPATIENT DAYS FOR CHILDBIRTH BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	59.3	22.3	26.9	25.9	59.3	43.7	19.2	20.2	12.0	4.7
	Private Share	40.7	77.7	73.1	74.1	40.7	56.3	80.8	79.8	88.0	13.0
	Total ('00,000s)	2.1	15.7	12.6	5.1	2.1	3.1	2.3	5.7	4.6	17.8
BIHAR	Public Share	53.0	39.9	43.1	40.9	26.4	41.8	69.7	46.8	24.8	2.6
	Private Share	47.0	60.1	56.9	59.1	73.6	58.2	30.3	53.2	75.2	3.4
	Total ('00,000s)	1.4	4.6	5.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.1	2.5	6.0
GUJARAT	Public Share	65.1	38.5	42.6	36.3	63.3	59.9	30.6	34.9	40.1	2.4
	Private Share	34.9	61.5	57.4	63.7	36.7	40.1	69.4	65.1	59.9	3.4
	Total ('00,000s)	0.6	5.2	4.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.1	5.8
HARYANA	Public Share	11.8	22.9	35.2	6.6	43.9	30.8	16.7	10.5	58.4	1.2
	Private Share	88.2	77.1	64.8	93.4	56.1	69.2	83.3	89.5	41.6	4.1
	Total ('00,000s)	0.1	5.2	3.0	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	3.0	1.0	5.3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	100.0	94.7	94.8	98.7	100.0	49.6	100.0	96.9	99.6	1.6
	Private Share	0.0	5.3	5.2	1.3	0.0	50.4	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.1
	Total ('00,000s)	0.1	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.7
KARNATAKA	Public Share	39.1	55.7	51.8	56.6	38.2	55.3	69.5	60.3	37.2	9.6
	Private Share	60.9	44.3	48.2	43.4	61.8	44.7	30.5	39.7	62.8	8.7
	Total ('00,000s)	3.6	14.8	15.8	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.4	7.1	4.2	18.4
KERALA	Public Share	60.6	37.6	38.9	73.9	64.6	44.9	45.3	31.9	28.8	9.6
	Private Share	39.4	62.4	61.1	26.1	35.4	55.1	54.7	68.1	71.2	13.1
	Total ('00,000s)	4.6	18.1	20.5	2.2	3.8	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.8	22.7
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	89.9	89.0	88.9	91.7	88.6	92.9	100.0	99.6	59.4	9.2
	Private Share	10.1	11.0	11.1	8.3	11.4	7.1	0.0	0.4	40.6	1.1
	Total ('00,000s)	1.6	8.7	9.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	5.4	2.3	10.3
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	69.9	38.4	32.9	74.6	67.0	57.3	59.0	40.7	12.5	8.3
	Private Share	30.1	61.6	67.1	25.4	33.0	42.7	41.0	59.3	87.5	9.8
	Total ('00,000s)	4.3	13.8	12.5	5.6	2.6	2.9	3.4	6.0	3.1	18.1
NORTH EAST	Public Share	81.8	88.9	87.7	84.9	80.3	83.8	99.2	82.6	87.1	3.6
	Private Share	18.2	11.1	12.3	15.1	19.7	16.2	0.8	17.4	12.9	0.6
	Total ('00,000s)	1.3	2.9	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	4.2
ORISSA	Public Share	84.2	90.2	86.5	88.6	100.0	100.0	77.8	100.0	71.8	2.1
	Private Share	15.8	9.8	13.5	11.4	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	28.2	0.3
	Total ('00,000s)	1.3	1.1	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	2.4
PUNJAB	Public Share	18.9	35.6	23.9	59.4	34.9	95.8	34.0	25.1	12.3	1.1
	Private Share	81.1	64.4	76.1	40.6	65.1	4.2	66.0	74.9	87.7	2.1
	Total ('00,000s)	0.0	3.2	2.2	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	3.2
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	96.2	85.6	80.9	94.4	96.2	96.0	49.6	100.0	95.7	4.3
	Private Share	3.8	14.4	19.1	5.6	3.8	4.0	50.4	0.0	4.3	0.7
	Total ('00,000s)	0.2	4.8	3.1	1.9	0.2	1.9	1.1	0.1	1.7	5.0
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	76.2	50.4	49.0	78.9	83.6	68.2	66.3	56.2	29.6	11.6
	Private Share	23.8	49.6	51.0	21.1	16.4	31.8	33.7	43.8	70.4	8.4
	Total ('00,000s)	5.9	14.1	14.0	6.0	3.0	3.3	4.5	4.2	5.0	20.0
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	67.6	73.8	76.5	12.7	79.6	45.9	40.4	41.9	84.7	12.2
	Private Share	32.4	26.2	23.5	87.3	20.4	54.1	59.6	58.1	15.3	4.5
	Total ('00,000s)	2.1	14.6	15.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.0	11.1	16.7
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	96.6	81.3	83.2	96.4	97.8	100.0	93.6	77.9	79.7	10.1
	Private Share	3.4	18.7	16.8	3.6	2.2	0.0	6.4	22.1	20.3	1.3
	Total ('00,000s)	5.2	6.3	7.1	4.3	2.2	1.2	2.8	2.5	2.9	11.4
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**70.9**	**51.9**	**53.5**	**64.1**	**69.5**	**65.7**	**65.9**	**49.7**	**46.5**	**94.3**
	Private Share	**29.1**	**48.1**	**46.5**	**35.9**	**30.5**	**34.3**	**34.1**	**50.3**	**53.5**	**74.7**
	Total ('00,000s)	**34.3**	**134.7**	**132.2**	**36.7**	**16.8**	**20.5**	**34.1**	**41.2**	**56.4**	**169.0**

NOTES:
(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.54. DISTRIBUTION OF INPATIENT DAYS FOR CHILDBIRTH BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	38.4	20.8	26.6	28.2	46.8	31.6	32.1	22.3	7.0	3.3
	Private Share	61.6	79.2	73.4	71.8	53.2	68.4	67.9	77.7	93.0	9.1
	Total ('00,000s)	4.1	8.3	11.5	0.9	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.8	12.4
BIHAR	Public Share	59.6	22.2	29.9	57.4	48.8	63.6	37.8	20.7	17.9	1.8
	Private Share	40.4	77.8	70.1	42.6	51.2	36.4	62.2	79.3	82.1	3.9
	Total ('00,000s)	1.4	4.3	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.1	2.1	1.3	5.7
GUJARAT	Public Share	43.4	23.4	23.3	47.0	42.2	46.7	38.7	20.5	3.9	2.5
	Private Share	56.6	76.6	76.7	53.0	57.8	53.3	61.3	79.5	96.1	6.3
	Total ('00,000s)	2.3	6.5	6.8	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.9	8.8
HARYANA	Public Share	83.3	26.6	23.8	100.0	84.8	51.0	49.3	31.8	12.3	0.4
	Private Share	16.7	73.4	76.2	0.0	15.2	49.0	50.7	68.2	87.7	0.9
	Total ('00,000s)	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	100.0	92.5	91.4	100.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	75.8	0.6
	Private Share	0.0	7.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	0.0
	Total ('00,000s)	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7
KARNATAKA	Public Share	34.2	28.6	33.9	22.7	43.2	20.9	48.1	31.6	17.2	4.5
	Private Share	65.8	71.4	66.1	77.3	56.8	79.1	51.9	68.4	82.8	9.9
	Total ('00,000s)	7.2	7.3	11.2	3.2	2.8	3.7	2.0	3.9	2.1	14.5
KERALA	Public Share	66.0	30.0	43.1	46.2	61.7	71.8	45.7	24.6	17.9	3.6
	Private Share	34.0	70.0	56.9	53.8	38.3	28.2	54.3	75.4	82.1	4.7
	Total ('00,000s)	3.1	5.3	7.9	0.4	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.7	8.3
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	89.6	53.1	66.1	92.0	95.0	89.3	78.4	53.1	45.5	8.0
	Private Share	10.4	46.9	33.9	8.0	5.0	10.7	21.6	46.9	54.5	3.4
	Total ('00,000s)	5.3	6.0	9.6	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.0	3.0	11.3
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	49.5	30.1	31.8	54.5	50.9	48.5	42.7	25.0	16.9	11.6
	Private Share	50.5	69.9	68.2	45.5	49.1	51.5	57.3	75.0	83.1	21.2
	Total ('00,000s)	9.1	23.7	27.5	5.3	4.2	6.0	8.1	8.0	6.4	32.8
NORTH EAST	Public Share	99.7	83.7	84.0	88.0	97.8	92.9	83.4	85.1	76.9	3.4
	Private Share	0.3	16.3	16.0	12.0	2.2	7.1	16.6	14.9	23.1	0.6
	Total ('00,000s)	0.3	3.7	3.0	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.3	4.0
ORISSA	Public Share	96.4	67.1	72.5	76.1	89.3	95.0	98.1	63.3	43.4	0.8
	Private Share	3.6	32.9	27.5	23.9	10.7	5.0	1.9	36.7	56.6	0.3
	Total ('00,000s)	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1
PUNJAB	Public Share	93.4	26.3	26.4	46.1	60.8	55.4	13.8	29.8	13.0	1.0
	Private Share	6.6	73.7	73.6	53.9	39.2	44.6	86.2	70.2	87.0	2.6
	Total ('00,000s)	0.1	3.6	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	3.6
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	91.2	70.1	73.7	82.6	81.0	85.6	84.9	75.1	55.0	3.5
	Private Share	8.8	29.9	26.3	17.4	19.0	14.4	15.1	24.9	45.0	1.2
	Total ('00,000s)	1.0	3.7	4.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	4.7
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	55.1	37.6	40.5	74.9	60.2	58.8	47.7	40.0	21.9	7.4
	Private Share	44.9	62.4	59.5	25.1	39.8	41.2	52.3	60.0	78.1	8.6
	Total ('00,000s)	7.9	8.0	13.3	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.2	2.8	15.9
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	71.1	33.6	41.4	38.7	52.4	85.9	61.1	29.0	28.0	5.4
	Private Share	28.9	66.4	58.6	61.3	47.6	14.1	38.9	71.0	72.0	7.6
	Total ('00,000s)	2.7	10.3	12.5	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	4.7	4.0	13.0
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	91.7	50.6	55.7	78.1	92.4	80.2	60.3	45.2	32.5	7.5
	Private Share	8.3	49.4	44.3	21.9	7.6	19.8	39.7	54.8	67.5	5.2
	Total ('00,000s)	2.6	10.1	10.8	1.9	2.2	1.7	3.2	3.0	2.6	12.7
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**57.8**	**36.6**	**40.9**	**57.8**	**62.5**	**55.3**	**46.6**	**38.6**	**24.1**	**65.2**
	Private Share	**42.2**	**63.4**	**59.1**	**42.2**	**37.5**	**44.7**	**53.4**	**61.4**	**75.9**	**85.5**
	Total ('00,000s)	**47.3**	**103.5**	**129.8**	**20.9**	**19.8**	**29.6**	**30.6**	**35.5**	**35.2**	**150.7**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.55. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRE/POST NATAL VISITS AND CHILD BIRTHS CONDUCTED BY ANMS (CATEGORY: RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Care	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Pre/Post Visits	31.2	68.8	76.8	23.2	32.9	22.5	26.1	10.3	8.2	2664330
	Child Births	47.6	52.4	68.6	31.4	44.5	14.2	26.0	10.8	4.5	117583
BIHAR	Pre/Post Visits	50.9	49.1	64.6	35.4	10.6	12.3	38.7	27.8	10.6	620143
	Child Births	47.2	52.8	78.8	21.2	11.4	24.9	17.4	21.7	24.6	104947
GUJARAT	Pre/Post Visits	27.6	72.4	46.4	53.6	33.1	29.1	23.7	11.3	2.9	1697246
	Child Births	24.8	75.2	59.8	40.2	30.7	20.3	15.1	24.8	9.0	103306
HARYANA	Pre/Post Visits	16.8	83.2	61.6	38.4	17.9	22.4	22.1	14.8	22.8	364265
	Child Births	5.6	94.4	78.2	21.8	15.2	50.3	13.5	14.9	6.2	77895
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Pre/Post Visits	45.3	54.7	54.2	45.5	45.6	18.9	12.3	19.0	4.3	67485
	Child Births	36.9	63.1	62.7	37.3	36.9	11.9	4.9	38.5	7.7	10082
KARNATAKA	Pre/Post Visits	48.1	51.9	73.0	27.0	36.4	15.8	32.3	11.2	4.3	1776338
	Child Births	48.5	51.5	70.4	29.6	31.3	26.2	22.9	17.1	2.5	71758
KERALA	Pre/Post Visits	28.3	71.7	67.9	32.1	18.9	35.0	44.3	1.8	0.0	43244
	Child Births	100.0	0.0	65.7	34.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1383
MADHYA PRADESH	Pre/Post Visits	40.6	59.4	55.4	44.6	27.5	21.1	19.2	21.9	10.2	2593492
	Child Births	59.2	40.8	52.3	47.7	42.0	18.2	11.7	20.7	7.3	206267
MAHARASHTRA	Pre/Post Visits	50.2	49.8	61.4	38.5	49.2	22.2	21.9	5.6	1.2	3353228
	Child Births	57.5	42.5	60.5	39.5	55.4	19.7	18.9	5.7	0.3	121690
NORTH EAST	Pre/Post Visits	54.8	45.2	61.1	38.9	32.4	25.2	12.6	19.7	10.1	437595
	Child Births	42.1	57.9	69.7	30.3	36.9	6.3	15.4	20.7	20.7	69526
ORISSA	Pre/Post Visits	70.1	29.9	36.3	63.7	33.7	19.0	29.8	14.2	3.2	1003760
	Child Births	64.9	35.1	55.9	44.1	20.3	28.3	33.5	14.7	3.2	55871
PUNJAB	Pre/Post Visits	26.5	73.5	58.7	41.3	60.8	15.5	14.4	5.1	4.1	210756
	Child Births	18.8	81.2	51.2	48.8	54.5	19.6	16.9	4.6	4.3	42098
RAJASTHAN	Pre/Post Visits	7.5	92.5	15.6	84.4	10.1	11.0	25.4	28.0	25.5	796107
	Child Births	20.9	79.1	53.9	46.1	16.2	51.4	4.8	24.6	3.1	86740
TAMIL NADU	Pre/Post Visits	56.2	43.8	56.4	43.6	39.3	20.9	14.6	20.1	5.1	1551198
	Child Births	55.6	44.4	71.9	28.1	43.9	10.1	15.8	30.1	0.2	29189
UTTAR PRADESH	Pre/Post Visits	53.9	46.1	68.8	31.2	40.6	21.6	20.0	8.8	9.0	1439838
	Child Births	48.9	51.1	71.7	28.3	32.0	22.0	13.7	17.6	14.6	344510
WEST BENGAL	Pre/Post Visits	65.9	34.1	68.3	31.7	31.7	33.4	13.9	17.0	4.0	776689
	Child Births	40.7	59.3	38.1	61.9	26.6	4.7	20.9	35.8	12.0	17335
ALL INDIA	**Pre/Post Visits**	**44.0**	**56.0**	**59.8**	**40.2**	**37.3**	**23.0**	**24.6**	**14.9**	**7.3**	**19395714**
	Child Births	**44.6**	**55.4**	**64.9**	**35.1**	**36.8**	**25.3**	**17.6**	**19.5**	**10.2**	**1460180**

NOTES:

(i)The above child births refer to those that were non-institutional, while the pre/post natal visits could have been made at home or to a sub-centre.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.56. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRE/POST NATAL VISITS AND CHILD BIRTHS CONDUCTED BY ANMS (CATEGORY: RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Care	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Pre/Post Visits	27.4	72.6	75.7	24.3	27.4	20.3	27.0	14.3	11.0	2491947
	Child Births	44.8	55.2	65.0	35.0	44.8	13.4	19.9	17.7	4.3	98745
BIHAR	Pre/Post Visits	50.8	49.2	64.3	35.7	10.7	4.7	39.2	25.0	20.3	612981
	Child Births	48.1	51.9	77.3	22.7	9.6	28.0	11.9	21.4	29.1	94930
GUJARAT	Pre/Post Visits	26.5	73.5	45.7	54.3	26.5	25.6	23.0	16.9	8.0	1655630
	Child Births	22.7	77.3	58.6	41.4	22.7	23.5	13.7	25.5	14.6	93471
HARYANA	Pre/Post Visits	16.2	83.8	60.9	39.1	17.2	12.7	23.2	23.1	23.8	357199
	Child Births	4.5	95.5	75.7	24.3	15.1	53.2	5.7	19.8	6.1	69803
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Pre/Post Visits	45.4	54.6	54.1	45.7	43.2	14.3	12.9	18.3	11.3	67281
	Child Births	36.9	63.1	62.7	37.3	30.9	17.9	4.9	35.1	11.2	10082
KARNATAKA	Pre/Post Visits	47.4	52.6	73.4	26.6	27.6	22.2	30.9	14.6	4.8	1727050
	Child Births	41.2	58.8	66.8	33.2	13.1	35.5	30.0	18.2	3.2	57692
KERALA	Pre/Post Visits	20.7	79.3	70.2	29.8	20.7	20.8	26.3	30.1	2.0	37394
	Child Births	100.0	0.0	65.7	34.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1383
MADHYA PRADESH	Pre/Post Visits	38.9	61.1	55.3	44.7	24.6	16.0	16.5	14.9	27.9	2494750
	Child Births	57.7	42.3	50.1	49.9	36.4	24.5	11.0	11.3	16.7	191760
MAHARASHTRA	Pre/Post Visits	50.2	49.8	61.2	38.7	41.2	14.1	22.6	17.7	4.4	3325526
	Child Births	57.3	42.7	59.4	40.6	45.8	16.7	22.0	12.0	3.6	117430
NORTH EAST	Pre/Post Visits	55.9	44.1	65.2	34.8	29.0	26.9	10.9	18.4	14.8	399597
	Child Births	46.8	53.2	74.2	25.8	35.2	11.6	12.2	15.4	25.6	61397
ORISSA	Pre/Post Visits	70.3	29.7	35.8	64.2	33.1	16.6	27.4	14.1	8.8	987395
	Child Births	65.3	34.7	56.0	44.0	20.1	26.5	18.8	27.5	7.2	54633
PUNJAB	Pre/Post Visits	27.7	72.3	56.1	43.9	65.3	11.3	9.7	13.1	0.4	179896
	Child Births	22.6	77.4	43.5	56.5	53.1	26.0	13.0	6.7	1.3	32240
RAJASTHAN	Pre/Post Visits	5.9	94.1	14.7	85.3	9.8	9.7	2.4	52.3	25.8	776527
	Child Births	15.6	84.4	52.0	48.0	15.6	50.8	6.0	24.8	2.8	76330
TAMIL NADU	Pre/Post Visits	54.1	45.9	54.8	45.2	32.7	22.7	15.8	18.7	10.1	1373811
	Child Births	51.7	48.3	73.2	26.8	42.3	10.7	7.2	32.2	7.6	24474
UTTAR PRADESH	Pre/Post Visits	53.9	46.1	68.1	31.9	39.0	18.1	25.4	7.9	9.6	1399079
	Child Births	48.4	51.6	71.6	28.4	30.1	19.9	15.3	14.1	20.5	324977
WEST BENGAL	Pre/Post Visits	66.5	33.5	67.6	32.4	24.4	32.7	16.4	10.3	16.3	755726
	Child Births	42.2	57.8	26.5	73.5	34.4	0.0	7.7	15.4	42.4	12933
ALL INDIA	**Pre/Post Visits**	**42.9**	**57.1**	**59.3**	**40.7**	**34.0**	**21.1**	**25.3**	**19.5**	**14.0**	**18641789**
	Child Births	**43.9**	**56.1**	**63.6**	**36.4**	**34.7**	**28.4**	**16.8**	**19.9**	**16.3**	**1322280**

NOTES:

(i)The above child births refer to those that were non-institutional, while the pre/post natal visits could have been made at home or to a sub-centre.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.57. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRE/POST NATAL VISITS AND CHILD BIRTHS CONDUCTED BY ANMS & LHV'S (CATEGORY: URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Care	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
ANDHRA PRADESH	Pre/Post Visits	86.9	13.1	93.2	6.8	78.2	8.7	11.5	0.8	0.7	172383
	Child Births	62.4	37.6	87.1	12.9	40.7	21.7	30.1	7.5	0.0	18838
BIHAR	Pre/Post Visits	58.2	41.8	83.9	16.1	11.9	46.3	41.8	0.0	0.0	7162
	Child Births	38.6	61.4	92.3	7.7	14.4	20.6	10.8	36.5	17.7	10017
GUJARAT	Pre/Post Visits	70.9	29.1	76.9	23.1	41.2	34.4	19.5	4.9	0.0	41616
	Child Births	44.7	55.3	71.0	29.0	14.5	31.0	23.6	28.1	2.8	9835
HARYANA	Pre/Post Visits	50.4	49.6	100.0	0.0	50.4	12.7	0.0	10.8	26.1	7066
	Child Births	15.4	84.6	100.0	0.0	34.9	11.4	26.6	27.1	0.0	8092
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Pre/Post Visits	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	204
	Child Births	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KARNATAKA	Pre/Post Visits	70.5	29.5	59.4	40.6	61.4	9.1	11.2	15.1	3.2	49288
	Child Births	78.3	21.7	85.2	14.8	66.0	3.8	30.2	0.0	0.0	14066
KERALA	Pre/Post Visits	76.8	23.2	53.6	46.4	7.3	69.5	23.2	0.0	0.0	5850
	Child Births	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MADHYA PRADESH	Pre/Post Visits	83.7	16.3	58.4	41.6	41.7	36.3	10.2	8.0	3.7	98742
	Child Births	78.5	21.5	81.6	18.4	26.1	35.3	18.8	2.0	17.8	14507
MAHARASHTRA	Pre/Post Visits	52.0	48.0	86.4	13.6	35.5	22.1	13.2	21.8	7.4	27702
	Child Births	61.5	38.5	92.3	7.7	31.0	30.4	30.8	7.7	0.0	4260
NORTH EAST	Pre/Post Visits	43.5	56.5	18.6	81.4	45.2	24.8	11.0	11.6	7.3	37998
	Child Births	6.6	93.4	35.5	64.5	6.7	24.6	21.0	29.9	17.8	8129
ORISSA	Pre/Post Visits	61.3	38.7	65.6	34.4	41.8	52.0	3.5	2.8	0.0	16365
	Child Births	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	1238
PUNJAB	Pre/Post Visits	19.7	80.3	73.9	26.1	28.1	44.3	0.6	27.0	0.0	30860
	Child Births	6.5	93.5	76.4	23.6	46.2	19.9	15.4	9.7	8.9	9858
RAJASTHAN	Pre/Post Visits	70.8	29.2	50.8	49.2	33.8	43.6	0.0	22.6	0.0	19580
	Child Births	60.4	39.6	68.0	32.0	38.3	30.5	17.6	8.7	4.9	10410
TAMIL NADU	Pre/Post Visits	72.9	27.1	69.1	30.9	37.5	26.3	23.9	8.0	4.3	177387
	Child Births	75.9	24.1	65.2	34.8	27.4	47.0	24.6	1.0	0.0	4715
UTTAR PRADESH	Pre/Post Visits	51.9	48.1	93.5	6.5	37.4	14.5	7.3	40.8	0.0	40759
	Child Births	58.1	41.9	72.7	27.3	29.1	33.1	18.8	14.9	4.1	19533
WEST BENGAL	Pre/Post Visits	44.4	55.6	92.9	7.1	41.7	14.9	13.1	3.6	26.6	20963
	Child Births	36.3	63.7	72.3	27.7	7.9	49.6	38.9	3.6	0.0	4402
ALL INDIA	**Pre/Post Visits**	70.3	29.7	**73.1**	**26.9**	**51.5**	**25.2**	**14.6**	**10.5**	**3.7**	**753925**
	Child Births	51.4	48.6	**77.6**	**22.4**	**34.1**	**26.7**	**24.1**	**13.7**	**6.3**	**137900**

NOTES:

(i)The above child births refer to those that were non-institutional, while the pre/post natal visits could have been made at home or to a sub-centre.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.59. DISTRIBUTION OF ANTE & POST NATAL VISITS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	82.2	41.3	47.9	56.3	82.2	42.8	56.5	34.8	34.1	20.7
	Private Share	17.8	58.7	52.1	43.7	17.8	57.2	43.5	65.2	65.9	20.6
	Total ('00,000s)	8.9	32.4	30.6	10.7	8.9	9.0	6.6	10.7	6.2	41.3
BIHAR	Public Share	69.4	33.4	36.5	69.4	100.0	68.2	52.0	52.2	29.4	3.5
	Private Share	30.6	66.6	63.5	30.6	0.0	31.8	48.0	47.8	70.6	4.9
	Total ('00,000s)	1.9	6.4	7.0	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.9	1.6	4.4	8.3
GUJARAT	Public Share	86.1	65.6	63.9	86.9	86.1	53.2	84.1	68.3	57.4	9.4
	Private Share	13.9	34.4	36.1	13.1	13.9	46.8	15.9	31.7	42.6	4.2
	Total ('00,000s)	2.5	11.1	10.3	3.2	2.5	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.0	13.6
HARYANA	Public Share	73.6	61.7	71.8	52.5	86.2	86.7	40.0	38.4	92.4	5.7
	Private Share	26.4	38.3	28.2	47.5	13.8	13.3	60.0	61.6	7.6	3.4
	Total ('00,000s)	0.7	8.5	4.8	4.4	1.2	2.0	1.0	3.7	1.2	9.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	100.0	95.8	95.7	99.3	100.0	99.9	93.2	93.1	99.1	4.0
	Private Share	0.0	4.2	4.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	6.8	6.9	0.9	0.1
	Total ('00,000s)	0.8	3.4	3.2	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	4.2
KARNATAKA	Public Share	71.4	67.5	62.8	93.0	65.0	77.9	82.0	87.2	41.3	20.8
	Private Share	28.6	32.5	37.2	7.0	35.0	22.1	18.0	12.8	58.7	9.5
	Total ('00,000s)	8.0	22.3	24.5	5.8	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.8	8.1	30.3
KERALA	Public Share	55.1	32.5	35.0	60.6	56.0	46.0	37.0	25.0	26.8	11.1
	Private Share	44.9	67.5	65.0	39.4	44.0	54.0	63.0	75.0	73.2	18.5
	Total ('00,000s)	6.6	23.0	26.8	2.9	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.9	29.6
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	95.0	94.1	93.1	96.4	94.4	96.7	96.7	96.7	88.4	12.5
	Private Share	5.0	5.9	6.9	3.6	5.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	11.6	0.7
	Total ('00,000s)	4.4	8.8	7.9	5.3	2.9	1.8	1.9	3.8	2.8	13.2
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	88.0	47.6	51.8	80.7	85.8	78.5	76.2	41.5	25.2	18.6
	Private Share	12.0	52.4	48.2	19.3	14.2	21.5	23.8	58.5	74.8	13.0
	Total ('00,000s)	8.9	22.7	23.7	7.8	5.4	5.6	5.7	9.1	5.8	31.6
NORTH EAST	Public Share	90.7	91.6	93.1	84.5	89.8	91.7	98.2	92.7	83.6	14.9
	Private Share	9.3	8.4	6.9	15.5	10.2	8.3	1.8	7.3	16.4	1.4
	Total ('00,000s)	7.4	8.9	12.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.9	16.3
ORISSA	Public Share	90.8	85.2	85.0	95.7	100.0	96.6	79.5	92.5	79.1	8.0
	Private Share	9.2	14.8	15.0	4.3	0.0	3.4	20.5	7.5	20.9	1.1
	Total ('00,000s)	3.8	5.4	6.9	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.9	9.2
PUNJAB	Public Share	100.0	72.7	69.8	80.6	92.1	98.8	69.7	65.5	30.2	8.2
	Private Share	0.0	27.3	30.2	19.4	7.9	1.2	30.3	34.5	69.8	2.8
	Total ('00,000s)	0.7	10.4	6.5	4.6	2.0	3.2	2.4	1.4	2.1	11.1
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	100.0	88.6	85.1	95.0	100.0	90.5	79.4	73.5	97.4	9.5
	Private Share	0.0	11.4	14.9	5.0	0.0	9.5	20.6	26.5	2.6	1.0
	Total ('00,000s)	1.9	8.6	4.6	5.9	1.9	3.3	2.4	0.4	2.5	10.5
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	66.7	50.5	49.0	69.3	65.0	69.6	53.9	59.7	39.7	16.4
	Private Share	33.3	49.5	51.0	30.7	35.0	30.4	46.1	40.3	60.3	13.1
	Total ('00,000s)	9.1	20.4	20.1	9.4	5.0	4.4	7.2	5.2	7.7	29.5
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	93.9	87.1	91.1	78.1	99.2	85.3	95.6	92.7	82.2	27.1
	Private Share	6.1	12.9	8.9	21.9	0.8	14.7	4.4	7.3	17.8	3.1
	Total ('00,000s)	12.0	18.1	27.2	3.0	7.4	6.0	2.7	4.6	9.4	30.1
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	78.9	59.1	64.3	74.1	82.4	77.6	69.8	56.0	61.9	22.3
	Private Share	21.1	40.9	35.7	25.9	17.6	22.4	30.2	44.0	38.1	10.6
	Total ('00,000s)	14.3	18.6	21.3	11.6	6.2	4.9	5.7	9.6	6.5	32.9
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**81.4**	**60.2**	**62.6**	**76.7**	**84.1**	**72.5**	**72.3**	**63.5**	**50.5**	**212.7**
	Private Share	**18.6**	**39.8**	**37.4**	**23.3**	**15.9**	**27.5**	**27.7**	**36.5**	**49.5**	**108.2**
	Total ('00,000s)	**91.7**	**229.1**	**238.1**	**82.7**	**47.6**	**55.2**	**60.4**	**72.2**	**85.5**	**320.9**

NOTES:
(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.60. DISTRIBUTION OF ANTE & POST NATAL VISITS BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Share	47.8	21.5	29.0	48.3	58.0	38.0	31.5	19.7	8.3	7.3
	Private Share	52.2	78.5	71.0	51.7	42.0	62.0	68.5	80.3	91.7	16.1
	Total ('00,000s)	8.5	14.9	21.0	2.4	4.4	4.2	6.0	4.4	4.4	23.4
BIHAR	Public Share	55.5	17.7	26.3	56.7	37.4	61.9	35.7	18.5	6.0	2.1
	Private Share	44.5	82.3	73.7	43.3	62.6	38.1	64.3	81.5	94.0	4.9
	Total ('00,000s)	2.2	4.7	6.2	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.5	1.1	6.9
GUJARAT	Public Share	59.4	30.3	32.2	66.2	68.6	51.9	39.4	28.7	15.4	4.8
	Private Share	40.6	69.7	67.8	33.8	31.4	48.1	60.6	71.3	84.6	7.8
	Total ('00,000s)	3.4	9.2	10.4	2.2	1.7	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	12.6
HARYANA	Public Share	75.1	39.4	37.2	78.1	72.8	85.0	43.7	34.8	18.1	1.4
	Private Share	24.9	60.6	62.8	21.9	27.2	15.0	56.3	65.2	81.9	1.9
	Total ('00,000s)	0.3	2.9	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	3.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Share	100.0	97.4	99.1	90.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.6	94.8	1.2
	Private Share	0.0	2.6	0.9	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	5.2	0.0
	Total ('00,000s)	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2
KARNATAKA	Public Share	63.0	31.6	38.5	83.7	64.0	62.5	52.7	36.3	11.4	6.7
	Private Share	37.0	68.4	61.5	16.3	36.0	37.5	47.3	63.7	88.6	8.5
	Total ('00,000s)	5.9	9.3	13.4	1.8	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.9	3.0	15.2
KERALA	Public Share	51.5	28.6	37.4	41.0	56.1	47.7	44.4	30.6	13.1	4.1
	Private Share	48.5	71.4	62.6	59.0	43.9	52.3	55.6	69.4	86.9	6.8
	Total ('00,000s)	4.3	6.6	10.2	0.7	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.3	10.9
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Share	84.0	51.4	63.0	93.0	94.0	78.8	80.7	53.5	41.2	9.8
	Private Share	16.0	48.6	37.0	7.0	6.0	21.2	19.3	46.5	58.8	4.7
	Total ('00,000s)	7.1	7.4	12.4	2.1	2.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.6	14.5
MAHARASHTRA	Public Share	49.5	31.4	31.1	60.2	52.7	43.9	47.1	29.2	13.9	15.1
	Private Share	50.5	68.6	68.9	39.8	47.3	56.1	52.9	70.8	86.1	26.7
	Total ('00,000s)	10.8	31.1	34.6	7.2	5.7	6.8	11.2	8.7	9.5	41.8
NORTH EAST	Public Share	89.1	80.2	79.4	85.4	88.3	94.0	89.0	82.6	51.8	4.5
	Private Share	10.9	19.8	20.6	14.6	11.7	6.0	11.0	17.4	48.2	1.0
	Total ('00,000s)	0.8	4.8	3.7	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	5.6
ORISSA	Public Share	82.6	61.9	63.9	81.0	91.0	74.4	82.5	78.0	23.5	1.6
	Private Share	17.4	38.1	36.1	19.0	9.0	25.6	17.5	22.0	76.5	0.8
	Total ('00,000s)	0.7	1.8	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.4
PUNJAB	Public Share	91.3	60.4	55.6	85.3	90.2	74.4	60.1	55.4	27.0	3.9
	Private Share	8.7	39.6	44.4	14.7	9.8	25.6	39.9	44.6	73.0	2.4
	Total ('00,000s)	0.3	6.1	5.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	6.3
RAJASTHAN	Public Share	91.9	77.1	81.5	74.9	88.6	90.5	88.9	74.0	71.2	4.4
	Private Share	8.1	22.9	18.5	25.1	11.4	9.5	11.1	26.0	28.8	1.1
	Total ('00,000s)	1.3	4.2	4.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	5.5
TAMIL NADU	Public Share	59.3	36.7	40.9	72.5	64.7	58.0	49.3	41.8	25.9	9.7
	Private Share	40.7	63.3	59.1	27.5	35.3	42.0	50.7	58.2	74.1	11.1
	Total ('00,000s)	9.2	11.6	17.0	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.7	4.0	4.7	20.8
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Share	83.8	47.4	49.8	87.4	86.4	83.2	76.2	54.5	22.0	9.6
	Private Share	16.2	52.6	50.2	12.6	13.6	16.8	23.8	45.5	78.0	7.5
	Total ('00,000s)	4.0	13.0	14.2	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.9	4.6	5.2	17.1
WEST BENGAL	Public Share	76.2	49.5	51.3	73.2	78.3	69.1	55.6	50.0	25.4	9.5
	Private Share	23.8	50.5	48.7	26.8	21.7	30.9	44.4	50.0	74.6	7.6
	Total ('00,000s)	3.9	13.2	13.8	3.4	2.9	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.0	17.2
ALL INDIA	**Public Share**	**62.8**	**39.7**	**42.1**	**71.4**	**69.0**	**59.8**	**52.7**	**45.1**	**21.1**	**95.6**
	Private Share	**37.2**	**60.3**	**57.9**	**28.6**	**31.0**	**40.2**	**47.3**	**54.9**	**78.9**	**106.1**
	Total ('00,000s)	**62.7**	**141.9**	**172.3**	**32.2**	**28.7**	**39.6**	**42.0**	**44.6**	**46.9**	**201.8**

