

# THE LANCET

## **Supplementary webappendix**

This webappendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: The Million Death Study Collaborators. Causes of neonatal and child mortality in India: a nationally representative mortality survey. *Lancet* 2010; published online Nov 13, 2010. DOI:10.1016/S0140-6736(10)61461-4.

## **Webappendix: Causes of neonatal and child mortality in India: a nationally representative mortality survey**

### **METHODS**

#### **A. Sub-national estimates of livebirths and under-five deaths in India in 2005**

State-level, gender and urban/rural estimates of livebirths, neonatal deaths and deaths at ages 1-59 months were calculated and adjusted to reflect the United Nations (UN) Population Division estimates for livebirths and under-five deaths in India in 2005.<sup>1</sup> The UN Population Division does not publish state-level estimates; thus we used the Census of India,<sup>2</sup> Sample Registration System (SRS) data<sup>3</sup> and the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS)<sup>4-6</sup> to partition national deaths by urban and rural areas of each state and by gender, as described below.

#### **Livebirths**

- (i) Total livebirths were estimated using the following steps: the starting point was the Census projection of the population of India in 2005<sup>2</sup> by five-year age group and gender for each urban and rural area of each state (ie: 2[boys, girls] x 2[urban, rural] x 35[states] = 140 strata). The sum of the age-specific population in each of these strata was adjusted to reflect the age-specific UN population estimates for India in 2005.<sup>1</sup> The population of each urban and rural area of each state was multiplied by the SRS crude birth rate (averaged from published reports for the years 2004-6)<sup>7-9</sup> for each of these areas, resulting in the total livebirths in 70 strata (urban/rural areas for 35 states). Livebirths (total for India = 26 761 721) were stratified by gender using the average of the SRS sex ratio at birth for the same three years.<sup>7-9</sup> The resulting number of livebirths by gender for each rural and urban area of each state were multiplied by an adjustment factor so the national total number of livebirths would equal the UN gender-specific totals for India in 2005 (total UN livebirths for India 27 311 155; 14 180 792 boys and 13 130 363 girls).<sup>1</sup> The adjustment factors for boys and girls were 0.999 and 1.045, respectively.

#### **Under-five deaths**

Infant (<1 year) and neonatal (<1 month) deaths were estimated separately from deaths at ages 1-4 years because the SRS state-level mortality estimates for ages 1-4 years do not use livebirths as the denominator. For this reason, death estimates for children 1-4 years had to be constructed separately and then added to estimates of infant deaths. The process for these calculations is described below.

#### **Infant and neonatal deaths**

- (ii) Total infant deaths were estimated by multiplying the livebirth estimates for each of the 140 strata by the corresponding SRS infant mortality rates (average for 2004-6). SRS infant mortality rate estimates were not available for the following states: Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Goa, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand. Thus, the infant mortality rates from India's 2005-6 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3)<sup>5</sup> were used. The resulting number of infant deaths for India was 1 577 706 (802 283 boys and 775 423 girls) and this value was adjusted to equal the UN infant death estimates (1 581 762; 813 623 boys and 768 139 girls). The adjustment factors for boys and girls were 1.014 and 0.991, respectively.
- (iii) Total neonatal deaths were calculated by multiplying the total infant deaths from step (ii) by the proportion of neonatal to infant deaths (at the state level and by urban/rural area, but not by gender) reported by the SRS (average for 2004-6). The resulting state-level urban/rural neonatal deaths were stratified by gender using the corresponding averaged proportion of male to female neonatal deaths from the NFHS-2 and 3.<sup>5,6</sup> The resulting total number of neonatal deaths for 2005 was 1 008 706 (569 203 boys and 439 503 girls).

#### **Deaths at ages 1-4 years**

- (iv) Total deaths at ages 1-4 years were estimated using the state-level mortality rates at ages 1-4 years from NFHS-3.<sup>5</sup> These rates were partitioned by urban/rural area and by gender using the proportional distribution of the SRS under-five death rate in each stratum, since no mortality rates for ages 1-4 years in each stratum were available. The resulting mortality rates were multiplied by the stratum-specific livebirths from step (i). The resulting total number of deaths at ages 1-4 years was 505 133 (250 902 boys and 254 231 girls). This value was then adjusted to equal the UN estimate of deaths at ages 1-4 years in India in 2005, as described below.

### **Under-five deaths**

(v) Total under-five deaths were calculated by adding the infant deaths from step (ii) to deaths at ages 1-4 years from step (iv) for each stratum. The resulting total under-five deaths (2 086 895; 1 064 525 boys and 1 022 370) were adjusted to equal the UN estimate for India in 2005 (2 345 205; 1 160 709 boys and 1 184 496 girls).<sup>1</sup> The adjustment factors for boys and girls were 1.090 and 1.160, respectively. As previously, adjustments were applied to each stratum. Adjusted infant deaths (1 581 762; 813 623 boys and 768 139 girls) were subtracted from adjusted under-five deaths (2 345 205; 1 160 709 boys and 1 184 496 girls) to produce the adjusted deaths at ages 1-4 years (763 443; 347 086 boys and 416 357 girls).

### **Other age groups**

- (vi) Total deaths between 29 days and 1 year (573 056) were calculated by subtracting the neonatal deaths from step (iii) from the infant deaths from step (ii).
- (vii) Total deaths at ages 1-59 months were calculated by subtracting the neonatal deaths from step (iii) from the under-five deaths from step (v).

Mortality rates for neonates, for children at ages 1-59 months and for children under-five years were calculated for both genders and for urban and rural areas of each state using the adjusted estimates of total deaths and livebirths described above. Information on sex ratio at birth, proportion of infant deaths that occur during the neonatal period, infant mortality rates and under-five mortality rates were missing for some smaller states. For these states we used the estimates from an adjacent reference state as follows:

- Haryana for Chandigarh
- Uttar Pradesh for Uttaranchal
- Assam for each of Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Mizoram
- Gujarat for each of Daman-Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli
- Maharashtra for Goa
- Kerala for Lakshadweep
- Tamil Nadu for Pondicherry
- Karnataka for A&N Islands

We use SRS rates for the sub-national mortality envelopes (adjusted to the UN totals, nationally) wherever possible, with use of NFHS-3 data only where needed to fill gaps. The SRS has been independently judged to have better ascertainment rates than the NFHS or District Level Household Surveys (DLHS).<sup>10</sup> This is because: (a) the SRS is about 5-10 times bigger than the NFHS; (b) it covers all states versus 29 for NFHS; (c) it uses a continuous registration method with dual ascertainment of events (in contrast to single retrospective review of the last 3 years of child births and deaths in the NFHS); and (d) provides corresponding death rates for adults, which the NFHS does not do reliably. The same methodological considerations apply to the DLHS, which is very similar to the NFHS in design.

### **Uncertainty in the underlying demographic estimates**

The major source of uncertainty in the regional and gender variation in cause-specific mortality rates in this study is the cause of death proportion. We have calculated 99% confidence intervals for all estimates of proportions of causes of death based on the observed number of deaths in the study and the survey design and sampling (see methods section). The UN annual estimates of total number of livebirths and deaths by country are widely accepted and the corresponding uncertainty bounds are also made available by the UN Population Division. (For India, the base estimates for 2005 were 2.35 M deaths, uncertainty 2.26 M to 2.46 M).<sup>11</sup> The SRS does not publish uncertainty bounds for the 140 sub-national strata that were used in our calculations and without those, no sub-national uncertainty estimates can be generated.

### **B. ICD-10 Classification of neonatal deaths and deaths at ages 1-59 months**

Three-character International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10)<sup>12</sup> codes were assigned to each child death; inconsistencies in coding (after adjudication) were revised and, if necessary, re-classified with input from the Child Health and Epidemiology Reference Group (CHERG).<sup>13</sup> Two classification systems were developed for the causes of neonatal deaths (box 1) and deaths among children aged 1-59 months (box 2).

Infections during the neonatal period are difficult to classify using VA, given the large overlap in symptoms and signs during the neonatal period, and especially during the first 1-2 weeks of life, when most of these deaths occurred. For this reason, neonatal pneumonias, sepsis and CNS infections are combined under a common category 'Neonatal infections'. Similarly, given the difficulty in separating prematurity from low birthweight outside hospital settings, these two conditions are kept together as the category 'Prematurity & low birthweight'.

Specific rules were used when assigning final cause of death to malaria, measles and tetanus. We adopted a strict case-definition for malaria deaths requiring that both physician coders assigned a malaria code (codes B50-B54) in order to produce conservative estimates of malaria mortality. Full estimates of child malaria deaths are published.<sup>14</sup> Deaths caused by measles (B05) in children younger than five years were revised to reduce misclassification with other causes, especially respiratory diseases and diarrhoeal diseases. We adopted a less strict measles definition that required only one measles code for a death to be assigned as caused by measles in the final classification. Deaths coded as tetanus (A33) before the third day of life were re-classified according to the alternative ICD-10 codes assigned either by the physicians during the coding process or available keywords to either bacterial sepsis of the newborn (P36), central nervous system infections (A80-A89) or birth asphyxia and birth trauma (P21, P10-P15).

**Box 1: Cause of death classification for neonates**

Neonatal category	ICD-10 codes
Prematurity & low birthweight	P01, P05, P07, P22, P25-P28, P52, P61, P77, R04
Neonatal Infections:	
<i>Neonatal Pneumonia</i>	A37, H65-H68, H70, H71, J00-J06, J09-J18, J20-J22, J32, J36, J85, J86, P23, U04
<i>Sepsis</i>	A20-A28, A32, A38, A40-A44, A46, A48, A49, A68-A70, A74, A75, A77-A79, B95, B96, H10, H60, I30, I32, I33, I39-I41, K65, K67, K81, L00-L04, L08, M00, M01, M60, M86, N10, N30, N34, N41, N49, N61, P35-P39
<i>Meningitis/encephalitis</i>	A39, A81-A89, G00-G09
Birth asphyxia & birth trauma	P00, P02, P03, P10-P15, P20, P21, P24, P29, P50, P90, P91
Other noncommunicable diseases	C00-C26, C30-C34, C37-C41, C43-C58, C60-C85, C88, C90-C97, D01-D07, D09-D48, D55-D77, D80-D84, D86, D89, E03-E07, E10-E16, E20-E32, E34, E35, E65-E68, E70-E80, E83-E90, F00-F07, F09-F25, F28-F34, F38-F45, F48, F50-F55, F59-F66, F68-F73, F78-F84, F88-F95, F98, F99, H00-H06, H11, H13, H15-H22, H25-H28, H30-H36, H40, H42, H43-H55, H57-H59, H61, H62, H69, H72-H75, H80-H83, H90-H95, I00-I02, I05-I13, I15, I20-I28, I3, I34-I38, I42-I52, I60-I74, I77-I89, I95, I97-I99, J30, J31, J33-J35, J37-J47, J60, J64, J66-J70, J80-J82, J84, J90-J96, J98, J99, K00-K03, K06-K14, K20-K23, K25-K31, K35-K38, K40-K46, K50-K52, K55-K60, K62, K63, K70-K77, K80, K82, K83, K85-K87, K90-K93, L05, L10-L14, L20-L30, L40-L45, L50-L60, L62-L68, L70-L75, L80-L95, L97-L99, M02, M03, M05-M25, M30-M36, M40-M43, M45-M51, M53, M54, M61-M63, M65-M68, M70-M73, M75-M77, M79-M85, M87-M96, M99, N00-N08, N11-N23, N25-N29, N31-N33, N35-N37, N39, N40, N42-N48, N50, N51, N60, N62-N64, N75-N77, N80-N99, P04, P08, P51, P53-P60, P70-P72, P74-P76, P78, P80, P81, P83, P92-P94, R00, R01, R03, R05, R06, R11-R23, R26, R27, R29-R36, R39-R49, R55, R56, R59, R63, R70-R74, R76, R77, R80-R82, R84-R87, R90, R91
Congenital anomalies	G10-G13, G20-G26, G30-G32, G35-G37, G40, G41, G43-G47, G50-G64, G70-G73, G80-83, G90-G99, Q00-Q07, Q10-18, Q20-Q28, Q30-Q45, Q50-56, Q60-Q87, Q89-Q93, Q95, Q96-Q99
Diarrhoeal diseases	A00-A09
Tetanus	A33-A35
Injuries	S00-S99, T00-T71, T73-T75, T78-T98, V01-V06, V09-V99, W00-W46, W49-W60, W64-W70, W73-W81, W83-W94, W99, X00-X06, X08-X52, X57-X99, Y00-Y36, Y40-Y66, Y69-Y91, Y97, Y98
Other causes:	
<i>Fever of unknown origin</i>	R50
<i>Ill defined or cause unknown</i>	P96, R02, R07, R09, R10, R25, R51-R54, R57-R58, R60-R62, R64, R68, R69, R78, R79, R83, R89, R92-R96, R98, R99
<i>Malaria</i>	B50-B54
<i>Measles</i>	B01, B05
<i>Nutritional diseases</i>	D50-D53, E00-E02, E40-E46, E50-E56, E59-E61, E63, E64, X53, X54
<i>Other infectious and parasitic diseases</i>	A15-A19, A30, A31, A36, A50-A60, A63-A67, A71, A90-A96, A98, A99, B00, B02-B04, B06-B09, B15-B27, B30, B33-B49, B55--B60, B64-B83, B85-B90, B92, B94, B97, B99, J65, K02, K04, K05, K61, N70-N74, R75, U00, Y95
<i>Poliomyelitis</i>	A80, B91

**Box 2: Cause of death classification for children aged 1-59 months**

<b>1-59 months category</b>	<b>ICD-10 codes</b>
Pneumonia	A37, H65-H68, H70, H71, J00-J06, J09-J18, J20-J22, J32, J36, J85, J86, P23, U04
Diarrhoeal diseases	A00-A09
Measles	B01, B05
Other noncommunicable diseases	C00-C26, C30-C34, C37-C41, C43-C58, C60-C85, C88, C90-C97, D01-D07, D09-D48, D55-D77, D80-D84, D86, D89, E03-E07, E10-E16, E20-E32, E34, E35, E65-E68, E70-E80, E83-E90, F00-F07, F09-F25, F28-F34, F38-F45, F48, F50-F55, F59-F66, F68-F73, F78-F84, F88-F95, F98, F99, G10-G13, G20-G26, G30-G32, G35-G37, G40, G41, G43-G47, G50-G64, G70-G73, G80-83, G90-G99, H00-H06, H11, H13, H15-H22, H25-H28, H30-H36, H40, H42, H43-H55, H57-H59, H61, H62, H69, H72-H75, H80-H83, H90-H95, I00-I02, I05-I13, I15, I20-I28, I3, I34-I38, I42-I52, I60-I74, I77-I89, I95, I97-I99, J30, J31, J33-J35, J37-J47, J60, J64, J66-J70, J80-J82, J84, J90-J96, J98, J99, K00-K03, K06-K14, K20-K23, K25-K31, K35-K38, K40-K46, K50-K52, K55-K60, K62, K63, K70-K77, K80, K82, K83, K85-K87, K90-K93, L05, L10-L14, L20-L30, L40-L45, L50-L60, L62-L68, L70-L75, L80-L95, L97-L99, M02, M03, M05-M25, M30-M36, M40-M43, M45-M51, M53, M54, M61-M63, M65-M68, M70-M73, M75-M77, M79-M85, M87-M96, M99, N00-N08, N11-N23, N25-N29, N31-N33, N35-N37, N39, N40, N42-N48, N50, N51, N60, N62-N64, N75-N77, N80-N99, P04, P08, P51, P53-P60, P70-P72, P74-P76, P78, P80, P81, P83, P92-P94, R00, R01, R03-R05, R06, R11-R23, R26, R27, R29-R36, R39-R49, R55, R56, R59, R63, R70-R74, R76, R77, R80-R82, R84-R87, R90, R91
Injuries	S00-S99, T00-T71, T73-T75, T78-T98, V01-V06, V09-V99, W00-W46, W49-W60, W64-W70, W73-W81, W83-W94, W99, X00-X06, X08-X52, X57-X99, Y00-Y36, Y40-Y66, Y69-Y91, Y97, Y98.
Malaria	B50-B54
Meningitis/encephalitis	A39, A81-A89, G00-G09
Nutritional diseases	D50-D53, E00-E02, E40-E46, E50-E56, E59-E61, E63, E64, X53, X54
Acute bacterial sepsis and severe infections	A20-A28, A32, A38, A40-A44, A46, A48, A49, A68-A70, A74, A75, A77-A79, B95, B96, H10, H60, I30, I32, I33, I39-I41, K65, K67, K81, L00-L04, L08, M00, M01, M60, M86, N10, N30, N34, N41, N49, N61, P36, P38
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	A30, A31, A36, A50-A60, A63-A67, A71, A90-A96, A98, A99, B00, B02-B04, B06-B09, B15-B19, B25-B27, B30, B33-B49, B55--B60, B64-B83, B85-B89, B92, B94, B97, B99, K02, K04, K05, K61, N70-N74, P35, P37, P39, U00, Y95
Other causes:	
<i>Birth asphyxia &amp; birth trauma</i>	P00, P02, P03, P10-P15, P20, P21, P24, P29, P50, P90, P91
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	Q00-Q07, Q10-18, Q20-Q28, Q30-Q45, Q50-56, Q60-Q87, Q89-Q93, Q95, Q96-Q99
<i>Fever of unknown origin</i>	R50
<i>HIV/AIDS</i>	B20-B24, R75
<i>Ill defined or cause unknown</i>	P96, R02, R07, R09, R10, R25, R51-R54, R57-R58, R60-R62, R64, R68, R69, R78, R79, R83, R89, R92-R96, R98, R99
<i>Poliomyelitis</i>	A80, B91
<i>Prematurity &amp; low birthweight</i>	P01, P05, P07, P22, P25-P28, P52, P61, P77
<i>Tetanus</i>	A33-A35
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	A15-A19, B90, J65