NOTES:
The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.61. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL VISITS BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	40.0	60.0	74.3	25.7	27.3	19.2	21.8	22.6	9.1	17.1
	PHCs & Others	41.6	58.4	74.2	25.8	40.8	23.3	14.2	14.2	7.5	10.8
	All Public Facilities	40.6	59.4	74.2	25.8	32.6	20.8	18.8	19.3	8.5	27.9
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	42.0	58.0	77.9	22.1	2.2	8.6	6.0	38.0	45.2	3.1
	PHCs & Others	51.6	48.4	72.2	27.8	5.2	3.4	43.4	32.1	15.9	2.5
	All Public Facilities	46.3	53.7	75.4	24.6	3.5	6.3	22.6	35.4	32.2	5.5
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	41.9	58.1	75.1	24.9	15.4	17.1	24.5	29.0	13.9	6.1
	PHCs & Others	19.8	80.2	65.9	34.1	26.6	28.8	15.5	16.4	12.7	8.1
	All Public Facilities	29.3	70.7	69.8	30.2	21.8	23.8	19.4	21.8	13.2	14.2
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	5.3	94.7	56.6	43.4	15.3	25.4	23.8	12.1	23.4	5.1
	PHCs & Others	21.0	79.0	79.4	20.6	34.3	29.9	12.7	11.5	11.6	2.02
	All Public Facilities	9.7	90.3	63.1	36.9	20.7	26.7	20.7	11.9	20.0	7.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	18.3	81.7	84.7	15.3	17.9	24.5	20.2	19.3	18.1	3.4
	PHCs & Others	15.2	84.8	64.4	35.6	23.2	15.1	21.6	28.2	11.8	1.9
	All Public Facilities	17.2	82.8	77.4	22.6	19.8	21.1	20.7	22.5	15.8	5.2
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	33.2	66.8	75.2	24.8	13.0	25.2	19.1	27.3	15.4	19.1
	PHCs & Others	36.8	63.2	74.6	25.4	22.0	24.0	27.7	14.7	11.6	8.4
	All Public Facilities	34.3	65.7	75.0	25.0	15.7	24.8	21.7	23.5	14.2	27.4
KERALA	Public Hospitals	36.4	63.6	89.6	10.4	25.8	24.1	20.5	18.2	11.5	13.2
	PHCs & Others	51.3	48.7	66.9	33.1	37.8	24.2	15.8	7.0	15.2	2.0
	All Public Facilities	38.4	61.6	86.6	13.4	27.4	24.1	19.9	16.7	12.0	15.2
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	48.6	51.4	72.8	27.2	16.6	8.5	14.5	34.0	26.5	14.1
	PHCs & Others	40.9	59.1	60.2	39.8	22.5	21.6	17.2	21.1	17.6	8.2
	All Public Facilities	45.8	54.2	68.2	31.8	18.7	13.3	15.5	29.3	23.2	22.3
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	39.5	60.5	67.6	32.4	13.6	16.4	18.1	30.3	21.5	17.1
	PHCs & Others	38.4	61.6	69.1	30.9	27.8	30.2	21.9	15.6	4.5	16.6
	All Public Facilities	39.0	61.0	68.4	31.6	20.6	23.2	20.0	23.1	13.1	33.7
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	23.2	76.8	66.6	33.4	11.6	15.8	20.4	24.0	28.2	8.2
	PHCs & Others	48.9	51.1	83.6	16.4	29.8	27.7	16.9	17.3	8.3	11.2
	All Public Facilities	38.1	61.9	76.4	23.6	22.1	22.7	18.4	20.1	16.6	19.4
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	46.3	53.7	70.4	29.6	11.9	15.9	23.3	22.6	26.4	4.5
	PHCs & Others	37.1	62.9	76.5	23.5	16.3	9.8	14.8	27.5	31.6	5.2
	All Public Facilities	41.4	58.6	73.7	26.3	14.2	12.6	18.7	25.2	29.2	9.6
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	6.9	93.1	63.1	36.9	22.4	29.9	19.9	16.4	11.3	6.5
	PHCs & Others	8.3	91.7	56.7	43.3	22.2	44.5	17.2	9.9	6.1	5.6
	All Public Facilities	7.6	92.4	60.2	39.8	22.3	36.7	18.7	13.4	8.9	12.1
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	33.4	66.6	71.6	28.4	21.7	16.8	11.2	15.0	35.3	6.9
	PHCs & Others	10.8	89.2	40.6	59.4	9.3	49.3	9.8	5.3	26.3	7.0
	All Public Facilities	22.0	78.0	56.0	44.0	15.4	33.2	10.5	10.1	30.7	13.9
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	50.7	49.3	67.1	32.9	18.6	21.7	23.1	18.6	18.0	15.9
	PHCs & Others	33.8	66.2	60.3	39.7	21.8	20.7	16.2	29.8	11.4	10.2
	All Public Facilities	44.1	55.9	64.4	35.6	19.9	21.3	20.4	23.0	15.4	26.1
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	30.1	69.9	82.8	17.2	11.0	13.8	10.0	21.8	43.4	16.4
	PHCs & Others	48.0	52.0	90.2	9.8	29.5	24.2	11.6	18.0	16.6	20.3
	All Public Facilities	40.0	60.0	86.9	13.1	21.2	19.6	10.9	19.7	28.6	36.6
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	34.2	65.8	72.5	27.5	12.4	13.9	21.2	34.1	18.5	16.7
	PHCs & Others	56.8	43.2	57.2	42.8	29.3	25.8	24.6	10.6	9.7	15.1
	All Public Facilities	44.9	55.1	65.2	34.8	20.4	19.5	22.8	23.0	14.4	31.8
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**35.6**	**64.4**	**73.5**	**26.5**	**13.5**	**15.9**	**21.4**	**25.4**	**23.8**	**173.2**
	PHCs & Others	**38.7**	**61.3**	**69.9**	**30.1**	**22.8**	**23.5**	**21.5**	**18.8**	**13.4**	**135.1**
	All Public Facilitl	**37.0**	**63.0**	**71.9**	**28.1**	**17.6**	**19.2**	**21.4**	**22.5**	**19.2**	**308.3**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.62. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL VISITS BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL(`00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	32.5	67.5	67.2	32.8	32.5	13.5	21.0	24.3	8.7	11.3
	PHCs & Others	38.6	61.4	75.3	24.7	38.6	24.7	14.3	10.3	12.1	9.3
	All Public Facilities	35.3	64.7	70.9	29.1	35.3	18.5	18.0	18.0	10.2	20.7
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	21.6	78.4	79.0	21.0	2.2	10.9	11.7	5.9	69.3	1.4
	PHCs & Others	50.7	49.3	69.2	30.8	6.2	4.0	40.4	35.3	14.1	2.1
	All Public Facilities	38.7	61.3	73.2	26.8	4.6	6.9	28.6	23.2	36.8	3.5
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	37.6	62.4	84.1	15.9	37.6	2.2	10.8	45.6	3.8	2.0
	PHCs & Others	18.7	81.3	66.2	33.8	18.7	23.0	27.4	16.2	14.6	7.4
	All Public Facilities	22.8	77.2	70.0	30.0	22.8	18.6	23.9	22.5	12.3	9.4
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	1.7	98.3	52.4	47.6	14.5	27.3	2.9	32.2	23.1	4.0
	PHCs & Others	23.2	76.8	76.8	23.2	28.0	36.4	16.2	9.1	10.3	1.78
	All Public Facilities	8.4	91.6	59.9	40.1	18.7	30.1	7.0	25.0	19.1	5.7
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	22.4	77.6	85.1	14.9	20.1	26.1	27.5	16.4	9.9	2.2
	PHCs & Others	15.6	84.4	63.5	36.5	15.2	21.3	18.6	29.3	15.7	1.8
	All Public Facilities	19.3	80.7	75.3	24.7	17.8	23.9	23.5	22.2	12.6	4.0
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	23.5	76.5	75.0	25.0	12.7	26.0	18.3	23.6	19.4	13.4
	PHCs & Others	34.7	65.3	72.7	27.3	21.5	16.1	26.4	25.9	10.0	7.4
	All Public Facilities	27.5	72.5	74.2	25.8	15.8	22.5	21.2	24.4	16.1	20.8
KERALA	Public Hospitals	29.2	70.8	88.1	11.9	24.4	24.9	20.2	13.3	17.3	9.3
	PHCs & Others	50.5	49.5	64.4	35.6	39.6	19.2	17.7	10.1	13.3	1.8
	All Public Facilities	32.7	67.3	84.2	15.8	26.9	24.0	19.8	12.8	16.6	11.1
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	32.7	67.3	65.7	34.3	24.4	11.3	6.7	39.7	17.9	6.0
	PHCs & Others	34.5	65.5	52.9	47.1	19.8	15.9	22.8	19.6	22.0	6.5
	All Public Facilities	33.7	66.3	59.0	41.0	22.0	13.7	15.0	29.2	20.0	12.5
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	48.0	52.0	67.0	33.0	28.2	26.6	20.8	17.1	7.2	4.3
	PHCs & Others	40.1	59.9	65.8	34.2	23.7	22.9	24.2	21.2	8.0	14.4
	All Public Facilities	41.9	58.1	66.1	33.9	24.8	23.8	23.4	20.2	7.8	18.6
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	34.4	65.6	69.9	30.1	15.7	18.9	19.4	22.8	23.3	4.3
	PHCs & Others	49.6	50.4	83.7	16.3	25.5	24.1	20.6	16.3	13.5	10.6
	All Public Facilities	45.2	54.8	79.7	20.3	22.7	22.6	20.3	18.2	16.3	14.9
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	50.4	49.6	66.5	33.5	16.2	17.8	18.6	24.9	22.6	3.1
	PHCs & Others	38.5	61.5	77.9	22.1	16.3	9.5	13.3	28.0	32.8	4.9
	All Public Facilities	43.0	57.0	73.5	26.5	16.3	12.7	15.3	26.8	28.9	8.0
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	6.6	93.4	53.0	47.0	23.7	29.0	24.7	13.7	8.9	3.6
	PHCs & Others	9.3	90.7	56.3	43.7	21.4	45.9	16.5	9.5	6.6	4.7
	All Public Facilities	8.1	91.9	54.8	45.2	22.4	38.6	20.1	11.4	7.6	8.2
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	44.2	55.8	50.6	49.4	44.2	20.0	13.3	2.7	19.8	3.0
	PHCs & Others	8.6	91.4	37.1	62.9	8.6	36.1	23.4	3.2	28.7	6.5
	All Public Facilities	19.7	80.3	41.3	58.7	19.7	31.1	20.2	3.1	25.9	9.5
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	42.2	57.8	61.9	38.1	22.1	20.9	29.2	16.6	11.2	7.9
	PHCs & Others	32.1	67.9	58.4	41.6	17.8	17.0	18.5	21.3	25.5	8.5
	All Public Facilities	37.0	63.0	60.1	39.9	19.8	18.9	23.6	19.0	18.6	16.4
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	25.9	74.1	88.7	11.3	17.3	9.3	8.9	12.6	52.0	8.7
	PHCs & Others	49.1	50.9	92.7	7.3	31.6	23.7	10.1	17.3	17.4	18.4
	All Public Facilities	41.6	58.4	91.4	8.6	27.0	19.1	9.7	15.8	28.5	27.1
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	34.6	65.4	66.2	33.8	16.1	9.1	13.6	30.8	30.4	8.9
	PHCs & Others	61.4	38.6	58.3	41.7	27.6	22.4	20.6	19.8	9.7	13.3
	All Public Facilities	50.7	49.3	61.4	38.6	23.0	17.0	17.8	24.2	18.0	22.3
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**30.5**	**69.5**	**71.1**	**28.9**	**17.1**	**15.6**	**19.0**	**23.9**	**24.4**	**93.2**
	PHCs & Others	**38.8**	**61.2**	**69.4**	**30.6**	**20.2**	**21.3**	**21.7**	**19.7**	**17.1**	**119.4**
	All Public Facilitie	**35.1**	**64.9**	**70.1**	**29.9**	**18.8**	**18.8**	**20.6**	**21.5**	**20.3**	**212.7**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

III.63. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL VISITS BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	54.9	45.1	88.1	11.9	29.9	25.7	26.8	13.6	4.0	5.8
	PHCs & Others	59.9	40.1	67.6	32.4	55.0	6.9	23.9	5.3	8.9	1.5
	All Public Facilities	55.9	44.1	83.9	16.1	35.1	21.8	26.2	11.9	5.0	7.3
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	59.8	40.2	76.9	23.1	9.0	36.4	31.3	21.1	2.2	1.6
	PHCs & Others	56.3	43.7	87.5	12.5	14.0	41.0	9.2	28.6	7.2	0.4
	All Public Facilities	59.1	40.9	79.0	21.0	10.0	37.3	26.9	22.6	3.2	2.1
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	44.0	56.0	70.7	29.3	22.6	34.1	21.6	15.5	6.2	4.1
	PHCs & Others	30.8	69.2	62.0	38.0	28.9	8.7	15.8	19.0	27.6	0.7
	All Public Facilities	42.1	57.9	69.5	30.5	23.6	30.4	20.8	16.0	9.3	4.8
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	17.8	82.2	71.4	28.6	18.5	30.4	12.6	27.6	10.9	1.1
	PHCs & Others	3.9	96.1	98.6	1.4	3.9	6.6	41.3	41.4	6.7	0.24
	All Public Facilities	15.4	84.6	76.2	23.8	16.0	26.3	17.6	30.0	10.2	1.4
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	10.7	89.3	83.9	16.1	23.5	26.1	15.6	20.3	14.5	1.2
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	91.8	8.2	3.8	23.2	59.8	13.2	0.0	0.1
	All Public Facilities	10.2	89.8	84.3	15.7	22.6	26.0	17.6	19.9	13.9	1.2
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	56.2	43.8	75.6	24.4	25.7	22.7	26.6	21.3	3.7	5.7
	PHCs & Others	53.7	46.3	89.9	10.1	33.4	18.4	13.8	20.2	14.2	1.0
	All Public Facilities	55.8	44.2	77.7	22.3	26.8	22.1	24.7	21.2	5.2	6.7
KERALA	Public Hospitals	53.6	46.4	93.0	7.0	32.4	20.9	21.1	19.5	6.2	3.9
	PHCs & Others	59.8	40.2	91.5	8.5	30.0	29.8	6.0	0.0	34.2	0.2
	All Public Facilities	53.9	46.1	92.9	7.1	32.3	21.3	20.4	18.6	7.5	4.1
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	60.5	39.5	78.1	21.9	19.6	23.2	26.3	14.5	16.4	8.1
	PHCs & Others	64.8	35.2	88.0	12.0	23.3	30.8	21.3	15.2	9.4	1.7
	All Public Facilities	61.2	38.8	79.8	20.2	20.3	24.6	25.4	14.6	15.2	9.8
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	36.7	63.3	67.8	32.2	20.8	19.9	33.1	18.1	8.0	12.8
	PHCs & Others	27.7	72.3	89.7	10.3	14.1	17.9	45.5	9.1	13.4	2.3
	All Public Facilities	35.3	64.7	71.2	28.8	19.8	19.6	35.0	16.8	8.8	15.1
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	10.5	89.5	62.8	37.2	11.1	26.6	28.4	19.4	14.5	3.9
	PHCs & Others	39.4	60.6	80.9	19.1	43.9	24.2	5.8	24.7	1.4	0.7
	All Public Facilities	14.9	85.1	65.6	34.4	16.1	26.2	25.0	20.2	12.5	4.5
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	37.3	62.7	79.3	20.7	24.8	21.2	28.3	19.7	6.1	1.4
	PHCs & Others	10.0	90.0	48.5	51.5	6.2	7.7	8.0	57.5	20.5	0.2
	All Public Facilities	33.3	66.7	74.8	25.2	22.0	19.2	25.3	25.2	8.2	1.6
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	7.3	92.7	75.3	24.7	29.1	21.8	23.6	15.8	9.6	3.0
	PHCs & Others	3.5	96.5	59.0	41.0	14.6	34.4	28.5	21.8	0.7	0.9
	All Public Facilities	6.4	93.6	71.4	28.6	25.6	24.8	24.8	17.2	7.5	3.9
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	25.3	74.7	87.5	12.5	14.4	15.3	21.9	21.2	27.2	3.9
	PHCs & Others	40.9	59.1	86.4	13.6	17.2	43.0	5.8	28.8	5.3	0.5
	All Public Facilities	27.0	73.0	87.4	12.6	14.7	18.3	20.1	22.0	24.8	4.4
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	59.0	41.0	72.2	27.8	22.8	24.8	23.1	15.9	13.5	8.0
	PHCs & Others	42.4	57.6	69.8	30.2	24.4	14.1	28.2	24.7	8.7	1.7
	All Public Facilities	56.2	43.8	71.8	28.2	23.0	23.0	24.0	17.4	12.6	9.7
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	34.9	65.1	76.3	23.7	22.3	16.4	22.3	28.2	10.9	7.7
	PHCs & Others	37.9	62.1	65.2	34.8	11.7	26.2	26.6	19.3	16.2	1.9
	All Public Facilities	35.5	64.5	74.1	25.9	20.2	18.3	23.2	26.4	11.9	9.6
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	33.7	66.3	79.6	20.4	25.2	26.3	25.2	13.9	9.4	7.8
	PHCs & Others	20.8	79.2	48.9	51.1	16.5	20.2	16.2	45.5	1.5	1.7
	All Public Facilities	31.4	68.6	74.1	25.9	23.7	25.2	23.6	19.6	8.0	9.5
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**41.7**	**58.3**	**76.3**	**23.7**	**20.2**	**25.9**	**23.5**	**20.1**	**10.3**	**80.0**
	PHCs & Others	**38.5**	**61.5**	**73.8**	**26.2**	**23.3**	**19.3**	**21.0**	**25.8**	**10.6**	**15.7**
	All Public Facilitie	**41.2**	**58.8**	**75.9**	**24.1**	**20.7**	**24.8**	**23.1**	**21.0**	**10.3**	**95.6**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

IV.1. Unit cost estimates from facility level data in India (1995-96 Rupees)

Study	Cost per inpatient day	Cost per outpatient visit	States covered	Sample size
Primary Care:				
Muraleedharan et al. (1998)[a]	310-2,147	13-17	Tamil Nadu	2
World Bank (1997a)[b]	73	8-10	Andhra Pradesh	n.a.
Public Hospitals:				
World Bank (1997a)[c,d]	134-187	34-46	Andhra Pradesh	2
	>117-121	28-83	Andhra Pradesh	8
Based on data in Nandraj and Duggal (1994)[e]	366-414	70-91	Maharashtra	1
	168-205	34-42	Maharashtra	1
Tulsidhar and Sanyal (1995)[f]	245-290	43-54	All India	State-level data
Gupta *et al.* (1992)[g]	150	25	Tamil Nadu	1
Immunisation Programs, Ante- and Post-Natal Care				
World Bank (1995)[h]	n.a.	>11.75	n.a.	n.a.
IHSD (1996)[i]	n.a.	20-25	Orissa	n.a.

Notes: n.a. = not available/not applicable.
Estimates for years other than 1995-96 have been adjusted for inflation using the consumer price index for industrial workers in the *Economic Survey 1998-99* (Government of India, 1999).

a. The range of inpatient costs refers to the cost per delivery at a fixed-hour and a 24-hour primary care centre, respectively. Low bed-utilisation was the main reason for the high costs of care at the 24-hour centre.

b. Cost of diagnostic tests (various laboratory tests and X-rays) are not included in these estimates, and therefore interpreted as lower bounds to the true costs.

c. The range in the first set of cost estimates is obtained from a study of two hospitals that focus primarily on maternal and child health, located in Hyderabad (World Bank 1997). The estimates take cost of capital use into account.

d. The range in the second set of estimates represents the costs for outpatient visits and inpatient stay at one tertiary hospital with 1,012 beds (Gandhi Hospital, Secundrabad) and seven secondary hospitals with bed strength ranging from 100 to 325 beds. The figures presented in the original source have been modified to take into account the cost of diagnostic tests and care by specialised medical personnel using information on diagnostic test use in Tulsidhar and Sanyal (1995) and cost estimates in World Bank (1997). Costs of capital are taken into account although it is unclear if drug costs are included.

e. The first set of estimates refers to a 1,278 bed tertiary hospital operated by the Bombay Municipal Corporation (Lokmanya Tilak Hospital) and the range is for alternative assumptions about the ratio of inpatient bed day costs to outpatient visit costs -- 4:1 and 6:1; The second set of estimates and ranges is for the 640 bed Rajawadi hospital, also located in Mumbai (Nandraj and Duggal 1994).

f. Estimates based on multiple regression analysis of state-level hospital cost and capacity data in 15 states/union territories: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Goa (Tulsidhar and Sanyal 1995). The regression estimates have been adjusted upwards by 10 percent to take account of capital costs.

g. The estimate is for the MRC (Madras Race Club) hospital, Chennai, operated by the Voluntary Health Scheme. The estimates reported in Gupta *et al.* (1992) were adjusted to allow for depreciation and the opportunity cost of capital. These costs were assumed to be 10 percent of all hospital costs based on data for Andhra Pradesh (World Bank 1997). A case equivalence of six outpatient visits to one inpatient visit was assumed.

h. Refers to cost per "immunisation visit" at a health sub-centre and obtained by adding the cost per outpatient contact Rs. 8.40 (World Bank 1997, p.113) to the cost of immunisation materials Rs. 3.35 (World Bank 1995b, p.119), excluding overheads and capital costs. The last calculation requires dividing the estimated cost of Rs. 2,667 per 100 beneficiaries of a full set of vaccines by 8 (BCG, Measles, Polio, and DPT).

i. Range of costs per visit for pre-natal, post-natal and immunisation visits. Methodology unknown.

IV.2. UNIT COSTS BASED ON GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE DATA USING THE "CASE EQUIVALENT" METHOD

STATE	PUBLIC HOSPITALS		PHCs AND OTHERS		
	OPV (Rs./Visit)	IPD (Rs./Day)	OPV (Rs./Visit)	IPD (Rs./Day)	IMM/ANM (Rs./Visit)
ANDHRA PRADESH	89.02	534.11	44.51	267.06	22.26
BIHAR	91.12	546.71	45.56	273.36	22.78
GUJARAT	106.20	637.21	53.10	318.61	26.55
HARYANA	61.44	368.64	30.72	184.32	15.36
HIMACHAL PRADESH	65.49	392.94	32.75	196.47	16.37
KARNATAKA	88.43	530.58	44.22	265.29	22.11
KERALA	31.51	189.06	15.76	94.53	7.88
MADHYA PRADESH	62.99	377.94	31.50	188.97	15.75
MAHARASHTRA	62.76	376.56	31.38	188.28	15.69
NORTH EAST	74.90	449.4	37.45	224.70	18.73
ORISSA	46.31	277.86	23.16	138.93	11.58
PUNJAB	110.52	663.12	55.26	331.56	27.63
RAJASTHAN	120.63	723.78	60.32	361.89	30.16
TAMIL NADU	71.82	430.92	35.91	215.46	17.96
UTTAR PRADESH	103.05	618.3	51.53	309.15	25.76
WEST BENGAL	62.10	372.6	31.05	186.30	15.53

Notes:

(i) Figures estimated from government expenditures reported in the demand for grants after making adjustments as noted in the text and utilisation measured in terms of case equivalents.

(ii) The figures for Assam have been taken to be those for the North East as a whole.

IV.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL CHARGES BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL(`00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	3.8	96.2	82.1	17.9	1.0	1.0	5.2	18.5	74.2	701.8
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	60.3	39.7	4.9	2.2	0.0	93.0	0.0	32.6
	All Public Facilities	3.7	96.3	81.1	18.9	1.1	1.1	5.0	21.8	70.9	734.4
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	2.1	97.9	96.2	3.8	0.3	0.8	1.1	7.0	90.9	204.7
	PHCs & Others	0.6	99.4	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	8.7	89.8	24.9
	All Public Facilities	2.0	98.0	96.6	3.4	0.2	0.7	1.2	7.2	90.8	229.6
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	6.6	93.4	78.6	21.4	0.7	7.2	19.8	15.7	56.6	434.6
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
	All Public Facilities	6.6	93.4	78.8	21.2	0.7	8.0	19.6	15.5	56.1	438.1
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	0.8	99.2	53.7	46.3	0.7	0.9	17.9	10.7	69.8	1136.0
	PHCs & Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
	All Public Facilities	0.8	99.2	53.7	46.3	0.7	0.9	17.9	10.7	69.8	1136.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	1.8	98.2	88.0	12.0	1.8	0.9	4.4	15.0	77.9	78.2
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2
	All Public Facilities	1.8	98.2	87.7	12.3	1.8	0.9	4.4	14.9	78.0	78.4
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	2.0	98.0	65.1	34.9	0.8	33.8	6.2	18.4	40.8	1169.8
	PHCs & Others	0.1	99.9	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	12.0
	All Public Facilities	2.0	98.0	65.5	34.5	0.8	33.4	6.2	18.2	41.4	1181.8
KERALA	Public Hospitals	20.7	79.3	92.9	7.1	6.7	11.0	18.7	13.5	50.0	4917.0
	PHCs & Others	61.8	38.2	100.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	59.0	0.0	38.2	24.7
	All Public Facilities	20.9	79.1	92.9	7.1	6.7	11.0	18.9	13.5	50.0	4941.7
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	16.4	83.6	85.1	14.9	3.6	14.5	3.5	13.9	64.5	494.3
	PHCs & Others	41.4	58.6	66.2	33.8	1.4	15.0	47.9	10.0	25.7	84.3
	All Public Facilities	20.1	79.9	82.3	17.7	3.3	14.6	10.0	13.3	58.9	578.6
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	4.0	96.0	72.9	27.1	1.3	3.0	3.8	23.6	68.3	2020.2
	PHCs & Others	40.3	59.7	80.8	19.2	3.6	5.6	36.6	18.0	36.1	112.6
	All Public Facilities	5.9	94.1	73.3	26.7	1.4	3.1	5.5	23.3	66.6	2132.8
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	3.5	96.5	59.8	40.2	0.7	7.9	2.2	18.9	70.4	348.0
	PHCs & Others	0.2	99.8	61.2	38.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	24.2	75.2	37.7
	All Public Facilities	3.2	96.8	59.9	40.1	0.6	7.2	2.0	19.4	70.9	385.7
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	6.6	93.4	37.6	62.4	0.0	2.0	6.8	2.4	88.8	182.4
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4
	All Public Facilities	6.6	93.4	37.5	62.5	0.0	2.0	6.8	2.4	88.9	182.8
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	0.1	99.9	88.0	12.0	2.1	2.6	5.2	8.3	81.8	1871.7
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	91.2	8.8	0.0	8.8	91.2	0.0	0.0	12.2
	All Public Facilities	0.1	99.9	88.0	12.0	2.1	2.6	5.7	8.3	81.3	1883.8
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	0.5	99.5	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.3	97.8	395.7
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.2
	All Public Facilities	0.5	99.5	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	97.3	397.9
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	8.9	91.1	87.8	12.2	0.1	4.4	2.2	17.9	75.5	1174.2
	PHCs & Others	34.3	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.7	65.0
	All Public Facilities	10.3	89.7	85.0	15.0	1.9	4.1	2.1	16.9	74.9	1239.3
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	4.7	95.3	84.7	15.3	1.2	2.3	3.8	12.3	80.3	2576.4
	PHCs & Others	4.6	95.4	96.3	3.7	4.0	0.6	11.9	25.0	58.5	144.5
	All Public Facilities	4.7	95.3	85.4	14.6	1.4	2.2	4.2	12.9	79.2	2720.9
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	4.7	95.3	88.5	11.5	2.5	0.9	6.4	13.9	76.4	1039.3
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	20.2	29.7	50.0	24.0
	All Public Facilities	4.6	95.4	88.6	11.4	2.4	0.9	6.7	14.2	75.8	1063.3
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**8.4**	**91.6**	**82.5**	**17.5**	**1.6**	**4.4**	**6.0**	**14.8**	**73.2**	**18758.0**
	PHCs & Others	**21.5**	**78.5**	**77.5**	**22.5**	**7.4**	**3.0**	**14.3**	**25.5**	**49.9**	**581.2**
	All Public Facilities	**8.8**	**91.2**	**82.3**	**17.7**	**1.8**	**4.4**	**6.2**	**15.1**	**72.5**	**19339.2**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

IV.4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL CHARGES BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL(`00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	1.5	98.5	79.0	21.0	1.5	0.2	6.9	2.3	89.2	467.4
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	60.3	39.7	0.0	7.0	0.0	53.2	39.7	32.6
	All Public Facilities	1.4	98.6	77.8	22.2	1.4	0.6	6.4	5.6	86.0	500.0
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	7.2	92.8	93.1	6.9	1.0	0.7	5.6	24.6	68.2	53.9
	PHCs & Others	6.1	93.9	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	14.7	14.9	70.3	2.5
	All Public Facilities	7.2	92.8	93.2	6.8	0.9	0.6	6.0	24.2	68.3	56.4
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	0.1	99.9	85.2	14.8	1.1	10.5	26.9	28.3	33.2	189.5
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.6
	All Public Facilities	0.1	99.9	85.4	14.6	1.1	10.3	28.2	27.8	32.6	193.1
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	1.2	98.8	34.4	65.6	1.2	0.8	30.8	3.0	64.2	659.1
	PHCs & Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
	All Public Facilities	1.2	98.8	34.4	65.6	1.2	0.8	30.8	3.0	64.2	659.1
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	2.3	97.7	84.7	15.3	2.3	1.2	3.6	8.3	84.7	61.5
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2
	All Public Facilities	2.3	97.7	84.4	15.6	2.3	1.2	3.5	8.3	84.7	61.8
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	1.5	98.5	55.7	44.3	0.3	2.7	42.2	12.1	42.7	900.9
	PHCs & Others	0.1	99.9	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	12.0
	All Public Facilities	1.5	98.5	56.3	43.7	0.3	2.7	41.6	11.9	43.5	912.9
KERALA	Public Hospitals	16.3	83.7	88.4	11.6	3.0	16.8	29.8	10.2	40.1	2284.5
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.5
	All Public Facilities	16.3	83.7	88.5	11.5	3.0	16.7	29.6	10.2	40.4	2294.0
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	7.7	92.3	72.5	27.5	4.3	5.6	27.9	3.3	59.0	212.0
	PHCs & Others	22.3	77.7	51.7	48.3	2.1	21.4	31.6	0.0	45.0	59.0
	All Public Facilities	10.9	89.1	68.0	32.0	3.8	9.0	28.7	2.6	55.9	271.1
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	8.2	91.8	43.9	56.1	6.7	5.4	11.6	13.1	63.2	307.0
	PHCs & Others	33.2	66.8	45.8	54.2	33.2	1.2	35.2	14.8	15.7	12.1
	All Public Facilities	9.2	90.8	44.0	56.0	7.7	5.3	12.5	13.2	61.4	319.1
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	4.9	95.1	73.4	26.6	0.6	4.3	12.3	15.9	66.9	191.3
	PHCs & Others	0.3	99.7	35.9	64.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	26.5	72.9	22.8
	All Public Facilities	4.4	95.6	69.4	30.6	0.5	3.9	11.0	17.0	67.6	214.1
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	6.4	93.6	34.0	66.0	0.0	0.9	5.4	4.9	88.8	165.6
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4
	All Public Facilities	6.4	93.6	33.9	66.1	0.0	0.9	5.4	4.8	88.8	166.0
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	0.2	99.8	47.4	52.6	7.1	7.7	14.8	19.9	50.6	308.5
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	95.9	4.1	0.0	4.1	95.9	0.0	0.0	11.6
	All Public Facilities	0.2	99.8	49.2	50.8	6.8	7.5	17.8	19.2	48.7	320.1
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	0.0	100.0	76.2	23.8	0.0	1.2	10.7	16.3	71.8	16.6
	PHCs & Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	0.0	100.0	76.2	23.8	0.0	1.2	10.7	16.3	71.8	16.6
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	21.8	78.2	75.1	24.9	0.3	21.5	9.8	55.1	13.2	215.9
	PHCs & Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	21.8	78.2	75.1	24.9	0.3	21.5	9.8	55.1	13.2	215.9
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	3.1	96.9	80.1	19.9	1.4	1.9	2.2	12.7	81.9	1942.4
	PHCs & Others	5.3	94.7	92.5	7.5	5.3	0.0	25.6	49.1	20.0	70.5
	All Public Facilities	3.2	96.8	80.5	19.5	1.6	1.8	3.0	13.9	79.7	2012.9
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	6.3	93.7	81.4	18.6	4.9	0.4	2.4	19.7	72.6	519.0
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	92.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.2	55.8	12.9
	All Public Facilities	6.1	93.9	81.7	18.3	4.8	0.4	2.3	20.2	72.2	532.0
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**7.2**	**92.8**	**72.5**	**27.5**	**1.3**	**7.4**	**6.9**	**17.2**	**67.3**	**8495.7**
	PHCs & Others	**8.5**	**91.5**	**71.9**	**28.1**	**2.0**	**8.1**	**16.3**	**31.6**	**42.0**	**249.8**
	All Public Facilities	**7.2**	**92.8**	**72.5**	**27.5**	**1.3**	**7.4**	**7.1**	**17.6**	**66.6**	**8745.5**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

IV.5. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL CHARGES BY TYPE OF PUBLIC FACILITY (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL(`00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	8.5	91.5	87.9	12.1	0.0	19.5	26.0	20.2	34.3	234.7
	PHCs & Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	8.5	91.5	87.9	12.1	0.0	19.5	26.0	20.2	34.3	234.7
BIHAR	Public Hospitals	0.3	99.7	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	19.0	46.6	34.4	151.1
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.4
	All Public Facilities	0.3	99.7	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	16.5	40.6	42.9	173.5
GUJARAT	Public Hospitals	11.6	88.4	73.5	26.5	1.2	12.0	8.5	59.8	18.5	245.9
	PHCs & Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	11.6	88.4	73.5	26.5	1.2	12.0	8.5	59.8	18.5	245.9
HARYANA	Public Hospitals	0.3	99.7	80.3	19.7	0.3	1.0	9.7	10.1	78.8	476.9
	PHCs & Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
	All Public Facilities	0.3	99.7	80.3	19.7	0.3	1.0	9.7	10.1	78.8	476.9
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospitals	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	32.4	6.3	54.4	16.6
	PHCs & Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	32.4	6.3	54.4	16.6
KARNATAKA	Public Hospitals	3.7	96.3	96.6	3.4	1.1	1.9	16.3	24.9	55.8	268.8
	PHCs & Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	3.7	96.3	96.6	3.4	1.1	1.9	16.3	24.9	55.8	268.8
KERALA	Public Hospitals	24.4	75.6	96.8	3.2	10.7	12.5	11.3	13.2	52.3	2638.0
	PHCs & Others	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	95.5	0.0	0.0	15.3
	All Public Facilities	24.9	75.1	96.8	3.2	10.7	12.5	11.7	13.1	52.0	2653.3
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospitals	23.0	77.0	94.6	5.4	8.4	1.9	20.2	19.1	50.4	281.7
	PHCs & Others	85.9	14.1	100.0	0.0	2.0	83.9	0.0	0.6	13.5	25.3
	All Public Facilities	28.2	71.8	95.1	4.9	7.9	8.6	18.5	17.6	47.4	307.0
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospitals	3.3	96.7	77.9	22.1	1.9	3.5	22.0	12.2	60.4	1705.7
	PHCs & Others	41.2	58.8	85.0	15.0	2.0	39.2	18.9	0.0	39.9	100.5
	All Public Facilities	5.4	94.6	78.3	21.7	1.9	5.5	21.9	11.5	59.2	1806.2
NORTH EAST	Public Hospitals	1.8	98.2	43.0	57.0	1.8	0.2	19.6	5.2	73.1	157.2
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.8
	All Public Facilities	1.7	98.3	47.9	52.1	1.7	0.2	17.9	4.7	75.5	172.1
ORISSA	Public Hospitals	9.4	90.6	72.9	27.1	9.4	0.7	0.0	63.6	26.2	17.1
	PHCs & Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	9.4	90.6	72.9	27.1	9.4	0.7	0.0	63.6	26.2	17.1
PUNJAB	Public Hospitals	0.1	99.9	96.0	4.0	0.5	0.8	6.1	5.7	86.9	1565.9
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
	All Public Facilities	0.1	99.9	96.0	4.0	0.5	0.8	6.0	5.7	86.9	1566.4
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospitals	0.5	99.5	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	4.3	94.7	379.2
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
	All Public Facilities	0.5	99.5	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	4.2	94.1	381.5
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospitals	6.1	93.9	90.6	9.4	0.2	0.5	9.7	4.8	84.8	958.0
	PHCs & Others	34.3	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	64.4	65.0
	All Public Facilities	7.9	92.1	87.1	12.9	2.3	0.5	9.1	4.6	83.5	1023.1
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospitals	9.8	90.2	98.3	1.7	3.6	6.2	5.8	10.5	73.8	632.4
	PHCs & Others	4.1	95.9	100.0	0.0	2.8	1.3	15.1	14.9	66.0	74.0
	All Public Facilities	9.2	90.8	98.5	1.5	3.5	5.7	6.8	11.0	73.0	706.4
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospitals	3.2	96.8	95.6	4.4	1.6	9.3	8.9	31.9	48.3	519.9
	PHCs & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.1
	All Public Facilities	3.1	96.9	95.7	4.3	1.6	9.1	8.7	31.3	49.4	530.9
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospitals**	**9.5**	**90.5**	**95.1**	**4.9**	**3.4**	**5.0**	**9.3**	**17.6**	**64.8**	**10252.3**
	PHCs & Others	**31.3**	**68.7**	**74.6**	**25.4**	**8.1**	**16.0**	**13.1**	**10.9**	**51.9**	**331.4**
	All Public Facilities	**10.2**	**89.8**	**94.5**	**5.5**	**3.5**	**5.4**	**9.4**	**17.3**	**64.4**	**10583.7**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