## **ADDITIONAL RESULTS**

In 2005, 27.3 M children were born in India and 2.35 M died at ages 0-4 years. Rural areas had 21.2 M livebirths and 2.0 M deaths. Webfigure 1 shows the distribution deaths among children aged 0-4 years in India. About 67% (1.58 M/2.35 M) of all child deaths occurred during the first year of life, 43% (1.01 M/2.35 M) occurred within the neonatal period, 29% (0.67 M/2.35 M) occurred during the first week, and 18% (0.42 M/2.35 M) occurred during the first two days of life. More boys (14.2 M) than girls (13.1 M) were born, however more girls (1.19 M) than boys (1.16 M) died. Among neonates, about 0.13 M more boys (0.57 M) than girls (0.44 M) died. At ages 1-59 months, more girls (0.74 M) than boys (0.59 M) died.

Webtable 1 describes the distribution of births and deaths at ages 0-4 years, including neonatal deaths and deaths at ages 1-59 months, by gender, and for rural and urban areas of India in 2005 for all major states. In addition, it describes the state-level variability in the proportion of deaths at ages 0-4 years that are neonatal deaths.

Webtable 2 presents the mortality rates (per 1000 livebirths) at ages 0-4 years, and for neonatal deaths and deaths at ages 1-59 months, by gender, and for rural and urban areas of India in 2005 for all major states.

Webtable 3 shows the proportional distribution of the leading causes of neonatal deaths and deaths at ages 1-59 months for the major states. The distribution of the top three causes of neonatal deaths is described; prematurity & low birthweight, neonatal infections and birth asphyxia & birth trauma. The distribution of the top two causes of deaths at ages 1-59 months are described; pneumonia and diarrhoeal diseases.

Webtable 4(a-c) and Webfigures 2-6 present, for the leading causes of death, the mortality rates and deaths across the major states and also by urban and rural areas and comparing the lower- and higher-income states. The lower-income states are part of the Empowered Action Group (EAG) (see also figure 1 in main paper). The EAG states are identified by the government as having particularly high levels of child mortality and low life expectancy.<sup>15</sup> Although they have only about 45% of India's population, they account for almost 70% of all child deaths in India. These states comprise Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh. The EAG states and Assam together (EAGA) are referred to here as the lower-income states.

### **Neonatal Deaths**

Webfigure 2 shows the neonatal mortality rates and total neonatal deaths from prematurity & low birthweight by major state, rural and urban areas, and poorer and richer states. Webfigure 3 shows the neonatal mortality rates and total neonatal deaths from neonatal infections by major state, rural and urban areas, and poorer and richer states. Webfigure 4 shows the neonatal mortality rates and total neonatal deaths from birth asphyxia & birth trauma by major state, rural and urban areas, and poorer and richer states.

### **Deaths between ages 1-59 months**

Webfigure 5 shows the mortality rates and total deaths at ages 1-59 months from pneumonia by major state, rural and urban areas, and poorer and richer states. Webfigure 6 shows the mortality rates and total deaths at ages 1-59 months from diarrhoeal diseases by major state, rural and urban areas, and poorer and richer states.

The data for all tables and figures are available in excel format upon written request to the authors (cghr@smh.ca).

## **MILLION DEATH STUDY COLLOBORATORS**

### **Indian Academic Partners (in alphabetical order):**

1. Clinical Epidemiology Resource and Training Centre, Trivandarum: KB Leena, KT Shenoy (until 2005)
2. Department of Community Medicine, Gujarat Medical College, Ahmedabad: DV Bala, P Seth KN Trivedi
3. Department of Community Medicine, Kolkatta Medical College, Kolkatta: SK Roy
4. Department of Community Medicine, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal: L Usharani
5. Department of Community Medicine, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack, Orissa: Dr. B Mohapatra
6. Department of Community Medicine, SMS Medical College, Jaipur: AK Bharadwaj, R Gupta
7. Epidemiological Research Center, Chennai: V Gajalakshmi, CV Kanimozhi
8. Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal: RP Dikshit, S Sorangi
9. Healis-Seskarhia Institute of Public Health, Mumbai: PC Gupta, MS Pednekar, S Sreevidya
10. Indian Institute of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad: P Bhatia
11. Institute of Health Systems Research, Hyderabad: P Mahapatra (until 2004)
12. St. John's Research Institute, St. John's Academy of Health Sciences, Bangalore: A Kurpad, P Mony, M Vaz, R Jotkar, S Rao-Seshadri, A Shet, S Srinivasan
13. King George Medical College, Lucknow: S Awasthi
14. Najafgarh Rural Health Training Centre, Ministry of Health, Government of India, New Delhi: N Dhingra, J Sudhir, I Rawat (until 2007)
15. National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore: G Gururaj (until 2004)
16. North Eastern Indira Gandhi Institute of Regional Medical Sciences, Shillong, Meghalaya: FU Ahmed (until 2005), DK Parida
17. Regional Medical Research Center, ICMR Institute, Bhubaneshwar: AS Karketta, SK Dar
18. School of Preventative Oncology, Patna: DN Sinha
19. School of Public Health, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh: N Kaur, R Kumar, JS Thakur
20. Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai: RA Badwe, RP Dikshit, K Mohandas

### **Lead Partners:**

1. Office of the Registrar General of India, RK Puram, New Delhi, India: C Chandramouli (Registrar General of India [RGI]), RC Sethi, B Mishra, S Jain (until 2008), DK Dey (until 2009), AK Jha, AK Saxena, MS Thapa, N Kumar, JK Banthia and DK Sikri (former RGIs)
2. Million Death Study Coordinating Centre, Centre for Global Health Research (CGHR), Li Ka Shing Knowledge Institute, Keenan Research Centre, St. Michael's Hospital, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto, Canada: DG Bassani, P Jha (Principal Investigator), R Jotkar, R Kamadod, B Pezzack, S Rao-Seshadri, P Rodriguez, J Sudhir, C Ramasundarahettige, W Suraweera

### **Affiliated Partners:**

1. Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, India: VM Katoch (Director General [DG] from 2008), NK Ganguly (DG to 2008), L Kant, B Bhattacharya
2. School of Population Health, The University of Queensland, Australia: AD Lopez, C Rao
3. World Health Organisation, Geneva and SEARO Office, New Delhi: T Boerma, T Evans, A Fric, S Habayeb (former WHO Representative-India), S Khanum, C Mathers, DN Sinha, N Singh, P Singh (Deputy Regional Director)
4. Clinical Trial Service Unit and Epidemiological Studies Unit (CTSU), University of Oxford, UK: N Bhala, J Boreham, Z Chen, R Collins, R Peto, G Whitlock



## References

1. UN Population Division. World Population Prospects (2008 revision). [http://esa.un.org/peps/peps\\_interpolated-data.htm](http://esa.un.org/peps/peps_interpolated-data.htm) (accessed June 14, 2010).
2. Registrar General of India. Census of India 2001. New Delhi: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner; 2001.
3. Registrar General of India. Sample Registration System. New Delhi: Office of the Registrar General of India; 2004.
4. International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS). National Family Health Survey (MCH and Family Planning), 1992-93: India. Mumbai: IIPS; 1995.
5. International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and Macro International. National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), 2005-06: India. Mumbai: IIPS; 2008.
6. International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ORC Macro. National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), 1998-99: India. Mumbai: IIPS; 2000.
7. Registrar General of India. Sample Registration System, Statistical Report: 2004. New Delhi: Registrar General of India; 2005.
8. Registrar General of India. Sample Registration System, Statistical Report: 2005. New Delhi: Registrar General of India; 2006.
9. Registrar General of India. Sample Registration System, Statistical Report: 2006. New Delhi: Registrar General of India; 2007.
10. Saikia N, Jasilionis D, Ram F, Shkolnikov VM. Trends in geographical mortality differentials in India. <http://www.demogr.mpg.de/papers/working/wp-2009-013.pdf> (accessed August 5, 2010).
11. Lopez AD, Mathers CD, Ezzati M, Jamison DT, Murray CJL, eds. Global burden of disease and risk factors. New York: Oxford University Press
12. World Health Organization. ICD-10: international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems. 10th revision. Geneva: World Health Organization; 1992.
13. Black RE, Cousens S, Johnson HL, Lawn JE, Rudan I, Bassani DG, et al. Global, regional, and national causes of child mortality in 2008: a systematic analysis. *Lancet* 2010; **375**: 1969-87.
14. Dhingra N, Jha P, Sharma VP, Cohen AA, Jotkar R, Rodrigues PS, et al. Adult and child malaria mortality in India: a nationally representative mortality survey. *Lancet* 2010; published online Oct 21. DOI:10.1016/S0140-6736(10)60831-8.
15. Jha P, Laxminarayan R. Choosing health: an entitlement for all Indians. May 2009. <http://cghrindia.org/images/choosing-health.pdf> (accessed September 10, 2010).