IV.6. AVERAGE HOSPITAL CHARGES PER INPATIENT DAY IN PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND ALL FACILITIES (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	State Average (Rs/Day)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	2.6	14.2	16.9	5.6	1.4	1.2	3.3	11.3	23.7	12.2
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	62.4	179.4	190.2	107.2	75.8	74.7	96.7	112.8	228.4	171.6
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	25.8	121.5	135.8	53.5	29.7	40.6	44.9	74.4	170.1	111.4
BIHAR	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	1.0	10.0	10.9	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.0	3.8	11.8	8.4
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	27.4	95.0	87.2	52.3	14.6	32.3	44.5	58.4	103.1	81.0
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	18.7	61.8	59.8	28.7	12.0	19.4	26.0	40.2	67.3	53.5
GUJARAT	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	7.6	14.0	15.0	9.2	1.3	7.8	5.7	15.3	36.2	13.2
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	102.4	263.9	261.9	208.0	67.7	134.2	134.0	213.1	351.7	250.6
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	52.5	154.4	159.5	100.4	38.9	74.5	38.5	141.3	271.7	144.5
HARYANA	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	6.3	54.9	42.6	68.8	3.3	8.0	71.5	20.0	85.7	51.7
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	148.6	104.9	105.6	104.4	136.4	153.0	67.2	110.0	107.5	105.2
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	46.6	93.4	90.5	95.8	51.8	106.0	68.2	90.5	102.8	92.3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	1.0	4.0	4.4	1.8	1.0	0.4	2.0	1.6	6.9	3.8
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	.	51.0	55.1	27.1	.	87.1	69.8	17.6	49.2	51.0
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	1.0	7.5	8.5	2.9	1.0	6.9	9.7	2.1	11.3	7.1
KARNATAKA	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	2.7	27.6	20.7	30.8	3.5	49.7	10.4	18.1	23.2	23.3
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	90.1	233.5	233.5	138.0	102.0	113.6	68.8	224.4	282.9	213.9
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	41.6	133.0	131.3	78.2	32.9	79.2	40.8	106.2	168.1	118.9
KERALA	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	30.0	44.3	48.0	12.7	14.4	20.4	46.5	31.0	77.8	40.1
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	87.9	227.3	199.9	237.3	60.5	98.2	146.7	120.0	366.3	202.9
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	52.4	142.4	130.8	72.3	33.6	48.1	95.9	81.9	246.6	121.9
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	10.0	11.5	12.0	8.6	11.7	15.6	8.3	6.5	13.1	11.2
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	97.1	164.1	161.1	113.3	38.7	115.4	47.9	180.7	189.9	153.8
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	35.0	71.4	70.8	37.9	26.6	44.7	22.9	72.5	78.2	64.2
MAHARASHTRA	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	4.8	35.4	26.0	24.5	2.7	6.8	7.2	19.6	69.2	25.6
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	118.4	285.2	285.8	157.2	91.0	102.8	84.8	214.5	411.4	268.9
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	44.7	211.0	203.3	84.9	29.5	58.9	58.2	124.0	335.1	181.5
NORTH EAST	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	1.9	10.6	9.1	9.4	0.7	6.3	1.1	8.5	15.2	9.2
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	0.9	203.1	93.6	150.4	0.7	8.7	140.7	112.9	254.3	103.2
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	1.4	39.7	33.5	25.4	0.7	6.6	4.5	21.2	61.8	30.7
ORISSA	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	0.9	5.0	2.0	7.9	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.9	6.0	3.8
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	60.2	121.5	125.1	50.7	19.7	56.1	99.8	82.4	126.7	114.8
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	3.6	20.5	18.3	10.2	1.0	3.9	4.0	8.0	24.0	16.0
PUNJAB	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	28.3	107.8	137.7	39.8	44.4	42.7	48.1	37.1	163.0	118.1
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	214.1	190.1	221.8	114.0	72.6	228.8	251.7	265.8	174.8	190.3
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	154.6	162.1	196.0	85.2	65.1	170.5	163.9	148.3	176.0	165.5
RAJASTHAN	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	0.5	13.2	17.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.6	19.4	11.8
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	48.8	165.3	165.5	135.7	39.0	28.9	88.8	185.1	174.9	158.1
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	8.5	54.2	58.2	29.8	6.3	4.8	23.1	74.9	55.9	49.7
TAMIL NADU	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	5.5	19.7	20.2	6.8	2.9	3.2	1.8	10.9	42.6	15.6
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	146.3	317.8	316.8	186.8	93.0	112.3	256.4	176.7	360.7	296.7
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	51.1	193.4	196.1	67.3	27.9	32.9	92.5	81.4	274.4	164.8
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	10.4	31.4	29.5	20.8	6.0	9.4	10.5	12.2	50.8	27.8
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	90.8	146.6	147.9	109.2	96.9	71.9	56.7	114.3	192.2	140.1
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	46.8	87.1	86.2	63.9	38.5	39.6	35.6	56.6	121.9	81.7
WEST BENGAL	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	1.7	14.6	13.4	4.2	3.7	0.5	3.9	6.6	24.8	10.7
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	89.7	336.6	364.0	119.0	55.0	108.3	63.6	98.7	446.3	324.5
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	5.0	93.9	91.1	17.8	7.0	3.9	9.9	23.2	162.6	71.7
ALL INDIA	**Public Facilities (Rs/Day)**	**11.7**	**27.8**	**27.6**	**15.6**	**5.9**	**13.0**	**8.5**	**12.3**	**45.9**	**24.2**
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day	**87.7**	**215.4**	**215.8**	**134.7**	**47.8**	**93.0**	**92.5**	**136.7**	**269.5**	**201.1**
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	**37.3**	**126.7**	**127.4**	**61.4**	**22.7**	**40.0**	**43.5**	**65.3**	**178.8**	**112.0**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

IV.7. AVERAGE HOSPITAL CHARGES PER INPATIENT DAY IN PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND ALL FACILITIES (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	State Average (Rs/Day)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	2.5	13.7	20.2	5.7	2.5	0.5	5.2	6.3	22.4	12.9
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	60.1	139.0	143.5	116.9	60.1	85.1	95.3	104.2	159.1	136.9
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	26.5	97.4	112.0	59.5	26.5	36.6	50.6	79.0	120.5	94.4
BIHAR	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	1.3	4.6	4.5	1.4	1.5	0.2	1.3	5.5	5.3	3.9
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	26.3	78.8	73.7	47.9	30.3	23.5	39.6	65.7	82.0	68.3
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	18.2	56.1	51.8	34.8	21.9	14.6	23.1	45.2	61.9	48.4
GUJARAT	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	0.1	8.6	10.2	3.5	1.2	10.4	18.3	3.8	17.8	8.0
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	57.8	209.0	216.6	150.8	39.3	91.0	164.0	131.9	320.4	201.0
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	22.9	104.9	115.3	61.1	20.7	52.3	100.2	39.4	233.3	99.7
HARYANA	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	8.8	40.0	18.8	85.3	3.8	6.5	86.6	4.2	59.2	38.5
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	196.1	87.7	82.2	99.1	187.7	112.9	58.1	98.1	86.5	88.4
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	67.3	77.8	67.3	96.6	41.3	90.6	64.4	79.2	81.4	77.6
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	1.1	4.2	4.9	1.9	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.6	6.4	3.9
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	.	40.1	43.0	22.8	.	87.1	49.5	54.7	28.5	40.1
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	1.1	7.4	8.8	2.7	1.1	8.0	5.5	4.7	8.7	6.9
KARNATAKA	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	3.8	25.1	18.1	36.1	1.5	7.6	43.8	17.9	20.0	23.1
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	135.9	208.7	220.8	161.8	104.2	94.4	109.8	198.0	266.5	205.8
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	37.2	109.8	110.5	89.2	34.4	36.3	74.2	104.4	132.0	104.8
KERALA	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	14.7	24.2	25.8	10.2	3.9	17.0	42.7	11.8	32.6	21.9
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	52.8	202.4	173.9	230.4	40.7	62.9	134.6	92.2	327.4	178.7
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	29.5	116.7	106.1	65.1	20.0	40.5	86.1	54.7	202.2	99.2
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	9.7	8.6	8.4	9.6	11.2	8.9	13.6	1.3	9.3	8.7
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	38.1	137.0	134.8	87.9	22.0	75.0	61.3	78.4	189.7	127.2
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	20.8	58.5	62.7	30.1	17.9	22.8	32.3	33.6	77.9	54.8
MAHARASHTRA	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	2.8	10.3	5.9	12.4	3.5	3.9	7.8	6.4	12.9	8.3
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	89.7	154.0	154.0	136.5	131.0	124.3	51.1	83.5	222.2	150.9
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	25.3	113.9	113.3	71.7	29.4	65.1	36.7	65.8	161.7	103.2
NORTH EAST	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	1.7	9.5	49.7	6.3	0.6	2.4	4.5	6.5	13.6	8.0
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	0.6	83.5	136.5	100.8	0.3	10.9	38.1	67.3	98.2	29.4
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	1.1	19.3	91.2	14.8	0.4	2.7	7.8	10.9	28.4	13.5
ORISSA	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	1.0	4.9	2.0	8.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	1.7	5.6	4.0
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	56.1	57.4	60.4	45.1	19.7	57.6	158.1	75.3	53.9	57.2
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	4.0	9.4	7.3	9.8	3.8	5.2	2.9	8.4	9.8	8.1
PUNJAB	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	44.9	33.0	27.5	40.9	44.6	21.9	37.7	64.2	27.6	33.0
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	220.8	231.8	287.1	147.1	51.2	174.2	264.7	277.1	285.6	231.8
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	202.1	144.6	175.2	99.7	49.8	112.2	140.5	208.8	157.2	144.9
RAJASTHAN	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	45.0	148.8	150.1	126.9	45.0	19.1	93.7	236.6	132.2	144.1
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	6.4	45.4	51.7	25.4	6.4	2.5	30.2	78.3	41.4	41.9
TAMIL NADU	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	5.1	5.0	5.8	3.5	0.2	7.2	1.8	14.4	2.4	5.0
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	87.4	242.6	241.1	158.9	54.7	101.5	217.6	228.1	248.4	225.9
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	37.0	144.6	150.1	65.1	15.9	44.8	59.1	97.9	189.4	128.0
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	6.4	29.7	26.4	22.5	5.4	7.2	7.3	31.5	33.8	25.5
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	96.3	134.5	139.9	100.0	98.1	91.0	73.4	49.4	206.2	130.1
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	43.5	77.3	76.5	59.2	37.1	46.4	34.1	43.8	98.7	72.5
WEST BENGAL	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	1.6	14.6	12.8	4.7	6.7	0.2	1.3	10.3	19.0	9.7
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	90.1	219.9	219.6	169.1	56.5	108.0	45.1	184.1	266.4	209.2
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	5.0	57.3	51.3	19.3	9.1	4.1	7.4	30.2	77.5	40.0
ALL INDIA	**Public Facilities (Rs/Day)**	**10.7**	**16.7**	**15.5**	**15.3**	**3.1**	**16.7**	**7.0**	**13.0**	**20.5**	**15.4**
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day	**59.3**	**160.8**	**158.1**	**126.5**	**38.2**	**78.3**	**89.6**	**115.2**	**190.9**	**151.4**
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	**26.6**	**91.6**	**91.1**	**58.8**	**18.4**	**36.4**	**40.4**	**64.0**	**113.8**	**82.5**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

IV.8. AVERAGE HOSPITAL CHARGES PER INPATIENT DAY IN PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND ALL FACILITIES (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	State Average (Rs/Day)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	2.7	15.8	13.0	5.3	0.0	10.4	9.3	11.7	27.6	11.1
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	63.3	328.7	319.0	60.6	50.7	73.4	157.9	128.3	465.4	278.5
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	25.6	200.5	185.4	28.4	19.5	34.5	51.9	78.3	376.6	153.8
BIHAR	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	0.3	15.4	19.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	10.8	9.6	36.4	13.6
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	30.1	139.3	118.0	78.3	73.4	24.3	120.7	67.1	188.9	114.3
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	19.7	72.1	75.0	17.9	31.6	20.1	46.1	27.8	145.2	63.0
GUJARAT	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	14.4	31.2	26.2	31.4	2.8	14.9	13.9	67.6	20.4	27.4
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	125.7	331.3	310.1	295.3	118.0	133.8	260.8	163.8	439.7	307.4
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	73.2	243.7	223.6	195.6	67.1	75.8	160.2	129.2	361.0	218.2
HARYANA	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	2.5	111.5	170.2	36.3	2.5	10.3	68.2	139.1	135.1	98.6
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	41.5	259.2	261.6	212.6	325.0	132.8	188.7	260.1	302.4	253.7
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	11.7	202.6	236.4	89.9	117.0	94.7	140.9	237.6	224.1	190.5
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	0.0	3.3	3.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	12.3	2.5	10.2	3.3
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	.	150.4	171.2	57.0	.	.	0.0	59.7	309.3	150.4
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	0.0	7.8	7.9	5.8	4.8	0.0	10.9	6.8	32.0	7.7
KARNATAKA	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	2.0	41.3	28.6	4.2	4.8	1.3	26.0	25.9	63.9	23.9
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	80.0	290.1	251.6	58.2	59.2	79.0	212.5	274.5	312.0	227.3
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	43.7	211.0	173.4	32.5	39.9	41.2	123.3	181.3	253.6	152.0
KERALA	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	72.8	219.6	153.8	59.4	65.5	77.7	108.7	113.6	380.1	146.3
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	188.5	356.7	315.8	285.0	158.3	222.4	187.3	256.8	533.1	314.0
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	117.0	308.1	244.2	165.2	101.1	133.6	157.1	203.4	481.1	238.9
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	10.1	18.2	16.4	5.2	18.4	6.4	11.8	10.1	28.6	14.8
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	139.4	223.6	207.3	169.8	148.4	148.3	146.2	145.0	247.1	202.4
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	41.3	100.6	82.4	59.9	57.6	35.5	42.0	43.9	147.0	79.3
MAHARASHTRA	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	5.9	60.1	39.2	44.8	3.7	11.6	32.1	22.6	191.6	40.3
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	128.0	440.2	411.0	202.2	137.5	125.0	199.5	184.5	666.3	393.3
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	54.6	319.7	279.6	109.5	44.7	67.9	98.8	131.9	596.5	258.0
NORTH EAST	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	2.5	12.3	44.8	15.0	2.3	0.1	14.1	2.8	21.1	11.5
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	73.9	332.0	202.2	198.3	69.9	258.3	374.6	146.8	368.8	330.1
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	3.8	69.6	109.5	42.7	4.0	15.1	41.8	20.7	114.3	65.4
ORISSA	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	0.5	5.5	2.2	6.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	10.1	4.1	2.7
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	105.1	200.9	202.9	95.2	117.5	97.8	89.6	17.6	240.5	198.8
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	2.1	94.9	61.6	16.8	0.6	8.9	28.9	11.6	153.3	57.5
PUNJAB	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	25.3	191.9	225.3	37.4	61.5	37.6	52.2	95.1	237.7	250.1
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	203.6	161.5	186.8	73.3	201.6	336.0	211.6	105.7	149.2	161.6
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	113.4	176.6	208.7	62.7	179.0	263.6	139.2	103.5	196.7	184.3
RAJASTHAN	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	1.5	34.5	35.3	2.2	0.0	2.1	2.1	9.1	49.8	30.8
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	53.1	212.3	204.6	162.8	46.1	63.9	65.6	123.6	260.3	195.3
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	11.7	71.4	67.4	50.2	6.1	16.9	11.5	30.7	96.1	64.8
TAMIL NADU	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	5.8	42.0	36.7	11.0	4.9	0.8	7.6	9.5	106.1	28.2
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	212.6	437.5	421.8	260.7	155.8	214.9	232.2	252.4	515.0	404.6
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	62.3	269.6	255.2	70.9	38.8	65.6	66.8	134.2	405.0	214.7
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	27.4	37.5	39.6	5.6	28.0	26.3	17.9	13.3	60.4	36.3
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	78.7	175.1	163.8	160.9	45.2	88.4	84.2	189.8	193.0	163.5
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	56.8	116.6	110.8	96.6	37.3	63.8	54.2	108.2	140.1	109.4
WEST BENGAL	Public Facilities (Rs/Day)	1.8	14.5	13.9	2.8	1.2	4.0	4.5	18.8	40.8	11.9
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	88.9	412.6	455.2	64.7	65.5	48.1	187.3	301.3	624.1	404.1
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	5.2	126.2	125.2	14.3	3.7	8.5	42.7	91.1	339.4	106.4
ALL INDIA	**Public Facilities (Rs/Day)**	**13.1**	**54.1**	**49.4**	**16.5**	**10.8**	**9.6**	**14.8**	**30.7**	**124.6**	**42.4**
	Private Facilities (Rs/Day)	**122.2**	**332.5**	**319.4**	**163.6**	**98.8**	**122.8**	**166.0**	**204.1**	**425.6**	**300.7**
	All facilities (Rs/Day)	**51.1**	**205.5**	**192.4**	**69.7**	**37.9**	**48.3**	**68.6**	**114.2**	**332.2**	**171.9**

NOTES:

(i) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

Table IV.9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL CHARGES IN PUBLIC FACILITIES BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Sex	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL ('00,000)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	2.4	97.6	62.4	37.6	2.2	2.0	6.8	27.7	61.3	359.0
	Female	4.9	95.1	98.7	1.3	0.2	0.2	3.3	16.3	80.1	375.9
	Total	3.7	96.3	81.0	19.0	1.1	1.1	5.0	21.9	70.9	734.9
BIHAR	Male	0.6	99.4	100.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	8.7	90.4	129.5
	Female	3.8	96.2	92.2	7.8	0.0	1.6	2.0	5.1	91.3	100.3
	Total	2.0	98.0	96.6	3.4	0.2	0.7	1.2	7.2	90.8	229.8
GUJARAT	Male	11.0	89.0	84.8	15.2	1.3	12.3	24.4	13.3	48.7	217.9
	Female	2.2	97.8	72.9	27.1	0.0	3.7	14.9	17.7	63.6	220.3
	Total	6.6	93.4	78.8	21.2	0.7	8.0	19.6	15.5	56.1	438.1
HARYANA	Male	0.2	99.8	36.4	63.6	0.2	1.4	20.4	0.2	77.8	743.8
	Female	2.0	98.0	86.5	13.5	1.8	0.1	13.0	30.5	54.5	392.8
	Total	0.8	99.2	53.7	46.3	0.7	0.9	17.9	10.7	69.8	1136.7
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	3.8	96.2	87.1	12.9	3.8	0.1	5.1	11.7	79.3	37.2
	Female	0.0	100.0	88.3	11.7	0.0	1.6	3.8	17.8	76.8	41.2
	Total	1.8	98.2	87.7	12.3	1.8	0.9	4.4	14.9	78.0	78.4
KARNATAKA	Male	5.4	94.6	89.7	10.3	2.1	10.9	17.3	7.2	62.6	369.1
	Female	0.5	99.5	54.4	45.6	0.3	43.6	1.1	23.3	31.7	811.3
	Total	2.0	98.0	65.4	34.6	0.8	33.4	6.2	18.2	41.3	1180.4
KERALA	Male	17.5	82.5	88.6	11.4	4.0	11.8	21.2	12.5	50.5	2575.0
	Female	24.6	75.4	97.5	2.5	9.5	10.1	16.4	14.4	49.6	2377.0
	Total	20.9	79.1	92.9	7.1	6.7	11.0	18.9	13.4	50.1	4952.0
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	18.4	81.6	84.0	16.0	2.7	15.5	12.9	5.9	63.1	310.8
	Female	21.9	78.1	80.4	19.6	3.9	13.6	6.6	21.9	53.9	267.1
	Total	20.0	80.0	82.3	17.7	3.3	14.6	10.0	13.3	58.8	577.9
MAHARASHTRA	Male	5.6	94.4	94.1	5.9	1.2	2.6	6.3	6.1	83.8	1313.4
	Female	6.5	93.5	39.3	60.7	1.8	4.0	4.3	51.1	38.7	813.6
	Total	6.0	94.0	73.2	26.8	1.4	3.2	5.6	23.3	66.5	2127.0
NORTH EAST	Male	4.4	95.6	51.6	48.4	1.1	3.3	3.1	20.4	72.1	221.8
	Female	1.6	98.4	70.7	29.3	0.0	12.4	0.5	17.8	69.3	164.6
	Total	3.2	96.8	59.7	40.3	0.6	7.1	2.0	19.3	70.9	386.4
ORISSA	Male	13.9	86.1	60.3	39.7	0.0	4.5	15.4	6.8	73.2	62.6
	Female	2.9	97.1	25.6	74.4	0.0	0.6	2.3	0.1	97.0	120.6
	Total	6.6	93.4	37.5	62.5	0.0	2.0	6.8	2.4	88.9	183.2
PUNJAB	Male	0.1	99.9	90.5	9.5	1.4	2.4	1.6	3.7	90.8	1598.1
	Female	0.2	99.8	74.5	25.5	5.7	3.7	28.3	33.0	29.2	289.9
	Total	0.1	99.9	88.0	12.0	2.1	2.6	5.7	8.2	81.4	1888.0
RAJASTHAN	Male	0.6	99.4	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.2	96.9	284.8
	Female	0.2	99.8	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.0	98.1	113.2
	Total	0.5	99.5	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	97.3	397.9
TAMIL NADU	Male	5.6	94.4	86.6	13.4	0.1	0.3	1.1	20.7	77.7	992.9
	Female	29.5	70.5	78.3	21.7	9.1	19.7	6.1	1.5	63.6	245.4
	Total	10.3	89.7	85.0	15.0	1.9	4.1	2.1	16.9	74.9	1238.3
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	3.6	96.4	72.3	27.7	1.5	1.5	5.0	7.8	84.3	1328.7
	Female	5.8	94.2	98.7	1.3	1.3	3.0	3.5	17.8	74.4	1397.5
	Total	4.7	95.3	85.4	14.6	1.4	2.2	4.2	12.9	79.2	2726.2
WEST BENGAL	Male	4.4	95.6	93.9	6.1	2.7	0.3	5.6	8.8	82.6	800.7
	Female	5.2	94.8	72.6	27.4	1.7	2.6	9.9	30.7	55.2	262.7
	Total	4.6	95.4	88.7	11.3	2.4	0.9	6.7	14.2	75.8	1063.4
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**7.0**	**93.0**	**82.9**	**17.1**	**0.8**	**5.9**	**5.0**	**11.8**	**76.6**	**11345.2**
	Female	**11.4**	**88.6**	**81.5**	**18.5**	**3.0**	**7.3**	**6.6**	**16.6**	**66.5**	**7989.0**
	Total	**8.8**	**91.2**	**82.3**	**17.7**	**1.6**	**6.4**	**5.6**	**13.6**	**72.8**	**19334.2**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

IV.10. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL CHARGES IN PUBLIC FACILITIES BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Sex	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL (`00,000)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	3.2	96.8	42.3	57.7	3.2	1.3	14.9	4.3	76.3	192.7
	Female	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	6.4	92.1	307.4
	Total	1.4	98.6	77.8	22.2	1.4	0.6	6.4	5.6	86.0	500.1
BIHAR	Male	1.6	98.4	100.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	19.3	79.1	46.1
	Female	32.3	67.7	62.8	37.2	0.0	3.5	30.9	45.8	19.7	10.3
	Total	7.2	92.8	93.2	6.8	0.9	0.6	6.0	24.2	68.3	56.4
GUJARAT	Male	0.2	99.8	92.8	7.2	1.6	12.6	32.3	7.8	45.7	126.8
	Female	0.0	100.0	71.4	28.6	0.0	6.0	20.5	66.0	7.5	66.2
	Total	0.1	99.9	85.5	14.5	1.1	10.3	28.2	27.8	32.6	193.1
HARYANA	Male	0.1	99.9	24.6	75.4	0.1	1.1	30.1	0.3	68.4	504.3
	Female	4.6	95.4	66.3	33.7	4.6	0.0	33.0	12.0	50.4	155.0
	Total	1.2	98.8	34.4	65.6	1.2	0.8	30.8	3.0	64.2	659.3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	4.1	95.9	86.0	14.0	4.1	0.1	2.3	7.2	86.2	34.2
	Female	0.0	100.0	82.5	17.5	0.0	2.5	5.1	9.6	82.8	27.6
	Total	2.3	97.7	84.4	15.6	2.3	1.2	3.5	8.3	84.7	61.8
KARNATAKA	Male	4.2	95.8	88.9	11.1	0.1	8.7	8.1	23.9	59.2	282.0
	Female	0.3	99.7	41.7	58.3	0.3	0.0	56.6	6.6	36.5	630.4
	Total	1.5	98.5	56.3	43.7	0.3	2.7	41.6	11.9	43.5	912.3
KERALA	Male	16.4	83.6	85.6	14.4	3.2	14.9	29.6	12.2	40.0	1572.5
	Female	16.1	83.9	94.7	5.3	2.6	20.8	29.6	5.8	41.1	722.1
	Total	16.3	83.7	88.5	11.5	3.0	16.8	29.6	10.2	40.4	2294.6
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	5.9	94.1	73.5	26.5	0.9	8.6	27.4	2.8	60.3	145.3
	Female	16.6	83.4	61.6	38.4	7.1	9.5	30.2	2.3	50.9	126.0
	Total	10.8	89.2	68.0	32.0	3.8	9.0	28.7	2.6	55.9	271.3
MAHARASHTRA	Male	10.7	89.3	66.8	33.2	9.3	6.5	9.5	22.0	52.8	164.9
	Female	7.8	92.2	19.6	80.4	5.9	4.1	15.7	3.7	70.6	154.4
	Total	9.3	90.7	44.0	56.0	7.7	5.3	12.5	13.2	61.4	319.4
NORTH EAST	Male	9.1	90.9	57.6	42.4	1.4	7.7	6.9	15.4	68.6	75.1
	Female	1.9	98.1	75.8	24.2	0.0	1.9	13.3	17.9	66.9	138.7
	Total	4.4	95.6	69.4	30.6	0.5	3.9	11.0	17.1	67.5	213.8
ORISSA	Male	12.6	87.4	63.6	36.4	0.0	1.5	11.2	14.3	73.0	56.1
	Female	3.2	96.8	18.6	81.4	0.0	0.7	2.5	0.0	96.8	109.5
	Total	6.4	93.6	33.8	66.2	0.0	0.9	5.4	4.9	88.8	165.5
PUNJAB	Male	0.0	100.0	34.0	66.0	7.8	2.6	12.0	12.1	65.5	216.7
	Female	0.4	99.6	81.0	19.0	4.8	17.8	30.0	34.0	13.3	103.1
	Total	0.2	99.8	49.2	50.8	6.8	7.5	17.8	19.2	48.7	319.9
RAJASTHAN	Male	0.0	100.0	75.5	24.5	0.0	0.1	13.3	9.5	77.1	13.4
	Female	0.0	100.0	79.4	20.6	0.0	5.8	0.0	44.7	49.5	3.2
	Total	0.0	100.0	76.2	23.8	0.0	1.2	10.7	16.3	71.8	16.6
TAMIL NADU	Male	0.4	99.6	97.5	2.5	0.4	0.0	5.6	76.2	17.7	153.6
	Female	74.2	25.8	20.2	79.8	0.0	74.2	20.2	3.5	2.2	62.5
	Total	21.8	78.2	75.2	24.8	0.3	21.5	9.8	55.2	13.2	216.0
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	2.6	97.4	60.8	39.2	1.6	1.0	4.3	9.6	83.4	929.1
	Female	3.7	96.3	99.0	1.0	1.5	2.5	1.8	17.7	76.5	1086.2
	Total	3.2	96.6	80.5	19.5	1.5	1.8	3.0	13.9	79.7	2015.3
WEST BENGAL	Male	5.4	94.6	91.7	8.3	4.7	0.1	0.9	12.1	82.2	451.4
	Female	10.5	89.5	26.5	73.5	5.2	2.3	10.0	65.5	17.0	81.3
	Total	6.1	93.9	81.7	18.3	4.8	0.4	2.3	20.3	72.2	532.8
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**7.4**	**92.6**	**70.6**	**29.4**	**1.3**	**3.2**	**7.8**	**19.5**	**68.2**	**4963.6**
	Female	**7.0**	**93.0**	**75.1**	**24.9**	**1.2**	**13.0**	**6.2**	**15.1**	**64.5**	**3783.6**
	Total	**7.2**	**92.8**	**72.5**	**27.5**	**1.3**	**7.4**	**7.1**	**17.6**	**66.6**	8747.1

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

IV.11. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL CHARGES IN PUBLIC FACILITIES BY SEX (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Sex	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL (`00,000)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	1.4	98.6	85.9	14.1	0.0	15.5	27.0	22.9	34.5	166.2
	Female	25.7	74.3	93.0	7.0	0.0	29.1	23.5	13.4	34.0	68.6
	Total	8.5	91.5	88.0	12.0	0.0	19.5	26.0	20.2	34.3	234.7
BIHAR	Male	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	21.7	59.8	83.5
	Female	0.5	99.5	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.1	14.7	58.1	27.1	90.0
	Total	0.3	99.7	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	16.5	40.6	42.9	173.5
GUJARAT	Male	26.1	73.9	73.6	26.4	3.2	23.0	15.6	39.4	18.8	91.0
	Female	3.1	96.9	73.4	26.6	0.1	5.5	4.4	71.7	18.3	154.7
	Total	11.6	88.4	73.5	26.5	1.2	12.0	8.5	59.8	18.5	245.8
HARYANA	Male	0.4	99.6	61.0	39.0	0.4	1.9	0.0	12.4	85.4	240.1
	Female	0.2	99.8	99.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	19.6	7.9	72.3	237.7
	Total	0.3	99.7	80.3	19.7	0.3	1.0	9.7	10.1	78.9	477.9
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	38.3	0.0	18.6	8.6	34.5	3.0
	Female	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4	5.9	58.7	13.7
	Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	32.4	6.3	54.4	16.6
KARNATAKA	Male	9.2	90.8	92.2	7.8	3.5	3.9	12.4	13.5	66.6	86.9
	Female	1.0	99.0	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.9	18.1	30.3	50.6	181.8
	Total	3.7	96.3	96.6	3.4	1.1	1.9	16.3	24.9	55.8	268.7
KERALA	Male	19.2	80.8	93.5	6.5	6.9	9.4	6.4	17.2	60.1	1000.8
	Female	28.4	71.6	98.8	1.2	13.0	14.4	15.0	10.5	47.2	1650.0
	Total	24.9	75.1	96.8	3.2	10.7	12.5	11.7	13.1	52.0	2650.8
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	29.4	70.6	93.4	6.6	13.1	13.9	14.7	17.8	40.5	165.6
	Female	26.9	73.1	97.1	2.9	1.8	2.4	23.1	17.4	55.3	141.3
	Total	28.2	71.8	95.1	4.9	7.9	8.6	18.5	17.6	47.3	306.8
MAHARASHTRA	Male	4.9	95.1	98.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	1.9	11.6	80.5	1150.1
	Female	6.2	93.8	43.9	56.1	1.7	8.0	56.6	11.4	22.3	658.8
	Total	5.4	94.6	78.3	21.7	1.9	5.5	21.8	11.5	59.3	1809.0
NORTH EAST	Male	2.0	98.0	48.7	51.3	2.0	0.0	20.8	4.0	73.3	146.0
	Female	0.0	100.0	43.5	56.5	0.0	1.2	2.2	9.1	87.5	25.8
	Total	1.7	98.3	47.9	52.1	1.7	0.2	18.0	4.7	75.4	171.8
ORISSA	Male	24.5	75.5	31.3	68.7	24.5	0.0	0.0	62.0	13.4	6.5
	Female	0.0	100.0	98.6	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	64.6	34.2	10.6
	Total	9.4	90.6	72.9	27.1	9.4	0.7	0.0	63.6	26.2	17.1
PUNJAB	Male	0.1	99.9	99.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	2.0	96.0	1376.5
	Female	0.1	99.9	70.8	29.2	1.1	2.2	43.8	33.2	19.7	186.8
	Total	0.1	99.9	96.0	4.0	0.5	0.8	6.1	5.7	86.9	1563.3
RAJASTHAN	Male	0.7	99.3	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.9	1.2	5.3	92.6	271.2
	Female	0.2	99.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	98.0	110.3
	Total	0.5	99.5	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	4.2	94.1	381.5
TAMIL NADU	Male	6.5	93.5	84.6	15.4	0.0	0.4	10.9	4.6	84.1	840.5
	Female	14.2	85.8	98.2	1.8	13.0	1.2	0.6	4.8	80.4	182.8
	Total	7.9	92.1	87.1	12.9	2.3	0.5	9.1	4.6	83.5	1023.2
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	6.2	93.8	99.1	0.9	2.1	4.1	2.7	5.6	85.5	397.5
	Female	13.1	86.9	97.6	2.4	5.2	7.9	12.1	18.0	56.8	308.1
	Total	9.2	90.8	98.5	1.5	3.5	5.7	6.8	11.0	73.0	705.6
WEST BENGAL	Male	3.2	96.8	96.9	3.1	0.9	7.9	5.9	14.8	70.5	348.9
	Female	2.8	97.2	93.3	6.7	2.8	11.4	14.2	62.7	8.9	181.8
	Total	3.1	96.9	95.6	4.4	1.6	9.1	8.7	31.2	49.4	530.8
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**6.8**	**93.2**	**92.4**	**7.6**	**1.8**	**5.0**	**5.5**	**10.6**	**77.1**	**6380.3**
	Female	**15.3**	**84.7**	**87.1**	**12.9**	**6.2**	**5.9**	**15.2**	**27.6**	**45.1**	**4210.0**
	Total	**10.1**	**89.9**	**90.3**	**9.7**	**3.5**	**5.4**	**9.4**	**17.3**	**64.4**	**10590.3**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

IV.12. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FREE GOVERNMENT IMMUNISATIONS AMONGST CHILDREN AGED 1 YEAR OR LESS BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	33.5	66.5	70.7	29.3	31.2	20.6	19.9	19.4	9.0	52.0
	Female	31.6	68.4	76.5	23.5	27.4	25.4	23.1	16.4	7.8	53.6
	Total	32.5	67.5	73.6	26.4	29.3	23.0	21.5	17.9	8.4	105.5
BIHAR	Male	54.8	45.2	77.7	22.3	19.0	18.6	24.2	17.3	20.9	30.6
	Female	59.5	40.5	74.9	25.1	22.4	24.8	18.3	19.4	15.2	30.3
	Total	57.1	42.9	76.3	23.7	20.7	21.7	21.3	18.3	18.0	60.8
GUJARAT	Male	32.6	67.4	74.0	26.0	30.1	25.1	20.8	13.8	10.2	30.8
	Female	28.6	71.4	74.8	25.2	26.8	25.1	19.2	21.5	7.4	31.3
	Total	30.6	69.4	74.4	25.6	28.4	25.1	20.0	17.7	8.8	62.1
HARYANA	Male	17.3	82.7	75.6	24.4	21.1	20.6	25.3	20.1	12.9	19.7
	Female	17.2	82.8	58.3	41.7	21.8	30.7	21.4	19.6	6.5	20.1
	Total	17.2	82.8	66.9	33.1	21.4	25.7	23.3	19.8	9.7	39.8
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	15.2	84.8	60.6	39.4	16.5	26.8	19.4	23.4	13.9	4.0
	Female	22.5	77.5	71.6	28.4	21.3	18.7	21.7	26.0	12.3	4.2
	Total	18.9	81.1	66.2	33.8	18.9	22.7	20.5	24.8	13.1	8.2
KARNATAKA	Male	38.8	61.2	66.0	34.0	20.9	29.7	25.0	18.3	8.1	32.5
	Female	40.3	59.7	77.6	22.4	24.0	17.9	27.4	19.4	11.3	35.0
	Total	39.6	60.4	72.0	26.0	22.5	23.6	26.3	17.9	9.8	67.6
KERALA	Male	44.3	55.7	83.1	16.9	32.1	23.4	20.0	12.5	12.1	12.0
	Female	39.1	60.9	93.2	6.8	29.3	24.1	25.2	13.0	8.5	10.9
	Total	41.8	58.2	87.9	12.1	30.8	23.7	22.4	12.8	10.4	22.9
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	42.5	57.5	58.2	41.8	25.8	18.7	20.2	20.0	15.4	55.3
	Female	40.3	59.7	54.6	45.4	22.5	23.3	21.6	18.4	14.2	59.5
	Total	41.4	58.6	56.4	43.6	24.1	21.1	20.9	19.1	14.8	114.9
MAHARASHTRA	Male	42.4	57.6	67.2	32.8	25.8	18.7	20.2	20.0	15.4	55.3
	Female	42.9	57.1	68.6	31.4	22.5	23.3	21.6	18.4	14.2	59.3
	Total	42.6	57.4	67.9	32.1	30.4	23.2	23.9	14.0	8.6	114.6
NORTH EAST	Male	37.7	62.3	69.1	30.9	25.7	16.6	19.6	22.7	15.3	15.6
	Female	41.1	58.9	69.6	30.4	21.1	24.7	18.1	21.4	14.7	18.3
	Total	39.5	60.5	69.4	30.6	23.3	21.0	18.8	22.0	15.0	33.9
ORISSA	Male	67.0	33.0	60.1	39.9	25.5	20.6	25.2	15.0	13.7	21.2
	Female	68.1	31.9	52.6	47.4	23.4	35.2	12.1	16.3	13.0	21.3
	Total	67.6	32.4	56.4	43.6	25.5	20.6	25.2	15.0	13.7	42.4
PUNJAB	Male	9.5	90.5	62.8	37.2	31.5	23.5	23.5	14.1	7.4	20.1
	Female	10.9	89.1	64.5	35.5	30.8	26.2	15.5	16.2	11.3	12.7
	Total	10.1	89.9	63.4	36.6	31.2	24.5	20.4	14.9	8.9	32.8
RAJASTHAN	Male	27.3	72.7	67.1	32.9	23.2	25.2	20.5	17.2	13.9	30.6
	Female	25.7	74.3	63.5	36.5	22.7	17.2	22.3	25.1	12.7	27.0
	Total	26.6	73.4	65.4	34.6	23.0	21.4	21.3	20.9	13.3	57.6
TAMIL NADU	Male	52.2	47.8	64.9	35.1	31.2	27.4	16.9	15.8	8.7	44.8
	Female	54.8	45.2	70.9	29.1	30.4	23.3	20.5	18.8	6.9	38.7
	Total	53.4	46.6	67.7	32.3	30.8	25.5	18.6	17.2	7.9	83.5
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	40.8	59.2	74.7	25.3	20.9	20.2	22.5	19.4	17.0	105.3
	Female	39.8	60.2	76.8	23.2	23.4	22.9	17.1	22.6	14.0	92.8
	Total	40.3	59.7	75.7	24.3	22.1	21.5	20.0	20.9	15.6	198.1
WEST BENGAL	Male	56.5	43.5	61.7	36.3	25.6	25.9	18.0	21.3	9.2	43.6
	Female	53.5	46.5	56.4	43.8	25.6	23.1	21.5	18.3	11.5	36.5
	Total	55.1	44.9	59.3	40.7	25.6	24.6	19.6	19.9	10.2	80.1
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**40.9**	**59.1**	**68.5**	**31.5**	**22.7**	**23.0**	**21.9**	**19.1**	**13.3**	**573.3**
	Female	**40.6**	**59.4**	**69.1**	**30.9**	**24.7**	**21.4**	**22.2**	**20.1**	**11.7**	**551.5**
	Total	**40.8**	**59.2**	**68.8**	**31.2**	**23.7**	**22.2**	**22.0**	**19.8**	**12.5**	**1124.8**

NOTES:
(i) Immunisation Shots exclude MMR vaccines.
(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

'.13. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FREE GOVERNMENT IMMUNISATIONS AMONGST CHILDREN AGED 1 YEAR OR LESS BY SEX (CATEGORY - RURA

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	29.6	70.4	67.0	33.0	29.6	20.5	18.5	21.2	10.2	42.3
	Female	26.1	73.9	72.9	27.1	26.1	27.7	22.2	17.0	7.0	41.7
	Total	27.9	72.1	69.9	30.1	27.9	24.0	20.4	19.1	8.6	84.0
BIHAR	Male	54.8	45.2	76.8	23.2	18.7	19.5	21.9	17.0	23.0	26.9
	Female	58.9	41.1	75.4	24.6	21.0	24.5	17.3	21.8	15.7	27.5
	Total	56.9	43.1	76.1	23.9	19.8	22.0	19.5	19.3	19.3	54.3
GUJARAT	Male	29.6	70.4	73.7	26.3	29.6	21.6	22.8	16.6	9.3	23.8
	Female	21.9	78.1	73.6	26.4	22.5	25.1	14.7	24.7	13.0	23.8
	Total	25.8	74.2	73.6	26.4	26.0	23.4	18.8	20.7	11.2	47.5
HARYANA	Male	14.6	85.4	77.6	22.4	16.9	22.2	22.2	25.9	12.8	15.4
	Female	14.2	85.8	56.2	43.8	19.4	29.3	15.5	30.2	5.7	17.2
	Total	14.4	85.6	66.4	33.6	18.2	25.9	18.7	28.1	9.1	32.6
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	17.4	82.6	57.4	42.6	15.8	32.5	15.7	25.4	10.8	3.3
	Female	22.6	77.4	70.3	29.7	21.5	20.3	19.8	26.0	12.4	3.7
	Total	20.1	79.9	64.1	35.9	18.7	26.1	17.9	25.7	11.6	7.0
KARNATAKA	Male	32.0	68.0	64.4	35.6	18.6	24.0	28.1	18.6	10.8	25.8
	Female	36.2	63.8	76.8	23.2	25.1	16.1	21.8	25.3	11.8	28.6
	Total	34.2	65.8	70.9	29.1	22.0	19.8	24.8	22.1	11.3	54.4
KERALA	Male	37.6	62.4	78.8	21.2	32.0	21.0	20.8	12.8	13.4	8.9
	Female	30.8	69.4	91.9	8.1	26.4	25.7	23.4	15.2	9.3	7.6
	Total	34.4	65.6	84.9	15.1	29.4	23.2	22.0	13.9	11.5	16.5
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	38.1	61.9	53.4	46.6	26.5	15.1	19.0	21.8	17.6	44.1
	Female	33.8	66.2	48.9	51.1	21.7	22.6	21.8	18.4	15.4	45.8
	Total	35.9	64.1	51.1	48.9	24.1	19.0	20.4	20.1	16.5	90.0
MAHARASHTRA	Male	39.0	61.0	63.8	36.2	26.5	15.1	19.0	21.8	17.6	39.1
	Female	40.5	59.5	65.8	34.2	21.7	22.6	21.8	18.4	15.4	43.7
	Total	39.8	60.2	64.9	35.1	28.7	18.1	23.1	21.3	8.8	82.8
NORTH EAST	Male	45.3	54.7	70.1	29.9	27.1	18.2	16.1	19.5	19.0	12.0
	Female	47.5	52.5	72.8	27.2	21.7	25.8	18.8	17.9	15.9	14.2
	Total	46.4	53.6	71.6	28.4	24.2	22.3	17.6	18.6	17.3	26.2
ORISSA	Male	71.8	28.2	58.8	41.2	26.4	21.2	27.5	15.7	9.2	18.4
	Female	71.5	28.5	50.1	49.9	24.2	33.6	14.9	14.8	12.5	19.5
	Total	71.6	28.4	54.3	45.7	26.4	21.2	27.5	15.7	9.2	37.9
PUNJAB	Male	10.0	90.0	56.4	43.6	33.6	16.6	29.6	10.4	9.8	13.7
	Female	11.0	89.0	61.3	38.7	34.0	25.8	13.1	12.4	14.7	8.8
	Total	10.4	89.6	58.3	41.7	33.7	20.2	23.2	11.1	11.7	22.5
RAJASTHAN	Male	24.1	75.9	60.8	39.2	24.1	22.5	22.2	16.1	15.0	23.8
	Female	22.0	78.0	58.3	41.7	24.4	17.5	19.1	29.5	9.4	21.2
	Total	23.1	76.9	59.7	40.3	24.3	20.2	20.8	22.4	12.4	44.9
TAMIL NADU	Male	48.6	51.4	63.3	36.7	28.4	26.3	18.7	18.7	7.9	34.7
	Female	51.5	48.5	67.5	32.5	28.6	25.1	18.8	17.0	12.5	26.9
	Total	50.0	50.0	65.2	34.8	28.5	25.7	17.8	17.9	10.0	63.6
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	39.6	60.4	73.3	26.7	22.2	20.0	19.9	17.0	20.9	88.0
	Female	39.3	60.7	75.5	24.5	24.5	18.6	21.4	20.2	15.2	77.5
	Total	39.5	60.5	74.3	25.7	23.3	19.4	20.6	18.5	18.2	165.5
WEST BENGAL	Male	61.5	38.5	58.4	41.6	23.8	18.0	27.3	15.4	15.5	35.5
	Female	58.0	42.0	51.9	48.1	23.9	25.9	17.8	16.1	16.2	28.4
	Total	59.9	40.1	55.5	44.5	23.9	21.5	23.0	15.7	15.8	63.8
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**39.5**	**60.5**	**66.1**	**33.9**	**21.8**	**22.1**	**21.3**	**19.2**	**15.6**	**455.7**
	Female	**38.7**	**61.3**	**66.6**	**33.4**	**23.4**	**22.3**	**20.2**	**20.2**	**14.0**	**438.0**
	Total	**39.1**	**60.9**	**66.3**	**33.7**	**22.6**	**22.2**	**20.7**	**19.7**	**14.8**	**893.6**

NOTES:
(I) Immunisation Shots exclude MMR vaccines.
(II) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

V.14. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FREE GOVERNMENT IMMUNISATIONS AMONGST CHILDREN AGED 1 YEAR OR LESS BY SEX (CATEGORY - URBAN

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	SEX	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	Total ('00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Male	50.6	49.4	86.9	13.1	28.7	24.1	25.6	18.6	3.0	9.6
	Female	50.7	49.3	89.0	11.0	27.8	23.4	25.8	16.4	6.6	11.9
	Total	50.6	49.4	88.0	12.0	28.2	23.7	25.7	17.4	5.0	21.5
BIHAR	Male	54.4	45.6	84.3	15.7	21.4	31.0	18.1	10.8	18.7	3.7
	Female	65.6	34.2	70.5	29.5	31.5	21.9	19.4	20.7	6.4	2.8
	Total	59.3	40.7	78.4	21.6	25.7	27.1	18.6	15.0	13.5	6.5
GUJARAT	Male	42.5	57.5	75.0	25.0	22.8	26.7	18.0	21.9	10.6	7.1
	Female	49.9	50.1	78.8	21.2	40.7	21.2	17.7	13.3	7.1	7.5
	Total	46.3	53.7	77.0	23.0	32.0	23.9	17.9	17.5	8.8	14.5
HARYANA	Male	26.9	73.1	68.4	31.6	28.1	25.8	14.3	18.0	13.8	4.3
	Female	34.3	65.7	70.6	29.4	38.2	23.2	16.0	19.9	2.7	3.0
	Total	29.9	70.1	69.3	30.7	32.2	24.7	15.0	18.8	9.3	7.3
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Male	4.5	95.5	76.5	23.5	25.0	23.2	17.3	19.9	14.6	0.7
	Female	21.6	78.4	81.2	18.8	31.6	13.7	29.0	13.3	12.5	0.5
	Total	11.7	88.3	78.5	21.5	27.7	19.1	22.3	17.1	13.7	1.2
KARNATAKA	Male	65.0	35.0	72.3	27.7	40.4	20.7	14.9	16.6	7.5	8.7
	Female	58.4	41.6	81.3	18.7	22.0	30.6	24.7	13.9	8.7	6.4
	Total	61.8	38.2	76.7	23.3	31.4	25.5	19.7	15.3	8.1	13.2
KERALA	Male	63.7	36.3	95.5	4.5	33.0	30.6	15.6	14.2	6.6	3.1
	Female	58.9	41.1	96.0	4.0	42.2	15.7	28.0	8.4	5.8	3.3
	Total	61.2	38.8	95.8	4.2	37.8	22.8	22.0	11.2	6.2	6.4
MADHYA PRADESH	Male	60.0	40.0	77.3	22.7	20.0	28.0	20.5	14.8	16.7	11.2
	Female	62.1	37.9	73.7	26.3	21.3	24.2	21.6	16.8	16.0	13.7
	Total	61.1	38.9	75.3	24.7	20.7	25.9	21.1	15.9	16.3	24.9
MAHARASHTRA	Male	50.3	49.7	75.6	24.4	20.0	28.0	20.5	14.8	16.7	16.2
	Female	49.8	50.4	76.4	23.6	21.3	24.2	21.6	18.8	16.0	15.5
	Total	50.0	50.0	76.0	24.0	30.3	25.7	20.3	16.8	6.9	31.8
NORTH EAST	Male	12.0	88.0	65.6	34.4	20.4	27.8	16.7	19.6	15.4	3.6
	Female	19.0	61.0	58.4	41.6	20.7	25.5	25.2	18.0	10.6	4.1
	Total	15.7	84.3	61.7	38.3	20.6	26.6	21.3	18.7	12.8	7.7
ORISSA	Male	35.3	64.7	68.4	31.6	23.2	19.2	11.4	34.6	11.7	2.8
	Female	29.8	70.2	81.8	18.4	13.9	19.3	19.0	19.9	27.9	1.7
	Total	33.2	66.8	73.4	26.6	23.2	19.2	11.4	34.6	11.7	4.5
PUNJAB	Male	8.6	91.4	78.4	23.6	28.1	31.1	22.2	12.8	5.9	6.4
	Female	10.5	89.5	71.4	28.6	28.8	19.5	23.0	18.9	9.7	4.0
	Total	9.4	90.6	74.5	25.5	28.3	26.6	22.5	15.1	7.4	10.3
RAJASTHAN	Male	38.6	61.4	89.0	11.0	27.5	22.5	19.7	15.6	14.7	8.8
	Female	39.1	60.9	81.9	18.1	21.9	24.8	18.5	11.9	22.8	5.9
	Total	38.8	61.2	85.7	14.3	24.9	23.6	19.2	13.9	18.5	12.7
TAMIL NADU	Male	64.5	35.5	70.5	29.5	29.5	24.2	23.9	15.0	7.4	10.1
	Female	64.5	35.5	80.9	19.1	31.1	25.4	23.7	12.4	7.4	9.8
	Total	64.5	35.5	75.6	24.4	30.3	24.8	23.8	13.7	7.4	19.9
UTTAR PRADESH	Male	47.0	53.0	82.1	17.9	20.3	27.4	28.9	12.7	10.7	17.3
	Female	42.2	57.8	83.1	16.9	22.3	24.2	24.7	19.0	9.8	15.2
	Total	44.7	55.3	82.6	17.4	21.2	25.9	26.9	15.7	10.3	32.6
WEST BENGAL	Male	34.6	65.4	76.1	23.9	28.2	21.7	25.0	16.8	8.3	8.1
	Female	37.7	62.3	72.0	28.0	22.1	35.5	14.6	14.0	13.8	8.2
	Total	36.2	63.8	74.1	25.9	25.1	28.6	19.7	15.4	11.1	16.3
ALL INDIA	**Male**	**46.2**	**53.8**	**77.9**	**22.1**	**26.4**	**25.8**	**20.5**	**17.8**	**9.5**	**117.7**
	Female	**48.0**	**52.0**	**78.6**	**21.4**	**27.1**	**26.0**	**21.8**	**16.2**	**8.9**	**113.5**
	Total	**47.1**	**52.9**	**78.3**	**21.7**	**26.7**	**25.9**	**21.2**	**17.0**	**9.2**	**231.2**

NOTES:
(i) Immunisation Shots exclude MMR vaccines.
(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

IV.15. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL DELIVERY DAYS IN FREE WARDS BY TYPE OF FACILITY (CATEGORY - RURAL & URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL(00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospital	35.2	64.8	79.8	20.2	24.7	23.6	22.0	17.7	12.0	5.9
	PHC & Others	29.4	70.6	54.1	45.9	25.1	24.4	8.6	41.6	0.3	0.7
	All Public Facilities	34.6	65.4	77.2	22.8	24.8	23.7	20.6	20.1	10.8	6.6
BIHAR	Public Hospital	41.3	58.7	90.6	9.4	2.2	8.9	27.1	38.1	23.6	2.7
	PHC & Others	56.8	43.2	99.5	0.5	1.8	2.9	52.1	0.0	43.2	0.5
	All Public Facilities	43.8	56.2	92.0	8.0	2.1	8.0	31.2	32.0	26.8	3.2
GUJARAT	Public Hospital	32.1	67.9	78.5	21.5	12.2	15.2	29.9	23.4	19.3	2.6
	PHC & Others	36.7	63.3	79.1	20.9	39.5	2.3	9.1	31.9	17.2	0.4
	All Public Facilities	32.7	67.3	78.6	21.4	15.9	13.5	27.0	24.5	19.0	3.0
HARYANA	Public Hospital	5.2	94.8	95.1	4.9	11.1	19.6	3.4	14.2	51.6	1.2
	PHC & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.3	41.8	20.9	0.0
	All Public Facilities	5.0	95.0	95.3	4.7	10.7	19.0	4.6	15.2	50.6	1.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospital	4.0	96.0	92.9	7.1	2.3	7.5	5.9	17.9	66.4	1.7
	PHC & Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	All Public Facilities	9.8	90.2	90.6	9.4	8.2	8.2	6.9	17.0	59.8	1.9
KARNATAKA	Public Hospital	26.6	73.4	85.5	14.5	12.7	12.3	42.9	19.5	12.7	8.7
	PHC & Others	22.6	77.4	78.5	21.5	13.3	34.2	18.4	29.3	4.9	2.6
	All Public Facilities	25.7	74.3	83.9	16.1	12.8	17.3	37.3	21.7	10.9	11.3
KERALA	Public Hospital	39.0	61.0	82.5	17.5	26.9	26.6	25.9	16.4	4.2	9.0
	PHC & Others	31.1	68.9	88.5	11.5	31.1	33.7	16.1	19.1	0.0	0.1
	All Public Facilities	38.9	61.1	82.6	17.4	27.0	26.6	25.8	16.4	4.1	9.1
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospital	37.6	62.4	82.5	17.5	9.8	8.0	13.5	44.2	24.5	10.5
	PHC & Others	35.2	64.8	88.9	11.1	18.4	14.8	52.2	7.5	7.1	4.6
	All Public Facilities	36.9	63.1	84.4	15.6	12.4	10.0	25.3	33.0	19.2	15.1
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospital	33.4	66.6	68.4	31.6	8.3	15.3	25.9	32.8	17.7	11.1
	PHC & Others	40.1	59.9	46.5	53.3	31.8	39.3	13.7	10.3	5.0	5.1
	All Public Facilities	35.5	64.5	61.6	38.4	15.6	22.8	22.1	25.8	13.8	16.2
NORTH EAST	Public Hospital	16.8	83.2	67.4	32.6	10.0	10.3	23.1	19.3	37.3	4.8
	PHC & Others	33.5	66.5	79.2	20.8	16.3	27.7	7.0	24.6	24.4	1.6
	All Public Facilities	20.9	79.1	70.3	29.7	11.6	14.6	19.1	20.6	34.1	6.4
ORISSA	Public Hospital	46.0	54.0	79.0	21.0	2.0	16.6	26.3	18.5	36.6	1.7
	PHC & Others	40.7	59.3	91.9	8.1	6.2	14.3	22.7	54.0	2.8	1.0
	All Public Facilities	44.1	55.9	83.6	16.4	3.5	15.8	25.1	31.1	24.6	2.7
PUNJAB	Public Hospital	0.3	99.7	49.8	50.2	4.2	57.1	12.2	17.4	9.0	1.0
	PHC & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	67.1	0.0	31.8	1.1	0.1
	All Public Facilities	0.2	99.8	55.3	44.7	3.8	58.2	10.9	19.0	8.2	1.1
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospital	13.4	86.6	67.7	32.3	2.3	36.1	12.2	15.6	33.7	6.0
	PHC & Others	17.2	82.8	86.5	13.5	10.8	0.6	24.2	4.9	59.6	1.6
	All Public Facilities	14.2	85.8	71.7	28.3	4.1	28.7	14.7	13.4	39.1	7.5
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospital	46.6	53.4	64.3	35.5	20.5	27.1	19.9	21.1	11.3	15.6
	PHC & Others	43.7	56.3	60.6	39.4	24.4	15.1	18.3	36.7	5.6	2.2
	All Public Facilities	46.2	53.8	63.9	36.0	21.0	25.7	19.7	23.0	10.6	17.8
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospital	32.8	67.2	95.9	4.1	11.5	7.8	12.7	21.5	46.4	6.0
	PHC & Others	3.8	96.2	99.4	0.6	0.2	4.2	1.2	5.1	89.2	8.2
	All Public Facilities	16.1	83.9	97.9	2.1	5.0	5.8	6.0	12.1	71.1	14.2
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospital	45.3	54.7	70.9	29.1	21.0	16.4	16.0	24.8	21.8	11.5
	PHC & Others	55.3	44.7	48.3	51.7	22.3	32.2	27.5	13.0	5.0	3.6
	All Public Facilities	47.7	52.3	65.4	34.5	21.3	20.2	18.8	22.0	17.8	15.1
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospital**	**34.5**	**65.5**	**76.1**	**23.9**	**11.8**	**14.7**	**26.1**	**23.6**	**23.8**	**100.1**
	PHC & Others	**29.2**	**70.8**	**76.4**	**23.5**	**13.6**	**18.0**	**24.8**	**12.6**	**31.0**	**32.4**
	All Public Facilities	**33.2**	**66.8**	**76.2**	**23.8**	**12.3**	**15.5**	**25.8**	**20.9**	**25.6**	**132.5**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

IV.16. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL DELIVERY DAYS IN FREE WARDS BY TYPE OF FACILITY (CATEGORY - RURAL)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL(00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospital	24.9	75.1	73.5	26.5	24.9	34.6	6.9	26.6	7.0	3.5
	PHC & Others	28.3	71.7	46.6	53.4	28.3	20.6	13.8	35.5	1.8	0.6
	All Public Facilities	25.3	74.7	69.8	30.2	25.3	32.7	7.9	27.8	6.3	4.1
BIHAR	Public Hospital	23.3	76.7	90.8	9.2	0.9	9.7	40.9	27.4	21.1	1.6
	PHC & Others	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
	All Public Facilities	34.8	65.2	92.1	7.9	0.9	8.5	49.4	23.3	18.0	1.9
GUJARAT	Public Hospital	12.8	87.2	85.9	14.1	12.8	7.1	16.0	37.0	27.0	1.2
	PHC & Others	43.0	57.0	75.6	24.4	43.0	3.2	2.7	10.6	40.4	0.3
	All Public Facilities	19.7	80.3	83.6	16.4	19.7	6.2	13.0	31.0	30.1	1.5
HARYANA	Public Hospital	1.3	98.7	98.7	1.3	8.4	12.2	10.8	11.3	57.4	1.0
	PHC & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	1.2	98.8	98.8	1.2	8.3	12.0	11.9	11.1	56.6	1.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospital	2.3	97.7	96.2	3.8	2.3	3.3	8.5	4.3	81.6	1.3
	PHC & Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	All Public Facilities	9.6	90.4	92.9	7.1	9.6	4.7	8.7	5.5	71.4	1.5
KARNATAKA	Public Hospital	17.1	82.9	85.7	14.3	14.0	9.5	12.4	55.6	8.6	6.3
	PHC & Others	11.2	88.8	80.0	20.0	5.5	16.1	38.7	24.3	15.4	2.2
	All Public Facilities	15.6	84.4	84.3	15.7	11.8	11.2	19.1	47.6	10.3	8.5
KERALA	Public Hospital	29.2	70.8	78.3	21.7	26.2	28.8	21.9	16.9	6.2	6.5
	PHC & Others	35.2	84.8	100.0	0.0	35.2	28.4	27.9	8.6	0.0	0.1
	All Public Facilities	29.3	70.7	78.6	21.4	26.4	28.8	22.0	16.8	6.1	6.6
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospital	8.4	91.6	90.5	9.5	2.5	6.5	7.8	75.3	7.9	4.2
	PHC & Others	23.0	77.0	90.2	9.8	21.9	1.2	15.2	54.6	7.1	3.7
	All Public Facilities	15.3	84.7	90.3	9.7	11.6	4.0	11.3	65.6	7.5	7.9
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospital	22.2	77.8	58.8	41.2	7.0	19.4	10.4	59.1	4.1	3.2
	PHC & Others	42.7	57.3	40.1	59.8	29.4	16.8	37.0	12.2	4.5	4.4
	All Public Facilities	34.1	65.9	47.9	52.0	20.0	17.9	25.8	32.0	4.3	7.6
NORTH EAST	Public Hospital	25.9	74.1	65.6	34.4	16.4	9.5	25.7	21.9	26.6	2.2
	PHC & Others	38.0	62.0	75.0	25.0	20.7	17.3	20.8	23.4	17.8	1.1
	All Public Facilities	30.0	70.0	68.8	31.2	17.8	12.1	24.0	22.4	23.6	3.4
ORISSA	Public Hospital	61.6	38.4	75.4	24.6	2.5	23.8	37.6	17.6	18.5	1.0
	PHC & Others	40.7	59.3	91.8	8.2	6.2	8.8	26.8	55.3	2.9	0.9
	All Public Facilities	51.4	48.6	83.4	16.6	4.3	16.5	32.3	36.0	10.8	1.9
PUNJAB	Public Hospital	0.3	99.7	39.3	60.7	0.3	54.4	18.7	9.5	17.1	0.8
	PHC & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	67.8	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.1
	All Public Facilities	0.3	99.7	47.5	52.5	0.3	56.2	16.2	12.5	14.8	0.9
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospital	2.8	97.2	46.5	53.5	2.8	60.2	11.1	1.7	24.2	3.0
	PHC & Others	9.7	90.3	84.5	15.5	9.7	1.6	15.2	4.7	68.8	1.3
	All Public Facilities	4.9	95.1	58.0	42.0	4.9	42.5	12.4	2.6	37.6	4.3
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospital	36.9	63.1	58.5	41.5	22.7	17.4	28.6	20.7	10.7	9.6
	PHC & Others	41.3	58.7	53.6	46.4	21.6	19.7	14.0	21.2	23.4	1.5
	All Public Facilities	37.5	62.5	57.8	42.2	22.5	17.7	26.6	20.8	12.4	11.1
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospital	22.4	77.6	97.8	2.1	18.7	3.7	9.8	11.1	56.7	2.9
	PHC & Others	3.1	96.9	99.3	0.7	0.0	3.1	1.8	5.2	89.9	7.9
	All Public Facilities	8.3	91.7	98.9	1.0	5.0	3.3	3.9	6.8	81.0	10.7
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospital	50.1	49.9	63.5	36.5	23.9	13.8	17.6	17.7	27.0	6.0
	PHC & Others	58.4	41.6	46.2	53.8	20.1	9.5	40.3	21.1	9.0	3.3
	All Public Facilities	53.0	47.0	57.4	42.6	22.6	12.3	25.6	18.9	20.6	9.3
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospital**	**25.7**	**74.3**	**73.0**	**27.0**	**12.3**	**15.2**	**24.7**	**26.6**	**21.2**	**54.3**
	PHC & Others	**26.7**	**73.3**	**75.1**	**24.9**	**13.6**	**11.7**	**25.8**	**14.7**	**34.2**	**28.0**
	All Public Facilit	**26.0**	**74.0**	**73.7**	**26.3**	**12.8**	**14.0**	**25.1**	**22.5**	**25.6**	**82.2**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

IV.17. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL DELIVERY DAYS IN FREE WARDS BY TYPE OF FACILITY (CATEGORY - URBAN)

		POVERTY STATUS		SOCIAL STATUS		EXPENDITURE QUINTILES					
STATE	Type of Facility	BPL	APL	NON SC/ST	SC/ST	I	II	III	IV	V	TOTAL(00,000s)
ANDHRA PRADESH	Public Hospital	50.9	49.1	89.4	10.6	28.7	23.9	29.1	14.3	4.0	2.3
	PHC & Others	35.2	64.8	92.4	7.6	23.1	12.1	63.1	1.7	0.0	0.1
	All Public Facilities	50.2	49.8	89.5	10.5	28.4	23.4	30.6	13.7	3.9	2.4
BIHAR	Public Hospital	66.0	34.0	90.3	9.7	11.2	46.9	29.4	8.6	3.9	1.1
	PHC & Others	7.7	92.3	98.9	1.1	7.7	0.0	0.0	92.3	0.0	0.2
	All Public Facilities	55.8	44.2	91.8	8.2	10.6	38.7	24.3	23.3	3.2	1.4
GUJARAT	Public Hospital	48.4	51.6	72.2	27.8	21.8	36.8	10.3	29.5	1.6	1.4
	PHC & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	All Public Facilities	46.4	53.6	73.3	26.7	20.9	35.6	13.6	28.3	1.6	1.4
HARYANA	Public Hospital	24.6	75.4	77.5	22.5	27.7	18.1	16.4	32.8	5.0	0.2
	PHC & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	29.5	59.1	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	21.4	78.6	80.4	19.6	24.1	17.3	18.1	36.2	4.4	0.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	Public Hospital	10.3	89.7	81.3	18.7	21.2	21.2	18.6	22.7	16.3	0.4
	PHC & Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	10.3	89.7	81.3	18.7	21.2	21.2	18.6	22.7	16.3	0.4
KARNATAKA	Public Hospital	51.5	48.5	84.7	15.3	22.1	19.9	26.5	27.3	4.3	2.4
	PHC & Others	79.4	20.6	71.3	28.7	51.5	24.5	3.5	18.4	2.2	0.4
	All Public Facilities	55.8	44.2	82.7	17.3	26.6	20.6	23.0	25.9	3.9	2.8
KERALA	Public Hospital	64.6	35.4	93.5	6.5	30.2	33.1	28.4	4.3	4.0	2.5
	PHC & Others	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	64.2	35.8	93.0	7.0	30.0	32.9	28.7	4.3	4.0	2.5
MADHYA PRADESH	Public Hospital	57.0	43.0	77.2	22.8	22.2	26.1	19.8	11.8	20.1	6.3
	PHC & Others	86.6	13.4	83.3	16.7	18.6	53.4	21.1	6.9	0.0	0.9
	All Public Facilities	60.6	39.4	77.9	22.1	21.7	29.4	19.9	11.2	17.6	7.2
MAHARASHTRA	Public Hospital	37.9	62.1	72.3	27.7	20.0	20.6	36.8	18.0	4.6	7.9
	PHC & Others	22.3	77.7	89.6	10.4	11.5	37.6	27.8	7.2	16.0	0.7
	All Public Facilities	36.7	63.3	73.6	26.4	19.4	21.9	36.1	17.2	5.4	8.6
NORTH EAST	Public Hospital	9.0	91.0	68.8	31.2	9.4	28.5	16.9	18.7	26.5	2.6
	PHC & Others	21.8	78.2	90.4	9.6	22.6	3.3	2.3	71.6	0.2	0.4
	All Public Facilities	10.8	89.2	71.9	28.1	11.3	24.9	14.8	26.3	22.7	3.0
ORISSA	Public Hospital	25.2	74.8	83.7	16.3	8.9	20.0	37.1	15.7	18.3	0.7
	PHC & Others	41.2	58.8	100.0	0.0	17.0	30.9	0.0	1.3	50.7	0.0
	All Public Facilities	25.4	74.6	83.9	16.1	9.0	20.1	36.6	15.5	18.8	0.8
PUNJAB	Public Hospital	0.0	100.0	88.9	11.1	20.6	36.2	19.7	0.4	23.0	0.2
	PHC & Others	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
	All Public Facilities	0.0	100.0	89.0	11.0	20.5	35.9	19.6	0.4	23.5	0.2
RAJASTHAN	Public Hospital	24.2	75.8	89.5	10.5	9.9	18.0	23.2	29.1	19.8	2.9
	PHC & Others	53.2	46.8	95.6	4.4	8.5	53.3	20.4	17.8	0.0	0.3
	All Public Facilities	26.7	73.3	90.0	10.0	9.8	21.0	23.0	28.2	18.1	3.2
TAMIL NADU	Public Hospital	61.8	38.2	73.4	26.2	25.8	28.7	19.6	17.5	8.3	6.1
	PHC & Others	49.2	50.8	77.3	22.7	13.9	17.9	57.6	7.3	3.3	0.6
	All Public Facilities	60.6	39.4	73.8	25.9	24.7	27.7	23.2	16.6	7.8	6.7
UTTAR PRADESH	Public Hospital	42.5	57.5	94.1	5.9	12.6	30.1	20.2	17.9	19.2	3.1
	PHC & Others	20.7	79.3	100.0	0.0	7.2	13.4	1.3	62.4	15.6	0.3
	All Public Facilities	40.4	59.6	94.7	5.3	12.1	28.5	18.3	22.3	18.8	3.5
WEST BENGAL	Public Hospital	40.1	59.9	78.8	21.1	33.6	21.1	27.1	14.3	3.9	5.5
	PHC & Others	26.3	73.7	68.3	31.7	22.5	26.7	27.2	21.7	1.9	0.3
	All Public Facilities	39.3	60.7	78.2	21.7	33.0	21.5	27.1	14.7	3.8	5.9
ALL INDIA	**Public Hospital**	**44.9**	**55.1**	**79.8**	**20.2**	**20.7**	**27.2**	**20.9**	**20.1**	**11.1**	**45.8**
	PHC & Others	**45.4**	**54.6**	**85.0**	**15.0**	**19.1**	**25.3**	**27.5**	**24.3**	**3.8**	**4.5**
	All Public Facilities	**45.0**	**55.0**	**80.2**	**19.7**	**20.5**	**27.0**	**21.5**	**20.5**	**10.5**	**50.3**

NOTES:

(i) The above figures have been rounded off to the first decimal point which explains the discrepancy in the sums of shares for some categories.

(ii) The poverty line estimates for Assam have been used for calculating the North East figures.

IV.18. TOTAL EXPENDITURE, REVENUE, USER FEES, AND COST RECOVERY RATES

STATE	TOTAL EXP (Rs.Lakhs)	TOTAL USER FEES		COST RECOVERY RATIO	
		NIPFP(Rs. Lakhs)	NSS(Rs.Lakhs)	NIPFP	NSS
ANDHRA PRADESH	47897.97	210.62	734.92	0.44	1.53
BIHAR	22304.44	252.15	229.75	1.13	1.03
GUJARAT	33564.11	203.70	438.14	0.61	1.31
HARYANA	11957.45	26.11	1136.67	0.22	9.51
HIMACHAL PRADESH	11621.46	76.24	78.40	0.66	0.67
KARNATAKA	42614.04	44.71	1180.41	0.10	2.77
KERALA	31226.29	693.06	4952.00	2.22	15.86
MADHYA PRADESH	36218.31	212.88	577.91	0.59	1.60
MAHARASHTRA	45892.85	1229.22	2126.99	2.68	4.63
NORTH EAST	22695.49	214.85	386.37	0.95	1.70
ORISSA	19093.04	32.46	183.21	0.17	0.96
PUNJAB	17693.15	232.66	1888.04	1.31	10.67
RAJASTHAN	43161.48	154.24	397.92	0.36	0.92
TAMIL NADU	55983.65	204.39	1238.33	0.37	2.21
UTTAR PRADESH	84308.17	243.82	2726.22	0.29	3.23
WEST BENGAL	50801.52	232.30	1063.42	0.46	2.09

Notes:

(i) The figures for total user fees (hospital charges) have been obtained from NSS data while the total state revenue and expenditure numbers are from the data on demand for grants collected by the NIPFP.

(ii) The figure for the north east total revenue and expenditure was obtained by scaling the corresponding figures for Assam in accordance with the proportion of population.