**Webtable 1. Distribution of livebirths and deaths at age 0–4 years by gender, urban/rural area and state in India, 2005**

State (Region)	Livebirths (thousands)					Deaths (thousands)															% of deaths at 0–4 years occurring in neonatal period
	Boys		Girls		Total	Neonatal			1–59 months			0–4 years									
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total							
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural							
<b>Kerala (S)</b>	66	200	66	187	519	<1	3	<1	2	5	<1	<1	<1	2	3	<1	4	<1	3	9	61
<b>Delhi (N)</b>	151	12	133	10	306	4	<1	2	<1	6	3	<1	4	<1	8	6	<1	6	<1	14	46
<b>Tamil Nadu (S)</b>	243	321	233	325	1122	5	11	4	9	30	5	5	6	8	25	10	17	10	18	55	54
<b>Maharashtra (W)</b>	433	634	395	583	2045	8	21	6	18	53	7	13	9	21	51	16	34	16	38	104	51
<b>West Bengal (E)</b>	163	679	152	666	1660	3	26	3	17	48	3	17	5	23	47	6	42	7	40	96	50
<b>Himachal Pradesh (N)</b>	4	64	4	57	129	<1	2	<1	2	4	<1	2	<1	2	4	<1	4	<1	4	8	51
<b>Punjab (N)</b>	86	181	71	154	492	2	6	2	5	15	2	4	3	7	16	4	11	4	12	31	48
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir (N)</b>	21	92	19	79	211	<1	4	<1	3	8	<1	1	<1	3	6	<1	6	<1	6	14	59
<b>Karnataka (S)</b>	179	434	176	413	1202	3	16	2	12	33	6	15	7	22	51	9	32	9	34	83	39
<b>Gujarat (W)</b>	243	477	207	437	1364	8	21	5	17	50	3	19	7	23	51	11	40	12	39	102	50
<b>Andhra Pradesh (S)</b>	188	626	188	592	1594	3	30	2	21	56	7	22	7	31	66	9	51	10	52	122	46
<b>Haryana (N)</b>	80	237	69	206	591	2	9	2	7	20	2	9	3	13	27	4	18	5	20	47	42
<b>Jharkhand (E)</b>	68	347	59	321	795	1	11	<1	9	22	2	17	3	24	46	3	28	4	33	68	32
<b>Chhattisgarh (C)</b>	47	270	46	273	636	2	14	1	10	28	1	13	2	15	31	3	27	4	25	59	47
<b>Bihar (E)</b>	123	1365	109	1245	2842	2	47	2	41	93	6	79	7	89	181	8	127	8	130	274	34
<b>Assam (NE)</b>	30	351	29	336	746	<1	14	<1	11	26	<1	23	1	23	48	2	37	2	34	74	35
<b>Rajasthan (C)</b>	192	794	171	700	1856	6	40	4	31	81	5	42	6	53	106	11	82	11	84	187	43
<b>Uttar Pradesh (C)</b>	549	2483	495	2249	5777	20	132	15	105	271	21	142	28	169	360	41	274	43	273	631	43
<b>Madhya Pradesh (C)</b>	208	818	198	783	2007	9	47	6	39	101	7	52	10	61	130	15	99	16	101	231	44
<b>Orissa (E)</b>	52	400	49	394	895	2	25	1	17	46	2	21	3	32	58	4	47	4	49	104	44
<b>Higher-income states<sup>†</sup></b>	1903	4076	1757	3823	11 559	41	153	29	113	336	39	114	54	161	368	80	267	83	274	704	48
<b>Lower-income states<sup>†</sup></b>	1292	6909	1176	6375	15 752	42	332	31	267	672	46	393	61	469	969	88	725	92	736	1641	41
<b>INDIA<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>3195</b>	<b>10 985</b>	<b>2933</b>	<b>10 198</b>	<b>27 311</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>1337</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>2345</b>	<b>43</b>

States are listed in ascending order of under-five mortality rate, as given in Webtable 2. Totals may not sum due to rounding. \*Lower-income states are the EAGA states (i.e. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh); higher-income states are the remaining 26 states/union territories. † Includes the 20 major states shown in the table, plus the 15 smaller states/union territories (i.e. Adaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand).

**Webtable 2. Mortality rates by age group, gender, urban/rural area and state in India, 2005**

State (Region)	Mortality rate per 1000 livebirths																						
	Neonatal					1-59 months									0-4 years								
	Boys		Girls		Total	Boys			Girls			Total			Boys			Girls			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Kerala (S)</b>	11.9	8.5	8.0	11.0	10.2	4.1	4.7	4.5	7.1	9.3	8.7	5.6	6.9	6.6	12.2	17.9	16.4	15.0	18.0	17.2	13.6	17.9	<b>16.8</b>
<b>Delhi (N)</b>	18.7	16.0	10.2	18.2	17.4	10.0	30.1	28.0	22.6	29.6	28.9	16.2	29.8	28.5	24.6	49.3	46.7	28.2	46.8	44.9	26.4	48.0	<b>45.9</b>
<b>Tamil Nadu (S)</b>	28.9	24.0	18.8	32.1	26.4	22.6	16.1	18.9	27.1	25.3	26.0	24.8	20.8	22.5	43.0	51.4	47.8	44.1	54.2	50.0	43.6	52.9	<b>48.9</b>
<b>Maharashtra (W)</b>	27.5	24.6	18.1	31.6	26.1	16.8	21.1	19.3	23.3	35.7	30.7	19.9	28.1	24.8	36.4	54.0	46.8	39.7	65.9	55.3	38.0	59.7	<b>50.9</b>
<b>West Bengal (E)</b>	34.5	23.5	19.1	31.4	29.1	19.2	24.6	23.6	29.9	34.5	33.6	24.4	29.5	28.5	39.8	62.4	58.1	47.5	59.4	57.1	43.5	60.9	<b>57.6</b>
<b>Himachal Pradesh (N)</b>	35.1	28.2	13.1	33.2	31.9	10.6	26.5	25.5	13.3	37.1	35.5	11.9	31.5	30.3	26.0	63.0	60.6	23.9	66.6	63.7	25.0	64.7	<b>62.2</b>
<b>Punjab (N)</b>	31.8	28.8	23.2	33.9	30.5	17.8	23.9	22.0	38.6	48.5	45.4	27.2	35.2	32.7	42.4	59.2	53.8	60.1	80.7	74.2	50.4	69.1	<b>63.2</b>
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir (N)</b>	42.0	32.9	30.3	39.5	37.8	14.2	16.0	15.6	22.2	43.1	39.0	18.0	28.5	26.5	44.8	60.6	57.6	52.1	76.8	71.9	48.3	68.0	<b>64.3</b>
<b>Karnataka (S)</b>	31.7	22.8	14.0	33.0	27.4	35.2	34.9	35.0	39.0	54.0	49.5	37.1	44.2	42.1	52.4	72.6	66.7	49.8	82.0	72.3	51.1	77.2	<b>69.5</b>
<b>Gujarat (W)</b>	40.4	33.2	28.9	41.0	37.0	10.8	39.1	29.6	33.9	51.9	46.2	21.4	45.3	37.4	44.7	82.7	70.0	56.9	90.0	79.4	50.3	86.3	<b>74.4</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh (S)</b>	40.0	29.9	12.7	42.0	35.1	35.4	34.5	34.7	39.7	51.8	48.9	37.6	42.9	41.6	49.8	82.3	74.7	50.8	87.7	78.8	50.3	84.9	<b>76.7</b>
<b>Haryana (N)</b>	35.2	32.3	26.8	36.2	33.9	23.7	39.7	35.6	46.4	61.5	57.7	34.2	49.8	45.9	50.1	77.9	70.8	73.6	95.5	90.0	61.0	86.0	<b>79.8</b>
<b>Jharkhand (E)</b>	29.0	25.8	14.3	30.0	27.5	28.9	47.7	44.6	50.4	75.4	71.5	38.9	61.0	57.5	43.4	79.6	73.6	64.5	103.4	97.3	53.2	91.0	<b>85.0</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh (C)</b>	51.2	36.6	37.2	45.0	43.9	25.9	46.7	43.6	46.4	55.9	54.5	36.0	51.3	49.1	69.7	99.2	94.8	76.9	93.5	91.1	73.2	96.3	<b>93.0</b>
<b>Bihar (E)</b>	33.2	32.0	17.6	34.0	32.6	49.3	58.1	57.4	60.3	71.4	70.5	54.5	64.5	63.7	66.8	92.7	90.6	77.9	104.7	102.5	72.1	98.5	<b>96.3</b>
<b>Assam (NE)</b>	38.4	30.4	20.0	35.7	34.5	27.7	65.8	62.8	43.3	68.3	66.3	35.3	67.0	64.5	51.9	105.4	101.2	59.0	100.0	96.7	55.3	102.7	<b>99.0</b>
<b>Rajasthan (C)</b>	46.6	40.3	27.0	47.7	43.7	28.2	52.7	47.9	37.1	75.2	67.7	32.3	63.2	57.2	57.3	103.5	94.5	61.7	119.4	108.0	59.3	110.9	<b>100.9</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh (C)</b>	50.0	43.5	32.9	50.0	46.9	39.1	57.3	54.0	56.7	74.9	71.6	47.4	65.7	62.4	75.3	110.3	104.0	86.0	121.5	115.1	80.3	115.7	<b>109.3</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh (C)</b>	54.0	45.9	36.0	53.6	50.1	32.2	63.5	57.1	51.3	78.6	73.1	41.5	70.9	64.9	74.5	120.5	111.1	80.8	128.7	119.0	77.5	124.5	<b>115.0</b>
<b>Orissa (E)</b>	59.7	42.6	33.5	53.5	51.3	37.2	53.7	51.8	58.7	80.1	77.7	47.7	66.8	64.6	74.4	116.4	111.5	88.2	124.4	120.3	81.2	120.3	<b>115.9</b>
<b>Higher-income states<sup>†</sup></b>	32.4	25.6	19.2	33.7	29.1	20.5	28.1	25.7	30.5	42.2	38.5	25.3	34.9	31.9	41.9	65.7	58.1	47.2	71.9	64.1	44.5	68.7	<b>61.0</b>
<b>Lower-income states<sup>†</sup></b>	45.8	39.3	29.8	45.0	42.7	35.7	56.7	53.4	51.9	73.6	70.2	43.4	64.8	61.4	68.7	104.9	99.2	78.3	115.2	109.5	73.2	109.8	<b>104.1</b>
<b>INDIA<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>85.8</b>