Table V.7. Distribution of Public Sector Health Subsidies by Level of Care, Sex, and Expenditure Quintiles Using State Budget Data (NIPFP), Rural and Urban

		Expenditure Quintiles(urbanrural/com)															
		I			II			III			IV			V			
STATES	Type of Facility	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	TOTAL (in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	5.9	11.2	17.2	7.3	9.0	16.3	6.5	9.8	16.3	13.3	16.6	30.0	9.5	10.7	20.2	25278.1
	Hosp	5.0	9.2	14.2	7.2	6.7	13.9	6.5	8.3	14.7	12.2	12.9	25.1	17.5	14.6	32.1	42421.6
	Phc	12.0	13.0	25.0	8.4	13.6	22.0	6.9	20.3	27.2	5.8	11.2	17.0	2.8	5.9	8.8	9723.3
	Total	6.3	9.9	16.2	7.4	8.0	15.4	6.6	10.5	17.1	11.0	12.6	23.6	14.7	13.0	27.7	52144.9
Bihar	Hosp (<30)	1.6	1.4	3.0	9.4	3.4	12.8	5.4	13.6	19.0	9.7	17.0	26.7	17.0	21.4	38.4	12292.8
	Hosp	1.4	0.9	2.3	5.8	2.4	8.2	3.3	9.1	12.4	7.1	14.2	21.3	33.5	22.4	55.8	20029.1
	Phc	7.1	9.2	16.3	7.1	11.0	18.1	9.9	14.2	24.0	8.1	12.2	20.3	11.3	9.9	21.2	4391.0
	Total	2.4	2.4	4.8	6.0	3.9	10.0	4.5	10.0	14.5	7.3	13.9	21.1	29.5	20.1	49.6	24420.1
Gujarat	Hosp (<30)	6.3	10.3	16.7	9.5	14.1	23.6	8.3	9.9	18.2	7.7	14.2	21.9	7.9	11.7	19.6	16351.0
	Hosp	5.5	6.2	11.8	5.9	10.5	16.4	25.1	13.4	38.5	5.9	9.0	14.9	8.8	9.7	18.6	29452.4
	Phc	11.3	15.9	27.2	9.3	12.6	21.9	8.9	14.0	22.9	5.3	13.8	19.2	4.1	4.8	8.9	6790.0
	Total	6.5	8.0	14.6	6.5	10.9	17.4	22.0	13.5	35.8	5.8	9.9	15.7	7.9	8.8	16.7	36242.4
Haryana	Hosp (<30)	3.9	12.6	16.5	9.5	5.4	14.9	10.1	5.1	15.2	7.1	12.2	19.3	18.3	15.8	34.1	7384.7
	Hosp	2.6	8.4	11.1	6.4	3.6	10.0	10.0	3.4	13.4	5.3	19.6	24.9	29.5	11.1	40.6	10997.7
	Phc	6.5	11.8	18.4	6.8	17.9	24.7	7.9	16.2	24.0	8.9	11.0	19.9	6.9	6.1	13.0	2042.3
	Total	3.2	9.0	12.2	6.5	5.9	12.3	9.6	5.4	15.1	5.9	18.2	24.1	26.0	10.3	36.3	13040.1
Himachal Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	2.7	3.8	6.4	4.2	6.7	10.9	7.1	10.8	17.8	9.8	14.5	24.3	17.1	23.4	40.5	6820.1
	Hosp	2.3	4.1	6.4	5.2	5.7	10.8	4.9	7.5	12.4	9.0	14.8	23.8	26.6	20.0	46.7	9806.5
	Phc	6.5	13.8	20.3	7.0	11.1	18.1	8.0	13.9	21.9	11.0	13.1	24.1	6.0	9.7	15.7	875.1
	Total	2.6	4.9	7.5	5.3	6.1	11.4	5.2	8.0	13.2	9.1	14.7	23.8	24.9	19.2	44.1	10681.6
Karnataka	Hosp (<30)	2.1	7.6	9.7	8.4	8.6	17.0	8.0	14.6	22.6	9.6	17.3	27.0	9.6	14.1	23.7	24233.0
	Hosp	1.3	5.9	7.1	6.5	8.9	15.4	7.0	11.0	18.1	10.9	12.8	23.8	19.8	15.9	35.6	38709.1
	Phc	7.3	11.8	19.1	12.8	14.9	27.7	6.6	16.1	22.7	4.7	12.0	16.7	4.4	9.5	13.9	7126.7
	Total	2.2	8.8	9.0	7.5	9.8	17.3	7.0	11.8	18.6	10.0	12.7	22.7	17.4	14.9	32.3	45835.6
Kerala	Hosp (<30)	10.0	16.0	26.0	6.9	12.7	19.6	8.3	15.0	23.3	6.2	8.9	15.1	7.5	8.5	16.1	19367.6
	Hosp	6.9	13.3	20.3	8.9	13.2	22.1	7.2	10.6	17.8	8.8	8.1	17.0	9.5	13.3	22.8	30090.6
	Phc	12.9	15.7	28.5	7.5	8.5	16.0	14.9	12.6	27.5	5.7	8.2	13.9	6.0	8.0	14.0	992.7
	Total	7.1	13.4	20.5	8.8	13.1	21.9	7.4	10.7	18.1	8.7	8.1	16.9	9.4	13.1	22.5	31083.4
Madhya Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	2.3	6.1	8.4	4.2	5.2	9.4	4.0	8.0	12.0	14.8	17.1	31.9	17.4	21.0	38.4	23108.2
	Hosp	1.8	4.4	6.2	4.9	4.5	9.3	4.8	7.5	12.4	13.6	15.1	28.7	18.2	25.2	43.4	31573.4
	Phc	8.2	11.9	20.2	9.4	12.5	21.9	9.5	16.0	25.5	7.9	10.9	18.8	5.8	7.9	13.7	7849.2
	Total	3.1	5.9	9.0	5.8	6.1	11.8	5.6	9.2	15.0	12.5	14.2	26.7	15.7	21.8	37.5	39422.6
Maharashtra	Hosp (<30)	7.5	8.5	15.9	6.5	9.2	15.7	7.4	14.4	21.8	11.1	16.4	27.6	5.3	13.7	19.0	25832.8
	Hosp	5.0	7.6	12.6	6.0	6.3	12.3	6.7	14.0	20.7	15.4	16.7	32.0	11.6	10.7	22.3	38894.1
	Phc	10.9	21.9	32.8	6.8	17.2	24.0	9.4	14.2	23.6	4.3	5.9	10.2	5.0	4.3	9.3	8952.0
	Total	6.1	10.2	16.4	6.2	8.3	14.5	7.2	14.0	21.3	13.3	14.7	27.9	10.4	9.5	19.9	47846.1
North East	Hosp (<30)	3.6	5.7	9.3	4.2	6.9	11.1	8.2	10.8	19.0	12.0	10.4	22.4	15.6	22.6	38.2	20823.6
	Hosp	4.2	4.6	8.9	5.2	5.6	10.8	8.2	9.2	17.4	11.9	9.0	21.0	19.3	22.7	42.0	26327.1
	Phc	6.3	14.1	20.4	9.7	13.1	22.8	9.2	10.6	19.8	9.8	12.2	22.0	6.5	8.5	15.0	7481.8
	Total	4.7	8.7	11.4	6.2	7.2	13.4	8.4	9.5	16.0	11.5	9.7	21.2	16.4	19.5	36.0	33808.9
Orissa	Hosp (<30)	4.4	3.1	7.4	7.9	8.0	15.9	10.7	9.7	20.4	9.0	8.2	17.2	22.0	17.0	39.0	9621.6
	Hosp	6.6	1.8	8.4	6.7	6.7	13.3	8.3	7.0	15.3	6.6	4.9	11.5	37.1	14.4	51.5	16632.2
	Phc	6.7	8.5	15.2	13.3	11.2	24.6	9.4	10.7	20.0	7.6	12.9	20.6	8.6	11.0	19.6	3311.0
	Total	6.6	2.9	9.5	7.8	7.4	15.2	8.5	7.6	16.1	6.7	6.3	13.0	32.4	13.9	46.2	19943.2
Punjab	Hosp (<30)	4.7	6.1	10.8	3.2	12.0	15.2	5.7	11.6	17.3	9.4	11.2	20.6	15.5	20.6	36.1	11793.2
	Hosp	4.2	4.6	8.8	2.6	9.1	11.7	5.4	9.4	14.8	15.2	8.9	24.1	23.1	17.6	40.7	15625.0
	Phc	15.7	14.4	30.1	12.0	14.9	27.0	9.9	9.4	19.3	5.7	10.5	16.3	3.4	4.0	7.4	2866.4
	Total	5.9	6.1	12.1	4.0	10.0	14.0	6.1	9.4	15.5	13.8	9.1	22.9	20.0	15.5	35.5	18491.4
Rajasthan	Hosp (<30)	3.0	3.9	6.9	4.6	7.7	12.3	4.8	7.1	11.9	13.2	9.1	22.2	21.2	25.5	46.7	29844.9
	Hosp	5.5	2.9	8.5	3.5	5.8	9.3	4.3	6.3	10.6	12.0	7.0	19.0	25.2	27.3	52.5	39317.2

Rajasthan	Phc	7.3	9.3	16.5	14.4	10.2	24.6	8.4	12.4	20.8	5.8	10.0	15.8	9.2	13.0	22.3	6945.4
	Total	5.8	3.9	9.7	5.1	6.5	11.6	4.9	7.2	12.2	11.1	7.4	18.5	22.8	25.2	48.0	46262.6
Tamil Nadu	Hosp (<30)	9.8	9.0	18.8	6.6	11.4	18.0	9.8	13.5	23.4	9.7	12.4	22.1	8.8	9.0	17.8	36231.3
	Hosp	6.9	6.2	13.1	7.5	12.2	19.8	8.4	11.7	20.1	15.1	10.0	25.0	14.0	8.0	22.0	52556.3
	Phc	11.2	15.6	26.8	8.1	11.3	19.4	9.5	9.8	19.3	5.2	12.5	17.7	10.3	6.5	16.8	6302.0
	Total	7.3	7.3	14.6	7.6	12.1	19.7	8.5	11.5	20.0	14.0	10.2	24.2	13.6	7.8	21.4	58858.3
Uttar Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	4.6	6.8	11.4	3.8	7.4	11.2	6.0	10.3	16.4	6.1	13.8	19.9	18.0	23.1	41.1	44875.1
	Hosp	3.1	4.3	7.4	2.9	4.7	7.6	5.2	6.4	11.6	4.1	24.7	28.8	26.4	18.2	44.6	73974.7
	Phc	7.5	12.2	19.7	7.6	10.4	18.0	8.2	8.2	16.4	7.0	12.1	19.1	7.1	19.7	26.7	19319.0
	Total	4.0	6.0	10.0	3.8	5.9	9.7	5.8	6.8	12.6	4.7	22.1	26.8	22.4	18.5	40.9	93293.7
West Bengal	Hosp (<30)	3.8	8.3	12.1	5.3	7.2	12.6	8.7	10.8	19.5	13.6	12.9	26.5	13.1	16.2	29.3	31076.2
	Hosp	3.0	6.0	8.9	10.3	7.2	17.5	7.5	11.4	18.9	11.7	10.9	22.7	17.9	14.1	32.0	46745.3
	Phc	8.1	17.4	25.5	11.0	14.1	25.1	8.5	11.0	17.6	9.8	8.9	18.7	6.9	6.2	13.1	6315.5
	Total	3.6	7.3	10.9	10.4	8.0	18.4	7.4	11.3	18.7	11.5	10.7	22.2	16.6	13.2	29.8	53060.7
All India	Hosp (<30)	4.5	6.0	10.8	5.1	8.0	13.1	7.7	12.0	19.8	11.2	14.1	25.3	13.5	17.6	31.2	344934.2
	Hosp	3.6	4.4	8.0	5.5	6.5	11.9	6.7	10.3	17.1	12.4	14.3	26.7	19.8	16.6	36.3	523152.5
	Phc	8.2	12.9	21.2	8.9	12.2	21.1	8.7	13.0	21.7	7.6	12.2	19.8	6.4	9.8	16.2	101290.3
	Total	4.3	5.8	10.1	6.0	7.4	13.4	7.0	10.8	17.8	11.6	13.9	25.5	17.6	15.5	33.1	624442.8

Table V.8. Distribution of Public Sector Health Subsidies by Level of Care, Sex, and Expenditure Quintiles Using State Budget Data (NIPFP) Rural Only

		Per Capita Expenditure Quintiles																		
		I			II			III			IV			V						
STATES	Type of Facility	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Grand Total (in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	5.1	12.3	17.5	10.3	10.7	21.0	6.7	5.6	12.3	6.4	19.8	26.1	14.0	9.2	23.2	15076.4
	Hosp	3.4	9.1	12.6	10.8	8.2	19.0	5.7	3.3	9.0	5.1	12.5	17.5	22.0	19.9	42.0	26629.0
	phc/other	11.2	11.5	22.6	9.1	13.3	22.5	6.2	21.1	27.3	5.5	9.7	15.2	3.8	8.6	12.4	8366.9
	Total	5.3	9.7	15.0	10.4	9.4	19.8	5.8	7.6	13.4	5.2	11.8	17.0	17.7	17.2	34.9	34995.9
Bihar	Hosp(<30)	1.9	1.8	3.8	13.5	2.5	15.9	7.9	20.9	28.7	9.3	11.5	20.8	13.6	17.2	30.9	7550.8
	Hosp	2.1	1.3	3.4	9.2	2.2	11.4	5.4	15.6	21.0	8.2	14.7	23.0	23.2	18.0	41.2	11017.6
	phc/other	6.8	9.2	18.0	7.8	11.4	19.2	8.5	12.1	20.6	7.8	13.4	21.1	11.4	11.6	23.0	3780.2
	Total	3.3	3.3	6.6	8.9	4.6	13.4	6.2	14.7	20.9	8.1	14.4	22.5	20.2	16.4	38.8	14797.7
Gujarat	Hosp(<30)	4.5	8.8	13.3	10.0	16.9	26.9	7.3	8.0	15.3	10.6	12.5	23.1	8.5	12.8	21.4	8890.0
	Hosp	4.9	4.3	9.1	5.4	7.5	12.9	4.8	7.5	12.3	32.9	17.9	50.7	9.1	5.9	15.0	20009.4
	phc/other	10.4	13.1	23.5	7.8	12.2	20.0	7.4	13.0	20.4	7.4	12.8	20.0	4.9	11.1	18.1	5634.5
	Total	6.1	6.2	12.3	5.9	8.6	14.5	5.4	8.7	14.1	27.3	16.7	44.0	8.2	7.0	15.2	25643.9
Haryana	Hosp(<30)	3.1	14.4	17.5	9.3	4.5	13.8	10.1	4.1	14.3	6.1	8.1	14.3	19.1	21.1	40.1	5382.5
	Hosp	2.0	9.3	11.3	6.0	2.9	8.9	10.7	2.7	13.4	4.4	20.4	24.7	27.9	13.6	41.6	8317.8
	phc/other	4.8	11.6	16.4	6.8	16.0	22.8	6.4	16.1	22.5	10.5	15.2	25.8	6.8	5.6	12.5	1725.5
	Total	2.5	9.7	12.2	8.2	5.2	11.3	10.0	5.0	15.0	5.4	19.5	24.9	24.3	12.3	36.6	10043.3
Himachal Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	3.2	3.5	6.7	4.2	5.3	9.5	7.2	14.0	21.1	9.5	11.2	20.7	17.2	24.7	41.9	5638.5
	Hosp	2.6	4.0	6.7	5.4	3.5	8.9	4.8	10.4	15.2	8.4	11.4	19.8	27.7	21.7	49.4	8483.3
	phc/other	5.5	13.4	19.0	7.2	11.3	18.5	7.7	11.2	18.9	11.9	15.9	27.8	5.3	10.6	15.9	829.0
	Total	2.9	4.9	7.8	5.5	4.2	9.8	5.0	10.5	15.5	8.7	11.8	20.5	25.7	20.7	46.4	9312.4
Karnataka	Hosp(<30)	0.8	6.3	7.1	5.8	9.1	14.9	10.7	8.5	19.2	10.0	19.3	29.3	14.0	15.6	29.6	17337.0
	Hosp	0.5	5.2	5.7	3.6	6.6	10.1	9.4	10.5	19.8	8.6	11.8	20.4	24.1	19.9	43.9	28757.4
	phc/other	6.8	10.3	17.1	9.8	13.5	23.2	8.9	15.7	24.7	4.7	14.8	19.4	5.5	10.1	15.6	5940.6
	Total	1.6	6.1	7.7	4.6	7.7	12.4	9.3	11.4	20.7	7.9	12.3	20.2	20.9	18.2	39.1	34698.0
Kerala	Hosp(<30)	10.5	14.2	24.7	6.0	13.3	19.3	7.5	15.2	22.7	7.3	8.5	15.8	8.0	9.4	17.4	15219.3
	Hosp	6.8	12.1	18.9	8.5	13.2	21.7	5.8	11.0	16.7	10.7	7.0	17.7	10.2	14.7	24.9	25108.8
	phc/other	13.1	15.8	28.9	6.7	7.9	14.7	8.7	8.2	17.0	12.4	11.9	24.3	7.1	8.0	15.1	835.9
	Total	7.0	12.2	19.2	8.4	13.1	21.5	5.9	10.9	16.7	10.7	7.2	17.9	10.1	14.5	24.6	25944.7
Madhya Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	2.1	5.3	7.4	4.2	5.3	9.6	4.6	7.0	11.6	13.2	19.5	32.7	19.7	19.0	38.8	12287.2
	Hosp	1.4	3.6	5.0	5.6	3.7	9.3	6.1	8.0	14.0	11.4	13.4	24.8	20.2	26.7	48.9	18381.3
	phc/other	8.3	11.3	19.6	7.5	9.0	16.5	10.0	12.8	22.8	7.2	15.2	22.4	8.4	10.3	18.7	6492.6
	Total	3.2	5.6	8.8	6.1	5.1	11.2	7.1	9.2	16.3	10.3	13.9	24.2	17.1	22.4	39.5	24873.9
Maharashtra	Hosp(<30)	10.0	8.7	18.7	1.4	8.6	10.0	11.7	8.7	20.4	10.7	15.2	25.9	10.3	14.7	25.0	11489.9
	Hosp	7.2	6.9	14.1	1.1	9.7	10.8	8.3	6.2	14.5	7.6	13.9	21.5	16.5	22.6	39.1	16138.3
	phc/other	10.8	21.9	32.7	5.7	12.0	17.7	4.8	15.5	20.3	7.8	13.8	21.6	3.6	4.0	7.6	7041.8
	Total	8.3	11.5	19.7	2.5	10.4	12.9	7.3	9.0	16.3	7.7	13.9	21.6	12.6	16.9	29.5	23180.0
North East	Hosp(<30)	3.1	7.0	10.1	6.1	5.4	11.5	8.9	12.0	20.9	11.1	9.9	21.0	19.0	17.5	36.5	12904.9
	Hosp	3.3	5.9	9.2	7.9	4.6	12.4	9.8	9.9	19.7	12.6	8.7	21.2	21.3	16.1	37.4	15907.7
	phc/other	5.7	12.7	18.5	9.7	11.9	21.6	8.7	13.0	21.7	7.4	9.8	17.2	10.1	11.0	21.1	6721.4
	Total	4.0	7.9	12.0	8.4	6.7	15.1	9.5	10.8	20.3	11.0	9.0	20.0	18.0	14.6	32.6	22629.1
Orissa	Hosp(<30)	5.2	2.9	8.2	8.3	7.9	16.1	10.5	10.4	20.9	9.8	6.9	16.7	22.6	15.5	38.1	7962.7
	Hosp	3.0	1.7	4.7	5.0	6.0	11.1	9.4	6.9	16.3	7.8	4.6	12.4	41.3	14.3	55.6	13967.2
	phc/other	6.6	8.7	15.3	11.4	10.6	22.0	11.6	10.2	21.8	6.8	13.5	20.3	8.4	12.1	20.5	3129.2
	Total	3.7	3.0	6.6	6.2	6.9	13.1	9.8	7.5	17.3	7.6	6.2	13.9	35.3	13.9	49.2	17096.5
Punjab	Hosp(<30)	2.2	5.3	7.5	6.2	12.1	18.4	5.2	10.4	15.7	7.7	6.8	14.6	17.2	26.7	43.9	7975.2
	Hosp	2.8	4.4	7.1	5.4	10.1	15.4	5.7	8.8	14.5	6.4	5.7	12.1	28.2	22.6	50.8	9592.8
	phc/other	14.3	15.9	30.2	7.4	17.0	24.3	12.6	10.0	22.6	4.1	9.3	13.5	4.0	5.4	9.4	1996.8
	Total	4.8	6.3	11.1	5.7	11.3	17.0	6.9	9.0	15.9	6.0	6.3	12.3	24.1	19.6	43.7	11589.5
	Hosp(<30)	3.8	5.0	8.8	5.8	9.4	15.2	4.9	3.5	8.4	14.9	8.5	23.4	21.5	22.8	44.2	19317.1

Rajasthan	Hosp	7.2	3.8	11.0	5.2	7.1	12.3	4.5	2.7	7.2	14.5	6.6	21.1	29.9	18.5	48.4	25428.5
	phc/other	7.0	8.7	15.7	14.7	10.8	25.4	8.2	10.5	18.7	5.5	11.4	16.9	10.2	13.1	23.3	5710.0
	Total	7.2	4.7	11.9	6.9	7.8	14.7	5.2	4.1	9.3	12.8	7.5	20.4	26.3	17.5	43.8	31138.6
Tamil Nadu	Hosp(<30)	9.5	8.8	18.3	7.2	8.9	16.1	8.0	12.0	20.0	11.7	13.9	25.6	11.0	9.0	20.0	23198.1
	Hosp	7.2	6.7	13.9	6.6	8.1	14.7	8.8	16.0	24.8	10.8	11.2	22.0	16.6	8.0	24.5	30734.4
	phc/other	10.9	14.7	25.7	10.0	13.2	23.2	9.0	8.3	17.3	9.3	11.5	20.8	2.5	10.6	13.1	4424.2
	Total	7.7	7.8	15.4	7.0	8.7	15.8	8.9	15.0	23.9	10.6	11.3	21.9	14.8	8.3	23.1	35158.6
Uttar Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	5.2	8.6	13.8	4.6	7.7	12.4	6.5	9.2	15.7	7.0	10.4	17.4	16.6	24.2	40.8	31046.6
	Hosp	3.4	5.2	8.5	3.3	4.4	7.7	4.4	5.7	10.0	5.0	7.4	12.4	24.0	37.3	61.3	54466.3
	phc/other	7.3	12.7	20.0	7.9	8.3	18.2	7.4	10.6	18.0	5.9	10.7	16.6	7.8	21.4	29.1	16539.8
	Total	4.3	6.9	11.2	4.4	5.3	9.7	5.1	6.8	11.9	5.2	8.2	13.4	20.3	33.6	53.8	71006.1
West Bengal	Hosp(<30)	4.1	7.4	11.6	6.3	6.7	13.0	8.4	9.7	18.1	11.0	9.9	21.0	18.8	17.5	36.3	17075.6
	Hosp	3.5	5.6	9.1	13.4	5.5	18.8	6.5	10.8	17.4	9.7	9.0	18.7	22.2	13.8	36.0	24814.3
	phc/other	7.2	14.7	21.9	6.9	13.2	20.1	10.2	11.8	22.0	7.3	8.7	16.0	10.6	9.3	19.9	5502.6
	Total	4.2	7.2	11.4	12.2	6.9	19.1	7.2	11.0	18.2	9.2	9.0	18.2	20.1	13.0	33.1	30316.9
All India	Hosp(<30)	4.7	5.9	10.6	5.6	8.1	13.7	7.5	10.3	17.8	9.9	13.4	23.3	16.8	17.8	34.8	218352.0
	Hosp	3.5	4.3	7.8	5.7	6.4	12.1	6.7	8.5	15.2	9.5	11.6	21.1	23.6	20.3	43.8	337754.1
	phc/other	7.3	11.5	18.8	8.9	11.5	20.3	8.0	13.1	21.2	7.4	12.3	19.7	7.4	12.6	20.0	84677.4
	Total	4.2	5.7	10.0	6.4	7.4	13.8	7.0	9.4	16.4	9.1	11.7	20.8	20.3	18.7	39.1	422431.5

Table V.9. Distribution of Public Sector Subsidies by Level of Care, Sex, and Expenditure Quintiles Using State Budget Data (NIPFP) Urban Only

		Expenditure Quintiles(urban/combined)															
		I			II			III			IV			V			
STATES	Type of Facility	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	TOTAL (in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	7.3	13.2	20.6	8.4	15.0	23.3	12.5	13.6	26.1	7.9	10.4	18.2	6.7	5.1	11.8	10201.7
	Hosp	7.2	11.7	18.8	6.6	15.8	22.4	18.2	9.9	28.1	10.2	7.8	18.0	8.4	4.2	12.6	15792.7
	Phc/Other	10.9	23.3	34.2	9.1	11.2	20.3	8.4	14.7	23.2	7.9	8.4	16.4	1.0	4.9	5.9	1356.3
	Total	7.5	12.6	20.1	6.8	15.5	22.2	17.4	10.3	27.7	10.0	7.9	17.9	7.8	4.3	12.1	17149.0
Bihar	Hosp (<30)	1.3	4.2	5.6	4.8	14.5	19.3	15.5	16.5	32.0	7.5	15.8	23.3	9.2	10.6	19.8	4742.1
	Hosp	0.7	2.2	2.9	2.8	7.6	10.4	11.6	10.0	21.6	34.7	15.7	50.4	4.8	9.8	14.6	9011.6
	Phc/Other	11.8	12.9	24.7	9.1	9.9	19.0	6.8	12.2	19.1	3.9	10.1	14.0	19.0	4.2	23.3	610.6
	Total	1.4	2.9	4.3	3.2	7.8	11.0	11.3	10.2	21.5	32.8	15.3	48.1	5.7	9.4	15.2	9622.4
Gujurat	Hosp (<30)	10.9	15.3	26.3	11.2	13.8	25.1	5.3	13.1	18.4	4.5	13.0	17.5	6.4	6.4	12.8	7461.0
	Hosp	8.6	12.7	21.4	10.2	12.8	23.0	6.4	10.7	17.1	5.3	15.4	20.6	8.2	9.7	17.9	9443.0
	Phc/Other	12.5	19.0	31.5	11.9	13.3	25.2	7.0	12.6	19.6	7.9	8.1	15.9	4.0	3.8	7.8	1155.5
	Total	9.1	13.4	22.5	10.4	12.8	23.2	6.5	10.9	17.4	5.6	14.6	20.1	7.7	9.0	16.8	10598.4
Haryana	Hosp (<30)	8.5	8.0	16.5	11.9	6.8	18.7	8.9	13.6	22.5	4.7	7.8	12.4	18.2	11.7	29.9	2002.2
	Hosp	6.3	6.0	12.3	8.9	5.1	14.0	6.6	10.1	16.8	4.2	5.8	10.0	36.2	10.7	47.0	2679.9
	Phc/Other	12.5	12.5	25.1	11.2	20.2	31.4	6.2	7.0	13.2	7.8	10.7	18.6	7.5	4.3	11.7	316.9
	Total	7.0	6.7	13.7	9.2	6.7	15.8	6.6	9.8	16.4	4.5	6.3	10.9	33.2	10.0	43.2	2996.8
Himachal Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	6.6	6.3	12.9	3.7	5.7	9.4	5.2	17.7	22.9	4.6	18.6	23.2	18.8	12.7	31.6	1181.6
	Hosp	5.9	5.7	11.5	3.3	5.1	8.4	4.6	18.9	23.5	5.6	16.6	22.2	22.5	11.9	34.4	1323.2
	Phc/Other	12.6	11.9	24.5	11.3	5.8	17.0	8.4	12.7	21.1	11.4	10.9	22.3	10.3	4.8	15.1	46.1
	Total	6.1	5.9	12.0	3.6	5.1	8.7	4.7	18.7	23.4	5.6	16.4	22.2	22.1	11.7	33.7	1369.3
Karnataka	Hosp (<30)	4.1	12.8	16.9	5.6	11.5	17.2	6.0	19.4	25.5	8.3	16.3	24.6	4.6	11.3	15.9	6896.0
	Hosp	3.4	8.8	12.3	19.1	10.8	29.8	4.4	13.5	17.9	8.7	15.0	23.7	8.4	7.8	16.3	9951.7
	Phc/Other	12.8	19.6	32.4	9.5	12.1	21.6	6.0	10.0	15.9	5.3	15.3	20.6	2.0	7.4	9.4	1186.1
	Total	4.4	10.0	14.4	18.0	10.9	28.9	4.6	13.1	17.7	8.3	15.1	23.4	7.8	7.8	15.5	11137.8
Kerala	Hosp (<30)	9.0	19.9	28.9	10.5	13.7	24.2	5.4	10.9	16.2	6.1	9.5	15.7	6.9	8.0	14.9	4148.4
	Hosp	8.1	17.6	25.6	11.2	13.5	24.8	5.8	11.3	17.1	6.4	10.5	16.9	6.4	9.2	15.6	4981.8
	Phc/Other	11.4	19.5	31.0	12.0	6.3	18.3	10.8	21.9	32.7	4.4	3.4	7.8	2.6	7.7	10.3	156.8
	Total	8.2	17.6	25.8	11.3	13.3	24.6	5.9	11.6	17.6	6.3	10.3	16.6	6.3	9.1	15.5	5138.7
Madhya Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	4.2	8.1	12.3	5.2	12.9	18.1	14.4	11.3	25.6	8.5	11.9	20.5	9.0	14.5	23.5	10820.9
	Hosp	3.4	6.7	10.1	4.3	16.9	21.2	14.3	9.2	23.5	9.1	13.4	22.5	10.3	12.4	22.7	13192.1
	Phc/Other	5.8	14.8	20.6	14.4	20.2	34.6	5.8	13.1	19.0	6.3	7.7	14.0	5.9	6.0	11.9	1356.6
	Total	3.6	7.4	11.1	5.2	17.2	22.5	13.5	9.6	23.1	8.8	12.9	21.7	9.9	11.8	21.7	14548.7
Maharashtra	Hosp (<30)	8.2	15.0	23.3	9.5	16.3	25.8	8.4	15.8	24.1	4.3	14.3	18.6	2.3	5.9	8.2	14342.9
	Hosp	10.2	13.2	23.4	7.3	12.5	19.8	17.1	11.6	28.8	9.9	10.4	20.3	3.2	4.6	7.8	22755.9
	Phc/Other	11.4	11.4	22.7	14.1	12.7	26.8	5.0	10.9	15.9	6.6	6.4	13.0	12.7	8.8	21.5	1910.2
	Total	10.3	13.1	23.3	7.8	12.5	20.3	16.2	11.6	27.8	9.7	10.1	19.8	3.9	4.9	8.8	24666.1
North East	Hosp (<30)	3.4	6.5	9.8	7.6	16.5	24.1	8.4	8.9	17.3	6.8	14.4	21.2	10.0	17.6	27.6	7916.7
	Hosp	4.3	4.9	9.2	5.9	13.4	19.3	7.3	8.3	15.5	5.3	14.1	19.4	17.0	19.6	36.6	10419.4
	Phc/Other	9.4	11.7	21.1	9.7	10.0	19.7	6.7	8.6	15.3	5.3	19.7	24.9	9.8	9.1	18.9	760.5
	Total	4.6	5.4	10.0	6.2	13.2	19.3	7.2	8.3	15.5	5.3	14.5	19.8	16.5	18.9	35.4	11179.8
Orissa	Hosp (<30)	5.2	6.3	11.5	2.9	7.6	10.5	6.7	20.3	26.9	15.5	12.5	28.0	12.4	10.7	23.1	1658.9
	Hosp	26.9	8.6	35.5	4.2	5.7	9.9	4.1	12.8	17.0	10.4	7.8	18.2	12.7	6.6	19.4	2664.9
	Phc/Other	11.2	7.0	18.2	11.1	7.7	18.8	4.4	12.0	16.4	24.4	6.8	31.2	7.7	7.7	15.5	161.6
	Total	25.9	8.5	34.4	4.6	5.9	10.5	4.2	12.8	17.0	11.3	7.7	19.1	12.4	6.7	19.1	2846.7
Punjab	Hosp (<30)	1.7	6.6	8.3	7.2	12.4	19.6	9.3	15.1	24.4	5.6	13.8	19.4	14.8	13.6	28.4	3816.0
	Hosp	1.1	4.2	5.3	5.3	7.8	13.1	16.0	11.2	27.2	6.9	9.8	16.6	24.5	13.3	37.8	6032.3
	Phc/Other	21.1	10.3	31.4	16.7	8.7	25.4	9.5	10.4	19.9	6.5	11.1	17.6	2.6	3.1	5.8	869.6
	Total	3.6	5.0	8.6	6.7	7.9	14.6	15.2	11.1	26.3	6.8	9.9	16.8	21.7	12.1	33.8	6901.9
Rajasthan	Hosp (<30)	2.8	4.7	7.5	2.0	11.5	13.5	8.3	9.8	18.1	11.1	14.0	25.1	15.1	20.7	35.8	10527.8
	Hosp	2.1	3.6	5.7	1.7	11.0	12.7	6.5	7.7	14.2	8.4	11.0	19.4	12.5	35.5	48.0	13888.7

Rajasthan	Phc/Other	12.3	9.0	21.4	8.0	17.7	25.7	10.8	11.7	22.5	5.3	6.6	11.9	6.7	11.8	18.5	1235.4
	Total	3.0	4.0	7.0	2.2	11.5	13.8	6.8	8.0	14.9	8.2	10.6	18.8	12.0	33.6	45.6	15124.1
Tamil Nadu	Hosp (<30)	10.3	11.6	22.0	8.8	14.9	23.7	7.2	14.5	21.7	7.2	10.2	17.4	6.3	9.0	15.3	13033.1
	Hosp	8.8	7.1	15.9	6.4	13.0	19.5	21.6	10.9	32.5	9.0	7.7	16.7	8.7	6.8	15.5	21821.9
	Phc/Other	6.0	13.7	19.7	6.0	9.5	15.5	7.4	13.4	20.7	5.4	8.9	14.3	25.3	4.4	29.7	1877.8
	Total	8.6	7.6	16.2	6.4	12.7	19.1	20.5	11.1	31.5	8.7	7.8	16.5	10.0	6.6	16.6	23699.7
Uttar Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	3.6	7.0	10.6	2.5	11.6	14.1	7.5	12.0	19.5	8.4	16.9	25.3	13.6	16.9	30.5	13828.5
	Hosp	2.6	5.1	7.7	3.5	8.2	11.8	6.3	9.7	15.9	12.6	15.9	28.5	21.1	14.9	36.0	19508.4
	Phc/Other	7.5	10.5	18.1	10.3	12.5	22.8	11.7	14.6	26.4	6.5	12.0	18.5	7.6	6.7	14.3	2779.2
	Total	3.2	5.8	9.0	4.4	8.8	13.2	7.0	10.3	17.2	11.9	15.4	27.3	19.4	13.9	33.3	22287.6
West Bengal	Hosp (<30)	5.6	15.3	20.9	8.9	12.2	21.1	8.1	15.4	23.4	7.0	9.8	16.8	10.1	7.7	17.8	14000.5
	Hosp	8.1	9.9	18.0	8.2	17.7	25.8	10.8	12.1	22.9	9.4	9.7	19.1	8.4	5.9	14.2	21931.0
	Phc/Other	10.0	12.2	22.1	10.6	19.3	29.9	8.8	9.0	17.8	7.8	8.8	16.6	5.1	8.5	13.6	812.8
	Total	8.2	9.9	18.1	8.3	17.7	26.0	10.8	12.0	22.7	9.3	9.6	19.0	8.2	5.9	14.2	22743.8
All India	Hosp (<30)	5.5	10.4	15.9	7.6	14.5	22.1	8.8	13.2	22.0	8.1	13.3	21.4	8.0	10.7	18.7	126582.2
	Hosp	5.9	7.7	13.6	8.0	13.4	21.4	11.3	10.7	22.0	10.5	11.4	21.9	10.3	10.8	21.1	185398.4
	Phc/Other	9.2	14.2	23.4	11.4	13.6	25.0	8.5	11.3	19.8	7.2	10.9	18.1	8.2	5.6	13.7	16612.9
	Total	6.2	8.2	14.4	8.3	13.4	21.7	11.1	10.8	21.8	10.3	11.3	21.6	10.1	10.3	20.5	202011.3

Table V.10. Distribution of Public Sector Health Subsidies by Level of Care, Sex, and Socio-economic Group Using State Budget Data (NIPFP), Rural and Urban

		POVERTY STATUS						SOCIAL STATUS						
		BPL			APL			Non SC/ST			SC/ST			
STATE	Type of Facility	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Total (In lakhs)
ndhra Prades	Hosp (<30)	9.3	18.2	*27.5*	33.3	39.2	*72.5*	30.6	46.3	*76.8*	12.0	11.1	*23.2*	25278.1
	Hosp	7.2	15.7	*22.9*	41.1	36.0	*77.1*	32.0	34.9	*66.9*	16.3	16.8	*33.1*	42421.6
	phc/other	12.3	14.6	*26.9*	23.7	49.4	*73.1*	27.1	41.3	*68.4*	8.9	22.7	*31.6*	9723.3
	Total	**8.2**	**15.5**	***23.6***	**37.9**	**38.5**	***76.4***	**31.1**	**36.1**	***67.2***	**14.9**	**17.9**	***32.8***	**52144.9**
Bihar	Hosp (<30)	18.9	15.8	*34.7*	24.3	41.0	*65.3*	33.3	46.2	*79.5*	9.9	10.6	*20.5*	12292.8
	Hosp	12.2	10.0	*22.2*	38.9	38.9	*77.8*	35.9	40.5	*76.3*	15.2	8.5	*23.7*	20029.1
	phc/other	20.8	30.9	*51.7*	22.6	25.7	*48.3*	34.7	43.6	*78.3*	8.7	13.0	*21.7*	4389.7
	Total	**13.7**	**13.8**	***27.5***	**36.0**	**36.5**	***72.5***	**35.7**	**41.0**	***76.7***	**14.0**	**9.3**	***23.3***	**24418.8**
Gujarat	Hosp (<30)	9.9	15.5	*25.4*	29.9	44.8	*74.6*	27.0	42.5	*69.5*	12.7	17.8	*30.5*	16351.0
	Hosp	7.4	9.1	*16.5*	43.7	39.8	*83.5*	34.9	34.9	*69.8*	16.2	14.0	*30.2*	29452.4
	phc/other	11.9	15.0	*26.9*	26.9	46.1	*73.1*	27.0	39.1	*66.1*	11.8	22.1	*33.9*	6790.0
	Total	**8.3**	**10.2**	***18.4***	**40.6**	**41.0**	***81.6***	**33.4**	**35.7**	***69.1***	**15.4**	**15.5**	***30.9***	**36242.4**
Haryana	Hosp (<30)	4.1	6.2	*10.3*	44.9	44.8	*89.7*	33.6	28.2	*61.7*	15.4	22.9	*38.3*	7384.7
	Hosp	2.7	4.2	*6.9*	51.1	42.0	*93.1*	35.0	30.8	*65.8*	18.8	15.4	*34.2*	10997.7
	phc/other	5.3	9.6	*14.9*	31.6	53.4	*85.1*	29.4	41.7	*71.1*	7.6	21.3	*28.9*	2042.3
	Total	**3.1**	**5.0**	***8.2***	**48.0**	**43.8**	***91.8***	**34.1**	**32.5**	***66.7***	**17.0**	**16.3**	***33.3***	**13040.1**
nachal Prade	Hosp (<30)	2.7	3.5	*6.1*	38.2	55.7	*93.9*	26.3	42.3	*68.6*	14.6	16.9	*31.4*	6820.1
	Hosp	2.3	3.9	*6.2*	45.6	48.2	*93.8*	32.5	36.2	*68.7*	15.5	15.9	*31.3*	9806.5
	phc/other	5.6	13.4	*19.0*	32.8	48.1	*81.0*	25.6	44.9	*70.5*	12.9	16.6	*29.5*	874.9
	Total	**2.6**	**4.7**	***7.2***	**44.6**	**48.2**	***92.8***	**31.9**	**36.9**	***68.8***	**15.2**	**16.0**	***31.2***	**10681.5**
Karnataka	Hosp (<30)	6.7	16.4	*23.1*	31.0	45.9	*76.9*	31.4	48.7	*80.1*	6.3	13.7	*19.9*	24233.0
	Hosp	8.3	12.1	*20.3*	37.3	42.4	*79.7*	37.9	37.8	*75.7*	7.7	16.6	*24.3*	38709.1
	phc/other	14.9	22.9	*37.7*	20.8	41.5	*62.3*	26.1	47.4	*73.5*	9.5	17.0	*26.5*	7123.0
	Total	**9.3**	**13.7**	***23.0***	**34.7**	**42.3**	***77.0***	**36.0**	**39.3**	***75.4***	**8.0**	**16.7**	***24.6***	**45832.2**
Kerala	Hosp (<30)	13.9	21.0	*34.8*	25.1	40.1	*65.2*	33.7	52.5	*86.2*	5.2	8.6	*13.8*	19358.5
	Hosp	12.7	16.9	*29.6*	28.6	41.8	*70.4*	31.6	48.4	*80.0*	9.8	10.2	*20.0*	30056.5
	phc/other	16.7	21.9	*38.6*	30.4	31.0	*61.4*	41.2	41.8	*83.0*	5.8	11.2	*17.0*	992.7
	Total	**12.9**	**17.1**	***29.9***	**28.6**	**41.4**	***70.1***	**31.9**	**48.2**	***80.1***	**9.6**	**10.3**	***19.9***	**31049.3**
adhya Prades	Hosp (<30)	11.1	17.9	*29.0*	31.6	39.4	*71.0*	31.8	44.5	*76.4*	10.8	12.8	*23.6*	23108.2
	Hosp	10.2	15.7	*26.0*	33.1	41.0	*74.0*	31.8	46.2	*77.9*	11.5	10.5	*22.1*	31573.4
	phc/other	14.5	22.2	*36.7*	26.2	37.0	*63.3*	22.3	33.2	*55.5*	18.4	26.1	*44.5*	7849.0
	Total	**11.1**	**17.0**	***28.1***	**31.7**	**40.2**	***71.9***	**29.9**	**43.6**	***73.5***	**12.9**	**13.6**	***26.5***	**39422.5**
Maharashtra	Hosp (<30)	12.3	22.7	*34.9*	25.5	39.6	*65.1*	27.0	43.6	*70.6*	10.7	18.7	*29.4*	25827.4
	Hosp	11.9	20.3	*32.2*	32.9	34.9	*67.8*	33.8	40.6	*74.3*	11.0	14.7	*25.7*	38888.8
	phc/other	16.2	27.1	*43.2*	20.3	36.5	*56.8*	24.1	39.2	*63.3*	12.4	24.3	*36.7*	8932.2
	Total	**12.7**	**21.6**	***34.3***	**30.5**	**35.2**	***65.7***	**32.0**	**40.3**	***72.3***	**11.3**	**16.5**	***27.7***	**47821.0**
North East	Hosp (<30)	6.9	10.0	*16.9*	36.7	46.4	*83.1*	25.6	36.1	*61.7*	17.9	20.4	*38.3*	20798.7
	Hosp	8.4	8.2	*16.5*	40.5	43.0	*83.5*	30.7	32.6	*63.3*	18.1	18.6	*36.7*	26302.2
	phc/other	14.6	23.2	*37.9*	27.0	35.2	*62.1*	27.0	41.9	*68.9*	14.5	16.5	*31.1*	7472.5
	Total	**9.8**	**11.5**	***21.3***	**37.5**	**41.2**	***78.7***	**29.9**	**34.7**	***64.6***	**17.3**	**18.1**	***35.4***	**33774.7**

Orissa	Hosp (<30)	19.7	18.0	37.7	34.3	28.0	62.3	29.9	31.0	60.9	24.2	15.0	39.1	9621.6
	Hosp	18.7	13.3	32.0	46.5	21.5	68.0	44.8	22.4	67.2	20.5	12.3	32.8	16632.2
	phc/other	28.5	27.4	55.9	17.1	27.0	44.1	31.7	33.8	65.5	13.9	20.5	34.5	3311.0
	Total	**20.3**	**15.6**	**35.9**	**41.7**	**22.4**	**64.1**	**42.6**	**24.3**	**66.9**	**19.4**	**13.7**	**33.1**	**19943.2**
Punjab	Hosp (<30)	0.2	1.4	1.6	38.4	60.0	98.4	22.3	41.5	63.8	16.3	19.9	36.2	11793.2
	Hosp	0.1	1.1	1.2	50.3	48.5	98.8	29.6	33.9	63.5	20.9	15.6	36.5	15625.0
	phc/other	4.2	4.9	9.1	42.5	48.4	90.9	29.1	36.2	65.3	17.6	17.1	34.7	2866.4
	Total	**0.8**	**1.7**	**2.4**	**49.1**	**46.5**	**97.6**	**29.5**	**34.2**	**63.8**	**20.3**	**15.9**	**36.2**	**18491.4**
Rajasthan	Hosp (<30)	3.8	7.4	11.2	42.9	45.9	88.8	31.4	35.6	67.1	15.3	17.6	32.9	29825.9
	Hosp	5.7	6.4	12.1	44.9	43.0	87.9	31.6	36.0	67.6	19.0	13.4	32.4	39298.2
	phc/other	8.6	10.7	19.3	36.5	44.2	80.7	30.9	32.9	63.8	14.2	22.0	36.2	6942.4
	Total	**6.2**	**7.0**	**13.2**	**43.7**	**43.1**	**86.8**	**31.5**	**35.5**	**67.0**	**18.3**	**14.7**	**33.0**	**46240.6**
Tamil Nadu	Hosp (<30)	18.6	21.9	40.6	26.1	33.3	59.4	30.6	36.5	67.1	14.2	18.8	32.9	36201.5
	Hosp	15.5	18.1	33.6	36.4	30.0	66.4	35.2	31.5	66.7	16.6	16.7	33.3	52526.5
	phc/other	18.3	27.1	45.4	25.9	28.6	54.6	24.8	35.0	59.7	19.4	20.8	40.3	6301.1
	Total	**15.8**	**19.1**	**34.9**	**35.2**	**29.9**	**65.1**	**34.1**	**31.8**	**65.9**	**16.9**	**17.1**	**34.1**	**58827.6**
Uttar Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	8.5	15.9	24.4	30.1	45.5	75.6	29.6	52.3	81.8	9.1	9.1	18.2	44809.3
	Hosp	6.3	9.9	16.2	35.4	48.4	83.8	29.9	52.0	82.0	11.8	6.2	18.0	73908.9
	phc/other	14.7	19.9	34.5	22.7	42.8	65.5	27.9	51.3	79.2	9.5	11.3	20.8	19318.1
	Total	**8.0**	**12.0**	**20.0**	**32.8**	**47.3**	**80.0**	**29.5**	**51.9**	**81.4**	**11.3**	**7.3**	**18.6**	**93227.0**
West Bengal	Hosp (<30)	11.5	19.2	30.7	33.1	36.2	69.3	28.8	37.7	66.5	15.8	17.7	33.5	31071.8
	Hosp	15.4	16.0	31.5	35.0	33.5	68.5	36.8	33.3	70.1	13.6	16.3	29.9	46741.0
	phc/other	20.5	33.0	53.5	21.8	24.6	46.5	26.0	30.6	56.6	16.3	27.1	43.4	6312.9
	Total	**16.0**	**18.1**	**34.1**	**33.4**	**32.5**	**65.9**	**35.5**	**32.9**	**68.5**	**13.9**	**17.6**	**31.5**	**53053.9**
All India	Hosp (<30)	**10.3**	**16.0**	**26.2**	**31.9**	**41.9**	**73.8**	**29.7**	**42.7**	**72.4**	**12.4**	**15.2**	**27.6**	**344775.9**
	Hosp	**9.7**	**12.6**	**22.3**	**38.2**	**39.4**	**77.7**	**33.6**	**38.6**	**72.2**	**14.3**	**13.5**	**27.8**	**522969.3**
	phc/other	**14.7**	**21.0**	**35.8**	**25.1**	**39.1**	**64.2**	**27.3**	**40.8**	**68.1**	**12.6**	**19.3**	**31.9**	**101241.7**
	Total	**10.5**	**14.0**	**24.5**	**36.1**	**39.4**	**75.5**	**32.6**	**39.0**	**71.6**	**14.0**	**14.4**	**28.4**	**624211.0**

Table V.11. Distribution of Public Sector Health Subsidies by Level of Care, Sex, and Socio-Economic Status Using State Budget Data (NIPFP), Rural Only

		POVERTY STATUS						SOCIAL STATUS						
		BPL			APL			Non SC/ST			SC/ST			
STATES	Type of Facility	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	TOTAL (In lakhs)
ndhra Prades	Hosp (<30)	5.1	12.3	*17.5*	37.3	45.2	*82.5*	27.7	44.4	*72.1*	14.8	13.2	*27.9*	15076.4
	Hosp	3.4	9.1	*12.6*	43.6	43.9	*87.4*	27.5	33.4	*60.9*	19.5	19.6	*39.1*	26629.0
	phc/other	11.2	11.5	*22.6*	24.6	52.8	*77.4*	26.4	39.0	*65.4*	9.4	25.3	*34.6*	8366.9
	Total	**5.3**	**9.7**	***15.0***	**39.0**	**46.0**	***85.0***	**27.3**	**34.7**	***62.0***	**17.1**	**21.0**	***38.0***	**34995.9**
Bihar	Hosp (<30)	22.8	9.3	*32.1*	23.3	44.5	*67.9*	35.4	46.5	*81.9*	10.8	7.3	*18.1*	7550.8
	Hosp	16.4	6.9	*23.3*	31.7	44.9	*76.7*	38.3	43.3	*81.6*	9.9	8.5	*18.4*	11017.6
	phc/other	20.7	31.1	*51.8*	21.6	26.6	*48.2*	32.9	44.3	*77.2*	9.3	13.4	*22.7*	3780.2
	Total	**17.5**	**13.1**	***30.6***	**29.1**	**40.3**	***69.4***	**37.0**	**43.5**	***80.5***	**9.7**	**9.8**	***19.5***	**14797.7**
Gujurat	Hosp (<30)	4.1	8.2	*12.3*	36.9	50.9	*87.7*	29.8	41.4	*71.2*	11.2	17.7	*28.8*	8890.0
	Hosp	4.7	4.0	*8.7*	52.3	39.0	*91.3*	39.3	29.6	*68.9*	17.7	13.5	*31.1*	20009.4
	phc/other	10.4	13.0	*23.4*	27.6	49.1	*76.6*	26.4	38.5	*64.9*	11.6	23.5	*35.1*	5634.5
	Total	**5.9**	**6.0**	***11.9***	**46.9**	**41.2**	***88.1***	**36.5**	**31.5**	***68.0***	**16.4**	**15.7**	***32.0***	**25643.9**
Haryana	Hosp (<30)	2.6	5.6	*8.2*	45.1	46.6	*91.8*	33.3	27.5	*60.8*	14.4	24.8	*39.2*	5382.5
	Hosp	1.7	3.6	*5.3*	49.4	45.3	*94.7*	37.8	32.9	*70.7*	13.3	16.0	*29.3*	8317.8
	phc/other	4.2	9.4	*13.5*	31.3	55.2	*86.5*	29.0	43.3	*72.3*	6.4	21.3	*27.7*	1725.5
	Total	**2.1**	**4.6**	***6.7***	**46.3**	**47.0**	***93.3***	**36.3**	**34.7**	***71.0***	**12.1**	**16.9**	***29.0***	**10043.3**
nachal Prade	Hosp (<30)	3.2	3.6	*6.8*	38.0	55.2	*93.2*	25.2	39.7	*64.9*	16.0	19.1	*35.1*	5638.5
	Hosp	2.6	4.1	*6.7*	46.2	47.0	*93.3*	32.1	33.6	*65.8*	16.7	17.5	*34.2*	8483.3
	phc/other	5.8	13.8	*19.5*	31.8	48.7	*80.5*	24.6	45.6	*70.2*	12.9	16.8	*29.7*	829.0
	Total	**2.9**	**4.9**	***7.9***	**45.0**	**47.2**	***92.1***	**31.5**	**34.7**	***66.2***	**16.4**	**17.4**	***33.8***	**9312.4**
Karnataka	Hosp (<30)	4.9	11.1	*16.0*	36.4	47.7	*84.0*	35.3	44.5	*79.8*	5.9	14.3	*20.2*	17337.0
	Hosp	3.0	8.1	*11.2*	43.0	45.8	*88.8*	39.1	34.6	*73.7*	7.0	19.4	*26.3*	28757.4
	phc/other	13.2	20.5	*33.7*	22.5	43.8	*66.3*	26.4	45.9	*72.3*	9.2	18.4	*27.6*	5940.6
	Total	**4.8**	**10.3**	***15.0***	**39.5**	**45.5**	***85.0***	**36.9**	**36.5**	***73.5***	**7.3**	**19.2**	***26.5***	**34698.0**
Kerala	Hosp (<30)	12.0	17.4	*29.4*	27.2	43.4	*70.6*	33.6	50.8	*84.5*	5.7	9.9	*15.5*	15219.3
	Hosp	11.3	14.0	*25.3*	30.7	44.0	*74.7*	31.2	46.3	*77.5*	10.8	11.6	*22.5*	25108.8
	phc/other	15.1	18.9	*34.0*	33.1	32.9	*66.0*	41.5	39.0	*80.5*	6.7	12.8	*19.5*	835.9
	Total	**11.4**	**14.2**	***25.6***	**30.8**	**43.6**	***74.4***	**31.5**	**46.1**	***77.6***	**10.7**	**11.7**	***22.4***	**25944.7**
adhya Prades	Hosp (<30)	5.1	9.9	*15.0*	38.8	46.1	*85.0*	30.6	40.2	*70.8*	13.3	15.9	*29.2*	12287.2
	Hosp	5.6	6.6	*12.2*	39.1	48.7	*87.8*	30.4	43.6	*74.0*	14.3	11.7	*26.0*	18381.3
	phc/other	12.6	17.5	*30.1*	28.7	41.2	*69.9*	20.4	30.0	*50.4*	20.9	28.6	*49.6*	6492.6
	Total	**18.2**	**24.1**	***42.3***	**67.8**	**89.9**	***157.7***	**50.8**	**73.6**	***124.4***	**35.2**	**40.4**	***75.6***	**24873.9**
Maharashtra	Hosp (<30)	9.3	15.0	*24.3*	34.7	41.0	*75.7*	30.3	33.6	*63.8*	13.8	22.3	*36.2*	11489.9
	Hosp	6.8	14.9	*21.8*	33.8	44.4	*78.2*	27.1	41.4	*68.6*	13.5	17.8	*31.4*	16138.3
	phc/other	14.2	28.6	*42.8*	18.6	38.6	*57.2*	19.3	38.9	*58.2*	13.4	28.1	*41.5*	7041.8
	Total	**9.1**	**19.1**	***28.2***	**29.2**	**42.6**	***71.8***	**24.8**	**40.7**	***65.4***	**13.5**	**20.9**	***34.4***	**23180.0**
North East	Hosp (<30)	9.2	12.4	*21.6*	39.0	39.4	*78.4*	27.0	33.4	*60.4*	21.0	18.4	*39.4*	12904.9
	Hosp	11.2	10.5	*21.7*	43.7	34.7	*78.3*	35.3	28.6	*63.9*	19.5	16.5	*36.0*	15907.7
	phc/other	15.4	24.6	*40.0*	26.3	33.7	*60.0*	26.6	41.7	*68.3*	15.0	16.6	*31.6*	6721.4
	Total	**12.5**	**14.7**	***27.1***	**38.5**	**34.4**	***72.9***	**32.7**	**32.5**	***65.2***	**18.1**	**16.5**	***34.7***	**22629.1**

Orissa	Hosp (<30)	22.3	19.3	41.6	34.1	24.3	58.4	28.8	28.9	57.7	27.7	14.7	42.3	7962.7
	Hosp	16.4	13.5	29.9	50.1	19.9	70.1	43.0	20.9	63.9	23.5	12.6	36.1	13967.2
	phc/other	29.1	28.2	57.3	15.8	26.9	42.7	30.8	33.9	64.7	14.1	21.2	35.3	3129.2
	Total	**18.7**	**16.2**	**34.9**	**43.8**	**21.2**	**65.1**	**40.8**	**23.3**	**64.1**	**21.8**	**14.1**	**35.9**	**17096.5**
Punjab	Hosp (<30)	0.1	1.0	1.1	38.6	60.3	98.9	18.2	38.4	56.6	20.4	23.0	43.4	7975.2
	Hosp	0.1	0.9	0.9	48.4	50.7	99.1	24.1	32.4	56.5	24.4	19.1	43.5	9592.8
	phc/other	4.3	5.4	9.7	38.2	52.1	90.3	24.6	38.0	62.6	17.9	19.5	37.4	1996.8
	Total	**0.8**	**1.6**	**2.4**	**46.6**	**50.9**	**97.6**	**24.2**	**33.4**	**57.6**	**23.2**	**19.2**	**42.4**	**11589.5**
Rajasthan	Hosp (<30)	3.8	5.0	8.8	47.0	44.2	91.2	31.1	26.3	57.4	19.7	22.9	42.5	19317.1
	Hosp	7.2	3.8	11.0	54.0	35.0	89.0	34.7	21.4	56.1	26.4	17.4	43.8	25428.5
	phc/other	7.0	8.0	15.0	38.5	46.5	85.0	29.5	30.3	59.7	16.0	24.2	40.2	5710.0
	Total	**7.2**	**4.5**	**11.7**	**51.2**	**37.1**	**88.3**	**33.8**	**23.0**	**56.8**	**24.5**	**18.6**	**43.1**	**31138.6**
Tamil Nadu	Hosp (<30)	16.4	15.4	31.7	31.1	37.2	68.3	32.2	32.6	64.7	15.3	19.9	35.2	23198.1
	Hosp	12.6	13.1	25.7	37.4	36.9	74.3	31.2	32.1	63.3	18.7	17.9	36.6	30734.4
	phc/other	19.2	26.7	45.9	22.6	31.6	54.1	25.9	34.0	59.9	15.8	24.3	40.1	4424.2
	Total	**13.4**	**14.8**	**28.2**	**35.5**	**36.3**	**71.8**	**30.6**	**32.3**	**62.9**	**18.4**	**18.7**	**37.1**	**35158.6**
Uttar Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	9.6	14.9	24.5	30.3	45.2	75.5	28.3	49.4	77.7	11.6	10.5	22.1	31046.6
	Hosp	6.4	8.8	15.2	33.7	51.1	84.8	25.6	53.3	78.8	14.5	6.5	21.0	54466.3
	phc/other	14.2	19.5	33.7	22.1	44.2	66.3	26.4	52.2	78.6	10.0	11.5	21.4	16539.8
	Total	**8.2**	**11.3**	**19.5**	**31.0**	**49.5**	**80.5**	**25.7**	**53.0**	**78.8**	**13.5**	**7.7**	**21.1**	**71006.1**
West Bengal	Hosp (<30)	13.5	19.8	33.2	35.3	31.5	66.8	27.9	29.3	57.1	20.9	22.0	42.9	17075.6
	Hosp	19.7	18.9	38.6	35.6	25.7	61.4	37.3	22.8	60.1	18.0	21.9	39.9	24814.3
	phc/other	21.5	35.2	56.7	20.8	22.4	43.3	25.0	29.4	54.4	17.3	28.3	45.6	5502.6
	Total	**20.0**	**21.9**	**41.9**	**32.9**	**25.1**	**58.1**	**35.1**	**24.0**	**59.1**	**17.9**	**23.1**	**40.9**	**30316.9**
All India	**Hosp (<30)**	**9.3**	**12.4**	**21.7**	**35.3**	**43.1**	**78.3**	**30.0**	**38.7**	**68.7**	**14.6**	**16.7**	**31.3**	**218221.1**
	Hosp	**8.3**	**9.5**	**17.8**	**40.7**	**41.5**	**82.2**	**32.5**	**36.1**	**68.7**	**16.4**	**14.9**	**31.3**	**337623.2**
	phc/other	**14.1**	**20.2**	**34.4**	**24.9**	**40.8**	**65.7**	**26.1**	**40.3**	**66.3**	**12.9**	**20.8**	**33.7**	**84630.5**
	Total	**9.5**	**11.7**	**21.2**	**37.5**	**41.4**	**78.9**	**31.2**	**37.0**	**68.2**	**15.7**	**16.1**	**31.8**	**422253.7**

Table V.12. Distribution of Public Sector Health Subsidies by Level of Care, Sex, and Socio-economic Status Using State Budget Data (NIPFP) Urban Only

		POVERTY STATUS						SOCIAL STATUS						
		BPL			APL			Non SC/ST			SC/ST			
STATES	Type of Facility	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Total (in lakhs)
ndhra Prades	Hosp (<30)	15.5	26.8	*42.4*	27.2	30.4	*57.6*	34.8	49.1	*83.9*	8.0	8.1	*16.1*	10201.7
	Hosp	13.6	26.6	*40.2*	36.9	22.8	*59.8*	39.7	37.4	*77.0*	10.9	12.1	*23.0*	15792.7
	Phc/Other	19.4	34.2	*53.6*	18.0	28.4	*46.4*	31.5	55.5	*87.1*	5.8	7.1	*12.9*	1356.3
	Total	**14.1**	**27.2**	***41.3***	**35.4**	**23.3**	***58.7***	**39.0**	**38.8**	***77.8***	**10.5**	**11.7**	***22.2***	**17149.0**
Bihar	Hosp (<30)	12.6	26.3	*38.9*	25.7	35.4	*61.1*	29.9	45.8	*75.7*	8.4	15.9	*24.3*	4742.1
	Hosp	6.9	13.8	*20.7*	47.7	31.5	*79.3*	32.9	37.0	*69.9*	21.7	8.4	*30.1*	9011.6
	Phc/Other	21.5	29.8	*51.3*	29.2	19.6	*48.7*	45.8	39.2	*85.0*	4.8	10.2	*15.0*	610.8
	Total	**7.8**	**14.9**	***22.7***	**46.5**	**30.8**	***77.3***	**33.7**	**37.1**	***70.8***	**20.7**	**8.5**	***29.2***	**9622.4**
Gujarat	Hosp (<30)	16.8	24.2	*41.0*	21.5	37.5	*59.0*	23.8	43.8	*67.6*	14.5	17.9	*32.4*	7461.0
	Hosp	13.2	19.8	*33.0*	25.5	41.5	*67.0*	25.6	46.1	*71.8*	13.1	15.1	*28.2*	9443.0
	Phc/Other	19.4	24.9	*44.3*	23.9	31.8	*55.7*	30.3	41.9	*72.2*	13.0	14.8	*27.8*	1155.5
	Total	**13.9**	**20.3**	***34.2***	**25.3**	**40.5**	***65.8***	**26.1**	**45.7**	***71.8***	**13.1**	**15.1**	***28.2***	**10598.4**
Haryana	Hosp (<30)	8.0	7.8	*15.8*	44.2	40.0	*84.2*	34.3	30.0	*64.3*	17.9	17.8	*35.7*	2002.2
	Hosp	6.0	5.8	*11.8*	56.3	31.9	*88.2*	26.3	24.4	*50.7*	36.0	13.3	*49.3*	2679.9
	Phc/Other	11.7	10.9	*22.6*	33.6	43.8	*77.4*	31.5	33.3	*64.8*	13.8	21.4	*35.2*	316.9
	Total	**6.6**	**6.3**	***12.9***	**53.9**	**33.2**	***87.1***	**26.8**	**25.4**	***52.2***	**33.7**	**14.1**	***47.8***	**2996.8**
machal Prade	Hosp (<30)	0.0	2.9	*2.9*	38.9	58.2	*97.1*	31.2	54.7	*86.0*	7.7	6.4	*14.0*	1181.6
	Hosp	0.0	2.6	*2.6*	41.8	55.6	*97.4*	34.6	52.4	*87.0*	7.3	5.7	*13.0*	1323.2
	Phc/Other	2.2	7.7	*9.9*	51.7	38.4	*90.1*	42.5	33.0	*75.5*	11.4	13.1	*24.5*	46.1
	Total	**0.1**	**2.7**	***2.8***	**42.2**	**55.0**	***97.2***	**34.8**	**51.8**	***86.6***	**7.4**	**5.9**	***13.4***	**1369.3**
Karnataka	Hosp (<30)	11.2	29.7	*41.0*	17.5	41.6	*59.0*	21.5	59.2	*80.7*	7.2	12.1	*19.3*	6896.0
	Hosp	23.5	23.4	*46.9*	20.6	32.6	*53.1*	34.3	47.2	*81.5*	9.8	8.7	*18.5*	9951.7
	Phc/Other	23.4	34.7	*58.1*	12.3	29.7	*41.9*	24.6	54.6	*79.2*	11.1	9.8	*20.8*	1186.1
	Total	**23.5**	**24.6**	***48.1***	**19.7**	**32.3**	***51.9***	**33.2**	**48.0**	***81.2***	**9.9**	**8.8**	***18.8***	**11137.8**
Kerala	Hosp (<30)	20.5	34.1	*54.6*	17.4	28.0	*45.4*	34.2	58.5	*92.7*	3.7	3.7	*7.3*	4139.3
	Hosp	20.1	31.5	*51.6*	17.7	30.6	*48.4*	33.6	58.9	*92.6*	4.4	3.1	*7.4*	4947.8
	Phc/Other	25.1	37.6	*62.7*	16.1	21.2	*37.3*	39.8	56.3	*96.2*	1.4	2.4	*3.8*	156.8
	Total	**20.3**	**31.7**	***52.0***	**17.7**	**30.3**	***48.0***	**33.8**	**58.9**	***92.7***	**4.3**	**3.0**	***7.3***	**5104.6**
adhya Prades	Hosp (<30)	17.9	26.9	*44.8*	23.4	31.8	*55.2*	33.2	49.5	*82.7*	8.0	9.2	*17.3*	10820.9
	Hosp	16.7	28.4	*45.1*	24.6	30.2	*54.9*	33.7	49.8	*83.5*	7.7	8.8	*16.5*	13192.1
	Phc/Other	23.6	44.9	*68.5*	14.5	17.0	*31.5*	31.6	48.1	*79.6*	6.6	13.8	*20.4*	1356.4
	Total	**17.4**	**29.9**	***47.3***	**23.7**	**29.0**	***52.7***	**33.5**	**49.6**	***83.1***	**7.6**	**9.3**	***16.9***	**14548.6**
Maharashtra	Hosp (<30)	14.6	28.8	*43.4*	18.1	38.5	*56.6*	24.4	51.6	*76.0*	8.2	15.7	*24.0*	14342.9
	Hosp	15.5	24.1	*39.6*	32.2	28.2	*60.4*	38.4	39.9	*78.4*	9.2	12.4	*21.6*	22755.9
	Phc/Other	23.4	21.5	*44.9*	26.5	28.7	*55.1*	41.6	39.9	*81.5*	8.3	10.3	*18.5*	1910.2
	Total	**16.1**	**23.9**	***40.0***	**31.7**	**28.3**	***60.0***	**38.7**	**39.9**	***78.6***	**9.1**	**12.3**	***21.4***	**24666.1**
North East	Hosp (<30)	3.1	6.1	*9.3*	32.9	57.8	*90.7*	23.3	40.3	*63.6*	12.7	23.7	*36.4*	7917.1
	Hosp	4.1	4.7	*8.7*	35.6	55.6	*91.3*	23.7	38.7	*62.4*	16.0	21.6	*37.6*	10417.8
	Phc/Other	7.7	11.1	*18.8*	33.2	48.0	*81.2*	30.6	43.1	*73.7*	10.3	16.0	*26.3*	760.2
	Total	**4.3**	**5.1**	***9.4***	**35.5**	**55.1**	***90.6***	**24.2**	**39.0**	***63.2***	**15.6**	**21.2**	***36.8***	**11178.0**

Orissa	Hosp (<30)	7.3	11.9	19.3	35.3	45.5	80.7	35.2	41.1	76.3	7.4	16.3	23.7	1658.9
	Hosp	30.6	12.1	42.7	27.8	29.5	57.3	53.8	30.5	84.2	4.6	11.2	15.8	2664.9
	Phc/Other	18.1	13.3	31.4	40.7	27.8	68.6	47.0	32.3	79.3	11.8	8.9	20.7	181.8
	Total	**29.8**	**12.2**	**42.0**	**28.6**	**29.4**	**58.0**	**53.3**	**30.6**	**83.9**	**5.1**	**11.0**	**16.1**	**2846.7**
Punjab	Hosp (<30)	0.4	2.3	2.7	38.2	59.2	97.3	30.8	48.1	78.9	7.7	13.4	21.1	3818.0
	Hosp	0.3	1.4	1.7	53.4	44.9	98.3	38.4	36.2	74.6	15.3	10.2	25.4	6032.3
	Phc/Other	3.9	3.6	7.5	52.5	40.0	92.5	39.6	31.9	71.4	16.8	11.7	28.6	869.6
	Total	**0.7**	**1.7**	**2.4**	**53.3**	**44.3**	**97.6**	**38.5**	**35.7**	**74.2**	**15.5**	**10.4**	**25.8**	**6901.9**
Rajasthan	Hosp (<30)	3.9	11.8	15.7	35.4	48.9	84.3	32.0	52.7	84.7	7.3	8.0	15.3	10527.8
	Hosp	3.0	11.2	14.2	28.3	57.6	85.8	25.7	62.7	88.4	5.5	6.1	11.6	13888.7
	Phc/Other	16.1	23.2	39.3	27.0	33.7	60.7	37.2	45.2	82.4	5.9	11.7	17.6	1235.4
	Total	**4.0**	**12.2**	**16.2**	**28.2**	**55.6**	**83.8**	**26.7**	**61.2**	**87.9**	**5.5**	**6.5**	**12.1**	**15124.1**
Tamil Nadu	Hosp (<30)	22.7	33.7	56.3	17.1	26.5	43.7	27.7	43.4	71.1	12.1	16.7	28.9	13020.8
	Hosp	19.6	25.2	44.8	34.9	20.3	55.2	40.8	30.6	71.4	13.7	14.9	28.6	21809.5
	Phc/Other	16.3	28.2	44.4	33.9	21.7	55.6	22.2	37.3	59.5	28.0	12.5	40.5	1877.0
	Total	**19.3**	**25.5**	**44.8**	**34.8**	**20.4**	**55.2**	**39.3**	**31.1**	**70.4**	**14.8**	**14.7**	**29.6**	**23686.5**
Uttar Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	6.0	18.1	24.1	29.6	46.3	75.9	32.2	58.5	90.7	3.4	5.9	9.3	13828.5
	Hosp	6.0	13.0	19.0	40.2	40.8	81.0	42.1	48.4	90.5	4.1	5.4	9.5	19508.4
	Phc/Other	17.6	21.7	39.3	26.1	34.6	60.7	37.2	46.2	83.3	6.5	10.1	16.7	2779.2
	Total	**7.5**	**14.1**	**21.6**	**38.4**	**40.0**	**78.4**	**41.5**	**48.1**	**89.6**	**4.4**	**6.0**	**10.4**	**22287.6**
West Bengal	Hosp (<30)	9.1	18.5	27.6	30.5	41.9	72.4	30.0	47.9	77.9	9.6	12.5	22.1	13996.2
	Hosp	10.6	12.8	23.4	34.3	42.4	76.6	36.3	45.2	81.4	8.6	10.0	18.6	21926.6
	Phc/Other	13.7	18.1	31.8	28.6	39.6	68.2	32.6	38.8	71.4	9.7	18.9	28.6	812.8
	Total	**10.7**	**13.0**	**23.7**	**34.1**	**42.3**	**76.3**	**36.1**	**44.9**	**81.1**	**8.7**	**10.3**	**18.9**	**22739.5**
All India	**Hosp (<30)**	**11.9**	**22.1**	**34.0**	**26.0**	**39.9**	**66.0**	**29.3**	**49.5**	**78.8**	**8.7**	**12.5**	**21.2**	**126554.8**
	Hosp	**12.2**	**18.3**	**30.5**	**33.8**	**35.7**	**69.5**	**35.6**	**43.1**	**78.7**	**10.5**	**10.8**	**21.3**	**185346.1**
	Phc/Other	**17.9**	**25.1**	**43.0**	**26.6**	**30.5**	**57.0**	**33.6**	**43.8**	**77.4**	**10.8**	**11.8**	**22.6**	**16611.2**
	Total	**12.7**	**18.9**	**31.6**	**33.2**	**35.2**	**68.4**	**35.4**	**43.2**	**78.6**	**10.5**	**10.9**	**21.4**	**201957.3**

Table VI.1. Distribution of Public Sector Health Subsidies by Level of Care, Sex, and Expenditure Quintiles Using State Budget Data (NIPFP, Alternative Method), Rural and Urban