States are listed in ascending order of under-five mortality rate. \*Lower-income states are the EAGA states (i.e. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh); higher-income states are the remaining 26 states/union territories. †Includes the 20 major states shown in the table, plus the 15 smaller states/union territories (i.e. Adaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand).

**Webtable 3. Distribution of leading causes of death in neonates and at age 1–59 months by state in the present study, 2001-03**

State	Neonatal						1–59 months						
	Study deaths	Died in a health facility		Prematurity & low birthweight	Neonatal infections*		Birth asphyxia & birth trauma		Study deaths	Died in a health facility		Diarrhoeal diseases	
		n	%	% (99%CI)	% (99%CI)	% (99%CI)	% (99%CI)	n		%	% (99%CI)	% (99%CI)	
Kerala (S)	91	80.2	27.9 (17.4–41.6)	7.5 (2.8–18.2)	33.2 (21.9–47.0)	40	55.0	13.9 (4.9–33.6)	4.6 (0.7–23.9)				
Delhi (N)	67	64.2	39.0 (24.5–55.8)	4.8 (1.2–17.9)	29.4 (16.7–46.5)	74	28.4	35.1 (23.7–52.9)	11.9 (4.9–26.0)				
Tamil Nadu (S)	274	56.6	47.9 (40.1–55.9)	8.3 (4.9–13.7)	16.2 (11.1–22.9)	201	22.9	9.1 (7.1–18.9)	22.7 (15.7–31.5)				
Maharashtra (W)	462	42.6	51.9 (45.6–58.2)	17.5 (13.3–22.6)	15.9 (11.7–21.3)	294	25.2	26.7 (24.9–39.5)	12.9 (8.5–19.1)				
West Bengal (E)	557	26.6	33.1 (28.2–38.4)	20.6 (16.5–25.3)	23.0 (18.7–27.9)	623	20.7	25.7 (26.7–36.3)	16.4 (12.9–20.5)				
Himachal Pradesh (N)	136	39.0	32.3 (22.7–43.8)	11.8 (6.2–21.4)	25.3 (16.7–36.4)	89	25.8	32.5 (23.0–49.2)	19.7 (10.8–33.2)				
Punjab (N)	109	22.9	22.8 (14.1–34.7)	24.9 (15.7–37.3)	27.9 (18.3–40.1)	173	14.5	20.4 (18.4–35.4)	21.0 (14.0–30.2)				
Jammu & Kashmir (N)	195	18.5	14.9 (9.4–22.7)	45.7 (36.8–55.0)	20.4 (14.0–28.8)	127	24.4	46.5 (37.0–59.4)	10.2 (5.1–19.5)				
Karnataka (S)	564	42.4	44.4 (39.0–49.9)	17.1 (13.3–21.6)	21.8 (17.5–26.7)	498	22.3	17.1 (21.5–32.0)	16.6 (12.6–21.4)				
Gujarat (W)	725	34.6	43.3 (38.3–48.5)	16.3 (12.9–20.5)	23.3 (19.2–27.9)	628	12.7	24.4 (22.9–32.7)	19.1 (15.1–23.8)				
Andhra Pradesh (S)	226	51.8	46.6 (38.2–55.3)	14.1 (9.1–21.1)	21.7 (15.4–29.7)	114	24.6	13.7 (10.7–29.4)	19.1 (11.3–30.4)				
Haryana (N)	311	21.9	31.9 (25.5–39.1)	23.5 (17.8–30.3)	22.7 (17.1–29.3)	582	10.0	23.7 (23.0–32.6)	27.8 (23.2–32.8)				
Jharkhand (E)	199	5.0	28.7 (21.2–37.6)	35.1 (26.9–44.2)	17.3 (11.4–25.4)	266	4.5	30.4 (27.5–42.4)	21.7 (15.9–28.9)				
Chhattisgarh (C)	299	10.7	37.1 (30.0–44.8)	23.4 (17.6–30.4)	12.6 (8.4–18.5)	264	10.6	30.3 (29.1–44.8)	16.9 (11.6–24.0)				
Bihar (E)	1203	7.8	25.4 (22.3–28.8)	34.7 (31.2–38.3)	18.2 (15.5–21.3)	1454	5.6	32.1 (32.3–38.8)	27.9 (25.0–31.1)				
Assam (NE)	524	8.8	29.5 (24.6–34.8)	24.6 (20.0–29.7)	23.0 (18.6–28.0)	512	7.2	20.2 (31.9–42.9)	21.7 (17.3–26.7)				
Rajasthan (C)	965	16.2	37.2 (33.2–41.3)	34.2 (30.4–38.2)	11.6 (9.1–14.6)	1116	8.1	38.2 (41.8–49.5)	16.7 (14.0–19.8)				
Uttar Pradesh (C)	1821	12.1	19.5 (17.2–22.1)	31.4 (28.6–34.3)	19.9 (17.6–22.5)	2617	7.7	26.9 (29.4–34.2)	26.3 (24.1–28.6)				
Madhya Pradesh (C)	1059	16.1	35.7 (32.0–39.7)	29.8 (26.3–33.6)	16.6 (13.9–19.8)	1201	10.7	31.0 (31.9–39.1)	22.4 (19.4–25.7)				
Orissa (E)	763	23.2	41.7 (37.2–46.4)	25.4 (21.5–29.6)	17.7 (14.4–21.6)	749	15.4	20.2 (25.2–33.8)	20.5 (17.0–24.6)				
Urban	977	46.9	38.0 (33.6–42.5)	18.7 (15.4–22.6)	20.5 (14.0–24.4)	1113	23.5	24.9 (21.4–28.8)	21.4 (18.0–25.2)				
Rural	9915	19.8	31.6 (30.3–32.9)	27.9 (26.7–29.1)	18.6 (17.6–19.7)	11 147	10.8	28.0 (26.8–29.2)	22.8 (21.7–23.9)				
Higher-income states <sup>†</sup>	4026	37.4	42.1 (39.8–44.4)	17.5 (15.9–19.3)	21.0 (19.2–22.9)	4034	18.9	23.1 (21.2–25.1)	18.1 (16.4–19.9)				
Lower-income states <sup>†</sup>	6866	13.3	27.8 (26.4–29.3)	31.0 (29.5–32.5)	17.8 (16.6–19.1)	8226	8.5	29.1 (27.8–30.5)	24.1 (22.8–25.4)				
<b>INDIA<sup>‡</sup></b>	<b>10 892</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>32.4 (31.2–33.7)</b>	<b>26.7 (25.5–27.9)</b>	<b>18.9 (17.8–19.9)</b>	<b>12 260</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>27.6 (31.8–34.1)</b>	<b>22.6 (21.5–23.7)</b>				

States are listed in ascending order of under-five mortality rate, as given in Webtable 2. Cause-specific percentages and confidence intervals are sample-weighted. \*Includes pneumonia, sepsis, and infections of the central nervous system. †Lower-income states are the EAGA states (i.e. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh); higher-income states are the remaining 26 states/union territories. ‡Includes the 20 major states shown in the table, plus the 15 smaller states/union territories (i.e. Adaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand).