		Expenditure Quintiles(urbanrural/sep)															
		I			II			III			IV			V			
STATES	Type of Facilit	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	TOTAL (lakhs)
ndhra Prades	Hosp (<30)	6.0	11.3	*17.2*	7.3	9.0	*16.4*	6.5	9.9	16.3	13.3	16.7	*30.0*	9.5	10.6	*20.1*	16667.4
	Hosp	5.0	9.2	*14.2*	7.2	6.7	*13.9*	6.5	8.3	14.8	12.2	12.9	*25.2*	17.4	14.5	*31.9*	27977.6
	Phc	12.0	13.0	*25.0*	8.4	13.8	*22.0*	6.9	20.3	27.2	5.9	11.2	*17.1*	2.8	5.9	*8.8*	29166.3
	Total	**6.5**	**11.1**	***19.7***	**7.8**	**10.2**	***18.0***	**6.7**	**14.4**	**21.1**	**9.0**	**12.1**	***21.0***	**10.0**	**10.1**	***20.1***	**57143.9**
Bihar	Hosp (<30)	1.6	1.4	*3.1*	9.7	3.5	*13.2*	5.6	14.0	19.8	9.8	17.4	*27.3*	15.9	21.0	*36.9*	4101.1
	Hosp	1.4	0.9	*2.3*	5.9	2.4	*8.3*	3.4	9.3	12.7	7.2	14.5	*21.6*	33.1	21.9	*55.1*	6738.5
	Phc	7.1	9.2	*16.3*	7.1	10.9	*18.0*	9.8	14.1	23.9	8.1	12.2	*20.2*	11.6	10.0	*21.5*	28429.3
	Total	**8.0**	**7.6**	***13.6***	**8.9**	**9.3**	***16.2***	**8.6**	**13.2**	**21.8**	**7.9**	**12.6**	***20.5***	**15.7**	**12.3**	***28.0***	**35167.6**
Gujarat	Hosp (<30)	6.4	10.4	*16.7*	9.5	14.2	*23.7*	8.3	9.9	18.2	7.7	14.2	*21.9*	7.8	11.7	*19.5*	10793.5
	Hosp	5.5	6.2	*11.7*	5.9	10.5	*16.4*	25.1	13.4	38.5	5.9	9.0	*14.9*	8.8	9.7	*18.4*	19465.6
	Phc	11.3	15.9	*27.2*	9.4	12.5	*21.9*	8.9	14.0	22.9	5.3	13.8	*19.2*	4.1	4.8	*8.9*	21203.7
	Total	**6.5**	**11.3**	***19.8***	**7.7**	**11.6**	***19.3***	**16.8**	**13.7**	**30.4**	**5.8**	**11.5**	***17.1***	**8.3**	**7.1**	***13.5***	**40669.4**
Haryana	Hosp (<30)	3.9	12.6	*16.5*	9.5	5.4	*15.0*	10.1	5.1	15.2	7.1	12.1	*19.3*	18.2	15.8	*34.0*	4262.3
	Hosp	2.6	8.4	*11.1*	6.4	3.6	*10.1*	10.0	3.4	13.4	5.3	19.6	*24.9*	29.5	11.1	*40.6*	6347.1
	Phc	6.5	11.8	*18.4*	6.8	17.9	*24.7*	7.9	16.2	24.0	8.9	11.0	*19.9*	6.9	6.1	*13.0*	9444.4
	Total	**5.0**	**10.5**	***15.4***	**8.7**	**12.2**	***18.8***	**8.7**	**11.0**	**19.7**	**7.4**	**14.5**	***21.9***	**16.0**	**8.1**	***24.1***	**15791.5**
machal Prade	Hosp (<30)	2.7	3.8	*8.5*	4.2	6.7	*10.9*	7.1	10.8	17.9	9.8	14.6	*24.4*	16.9	23.3	*40.2*	2951.2
	Hosp	2.3	4.1	*6.4*	5.2	5.7	*10.9*	4.9	7.5	12.4	9.0	14.9	*23.8*	28.6	19.8	*46.4*	4256.5
	Phc	6.5	13.7	*20.2*	7.0	11.1	*18.1*	8.0	13.9	21.9	11.0	13.1	*24.1*	6.0	9.7	*15.7*	7592.0
	Total	**5.0**	**10.3**	***15.3***	**6.3**	**9.2**	***15.5***	**6.9**	**11.6**	**18.5**	**10.3**	**13.7**	***24.0***	**13.4**	**13.3**	***26.7***	**11848.5**
Karnataka	Hosp (<30)	2.1	7.6	*9.7*	8.4	8.7	*17.0*	8.0	14.6	22.8	9.8	17.3	*26.9*	9.8	14.1	*23.7*	10455.6
	Hosp	1.3	5.9	*7.1*	6.5	8.9	*15.4*	7.0	11.0	18.1	11.0	12.8	*23.8*	19.8	15.9	*35.6*	16685.5
	Phc	7.3	11.8	*19.1*	12.8	14.9	*27.7*	6.8	16.1	22.7	4.7	12.0	*16.7*	4.4	9.5	*13.9*	33619.0
	Total	**5.3**	**9.9**	***15.1***	**10.7**	**12.9**	***23.6***	**6.7**	**14.4**	**21.2**	**6.7**	**12.3**	***19.0***	**9.5**	**11.8**	***21.1***	**50304.4**
Kerala	Hosp (<30)	10.1	18.1	*26.3*	7.0	12.8	*19.7*	8.3	15.1	23.4	6.1	9.0	*15.1*	7.1	8.3	*15.4*	11956.3
	Hosp	7.0	13.5	*20.5*	8.9	13.4	*22.3*	7.1	10.7	17.8	8.9	8.2	*17.0*	9.3	13.2	*22.5*	18632.2
	Phc	12.8	15.6	*28.5*	7.5	8.4	*16.0*	14.9	12.8	27.6	5.7	8.1	*13.9*	6.0	8.1	*14.1*	13087.8
	Total	**9.4**	**14.4**	***23.8***	**8.3**	**11.3**	***19.7***	**10.3**	**11.5**	**21.9**	**7.6**	**8.2**	***15.7***	**7.9**	**11.1**	***19.0***	**31700.0**
adhya Prade	Hosp (<30)	2.3	6.1	*8.4*	4.2	5.2	*9.4*	4.0	8.0	12.0	14.8	17.1	*31.9*	17.3	21.0	*38.3*	13716.4
	Hosp	1.8	4.4	*6.2*	4.9	4.5	*9.3*	4.9	7.5	12.4	13.6	15.1	*28.7*	18.1	25.2	*43.3*	18778.7
	Phc	8.2	11.9	*20.1*	9.4	12.5	*21.8*	9.6	16.0	25.6	7.9	10.9	*18.8*	5.8	7.9	*13.7*	25279.2
	Total	**5.5**	**8.7**	***14.2***	**7.4**	**9.1**	***16.5***	**7.6**	**12.4**	**20.0**	**10.4**	**12.7**	***23.0***	**11.0**	**15.3**	***26.3***	**44057.9**
Maharashtra	Hosp (<30)	7.5	8.5	*16.0*	6.4	9.3	*15.6*	7.4	14.5	21.9	11.2	18.4	*27.6*	5.1	13.7	*18.8*	23016.2
	Hosp	5.1	7.6	*12.6*	6.0	6.3	*12.3*	6.7	14.1	20.8	15.4	16.7	*32.1*	11.5	10.7	*22.2*	34727.7
	Phc	10.9	21.8	*32.7*	6.8	17.2	*24.0*	9.4	14.2	23.7	4.3	5.9	*10.2*	5.1	4.3	*9.4*	14190.3
	Total	**8.6**	**11.7**	***18.5***	**6.2**	**9.5**	***15.7***	**7.5**	**14.1**	**21.6**	**12.2**	**13.8**	***25.7***	**9.7**	**8.6**	***18.5***	**48918.0**
North East	Hosp (<30)	3.6	5.7	*9.3*	4.2	6.9	*11.1*	8.2	10.9	19.1	12.0	10.4	*22.4*	15.5	22.6	*38.1*	13344.0
	Hosp	4.2	4.7	*8.9*	5.2	5.6	*10.8*	8.3	9.2	17.5	11.9	9.0	*21.0*	19.2	22.7	*41.9*	16890.3
	Phc	6.3	14.1	*20.4*	9.7	13.0	*22.8*	9.2	10.6	19.8	9.8	12.2	*22.0*	6.6	8.5	*15.1*	18492.9
	Total	**5.3**	**9.6**	***14.9***	**7.6**	**9.5**	***17.0***	**8.6**	**9.9**	**18.7**	**10.8**	**10.7**	***21.5***	**12.6**	**15.3**	***27.9***	**35383.2**
Orissa	Hosp (<30)	4.4	3.1	*7.5*	8.0	8.0	*16.0*	10.7	9.7	20.4	9.0	8.3	*17.2*	21.9	17.0	*38.9*	5251.4
	Hosp	6.6	1.8	*8.4*	8.7	6.7	*13.4*	8.3	7.0	15.3	8.6	5.0	*11.5*	37.0	14.4	*51.4*	9042.1
	Phc	6.7	8.5	*15.1*	13.4	11.2	*24.6*	9.4	10.7	20.1	7.6	13.0	*20.6*	8.6	11.0	*19.6*	12601.9
	Total	**6.6**	**5.7**	***12.3***	**10.6**	**9.3**	***19.9***	**8.9**	**9.1**	**18.1**	**7.2**	**9.6**	***16.8***	**20.5**	**12.4**	***32.9***	**21644.1**
Punjab	Hosp (<30)	4.8	6.1	*10.9*	3.2	12.0	*15.2*	5.7	11.6	17.3	9.4	11.2	*20.6*	15.4	20.6	*36.0*	7469.7
	Hosp	4.2	4.7	*8.9*	2.8	9.3	*11.8*	5.5	9.5	15.0	15.5	9.0	*24.4*	22.0	17.8	*39.8*	9769.3
	Phc	15.7	14.4	*30.1*	12.0	14.9	*26.9*	9.9	9.5	19.3	5.7	10.5	*16.2*	3.4	4.0	*7.4*	11912.7
	Total	**10.5**	**10.0**	***20.5***	**7.8**	**12.4**	***20.1***	**7.9**	**9.5**	**17.4**	**10.1**	**9.6**	***19.9***	**11.6**	**10.2**	***22.0***	**21682.0**
Rajasthan	Hosp (<30)	3.0	3.9	*6.9*	4.7	7.7	*12.3*	4.8	7.2	11.9	13.2	9.1	*22.3*	21.0	25.5	*46.5*	18145.9
	Hosp	5.6	3.0	*8.5*	3.5	5.8	*9.4*	4.3	6.3	10.7	12.1	7.0	*19.1*	25.1	27.3	*52.4*	21283.0
	Phc	7.3	9.3	*16.5*	14.4	10.2	*24.6*	8.4	12.4	20.8	5.8	10.0	*15.8*	9.2	13.0	*22.2*	33585.5
	Total	**8.6**	**6.8**	***13.4***	**10.2**	**8.5**	***18.7***	**6.8**	**10.0**	**16.9**	**8.2**	**8.9**	***17.1***	**15.4**	**18.5**	***33.9***	**54868.5**

Tamil Nadu	Hosp (<30)	9.8	9.0	18.8	6.6	11.4	18.0	9.9	13.5	23.4	9.6	12.4	22.1	8.7	9.0	17.7	23636.2
	Hosp	6.9	6.3	13.2	7.6	12.3	19.8	6.4	11.7	20.1	15.1	10.0	25.0	13.9	8.0	21.9	34331.8
	Phc	11.2	15.6	26.8	8.1	11.3	19.4	9.5	9.7	19.3	5.2	12.5	17.7	10.4	6.5	16.9	30693.6
	Total	**8.9**	**10.7**	**19.6**	**7.8**	**11.8**	**19.6**	**6.9**	**10.6**	**19.7**	**10.4**	**11.2**	**21.6**	**12.3**	**7.3**	**19.6**	**85025.4**
Uttar Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	4.6	6.6	11.4	3.8	7.4	11.2	6.0	10.4	16.4	6.1	13.8	19.9	17.9	23.1	41.0	29329.9
	Hosp	3.1	4.3	7.4	2.9	4.7	7.6	5.2	6.4	11.6	4.1	24.7	28.9	26.4	18.2	44.6	48322.8
	Phc	7.5	12.2	19.7	7.6	10.4	18.0	8.2	8.2	16.4	7.0	12.1	19.1	7.1	19.7	26.8	59492.1
	Total	**5.5**	**8.7**	**14.2**	**5.5**	**7.8**	**13.3**	**6.9**	**7.4**	**14.3**	**5.7**	**17.8**	**23.5**	**15.7**	**19.0**	**34.8**	**107814.9**
West Bengal	Hosp (<30)	3.9	8.3	12.2	5.3	7.2	12.6	8.6	10.8	19.5	13.7	12.9	26.6	12.9	16.2	29.1	20968.8
	Hosp	3.0	6.0	8.9	10.4	7.2	17.6	7.5	11.4	18.9	11.6	10.9	22.7	17.6	14.1	31.9	31583.0
	Phc	8.1	17.4	25.5	11.0	14.1	25.1	6.5	11.0	17.6	9.6	8.9	18.7	6.9	6.2	13.1	25287.2
	Total	**5.2**	**11.0**	**16.3**	**10.6**	**10.3**	**20.9**	**7.1**	**11.2**	**18.3**	**10.9**	**10.0**	**20.9**	**13.0**	**10.6**	**23.6**	**56870.2**
All India	**Hosp (<30)**	**4.6**	**6.1**	**10.7**	**5.0**	**8.0**	**12.9**	**7.8**	**12.0**	**19.8**	**11.2**	**14.3**	**25.5**	**13.3**	**17.7**	**31.0**	**214065.9**
	Hosp	**3.6**	**4.5**	**8.1**	**5.4**	**6.4**	**11.9**	**6.7**	**10.3**	**17.1**	**12.6**	**14.4**	**27.0**	**19.3**	**16.7**	**36.0**	**324831.7**
	Phc	**6.0**	**12.4**	**20.4**	**9.1**	**12.3**	**21.4**	**8.8**	**12.6**	**21.4**	**7.8**	**12.4**	**20.3**	**6.8**	**9.7**	**16.5**	**374057.8**
	Total	6.0	8.7	14.7	7.4	9.6	16.9	7.9	11.5	19.4	10.0	13.4	23.4	12.6	13.0	25.6	698889.6

Notes: Hosp(<30) is hospitalization days where total length of stay is less than 30 days; PHC = total subsidies on primary health centers, sub-centres, and immunizations.

Table VI.2. Distribution of Public Sector Health Subsidies by Level of Care, Sex, and Expenditure Quintiles Using State Budget Data (NIPFP, Alternative Method) Rural Only

		Per Capita Expenditure Quintiles																		
		I			II			III			IV			V						
STATES	Type of Facility	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Total (in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	5.1	12.4	*17.5*	10.3	10.7	*21.0*	6.7	5.6	*12.3*	6.4	19.8	*26.2*	13.9	9.0	*22.9*				9937.7
	Hosp	3.4	9.2	*12.6*	10.8	8.2	*19.0*	5.7	3.3	*9.0*	5.1	12.5	*17.6*	22.0	19.8	*41.8*				17561.0
	phc/other	11.2	11.5	*22.6*	9.1	13.3	*22.5*	6.2	21.1	*27.2*	5.5	9.7	*15.3*	3.8	8.6	*12.4*				25098.8
	Total	**8.0**	**10.5**	***18.5***	**9.8**	**11.2**	***21.0***	**6.0**	**13.8**	***19.7***	**5.4**	**10.9**	***16.2***	**11.3**	**13.2**	***24.5***				**42659.8**
Bihar	Hosp(<30)	1.9	1.9	*3.8*	13.7	2.5	*16.1*	8.0	21.1	*29.0*	9.2	11.5	*20.7*	13.0	17.4	*30.4*				2561.4
	Hosp	2.1	1.3	*3.4*	9.3	2.2	*11.5*	5.4	15.7	*21.2*	8.2	14.8	*22.9*	22.8	18.2	*41.0*				3749.0
	phc/other	6.8	9.2	*16.0*	7.8	11.4	*19.2*	8.5	12.1	*20.6*	7.8	13.4	*21.1*	11.5	11.6	*23.1*				24359.6
	Total	**6.2**	**8.2**	***14.3***	**6.0**	**10.2**	***18.2***	**8.0**	**12.6**	***20.6***	**7.8**	**13.5**	***21.4***	**13.0**	**12.5**	***25.5***				**28108.7**
Gujarat	Hosp(<30)	4.5	8.8	*13.3*	10.0	17.0	*27.0*	7.2	8.0	*15.2*	10.6	12.5	*23.1*	8.4	12.9	*21.3*				5868.2
	Hosp	4.9	4.3	*9.2*	5.4	7.5	*12.9*	4.8	7.5	*12.2*	32.9	17.9	*50.8*	9.0	5.9	*14.9*				13241.0
	phc/other	10.4	13.1	*23.5*	7.8	12.2	*20.0*	7.4	13.0	*20.4*	7.4	12.6	*20.0*	5.0	11.1	*16.1*				17591.9
	Total	**8.0**	**9.3**	***17.4***	**6.8**	**10.2**	***17.0***	**6.3**	**10.6**	***16.9***	**18.4**	**14.8**	***33.2***	**6.7**	**8.9**	***15.6***				**30832.9**
Haryana	Hosp(<30)	3.1	14.4	*17.5*	9.3	4.5	*13.8*	10.1	4.1	*14.2*	6.1	8.1	*14.3*	19.1	21.1	*40.2*				3108.4
	Hosp	2.0	9.3	*11.3*	6.0	2.9	*9.0*	10.7	2.7	*13.4*	4.4	20.4	*24.8*	27.9	13.6	*41.5*				4802.3
	phc/other	4.8	11.6	*16.4*	6.8	16.0	*22.8*	6.4	16.2	*22.5*	10.5	15.2	*25.8*	6.8	5.6	*12.5*				7979.2
	Total	**3.8**	**10.8**	***14.5***	**6.5**	**11.1**	***17.6***	**8.0**	**11.1**	***19.1***	**8.2**	**17.2**	***25.4***	**14.8**	**8.6**	***23.4***				**12781.5**
Himachal Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	3.2	3.6	*6.8*	4.2	5.4	*9.6*	7.2	14.1	*21.3*	9.5	11.3	*20.8*	16.9	24.6	*41.5*				2439.9
	Hosp	2.6	4.1	*6.7*	5.4	3.6	*9.0*	4.8	10.5	*15.3*	8.4	11.4	*19.9*	27.5	21.6	*49.1*				3685.3
	phc/other	5.6	13.4	*18.9*	7.2	11.4	*18.5*	7.7	11.2	*18.9*	11.9	15.9	*27.7*	5.3	10.6	*15.9*				7191.4
	Total	**4.6**	**10.2**	***14.8***	**6.6**	**8.7**	***15.3***	**6.7**	**11.0**	***17.7***	**10.7**	**14.4**	***25.1***	**12.8**	**14.3**	***27.2***				**10876.6**
Karnataka	Hosp(<30)	0.8	6.3	*7.1*	5.7	9.2	*14.9*	10.7	8.5	*19.2*	10.0	19.3	*29.3*	14.0	15.6	*29.5*				7478.8
	Hosp	0.5	5.2	*5.7*	3.6	6.6	*10.1*	9.4	10.4	*19.8*	8.6	11.8	*20.4*	24.1	19.9	*43.9*				12393.6
	phc/other	6.8	10.3	*17.1*	9.8	13.5	*23.2*	8.9	15.7	*24.7*	4.7	14.8	*19.4*	5.5	10.1	*15.6*				28025.9
	Total	**4.9**	**8.7**	***13.6***	**7.9**	**11.4**	***19.2***	**9.1**	**14.1**	***23.2***	**5.9**	**13.8**	***19.7***	**11.2**	**13.1**	***24.3***				**40419.5**
Kerala	Hosp(<30)	10.6	14.4	*24.9*	6.0	13.4	*19.4*	7.4	15.3	*22.7*	7.3	8.6	*15.9*	7.8	9.4	*17.1*				9447.3
	Hosp	6.9	12.2	*19.0*	8.5	13.3	*21.8*	5.7	11.0	*16.6*	10.7	7.1	*17.8*	10.1	14.7	*24.8*				15643.5
	phc/other	13.1	15.7	*28.9*	6.7	7.9	*14.6*	8.7	8.2	*17.0*	12.4	11.9	*24.3*	7.1	8.1	*15.3*				10984.4
	Total	**9.4**	**13.7**	***23.1***	**7.8**	**11.1**	***18.8***	**6.9**	**9.8**	***16.8***	**11.4**	**9.0**	***20.4***	**8.9**	**12.0**	***20.9***				**26627.9**
Madhya Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	2.1	5.3	*7.4*	4.2	5.3	*9.6*	4.6	6.9	*11.5*	13.3	19.6	*32.8*	19.7	19.0	*38.7*				7291.6
	Hosp	1.4	3.5	*4.9*	5.6	3.7	*9.3*	6.1	7.9	*14.0*	11.4	13.4	*24.9*	20.1	26.7	*46.8*				10940.2
	phc/other	8.2	11.3	*19.5*	7.5	9.0	*16.5*	10.1	12.7	*22.8*	7.2	15.2	*22.4*	8.4	10.4	*18.8*				20893.3
	Total	**5.9**	**8.6**	***14.5***	**6.8**	**7.2**	***14.0***	**8.7**	**11.1**	***19.8***	**8.6**	**14.6**	***23.3***	**12.4**	**16.0**	***28.4***				**31833.5**
Maharashtra	Hosp(<30)	10.0	8.7	*18.8*	1.0	8.7	*9.7*	11.7	8.7	*20.5*	10.7	15.3	*26.0*	10.4	14.7	*25.0*				10253.7
	Hosp	7.2	6.9	*14.1*	0.9	9.7	*10.6*	8.4	6.2	*14.6*	7.6	13.9	*21.6*	16.5	22.6	*39.1*				14422.1
	phc/other	10.9	21.9	*32.8*	5.7	12.0	*17.7*	4.8	15.5	*20.3*	7.8	13.8	*21.6*	3.6	4.0	*7.6*				11130.2
	Total	**8.8**	**13.4**	***22.2***	**3.0**	**10.7**	***13.7***	**6.8**	**10.3**	***17.1***	**7.7**	**13.9**	***21.6***	**10.9**	**14.5**	***25.4***				**25552.4**
North East	Hosp(<30)	3.1	7.0	*10.1*	6.2	5.4	*11.6*	8.9	12.0	*20.9*	11.2	9.9	*21.0*	19.0	17.4	*36.4*				8272.0
	Hosp	3.3	5.9	*9.3*	7.9	4.6	*12.5*	9.8	9.9	*19.7*	12.6	8.6	*21.2*	21.3	16.0	*37.3*				10207.0
	phc/other	5.7	12.7	*18.4*	9.7	11.8	*21.5*	8.7	13.0	*21.7*	7.5	9.8	*17.2*	10.1	11.0	*21.2*				16603.9
	Total	**4.8**	**10.1**	***14.9***	**9.0**	**9.1**	***18.1***	**9.1**	**11.8**	***20.9***	**9.4**	**9.3**	***18.7***	**14.4**	**12.9**	***27.3***				**26810.9**
Orissa	Hosp(<30)	5.3	2.9	*8.2*	8.3	7.9	*16.2*	10.5	10.4	*20.9*	9.8	6.9	*16.7*	22.5	15.4	*37.9*				4345.6
	Hosp	3.0	1.7	*4.7*	5.1	6.1	*11.1*	9.4	7.0	*16.4*	7.8	4.6	*12.4*	41.2	14.2	*55.4*				7590.8
	phc/other	6.6	8.7	*15.3*	11.4	10.6	*22.0*	11.6	10.3	*21.8*	6.8	13.5	*20.3*	8.4	12.1	*20.5*				11911.4
	Total	**5.2**	**6.0**	***11.2***	**9.0**	**8.8**	***17.8***	**10.7**	**9.0**	***19.7***	**7.2**	**10.0**	***17.3***	**21.2**	**12.9**	***34.1***				**19502.2**

Punjab	Hosp(<30)	2.2	5.3	7.5	6.2	12.1	18.4	5.2	10.5	15.7	7.7	6.8	14.6	17.1	26.8	43.9	5055.1
	Hosp	2.8	4.4	7.2	5.4	10.1	15.5	5.7	8.8	14.5	6.4	5.7	12.1	28.2	22.8	50.8	6081.6
	phc/other	14.3	15.8	30.2	7.4	16.9	24.3	12.6	10.0	22.6	4.1	9.3	13.5	4.0	5.4	9.4	8299.8
	Total	9.4	11.0	20.4	6.5	14.0	20.6	9.7	9.5	19.2	5.1	7.8	12.9	14.2	12.7	26.9	14381.5
Rajasthan	Hosp(<30)	3.8	5.0	8.8	5.8	9.4	15.2	4.9	3.5	8.4	14.9	8.5	23.4	21.5	22.8	44.2	10492.6
	Hosp	7.2	3.8	11.0	5.2	7.1	12.3	4.5	2.7	7.1	14.5	6.6	21.2	29.8	18.5	48.4	13808.6
	phc/other	7.0	8.7	15.7	14.7	10.8	25.4	8.2	10.5	18.7	5.5	11.4	16.9	10.2	13.1	23.3	27609.8
	Total	7.1	7.1	14.1	11.5	9.5	21.0	6.9	7.9	14.8	8.5	9.8	18.3	16.8	14.9	31.7	41418.3
Tamil Nadu	Hosp(<30)	9.5	8.8	18.3	7.2	8.9	16.1	8.0	12.0	20.0	11.7	13.9	25.6	11.0	9.0	20.0	15153.6
	Hosp	7.2	6.8	13.9	6.6	8.1	14.7	8.8	16.0	24.8	10.7	11.3	22.0	16.6	8.0	24.5	20098.2
	phc/other	11.0	14.7	25.7	10.0	13.2	23.2	9.0	8.3	17.3	9.3	11.5	20.8	2.5	10.6	13.1	21502.0
	Total	9.1	10.9	20.0	8.4	10.7	19.1	8.9	12.0	20.9	10.0	11.4	21.4	9.3	9.3	18.6	41600.2
Uttar Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	5.2	8.6	13.8	4.7	7.7	12.4	6.5	9.2	15.7	7.0	10.4	17.4	16.5	24.2	40.7	20287.8
	Hosp	3.4	5.2	8.5	3.3	4.4	7.7	4.4	5.7	10.0	5.0	7.4	12.4	24.0	37.3	61.3	35572.1
	phc/other	7.3	12.7	20.0	7.9	8.3	16.2	7.4	10.6	18.0	5.9	10.7	16.6	7.8	21.4	29.2	50927.3
	Total	5.7	9.8	15.3	6.0	6.7	12.7	6.1	8.6	14.7	5.5	9.4	14.9	14.5	27.9	42.4	86499.4
West Bengal	Hosp(<30)	4.1	7.4	11.6	6.3	6.7	13.0	8.4	9.8	18.2	11.0	9.9	21.0	18.7	17.5	36.2	11519.9
	Hosp	3.5	5.6	9.1	13.4	5.5	18.9	6.6	10.8	17.4	9.7	9.0	18.7	22.1	13.8	35.9	16764.8
	phc/other	7.2	14.7	21.9	6.9	13.2	20.1	10.2	11.8	22.0	7.3	8.7	16.0	10.6	9.3	19.9	22028.1
	Total	5.6	10.8	16.4	9.7	9.9	19.6	8.6	11.4	20.0	8.3	8.8	17.2	15.6	11.2	26.8	38792.9
All India	Hosp(<30)	4.7	6.0	10.7	5.4	8.0	13.4	7.7	10.1	17.9	9.9	13.7	23.6	16.7	17.7	34.4	133513.7
	Hosp	3.5	4.3	7.8	5.7	6.3	12.0	8.8	8.3	15.1	9.5	12.0	21.6	23.1	20.4	43.5	206561.2
	phc/other	7.0	10.9	17.9	9.0	11.3	20.3	8.3	12.8	21.1	7.5	12.2	19.7	8.0	12.9	20.9	312137.0
	Total	5.6	8.3	13.9	7.7	9.4	17.0	7.7	11.0	18.7	8.3	12.2	20.4	14.0	15.9	29.9	518698.2

Table VI.3. Distribution of Public Sector Health Subsidies by Level of Care, Sex, and Expenditure Quintiles Using State Budget Data (NIPFP, Alternative Method) Urban Only

		Expenditure Quintiles															
		I			II			III			IV			V			
STATES	Type of Facility	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	TOTAL (in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	7.4	13.3	20.6	8.4	15.0	23.3	12.5	13.6	26.1	7.9	10.4	18.2	6.6	5.1	11.8	6729.7
	Hosp	7.2	11.7	18.9	6.5	15.8	22.4	18.2	9.9	28.1	10.2	7.9	18.0	8.4	4.2	12.6	10418.6
	Phc/Other	10.9	23.3	34.2	9.1	11.2	20.3	8.4	14.7	23.2	7.9	8.4	16.4	1.0	4.9	5.9	4067.5
	Total	8.2	15.0	23.2	7.3	14.5	21.8	15.5	11.3	26.7	9.5	8.0	17.8	6.3	4.4	10.7	14484.1
Bihar	Hosp(<30)	1.4	4.5	5.9	5.1	15.3	20.4	15.7	16.9	32.6	7.1	15.3	22.4	8.2	10.5	18.8	1539.8
	Hosp	0.7	2.3	3.0	2.9	7.9	10.8	11.8	10.1	21.7	35.5	15.0	50.6	4.2	9.7	13.9	2989.5
	Phc/Other	11.4	12.5	23.9	8.8	9.6	18.4	6.6	11.8	18.4	3.8	9.8	13.5	21.0	4.8	25.8	4069.6
	Total	8.9	8.2	15.0	6.3	6.9	15.2	8.7	11.1	19.8	17.2	12.0	29.2	13.9	6.9	20.8	7059.1
Gujarat	Hosp(<30)	11.0	15.4	26.4	11.2	13.9	25.1	5.3	13.2	18.4	4.4	13.0	17.4	8.4	6.3	12.7	4925.4
	Hosp	8.7	12.8	21.5	10.3	12.8	23.1	6.4	10.8	17.2	5.2	15.2	20.4	8.2	9.7	17.8	6224.7
	Phc/Other	12.5	19.0	31.4	11.9	13.3	25.2	7.0	12.6	19.6	7.9	8.1	15.9	4.0	3.8	7.8	3611.8
	Total	10.1	15.1	25.2	10.9	13.0	23.9	6.6	11.4	18.1	6.2	12.8	18.8	6.6	7.5	14.2	9836.4
Haryana	Hosp(<30)	8.5	8.0	16.5	12.0	6.8	18.8	8.9	13.6	22.5	4.7	7.8	12.4	18.1	11.6	29.8	1153.9
	Hosp	8.3	6.0	12.4	8.9	5.1	14.0	6.7	10.1	16.8	4.1	5.8	10.0	36.2	10.7	46.9	1544.7
	Phc/Other	12.5	12.5	25.1	11.2	20.2	31.4	6.2	7.0	13.2	7.8	10.7	18.6	7.5	4.2	11.7	1465.2
	Total	9.4	9.2	18.5	10.1	12.4	22.5	6.5	8.6	15.1	5.9	8.2	14.2	22.2	7.5	29.8	3009.9
Himachal Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	6.5	6.4	13.0	3.8	5.8	9.5	5.1	17.4	22.6	4.6	18.8	23.4	19.0	12.5	31.6	511.4
	Hosp	5.9	5.7	11.6	3.4	5.1	8.5	4.8	18.7	23.3	5.6	16.8	22.5	22.8	11.3	34.1	571.2
	Phc/Other	12.6	11.9	24.5	11.3	5.8	17.0	8.4	12.7	21.1	11.4	10.9	22.3	10.3	4.8	15.1	400.6
	Total	8.6	6.3	16.9	6.6	5.4	12.0	8.2	16.2	22.4	8.0	14.4	22.4	17.6	8.6	26.3	971.8
Karnataka	Hosp(<30)	4.2	12.8	16.9	5.6	11.5	17.2	6.0	19.4	25.5	8.3	16.3	24.6	4.6	11.2	15.8	2976.7
	Hosp	3.4	8.9	12.3	19.1	10.8	29.8	4.4	13.5	17.9	8.7	15.0	23.7	8.4	7.8	16.2	4291.9
	Phc/Other	12.8	19.6	32.4	9.5	12.1	21.6	6.0	10.0	15.9	5.3	15.3	20.6	2.0	7.4	9.4	5593.0
	Total	8.7	14.9	23.7	13.7	11.5	25.2	5.3	11.5	16.8	6.8	15.2	22.0	4.8	7.6	12.4	9884.9
Kerala	Hosp(<30)	9.2	20.2	29.4	10.7	14.1	24.8	5.5	11.2	16.6	6.1	9.7	15.8	6.0	7.4	13.4	2509.0
	Hosp	8.3	18.0	26.3	11.6	13.8	25.4	5.9	11.4	17.3	6.4	10.7	17.1	5.7	8.2	13.9	2988.7
	Phc/Other	11.3	19.3	30.6	11.9	6.2	18.1	10.6	22.8	33.4	4.4	3.4	7.7	2.6	7.8	10.1	2083.4
	Total	9.5	18.5	28.1	11.7	10.7	22.4	7.9	16.1	24.0	5.5	7.7	13.2	4.4	8.0	12.4	5072.1
Madhya Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	4.1	8.2	12.3	5.2	13.0	18.2	14.4	11.2	25.7	8.5	12.0	20.5	8.9	14.4	23.3	6424.9
	Hosp	3.4	6.7	10.1	4.3	17.0	21.3	14.3	9.2	23.5	9.1	13.4	22.5	10.3	12.3	22.6	7838.5
	Phc/Other	5.7	14.8	20.5	14.7	20.1	34.9	5.8	13.1	18.9	6.2	7.7	13.9	5.9	5.9	11.9	4385.9
	Total	4.2	9.6	13.6	8.0	18.1	26.2	11.3	10.6	21.8	8.0	11.4	19.4	8.7	10.0	18.8	12224.7
Maharashtra	Hosp(<30)	8.2	15.1	23.4	9.6	16.4	26.0	8.4	15.7	24.1	4.3	14.4	18.6	1.9	5.9	7.8	12762.5
	Hosp	10.2	13.3	23.5	7.3	12.5	19.8	17.2	11.6	28.8	9.9	10.4	20.4	2.9	4.6	7.5	20305.6
	Phc/Other	11.2	11.2	22.4	14.3	12.7	27.0	4.9	10.9	15.9	6.6	6.3	12.9	13.2	8.7	21.9	3060.1
	Total	10.3	13.0	23.3	6.2	12.5	20.8	15.6	11.5	27.1	9.5	9.9	19.4	4.3	5.1	9.4	23365.6
North East	Hosp(<30)	3.4	6.5	9.9	7.6	16.6	24.2	8.3	8.9	17.2	6.8	14.5	21.3	9.7	17.7	27.4	5072.0
	Hosp	4.3	4.9	9.2	5.9	13.4	19.4	7.2	8.3	15.5	5.3	14.2	19.5	16.8	19.6	36.4	6683.3
	Phc/Other	9.3	11.7	21.0	9.7	9.9	19.6	6.7	8.5	15.2	5.2	19.6	24.8	10.4	9.0	19.4	1889.0
	Total	5.4	6.4	11.8	6.8	12.7	19.4	7.1	8.3	15.4	5.3	15.4	20.6	15.4	17.3	32.7	8572.3
Orissa	Hosp(<30)	5.2	6.3	11.5	2.8	7.6	10.5	6.7	20.4	27.1	15.4	12.5	27.9	12.4	10.7	23.1	905.8
	Hosp	26.8	8.6	35.3	4.2	5.8	9.9	4.2	13.0	17.1	10.4	7.8	18.2	12.7	6.7	19.4	1451.3
	Phc/Other	11.2	7.0	18.1	11.1	7.7	18.8	4.4	12.0	16.4	24.4	6.8	31.2	7.7	7.7	15.5	690.5
	Total	21.7	8.1	29.8	6.4	6.4	12.8	4.2	12.6	16.9	14.9	7.5	22.4	11.1	7.0	18.1	2141.9

Punjab	Hosp(<30)	1.7	6.7	8.3	7.2	12.4	19.7	9.3	15.0	24.4	5.6	13.8	19.3	14.7	13.6	28.3	2414.6
	Hosp	1.1	4.4	5.5	5.5	8.1	13.6	16.6	11.6	28.2	7.1	10.1	17.2	21.8	13.8	35.6	3687.7
	Phc/Other	21.1	10.3	31.4	16.7	8.7	25.4	9.5	10.4	19.9	6.5	11.1	17.5	2.6	3.1	5.8	3612.9
	Total	**11.0**	**7.3**	**18.3**	**11.0**	**8.4**	**19.5**	**13.1**	**11.0**	**24.1**	**6.8**	**10.6**	**17.4**	**12.3**	**8.5**	**20.8**	**7300.6**
Rajasthan	Hosp(<30)	2.9	4.8	7.6	2.0	11.6	13.6	8.3	9.9	18.3	11.2	14.2	25.4	14.5	20.6	35.1	5653.2
	Hosp	2.2	3.6	5.8	1.7	11.1	12.8	6.5	7.8	14.3	8.5	11.1	19.6	12.0	35.6	47.5	7474.5
	Phc/Other	12.3	9.0	21.4	8.0	17.7	25.7	10.9	11.7	22.5	5.3	6.6	11.9	6.7	11.8	18.5	5975.8
	Total	**6.7**	**6.0**	**12.7**	**4.5**	**14.0**	**18.5**	**8.4**	**9.5**	**18.0**	**7.1**	**9.1**	**16.2**	**9.6**	**25.0**	**34.7**	**13450.2**
Tamil Nadu	Hosp(<30)	10.4	11.7	22.1	8.9	14.9	23.8	7.2	14.5	21.8	7.2	10.2	17.4	6.0	9.0	14.9	8482.5
	Hosp	8.8	7.1	15.9	6.4	13.1	19.5	21.7	10.9	32.6	9.0	7.8	16.7	8.5	6.8	15.2	14233.6
	Phc/Other	6.0	13.8	19.8	6.0	9.4	15.4	7.3	13.3	20.6	5.4	8.9	14.3	25.6	4.3	29.9	9191.6
	Total	**7.7**	**9.7**	**17.4**	**6.3**	**11.6**	**17.9**	**16.0**	**11.8**	**27.9**	**7.6**	**8.2**	**15.8**	**15.2**	**5.8**	**21.0**	**23425.2**
Uttar Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	3.7	7.0	10.6	2.5	11.6	14.2	7.5	12.0	19.5	8.4	17.0	25.3	13.5	16.9	30.4	9042.0
	Hosp	2.6	5.1	7.7	3.5	8.2	11.8	6.3	9.7	16.0	12.6	15.9	28.5	21.1	14.9	36.0	12750.7
	Phc/Other	7.5	10.5	18.0	10.3	12.5	22.8	11.7	14.6	26.3	6.5	12.0	18.5	7.7	6.7	14.4	8564.8
	Total	**4.6**	**7.3**	**11.9**	**6.3**	**9.9**	**16.2**	**8.5**	**11.7**	**20.1**	**10.2**	**14.3**	**24.5**	**15.7**	**11.6**	**27.3**	**21315.5**
West Bengal	Hosp(<30)	5.6	15.4	20.9	8.9	12.2	21.1	8.1	15.4	23.5	7.0	9.8	16.7	10.0	7.7	17.7	9448.9
	Hosp	8.1	9.9	18.0	8.2	17.7	25.9	10.9	12.1	23.0	9.4	9.6	19.0	8.3	5.9	14.1	14818.2
	Phc/Other	9.9	12.1	22.1	10.6	19.2	29.8	8.8	9.0	17.8	7.8	8.8	16.5	5.3	8.5	13.8	3259.2
	Total	**8.5**	**10.3**	**18.8**	**8.6**	**18.0**	**26.6**	**10.5**	**11.5**	**22.0**	**9.1**	**9.5**	**18.6**	**7.7**	**6.3**	**14.1**	**18077.4**
All India	**Hosp(<30)**	**5.7**	**10.5**	**16.2**	**7.5**	**14.5**	**21.9**	**8.8**	**13.2**	**22.0**	**8.1**	**13.5**	**21.6**	**7.6**	**10.7**	**18.3**	80552.1
	Hosp	**6.1**	**7.7**	**13.9**	**7.7**	**13.6**	**21.3**	**11.8**	**10.8**	**22.6**	**10.5**	**11.3**	**21.8**	**9.9**	**10.6**	**20.5**	118270.5
	Phc/Other	**9.5**	**14.5**	**23.9**	**10.9**	**13.6**	**24.5**	**8.6**	**11.5**	**20.1**	**7.4**	**10.6**	**18.0**	**8.3**	**5.2**	**13.4**	61920.9
	Total	**7.3**	**10.0**	**17.3**	**8.8**	**13.6**	**22.4**	**10.7**	**11.1**	**21.7**	**9.4**	**11.1**	**20.5**	**9.4**	**8.7**	**18.0**	**180191.4**