**Webtable 4a. Mortality rates and total deaths for the leading causes of death in neonates and at age 1–59 months by state in India, 2005**

State (Region)	Neonatal						1–59 months						All causes											
	Prematurity & low birthweight			Neonatal infections*			Birth asphyxia & birth trauma			Pneumonia						Diarrhoeal diseases								
	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)	Girls	Boys	Ratio	Girls	Boys	Difference
<b>Kerala (S)</b>	2.9	(1.8–4.3)	1	0.8	(0.3–1.9)	<1	3.4	(2.2–4.8)	2	0.9	(0.3–2.2)	<1	0.3	(0.0–1.6)	<1	8.7	4.5	1.9	2	1	1	2	1	1
<b>Delhi (N)</b>	8.3	(5.2–11.8)	3	1.0	(0.2–3.8)	<1	6.3	(3.5–9.9)	2	8.7	(5.4–12.6)	3	2.9	(1.2–6.4)	<1	31.1	19.1	1.6	5	3	1	5	3	1
<b>Tamil Nadu (S)</b>	12.7	(10.6–14.8)	14	2.2	(1.3–3.6)	2	4.3	(2.9–6.1)	5	2.0	(1.1–3.6)	2	5.1	(3.5–7.1)	6	26.0	18.9	1.4	15	11	4	15	11	4
<b>Maharashtra (W)</b>	13.6	(11.9–15.2)	28	4.6	(3.5–5.9)	9	4.2	(3.0–5.6)	8	6.6	(5.0–8.5)	14	3.2	(2.1–4.7)	7	30.7	19.3	1.6	30	21	9	30	21	9
<b>West Bengal (E)</b>	9.6	(8.2–11.2)	16	6.0	(4.8–7.4)	10	6.7	(5.4–8.1)	11	7.3	(6.1–8.7)	12	4.7	(3.7–5.9)	8	33.6	23.6	1.4	28	20	8	28	20	8
<b>Himachal Pradesh (N)</b>	10.3	(7.2–14.0)	1	3.8	(2.0–6.8)	<1	8.1	(5.3–11.6)	1	9.8	(6.3–14.1)	1	6.0	(3.3–10.1)	<1	35.5	25.5	1.4	2	2	<1	2	2	<1
<b>Punjab (N)</b>	6.9	(4.3–10.6)	3	7.6	(4.8–11.4)	4	8.5	(5.6–12.2)	4	6.7	(4.5–9.6)	3	6.8	(4.6–9.9)	3	45.4	22.0	2.1	10	6	4	10	6	4
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir (N)</b>	5.6	(3.6–8.6)	1	17.3	(13.9–20.8)	4	7.7	(5.3–10.9)	2	12.3	(9.4–15.3)	3	2.7	(1.3–5.2)	<1	39.0	15.6	2.5	4	2	2	4	2	2
<b>Karnataka (S)</b>	12.2	(10.7–13.7)	15	4.7	(3.6–5.9)	6	6.0	(4.8–7.3)	7	7.2	(5.5–9.3)	9	7.0	(5.3–9)	8	49.5	35.0	1.4	29	21	8	29	21	8
<b>Gujarat (W)</b>	16.0	(14.2–17.9)	22	6.0	(4.8–7.6)	8	8.6	(7.1–10.3)	12	9.1	(7.5–11.0)	12	7.1	(5.7–8.9)	10	46.2	29.6	1.6	30	21	8	30	21	8
<b>Andhra Pradesh (S)</b>	16.4	(13.4–19.4)	26	4.9	(3.2–7.4)	8	7.6	(5.4–10.4)	12	5.7	(3.1–10.1)	9	7.9	(4.7–12.6)	13	48.9	34.7	1.4	38	28	10	38	28	10
<b>Haryana (N)</b>	10.8	(8.6–13.2)	6	7.9	(6.0–10.3)	5	7.7	(5.8–9.9)	5	10.9	(8.9–13.1)	6	12.7	(10.7–15.1)	8	57.7	35.6	1.6	16	11	5	16	11	5
<b>Jharkhand (E)</b>	7.9	(5.8–10.3)	6	9.6	(7.4–12.1)	8	4.8	(3.1–7.0)	4	17.5	(13.6–21.9)	14	12.5	(9.1–16.6)	10	71.5	44.6	1.6	27	19	9	27	19	9
<b>Chhattisgarh (C)</b>	16.3	(13.2–19.7)	10	10.3	(7.7–13.3)	7	5.5	(3.7–8.1)	4	14.9	(11.5–18.7)	9	8.3	(5.7–11.8)	5	54.5	43.6	1.3	17	14	4	17	14	4
<b>Bihar (E)</b>	8.3	(7.3–9.4)	24	11.3	(10.2–12.5)	32	6.0	(5.1–7.0)	17	20.4	(18.5–22.5)	58	17.8	(15.9–19.8)	51	70.5	57.4	1.2	96	85	10	96	85	10
<b>Assam (NE)</b>	10.2	(8.5–12.0)	8	8.5	(6.9–10.3)	6	7.9	(6.4–9.7)	6	13.0	(10.3–16.2)	10	14.0	(11.2–17.3)	10	66.3	62.8	1.1	24	24	<1	24	24	<1
<b>Rajasthan (C)</b>	16.2	(14.5–18)	30	14.9	(13.3–16.7)	28	5.1	(4.0–6.4)	9	21.8	(19.7–24.0)	41	9.5	(8.0–11.3)	18	67.7	47.9	1.4	59	47	12	59	47	12
<b>Uttar Pradesh (C)</b>	9.2	(8.1–10.4)	53	14.7	(13.4–16.1)	85	9.3	(8.3–10.5)	54	16.8	(15.4–18.2)	97	16.4	(15–17.8)	95	71.6	54.0	1.3	197	164	33	197	164	33
<b>Madhya Pradesh (C)</b>	17.9	(16.0–19.9)	36	14.9	(13.2–16.8)	30	8.3	(7.0–9.9)	17	20.1	(17.9–22.4)	40	14.5	(12.6–16.7)	29	73.1	57.1	1.3	72	59	13	72	59	13
<b>Orissa (E)</b>	21.4	(19.1–23.8)	19	13.0	(11.0–15.2)	12	9.1	(7.4–11.1)	8	13.1	(10.8–15.7)	12	13.3	(11.0–15.9)	12	77.7	51.8	1.5	34	23	11	34	23	11
<b>Urban</b>	8.9	(7.9–10.0)	54	4.4	(3.6–5.3)	27	4.8	(4.0–5.7)	29	8.1	(7.0–9.4)	50	7.0	(5.9–8.2)	43	39.1	26.6	1.5	115	85	30	115	85	30
<b>Rural</b>	12.9	(12.4–13.4)	273	11.4	(10.9–11.9)	241	7.6	(7.2–8.0)	161	15.0	(14.4–15.7)	319	12.2	(11.6–12.8)	259	61.8	46.1	1.3	630	506	124	630	506	124
<b>Higher-income states<sup>‡</sup></b>	12.3	(11.6–12.9)	141	5.1	(4.6–5.6)	58	6.1	(5.6–6.7)	70	7.4	(6.8–8.0)	86	5.8	(5.2–6.4)	68	38.5	25.7	1.5	215	154	61	215	154	61
<b>Lower-income states<sup>‡</sup></b>	11.9	(11.3–12.5)	186	13.2	(12.6–13.9)	210	7.6	(7.1–8.2)	120	17.9	(17.1–8.7)	283	14.8	(14.0–15.6)	234	70.2	53.4	1.3	530	438	92	530	438	92
<b>INDIA<sup>‡</sup></b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>(11.5–12.4)</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>(9.4–10.3)</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>(6.6–7.4)</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>(13.0–14.1)</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>(10.5–11.6)</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>153</b>

States are listed in ascending order of under-five mortality rate, as given in Webtable 2. Totals may not sum due to rounding (including totals of boys and girls given in Webtables 4b and 4c). \*Includes neonatal pneumonia, sepsis, and infections of the central nervous system. †Lower-income states are the EAGA states (i.e. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh); higher-income states are the remaining 26 states/union territories. ‡ Includes the 20 major states shown in the table, plus the 15 smaller states/union territories (i.e. Adaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand).