Table VI.4. Distribution of Public Sector Health Subsidies by Level of Care, Sex, and Socio-Economic Status Using State Budget Data (NIPFP, Alternative

		POVERTY STATUS						SOCIAL STATUS						
		BPL			APL			Non-SC/ST			SC/ST			
STATE	Type of Facil	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Total (in lakhs)
ndhra Prades	Hosp(<30)	9.4	18.2	*27.6*	33.2	39.2	*72.4*	30.6	46.2	*76.8*	12.0	11.2	*23.2*	16667.4
	Hosp	7.2	15.7	*22.9*	41.1	36.0	*77.1*	32.0	34.8	*66.9*	16.3	16.9	*33.1*	27977.6
	Phc	12.3	14.6	*26.9*	23.7	49.3	*73.1*	27.1	41.3	*68.4*	8.9	22.7	*31.6*	29166.3
	Total	**9.8**	**15.2**	***25.0***	**32.2**	**42.8**	***75.0***	**29.5**	**38.1**	***67.7***	**12.5**	**19.8**	***32.3***	**57143.9**
Bihar	Hosp(<30)	19.5	16.3	*35.7*	23.2	41.1	*64.3*	32.5	46.5	*79.0*	10.2	10.8	*21.0*	4101.1
	Hosp	12.4	10.2	*22.6*	38.6	38.8	*77.4*	35.5	40.4	*75.9*	15.5	8.6	*24.1*	6738.5
	Phc	20.7	30.8	*51.4*	22.9	25.7	*48.6*	35.0	43.5	*78.5*	8.6	12.9	*21.5*	28420.7
	Total	**19.1**	**26.8**	***45.9***	**25.9**	**28.2**	***54.1***	**35.1**	**42.9**	***78.0***	**9.9**	**12.1**	***22.0***	**35159.2**
Gujurat	Hosp(<30)	9.9	15.6	*25.4*	29.8	44.8	*74.6*	26.9	42.6	*69.5*	12.7	17.8	*30.5*	10793.5
	Hosp	7.4	9.1	*16.5*	43.7	39.8	*83.5*	34.9	34.9	*69.8*	16.3	14.0	*30.2*	19465.6
	Phc	11.9	15.0	*26.9*	27.0	46.1	*73.1*	27.1	39.1	*66.1*	11.8	22.0	*33.9*	21203.7
	Total	**9.8**	**12.2**	***21.9***	**35.0**	**43.1**	***78.1***	**30.8**	**37.1**	***67.9***	**14.0**	**18.2**	***32.1***	**40669.4**
Haryana	Hosp(<30)	4.1	6.2	*10.3*	44.9	44.9	*89.7*	33.6	28.2	*61.8*	15.3	22.9	*38.2*	4262.3
	Hosp	2.7	4.2	*6.9*	51.0	42.0	*93.1*	35.0	30.8	*65.9*	18.8	15.4	*34.1*	6347.1
	Phc	5.3	9.6	*14.9*	31.6	53.4	*85.1*	29.4	41.7	*71.1*	7.6	21.3	*28.9*	9444.4
	Total	**4.3**	**7.4**	***11.7***	**39.4**	**48.9**	***88.3***	**31.7**	**37.3**	***69.0***	**12.1**	**18.9**	***31.0***	**15791.5**
nachal Prade	Hosp(<30)	2.7	3.5	*6.2*	38.1	55.8	*93.8*	26.0	42.3	*68.4*	14.7	16.9	*31.6*	2951.2
	Hosp	2.3	3.9	*6.2*	45.7	48.1	*93.8*	32.4	36.1	*68.5*	15.6	16.0	*31.5*	4256.5
	Phc	5.6	13.4	*19.0*	32.9	48.2	*81.0*	25.6	44.9	*70.5*	12.9	16.6	*29.5*	7590.6
	Total	**4.4**	**10.0**	***14.4***	**37.5**	**48.2**	***85.6***	**28.0**	**41.7**	***69.8***	**13.8**	**16.4**	***30.2***	**11847.1**
Karnataka	Hosp(<30)	6.7	16.4	*23.1*	31.0	45.9	*76.9*	31.4	48.6	*80.0*	6.3	13.7	*20.0*	10455.6
	Hosp	8.3	12.1	*20.4*	37.3	42.4	*79.6*	37.9	37.8	*75.7*	7.7	16.6	*24.3*	16685.5
	Phc	14.9	22.9	*37.7*	20.8	41.5	*62.3*	26.1	47.4	*73.5*	9.5	17.0	*26.5*	33601.8
	Total	**12.7**	**19.3**	***32.0***	**26.3**	**41.8**	***68.0***	**30.0**	**44.2**	***74.2***	**8.9**	**16.9**	***25.8***	**50287.2**
Kerala	Hosp(<30)	14.0	21.1	*35.1*	24.7	40.2	*64.9*	33.4	52.7	*86.0*	5.3	8.7	*14.0*	11950.7
	Hosp	12.8	17.0	*29.8*	28.4	41.8	*70.2*	31.4	48.4	*79.8*	9.8	10.4	*20.2*	18612.2
	Phc	16.6	22.0	*38.6*	30.3	31.1	*61.4*	41.1	41.9	*83.1*	5.8	11.1	*16.9*	13067.8
	Total	**14.4**	**19.1**	***33.4***	**29.2**	**37.4**	***66.6***	**35.4**	**45.8**	***81.2***	**8.2**	**10.7**	***18.8***	**31679.9**
adhya Prades	Hosp(<30)	11.1	17.9	*29.0*	31.5	39.5	*71.0*	31.8	44.6	*76.3*	10.9	12.8	*23.7*	13716.4
	Hosp	10.2	15.8	*26.0*	33.0	41.0	*74.0*	31.7	46.2	*77.9*	11.6	10.5	*22.1*	18778.7
	Phc	14.6	22.2	*36.7*	26.3	37.0	*63.3*	22.4	33.2	*55.5*	18.5	26.0	*44.5*	25278.6
	Total	**12.7**	**19.4**	***32.2***	**29.2**	**38.7**	***67.8***	**26.3**	**38.7**	***65.1***	**15.5**	**19.4**	***34.9***	**44057.3**
Maharashtra	Hosp(<30)	12.2	22.8	*35.0*	25.4	39.7	*65.0*	26.9	43.8	*70.7*	10.6	18.7	*29.3*	23011.5
	Hosp	11.9	20.4	*32.2*	32.8	35.0	*67.8*	33.7	40.7	*74.4*	11.0	14.7	*25.6*	34722.9
	Phc	16.2	27.0	*43.2*	20.4	36.4	*56.8*	24.2	39.1	*63.3*	12.4	24.3	*36.7*	14158.9
	Total	**13.1**	**22.3**	***35.4***	**29.2**	**35.4**	***64.6***	**31.0**	**40.2**	***71.2***	**11.4**	**17.5**	***28.8***	**48881.8**

North East	Hosp(<30)	6.9	10.1	17.0	36.6	46.4	83.0	25.6	36.1	61.7	17.8	20.5	38.3	13328.0
	Hosp	8.4	8.2	16.6	40.4	43.0	83.4	30.7	32.6	63.3	18.1	18.6	36.7	16874.4
	Phc	14.6	23.2	37.8	27.1	35.2	62.2	27.0	41.9	68.9	14.5	16.6	31.1	18469.8
	Total	**11.6**	**16.0**	**27.7**	**33.5**	**38.9**	**72.3**	**28.8**	**37.4**	**66.2**	**16.2**	**17.5**	**33.8**	**35344.3**
Orissa	Hosp(<30)	19.7	18.1	37.8	34.2	28.0	62.2	29.8	31.0	60.8	24.1	15.0	39.2	5251.4
	Hosp	18.7	13.4	32.1	46.5	21.4	67.9	44.7	22.5	67.2	20.5	12.3	32.8	9042.1
	Phc	28.5	27.4	55.9	17.1	27.0	44.1	31.7	33.8	65.6	13.9	20.5	34.4	12601.9
	Total	**24.4**	**21.5**	**45.9**	**29.4**	**24.7**	**54.1**	**37.2**	**29.1**	**66.2**	**16.7**	**17.1**	**33.8**	**21644.1**
Punjab	Hosp(<30)	0.2	1.4	1.6	38.4	60.0	98.4	22.3	41.6	63.8	16.3	19.9	36.2	7469.7
	Hosp	0.1	1.1	1.2	49.6	49.1	98.8	28.6	34.4	63.0	21.1	15.9	37.0	9769.3
	Phc	4.2	4.9	9.1	42.5	48.4	90.9	29.1	36.2	65.3	17.6	17.1	34.7	11912.7
	Total	**2.4**	**3.2**	**5.5**	**45.7**	**48.8**	**94.5**	**28.9**	**35.4**	**64.3**	**19.2**	**16.6**	**35.7**	**21682.0**
Rajasthan	Hosp(<30)	3.9	7.4	11.3	42.8	45.9	88.7	31.3	35.7	66.9	15.4	17.7	33.1	16135.5
	Hosp	5.7	6.4	12.2	44.8	43.0	87.8	31.4	36.0	67.5	19.1	13.4	32.5	21272.7
	Phc	8.6	10.7	19.3	36.5	44.2	80.7	30.9	32.9	63.8	14.2	22.0	36.2	33570.9
	Total	**7.5**	**9.0**	**16.5**	**39.7**	**43.7**	**83.5**	**31.1**	**34.1**	**65.2**	**16.1**	**18.7**	**34.8**	**54843.5**
Tamil Nadu	Hosp(<30)	18.7	22.0	40.7	26.0	33.4	59.3	30.5	36.5	67.0	14.2	18.8	33.0	23616.7
	Hosp	15.5	18.2	33.7	36.3	30.0	66.3	35.2	31.5	66.6	16.7	16.7	33.4	34312.3
	Phc	18.3	27.1	45.4	26.0	28.6	54.6	24.8	34.9	59.7	19.6	20.7	40.3	30689.4
	Total	**16.8**	**22.4**	**39.2**	**31.4**	**29.4**	**60.8**	**30.3**	**33.1**	**63.4**	**18.0**	**18.6**	**36.6**	**65001.8**
Uttar Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	8.5	15.9	24.4	30.0	45.5	75.6	29.5	52.3	81.8	9.0	9.1	18.2	29289.6
	Hosp	6.3	9.9	16.2	35.4	48.4	83.8	29.9	52.0	82.0	11.8	6.3	18.0	48282.5
	Phc	14.6	19.8	34.5	22.7	42.8	65.5	27.9	51.4	79.3	9.5	11.3	20.7	59489.2
	Total	**10.9**	**15.4**	**26.3**	**28.4**	**45.3**	**73.7**	**28.8**	**51.7**	**80.5**	**10.5**	**9.0**	**19.5**	**107771.7**
West Bengal	Hosp(<30)	11.5	19.3	30.8	33.0	36.2	69.2	28.7	37.7	66.4	15.8	17.8	33.6	20965.9
	Hosp	15.5	16.1	31.5	34.9	33.5	68.5	36.8	33.3	70.1	13.6	16.3	29.9	31580.1
	Phc	20.5	33.0	53.5	21.9	24.6	46.5	26.0	30.6	56.6	16.3	27.1	43.4	25277.1
	Total	**17.7**	**23.6**	**41.3**	**29.1**	**29.6**	**58.7**	**32.0**	**32.1**	**64.1**	**14.8**	**21.1**	**35.9**	**56857.1**
All India	**Hosp(<30)**	**10.4**	**16.5**	**26.9**	**31.5**	**41.6**	**73.1**	**29.4**	**42.7**	**72.1**	**12.5**	**15.4**	**27.9**	**213966.6**
	Hosp	**9.8**	**13.1**	**23.0**	**37.8**	**39.2**	**77.0**	**33.4**	**38.8**	**72.2**	**14.3**	**13.5**	**27.8**	**324718.0**
	Phc	**14.8**	**21.0**	**35.8**	**25.8**	**38.4**	**64.2**	**28.1**	**40.6**	**68.7**	**12.5**	**18.8**	**31.3**	**373943.7**
	Total	**12.5**	**17.3**	**29.8**	**31.4**	**38.8**	**70.2**	**30.6**	**39.7**	**70.3**	**13.3**	**16.4**	**29.7**	**698661.7**

Table VI.5. Distribution of Public Sector Health Subsidies by Level of Care, Sex, and Socio-economic Status Using State Budget Data (NIPFP, Alternative Method) Rural Only

		BPL			APL			Non SC/ST			SC/ST			
	Type of Facility	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Total (in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	5.1	12.4	***17.5***	37.4	45.1	***82.5***	27.7	44.3	***72.0***	14.8	13.2	***28.0***	**9937.7**
	Hosp	3.4	9.2	***12.6***	43.6	43.8	***87.4***	27.5	33.3	***60.9***	19.5	19.7	***39.1***	**17561.0**
	Phc/Other	11.2	11.5	***22.6***	24.6	52.7	***77.4***	26.4	39.0	***65.4***	9.4	25.2	***34.6***	**25098.8**
	Total	**8.0**	**10.5**	***18.5***	**32.4**	**49.1**	***81.5***	**26.9**	**36.7**	***63.5***	**13.5**	**22.9**	***36.5***	**42659.8**
Bihar	Hosp(<30)	23.1	9.3	***32.4***	22.6	45.0	***67.6***	34.8	47.0	***81.7***	10.9	7.3	***18.3***	**2561.4**
	Hosp	16.6	6.9	***23.5***	31.2	45.3	***76.5***	37.9	43.6	***81.5***	10.0	8.5	***18.5***	**3749.0**
	Phc/Other	20.7	31.1	***51.8***	21.6	26.7	***48.2***	33.0	44.3	***77.3***	9.3	13.4	***22.7***	**24351.1**
	Total	**20.1**	**27.9**	***48.0***	**22.9**	**29.1**	***52.0***	**33.6**	**44.2**	***77.8***	**9.4**	**12.8**	***22.2***	**28100.1**
Gujurat	Hosp(<30)	4.1	8.2	***12.3***	36.7	51.0	***87.7***	29.6	41.5	***71.1***	11.2	17.7	***28.9***	**5868.2**
	Hosp	4.7	4.0	***8.7***	52.3	39.0	***91.3***	39.2	29.6	***68.8***	17.7	13.5	***31.2***	**13241.0**
	Phc/Other	10.4	12.9	***23.4***	27.6	49.0	***76.6***	26.4	38.5	***64.9***	11.6	23.5	***35.1***	**17591.9**
	Total	**7.9**	**9.1**	***17.1***	**38.2**	**44.7**	***82.9***	**31.9**	**34.7**	***66.6***	**14.2**	**19.2**	***33.4***	**30832.9**
Haryana	Hosp(<30)	2.6	5.6	***8.2***	45.1	46.6	***91.8***	33.3	27.5	***60.8***	14.4	24.8	***39.2***	**3108.4**
	Hosp	1.7	3.6	***5.3***	49.4	45.3	***94.7***	37.8	32.9	***70.8***	13.2	16.1	***29.2***	**4802.3**
	Phc/Other	4.2	9.4	***13.5***	31.3	55.2	***86.5***	29.0	43.3	***72.3***	6.4	21.3	***27.7***	**7979.2**
	Total	**3.2**	**7.2**	***10.5***	**38.1**	**51.5**	***89.5***	**32.3**	**39.4**	***71.7***	**9.0**	**19.3**	***28.3***	**12781.5**
Himachal Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	3.2	3.6	***6.9***	37.8	55.3	***93.1***	24.9	39.8	***64.7***	16.2	19.1	***35.3***	**2439.9**
	Hosp	2.6	4.1	***6.8***	46.2	47.0	***93.2***	32.0	33.6	***65.7***	16.8	17.5	***34.3***	**3685.3**
	Phc/Other	5.8	13.7	***19.5***	31.8	48.7	***80.5***	24.6	45.6	***70.2***	13.0	16.8	***29.8***	**7190.0**
	Total	**4.7**	**10.4**	***15.2***	**36.7**	**48.1**	***84.8***	**27.1**	**41.5**	***68.7***	**14.3**	**17.1**	***31.3***	**10875.2**
Karnataka	Hosp(<30)	4.9	11.1	***16.0***	36.4	47.7	***84.0***	35.3	44.5	***79.8***	5.9	14.3	***20.2***	**7478.8**
	Hosp	3.0	8.2	***11.2***	43.0	45.8	***88.8***	39.1	34.6	***73.7***	7.0	19.3	***26.3***	**12393.6**
	Phc/Other	13.2	20.5	***33.7***	22.5	43.8	***66.3***	26.4	45.9	***72.4***	9.2	18.4	***27.6***	**28008.7**
	Total	**10.1**	**16.7**	***26.8***	**28.8**	**44.4**	***73.2***	**30.3**	**42.5**	***72.8***	**8.5**	**18.7**	***27.2***	**40402.3**
Kerala	Hosp(<30)	12.1	17.5	***29.6***	26.9	43.5	***70.4***	33.3	51.0	***84.3***	5.7	10.0	***15.7***	**9447.3**
	Hosp	11.3	14.1	***25.3***	30.5	44.1	***74.7***	31.0	46.5	***77.5***	10.8	11.7	***22.5***	**15643.5**
	Phc/Other	15.1	18.9	***34.0***	33.0	33.0	***66.0***	41.4	39.1	***80.6***	6.7	12.8	***19.4***	**10984.4**
	Total	**12.8**	**16.1**	***28.9***	**31.6**	**39.5**	***71.1***	**35.3**	**43.4**	***78.7***	**9.1**	**12.2**	***21.3***	**26627.9**
Madhya Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	5.1	9.9	***15.0***	38.8	46.2	***85.0***	30.5	40.2	***70.8***	13.4	15.9	***29.2***	**7291.6**
	Hosp	5.6	6.6	***12.2***	39.1	48.7	***87.8***	30.3	43.7	***74.0***	14.3	11.7	***26.0***	**10940.2**
	Phc/Other	12.6	17.4	***30.1***	28.8	41.2	***69.9***	20.4	30.1	***50.5***	21.0	28.5	***49.5***	**20893.3**
	Total	**10.2**	**13.7**	***23.9***	**32.3**	**43.8**	***76.1***	**23.8**	**34.8**	***58.5***	**18.7**	**22.7**	***41.5***	**31833.5**
Maharashtra	Hosp(<30)	9.1	15.0	***24.1***	34.9	41.1	***75.9***	30.4	33.7	***64.1***	13.6	22.4	***35.9***	**10249.0**
	Hosp	6.6	15.0	***21.6***	33.9	44.5	***78.4***	27.2	41.6	***68.8***	13.4	17.8	***31.2***	**14417.4**
	Phc/Other	14.2	28.6	***42.8***	18.6	38.5	***57.2***	19.3	39.0	***58.3***	13.5	28.2	***41.7***	**11098.8**
	Total	**10.0**	**20.9**	***30.9***	**27.3**	**41.9**	***69.1***	**23.8**	**40.4**	***64.2***	**13.4**	**22.4**	***35.8***	**25516.2**
North East	Hosp(<30)	9.2	12.5	***21.7***	39.1	39.3	***78.3***	27.1	33.4	***60.5***	21.1	18.4	***39.5***	**8257.1**
	Hosp	11.2	10.5	***21.7***	43.7	34.5	***78.3***	35.4	28.5	***63.9***	19.5	16.6	***36.1***	**10192.1**
	Phc/Other	15.4	24.6	***39.9***	26.3	33.7	***60.1***	26.6	41.7	***68.3***	15.0	16.6	***31.7***	**16581.3**
	Total	**13.8**	**19.2**	***33.0***	**33.0**	**34.0**	***67.0***	**29.9**	**36.7**	***66.6***	**16.8**	**16.6**	***33.4***	**26773.5**

Orissa	Hosp(<30)	22.3	19.3	41.7	34.0	24.3	58.3	28.7	28.9	57.6	27.6	14.7	42.4	4345.6
	Hosp	16.5	13.6	30.1	50.0	19.9	69.9	43.0	20.9	64.0	23.5	12.5	36.0	7590.8
	Phc/Other	29.1	28.2	57.3	15.7	26.9	42.7	30.8	33.9	64.8	14.0	21.2	35.2	11911.4
	Total	**24.2**	**22.5**	**46.7**	**29.1**	**24.2**	**53.3**	**35.6**	**28.9**	**64.5**	**17.7**	**17.8**	**35.5**	**19502.2**
Punjab	Hosp(<30)	0.1	1.0	1.1	38.5	60.4	98.9	18.2	38.5	56.6	20.3	23.0	43.4	5055.1
	Hosp	0.1	0.9	0.9	48.3	50.7	99.1	24.1	32.5	56.6	24.3	19.1	43.4	6081.6
	Phc/Other	4.3	5.4	9.7	38.1	52.1	90.3	24.6	38.1	62.7	17.9	19.5	37.3	8299.8
	Total	**2.5**	**3.5**	**6.0**	**42.5**	**51.5**	**94.0**	**24.4**	**35.7**	**60.1**	**20.6**	**19.3**	**39.9**	**14381.5**
Rajasthan	Hosp(<30)	3.8	5.0	8.8	47.0	44.2	91.2	31.1	26.4	57.4	19.7	22.9	42.6	10482.3
	Hosp	7.2	3.8	11.0	54.0	35.0	89.0	34.8	21.4	56.2	26.5	17.4	43.8	13798.2
	Phc/Other	7.0	8.0	15.0	38.5	46.5	85.0	29.5	30.3	59.8	16.0	24.2	40.2	27595.1
	Total	**7.1**	**6.6**	**13.6**	**43.7**	**42.7**	**86.4**	**31.2**	**27.3**	**58.6**	**19.5**	**21.9**	**41.4**	**41393.3**
Tamil Nadu	Hosp(<30)	16.4	15.4	31.7	31.1	37.2	68.3	32.2	32.6	64.8	15.3	19.9	35.2	15142.2
	Hosp	12.6	13.1	25.7	37.4	37.0	74.3	31.2	32.1	63.3	18.7	17.9	36.7	20086.8
	Phc/Other	19.2	26.7	45.9	22.6	31.6	54.1	25.9	33.9	59.9	15.8	24.3	40.1	21502.0
	Total	**16.0**	**20.1**	**36.1**	**29.7**	**34.2**	**63.9**	**28.5**	**33.1**	**61.5**	**17.2**	**21.2**	**38.5**	**41588.8**
Uttar Pradesh	Hosp(<30)	9.6	15.0	24.6	30.3	45.2	75.4	28.4	49.5	77.9	11.5	10.6	22.1	20247.5
	Hosp	6.4	8.8	15.2	33.7	51.1	84.8	25.6	53.3	78.9	14.5	6.6	21.1	35531.8
	Phc/Other	14.2	19.5	33.7	22.1	44.2	66.3	26.3	52.3	78.6	9.9	11.5	21.4	50924.4
	Total	**11.0**	**15.1**	**26.1**	**26.9**	**47.1**	**73.9**	**26.0**	**52.7**	**78.7**	**11.8**	**9.5**	**21.3**	**86456.2**
West Bengal	Hosp(<30)	13.5	19.8	33.3	35.2	31.5	66.7	27.7	29.3	57.1	20.9	22.0	42.9	11519.9
	Hosp	19.7	19.0	38.7	35.5	25.8	61.3	37.3	22.8	60.1	18.0	21.9	39.9	16764.8
	Phc/Other	21.5	35.2	56.7	20.9	22.4	43.3	25.0	29.4	54.4	17.3	28.3	45.6	22018.1
	Total	**20.7**	**28.2**	**48.9**	**27.2**	**23.9**	**51.1**	**30.3**	**26.5**	**56.9**	**17.6**	**25.6**	**43.1**	**38782.8**
All India	**Hosp(<30)**	**9.3**	**12.8**	**22.1**	**35.1**	**42.8**	**77.9**	**29.7**	**38.6**	**68.3**	**14.8**	**17.0**	**31.7**	**133432.0**
	Hosp	**8.3**	**9.9**	**18.2**	**40.3**	**41.5**	**81.8**	**32.0**	**36.4**	**68.5**	**16.6**	**14.9**	**31.5**	**206479.5**
	Phc/Other	**14.2**	**20.1**	**34.3**	**25.6**	**40.1**	**65.7**	**27.1**	**40.0**	**67.0**	**12.7**	**20.3**	**33.0**	**312028.3**
	Total	**11.9**	**16.0**	**27.9**	**31.4**	**40.7**	**72.1**	**29.1**	**38.6**	**67.6**	**14.3**	**18.1**	**32.4**	**518507.8**

Table VI.6. Distribution of Public Sector Health Subsidies by Level of Care, Sex, and Socio-economic Status Using State Budget Data (NIPFP, Alternative Method) Urban Only

		POVERTY STATUS						SOCIAL STATUS						
		BPL			APL			Non SC/ST			SC/ST			
STATES	Type of Facility	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Male	Female	*Total*	Total (in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	15.6	26.9	*42.5*	27.2	30.4	*57.5*	34.8	49.1	*83.9*	8.0	8.2	*16.1*	6729.7
	Hosp	13.6	26.7	*40.3*	36.9	22.8	*59.7*	39.6	37.4	*77.0*	10.9	12.1	*23.0*	10416.6
	Phc/Other	19.4	34.2	*53.6*	18.0	28.4	*46.4*	31.6	55.5	*87.1*	5.8	7.1	*12.9*	4067.5
	Total	**15.2**	**28.8**	***44.0***	**31.6**	**24.4**	***56.0***	**37.3**	**42.5**	***79.8***	**9.5**	**10.7**	***20.2***	**14484.1**
Bihar	Hosp (<30)	13.3	27.8	*41.2*	24.1	34.7	*58.8*	28.6	45.8	*74.4*	8.9	16.7	*25.6*	1539.8
	Hosp	7.1	14.3	*21.5*	47.9	30.6	*78.5*	32.5	36.4	*68.9*	22.5	8.6	*31.1*	2989.5
	Phc/Other	20.7	28.8	*49.5*	30.8	19.7	*50.5*	46.9	38.7	*85.5*	4.6	9.8	*14.5*	4069.6
	Total	**15.0**	**22.7**	***37.7***	**38.0**	**24.3**	***62.3***	**40.8**	**37.7**	***78.5***	**12.2**	**9.3**	***21.5***	**7059.1**
Gujarat	Hosp (<30)	16.8	24.3	*41.1*	21.5	37.5	*58.9*	23.7	43.9	*67.6*	14.5	17.9	*32.4*	4925.4
	Hosp	13.3	19.9	*33.1*	25.5	41.4	*66.9*	25.6	46.1	*71.7*	13.1	15.1	*28.3*	6224.7
	Phc/Other	19.4	24.9	*44.3*	23.9	31.8	*55.7*	30.3	41.9	*72.2*	13.0	14.8	*27.8*	3611.8
	Total	**15.5**	**21.7**	***37.2***	**24.9**	**37.9**	***62.8***	**27.3**	**44.6**	***71.9***	**13.1**	**15.0**	***28.1***	**9836.4**
Haryana	Hosp (<30)	8.0	7.8	*15.8*	44.2	40.0	*84.2*	34.3	30.0	*64.2*	17.9	17.8	*35.8*	1153.9
	Hosp	6.0	5.8	*11.8*	56.3	31.9	*88.2*	26.3	24.4	*50.6*	36.1	13.3	*49.4*	1544.7
	Phc/Other	11.7	10.9	*22.6*	33.6	43.7	*77.4*	31.6	33.3	*64.8*	13.8	21.4	*35.2*	1465.2
	Total	**8.8**	**8.3**	***17.1***	**45.3**	**37.6**	***82.9***	**28.8**	**28.7**	***57.5***	**25.2**	**17.2**	***42.5***	**3009.9**
Himachal Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	0.0	2.9	*2.9*	39.1	58.0	*97.1*	31.3	54.4	*85.8*	7.8	6.5	*14.2*	511.4
	Hosp	0.0	2.6	*2.6*	42.2	55.1	*97.4*	34.8	51.9	*86.8*	7.4	5.8	*13.2*	571.2
	Phc/Other	2.2	7.7	*9.9*	51.7	38.4	*90.1*	42.5	33.0	*75.5*	11.4	13.1	*24.5*	400.6
	Total	**0.9**	**4.7**	***5.6***	**46.1**	**48.2**	***94.4***	**38.0**	**44.1**	***82.1***	**9.1**	**8.8**	***17.9***	**971.8**
Karnataka	Hosp (<30)	11.2	29.8	*41.0*	17.5	41.5	*59.0*	21.6	59.2	*80.7*	7.2	12.1	*19.3*	2976.7
	Hosp	23.5	23.4	*46.9*	20.6	32.5	*53.1*	34.3	47.2	*81.4*	9.8	8.8	*18.6*	4291.9
	Phc/Other	23.4	34.7	*58.1*	12.3	29.7	*41.9*	24.6	54.6	*79.2*	11.1	9.8	*20.8*	5593.0
	Total	**23.4**	**29.8**	***53.2***	**15.9**	**30.9**	***46.8***	**28.8**	**51.4**	***80.2***	**10.5**	**9.3**	***19.8***	**9884.9**
Kerala	Hosp (<30)	20.9	34.8	*55.7*	16.5	27.8	*44.3*	33.6	59.0	*92.6*	3.7	3.7	*7.4*	2503.4
	Hosp	20.7	32.2	*52.9*	17.2	30.0	*47.1*	33.5	58.8	*92.4*	4.5	3.2	*7.6*	2968.6
	Phc/Other	24.8	38.3	*63.1*	15.9	20.9	*36.9*	39.4	56.8	*96.2*	1.4	2.4	*3.8*	2083.4
	Total	**22.4**	**34.7**	***57.1***	**16.7**	**26.2**	***42.9***	**35.9**	**58.0**	***93.9***	**3.2**	**2.8**	***6.1***	**5052.1**
Madhya Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	17.9	26.9	*44.9*	23.3	31.9	*55.1*	33.2	49.5	*82.7*	8.0	9.3	*17.3*	6424.9
	Hosp	16.7	28.5	*45.2*	24.6	30.2	*54.8*	33.6	49.8	*83.4*	7.7	8.9	*16.6*	7838.5
	Phc/Other	23.9	44.7	*68.6*	14.5	16.9	*31.4*	31.9	47.9	*79.8*	6.5	13.7	*20.2*	4385.3
	Total	**19.3**	**34.3**	***53.6***	**21.0**	**25.4**	***46.4***	**33.0**	**49.1**	***82.1***	**7.3**	**10.6**	***17.9***	**12223.8**
Maharashtra	Hosp (<30)	14.7	29.0	*43.7*	17.7	38.5	*56.3*	24.1	51.9	*76.0*	8.3	15.7	*24.0*	12762.5
	Hosp	15.6	24.2	*39.8*	32.0	28.2	*60.2*	38.3	40.0	*78.4*	9.3	12.4	*21.6*	20305.6
	Phc/Other	23.4	21.3	*44.8*	26.7	28.6	*55.2*	41.9	39.6	*81.5*	8.2	10.3	*18.5*	3060.1
	Total	**16.6**	**23.8**	***40.4***	**31.3**	**28.2**	***59.6***	**38.8**	**40.0**	***78.8***	**9.1**	**12.1**	***21.2***	**23365.6**

North East	Hosp (<30)	3.1	6.2	9.3	32.6	58.1	90.7	23.2	40.5	63.7	12.5	23.8	36.3	5070.9
	Hosp	4.1	4.7	8.8	35.4	55.8	91.2	23.6	38.8	62.5	15.9	21.7	37.5	6682.3
	Phc/Other	7.7	11.0	18.7	33.6	47.7	81.3	31.1	42.8	73.9	10.2	15.9	26.1	1888.5
	Total	**4.9**	**6.1**	**10.9**	**35.0**	**54.0**	**89.1**	**25.3**	**39.7**	**65.0**	**14.6**	**20.4**	**35.0**	**8570.8**
Orissa	Hosp (<30)	7.3	11.9	19.2	35.2	45.5	80.8	35.2	41.0	76.2	7.4	16.4	23.8	905.8
	Hosp	30.5	12.1	42.6	27.8	29.6	57.4	53.7	30.5	84.2	4.6	11.2	15.8	1451.3
	Phc/Other	18.1	13.3	31.4	40.8	27.8	68.6	47.0	32.3	79.3	11.8	8.9	20.7	690.5
	Total	**26.5**	**12.5**	**39.0**	**32.0**	**29.0**	**61.0**	**51.5**	**31.1**	**82.6**	**6.9**	**10.5**	**17.4**	**2141.9**
Punjab	Hosp (<30)	0.4	2.3	2.7	38.1	59.2	97.3	30.8	48.1	78.9	7.7	13.4	21.1	2414.6
	Hosp	0.3	1.5	1.8	51.7	46.5	98.2	36.2	37.5	73.6	15.9	10.5	26.4	3687.7
	Phc/Other	3.9	3.6	7.5	52.5	40.0	92.5	39.6	31.8	71.4	16.8	11.8	28.6	3612.9
	Total	**2.0**	**2.5**	**4.6**	**52.1**	**43.3**	**95.4**	**37.8**	**34.7**	**72.5**	**16.3**	**11.1**	**27.5**	**7300.6**
Rajasthan	Hosp (<30)	3.9	12.0	15.9	34.9	49.1	84.1	31.6	53.0	84.5	7.3	8.1	15.5	5653.2
	Hosp	3.0	11.3	14.3	27.9	57.8	85.7	25.3	63.0	88.3	5.5	6.1	11.7	7474.5
	Phc/Other	16.1	23.2	39.3	27.1	33.6	60.7	37.2	45.1	82.3	6.0	11.7	17.7	5975.8
	Total	**8.8**	**16.6**	**25.4**	**27.5**	**47.1**	**74.6**	**30.6**	**55.0**	**85.7**	**5.7**	**8.6**	**14.3**	**13450.2**
Tamil Nadu	Hosp (<30)	22.8	33.8	56.6	16.8	26.5	43.4	27.5	43.5	71.0	12.2	16.8	29.0	8474.5
	Hosp	19.6	25.3	45.0	34.8	20.3	55.0	40.7	30.6	71.3	13.7	15.0	28.7	14225.5
	Phc/Other	16.2	28.1	44.3	34.1	21.6	55.7	22.0	37.2	59.3	28.3	12.5	40.7	9187.4
	Total	**18.3**	**26.4**	**44.7**	**34.5**	**20.8**	**55.3**	**33.4**	**33.2**	**66.6**	**19.4**	**14.0**	**33.4**	**23412.9**
Uttar Pradesh	Hosp (<30)	6.0	18.1	24.1	29.6	46.3	75.9	32.1	58.5	90.7	3.4	5.9	9.3	9042.0
	Hosp	6.0	13.0	19.0	40.1	40.8	81.0	42.1	48.4	90.5	4.1	5.4	9.5	12750.7
	Phc/Other	17.6	21.7	39.3	26.1	34.6	60.7	37.2	46.2	83.4	6.5	10.1	16.6	8564.8
	Total	**10.7**	**16.5**	**27.2**	**34.5**	**38.3**	**72.8**	**40.1**	**47.5**	**87.6**	**5.1**	**7.3**	**12.4**	**21315.5**
West Bengal	Hosp (<30)	9.1	18.6	27.7	30.4	41.9	72.3	29.9	47.9	77.8	9.6	12.6	22.2	9446.0
	Hosp	10.6	12.8	23.4	34.2	42.4	76.6	36.2	45.2	81.4	8.6	10.0	18.6	14815.3
	Phc/Other	13.6	18.1	31.7	28.8	39.5	68.3	32.8	38.7	71.5	9.6	18.9	28.5	3259.0
	Total	**11.2**	**13.7**	**24.9**	**33.2**	**41.9**	**75.1**	**35.6**	**44.0**	**79.6**	**8.8**	**11.6**	**20.4**	**18074.3**
All India	**Hosp (<30)**	**12.2**	**22.5**	**34.8**	**25.4**	**39.8**	**65.2**	**28.9**	**49.6**	**78.5**	**8.8**	**12.7**	**21.5**	**80534.6**
	Hosp	**12.5**	**18.8**	**31.2**	**33.6**	**35.2**	**68.8**	**35.8**	**42.9**	**78.6**	**10.3**	**11.1**	**21.4**	**118238.5**
	Phc/Other	**17.6**	**25.6**	**43.2**	**27.1**	**29.7**	**56.8**	**33.3**	**43.7**	**77.0**	**11.4**	**11.6**	**23.0**	**61915.4**
	Total	**14.2**	**21.1**	**35.4**	**31.3**	**33.3**	**64.6**	**34.9**	**43.1**	**78.1**	**10.6**	**11.3**	**21.9**	**180153.9**

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