**Webtable 4b. Boy mortality rates and total deaths for the leading causes of death in neonates and at age 1–59 months by state in India, 2005**

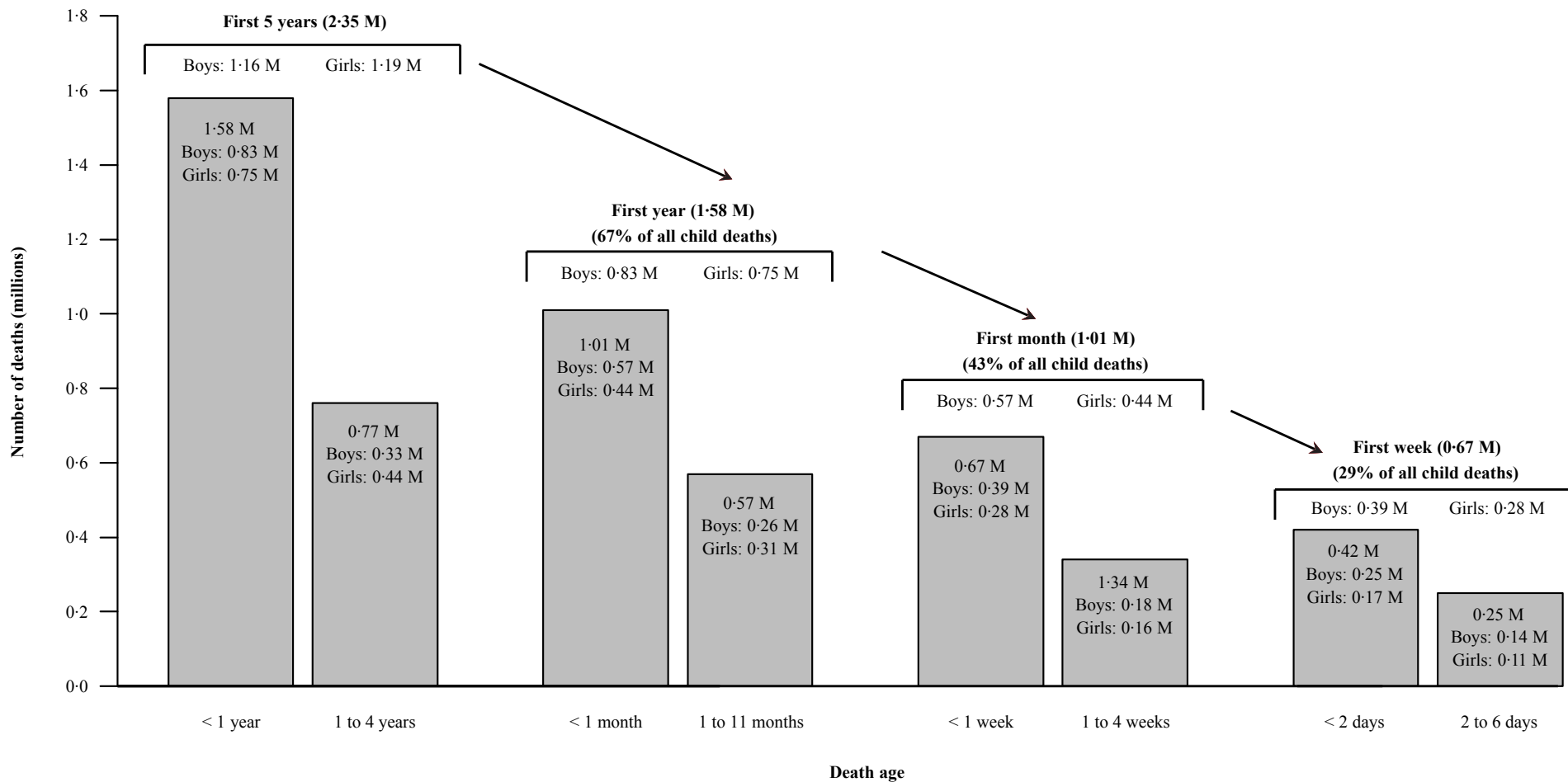
State (Region)	Neonatal						1–59 months								
	Prematurity & low birthweight			Neonatal infections*			Birth asphyxia & birth trauma			Pneumonia			Diarrhoeal diseases		
	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)
<b>Kerala (S)</b>	3.6	(2.0–5.8)	<1	0.9	(0.2–2.7)	<1	3.7	(2.1–5.9)	1	0.7	(0.2–2.3)	<1	0 <sup>§</sup>		<1
<b>Delhi (N)</b>	10.3	(6.2–14.9)	2	1.3	(0.3–5.5)	<1	5.0	(2.2–9.8)	<1	4.7	(1.6–10.2)	<1	3.3	(0.9–8.6)	<1
<b>Tamil Nadu (S)</b>	13.0	(10.1–16)	7	2.7	(1.4–4.8)	2	5.2	(3.2–7.8)	3	2.0	(0.9–4.0)	1	3.9	(2.2–6.2)	2
<b>Maharashtra (W)</b>	14.1	(11.7–16.4)	15	4.6	(3.1–6.5)	5	5.1	(3.4–7.2)	5	5.3	(3.5–7.6)	6	3.0	(1.7–5.1)	3
<b>West Bengal (E)</b>	12.0	(9.8–14.5)	10	7.4	(5.6–9.6)	6	7.8	(6.0–10.1)	7	5.7	(4.3–7.3)	5	4.0	(2.8–5.5)	3
<b>Himachal Pradesh (N)</b>	12.5	(8.0–17.8)	<1	5.5	(2.6–10.5)	<1	8.4	(4.7–13.7)	<1	7.1	(3.5–12.3)	<1	3.9	(1.4–8.9)	<1
<b>Punjab (N)</b>	4.5	(1.9–9.8)	1	7.2	(3.6–13.0)	2	12.6	(7.7–18.2)	3	4.9	(2.6–8.3)	1	4.1	(2.0–7.3)	1
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir (N)</b>	5.7	(3.0–10.2)	<1	18.2	(13.3–23.3)	2	8.7	(5.2–13.5)	<1	7.4	(5.0–9.8)	<1	1.9	(0.8–4.2)	<1
<b>Karnataka (S)</b>	13.9	(11.7–16.3)	9	5.5	(4.0–7.6)	3	6.4	(4.7–8.5)	4	6.1	(4.1–8.6)	4	5.4	(3.5–7.9)	3
<b>Gujarat (W)</b>	18.4	(15.7–21.2)	13	5.7	(4.1–7.8)	4	9.9	(7.8–12.4)	7	7.0	(5.2–9.2)	5	5.6	(4.0–7.7)	4
<b>Andhra Pradesh (S)</b>	20.9	(16.4–25.4)	17	3.3	(1.6–6.8)	3	8.8	(5.5–13.2)	7	5.7	(2.3–12.1)	5	6.1	(2.7–12.4)	5
<b>Haryana (N)</b>	11.2	(8.3–14.5)	4	7.5	(5.2–10.6)	2	8.7	(6.2–11.8)	3	9.2	(6.8–12)	3	8.1	(5.9–10.8)	3
<b>Jharkhand (E)</b>	7.5	(4.7–11.1)	3	9.2	(6.2–12.9)	4	6.0	(3.5–9.5)	2	11.7	(7.9–16.6)	5	11.0	(7.3–15.8)	5
<b>Chhattisgarh (C)</b>	21.1	(16.2–26.3)	7	10.5	(7.0–15.2)	3	6.9	(4.2–10.9)	2	11.8	(7.8–16.9)	4	5.8	(3.0–10.4)	2
<b>Bihar (E)</b>	8.6	(7.2–10.1)	13	11.1	(9.6–12.8)	17	6.3	(5.1–7.7)	9	18.3	(15.6–21.1)	27	14.9	(12.4–17.6)	22
<b>Assam (NE)</b>	10.8	(8.4–13.7)	4	8.6	(6.4–11.3)	3	9.8	(7.5–12.6)	4	13.6	(9.9–18.2)	5	13.4	(9.7–18.0)	5
<b>Rajasthan (C)</b>	16.8	(14.3–19.3)	17	15.6	(13.3–17.9)	15	5.7	(4.2–7.6)	6	18.4	(15.8–21.1)	18	7.5	(5.7–9.7)	7
<b>Uttar Pradesh (C)</b>	9.5	(8.0–11.3)	29	15.2	(13.4–17.1)	46	10.5	(8.9–12.3)	32	14.8	(13.0–16.7)	45	12.8	(11.1–14.7)	39
<b>Madhya Pradesh (C)</b>	17.1	(14.5–20.0)	18	17.1	(14.5–19.9)	18	9.9	(7.9–12.4)	10	15.1	(12.5–18)	15	12.5	(10.1–15.2)	13
<b>Orissa (E)</b>	25.2	(21.6–29)	11	14.2	(11.3–17.7)	6	11.0	(8.4–14.2)	5	9.1	(6.7–12.1)	4	11.7	(9.1–14.9)	5
<b>Urban</b>	10.5	(9.0–12.1)	34	4.1	(3.1–5.3)	13	5.6	(4.4–7.0)	18	6.1	(4.8–7.7)	19	5.3	(4.0–6.8)	17
<b>Rural</b>	13.8	(13.0–14.5)	153	12.0	(11.3–12.8)	132	8.7	(8.0–9.3)	96	11.3	(11.9–13.5)	124	9.9	(9.2–10.6)	109
<b>Higher-income states<sup>†</sup></b>	13.9	(12.9–14.9)	83	5.3	(4.7–6.1)	32	7.1	(6.3–7.9)	42	5.9	(5.2–6.7)	35	4.5	(3.9–5.2)	27
<b>Lower-income states<sup>†</sup></b>	12.5	(11.6–13.4)	103	13.8	(12.9–14.7)	113	8.7	(7.9–9.5)	71	15.1	(14.1–16.2)	124	12.0	(11.0–13.0)	98
<b>INDIA<sup>‡</sup></b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>(12.3–13.7)</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>(9.6–10.9)</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>(7.4–8.6)</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>(10.6–11.9)</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>(8.2–9.5)</b>	<b>126</b>

States are listed in ascending order of under-five mortality rate, as given in Webtable 2. Totals may not sum due to rounding. \*Includes neonatal pneumonia, sepsis, and infections of the central nervous system. †Lower-income states are the EAGA states (i.e. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh); higher-income states are the remaining 26 states/union territories. ‡Includes the 20 major states shown in the table, plus the 15 smaller states/union territories (i.e. Adaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand). §No diarrhoeal deaths were recorded among boys aged 1–59 months in Kerala in the study.

**Webtable 4c. Girl mortality rates and total deaths for the leading causes of death in neonates and at age 1–59 months by state in India, 2005**

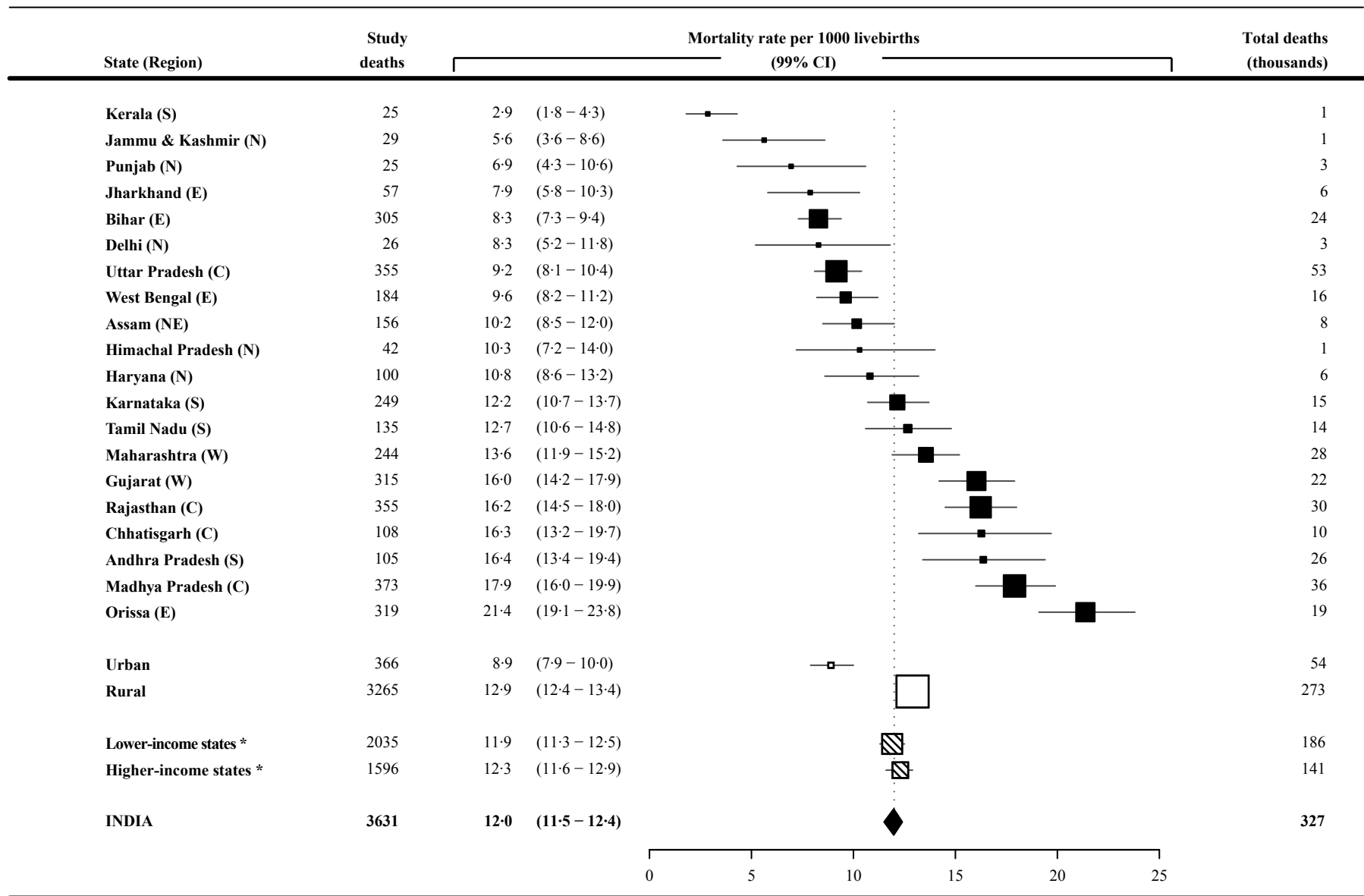
State (Region)	Neonatal						1–59 months								
	Prematurity & low birthweight			Neonatal infections*			Birth asphyxia & birth trauma			Pneumonia			Diarrhoeal diseases		
	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)	MR	(99% CI)	Total deaths (thousands)
<b>Kerala (S)</b>	2.1	(0.9–3.9)	<1	0.7	(0.2–2.4)	<1	3.0	(1.6–4.9)	<1	1.1	(0.2–3.6)	<1	0.7	(0.1–3.3)	<1
<b>Delhi (N)</b>	5.0	(1.5–11.3)	<1	0.5	(0.0–5.1)	<1	10.4	(4.8–15)	1	12.6	(7.4–18.5)	2	2.9	(0.8–8.8)	<1
<b>Tamil Nadu (S)</b>	12.6	(9.6–15.5)	7	1.7	(0.7–3.9)	<1	3.3	(1.7–6.0)	2	2.0	(0.8–4.6)	1	6.6	(4.0–10.1)	4
<b>Maharashtra (W)</b>	13.0	(10.7–15.3)	13	4.6	(3.1–6.6)	4	3.1	(1.8–5.0)	3	8.0	(5.5–11.1)	8	3.3	(1.8–5.8)	3
<b>West Bengal (E)</b>	7.2	(5.5–9.1)	6	4.6	(3.2–6.3)	4	5.5	(4.0–7.3)	4	9.1	(7.2–11.4)	7	5.4	(3.8–7.4)	4
<b>Himachal Pradesh (N)</b>	7.9	(4.2–13)	<1	1.8	(0.5–6.2)	<1	7.6	(4.1–12.7)	<1	13.2	(7.3–20.4)	<1	8.6	(4.0–16)	<1
<b>Punjab (N)</b>	9.1	(5.1–14.3)	2	7.8	(4.1–13.1)	2	4.7	(2.0–9.5)	1	8.8	(5.1–14.1)	2	10.3	(6.1–16)	2
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir (N)</b>	5.5	(2.8–9.8)	<1	16.1	(11.6–20.7)	2	6.6	(3.7–11.1)	<1	17.9	(11.9–24.3)	2	3.2	(1.0–8.9)	<1
<b>Karnataka (S)</b>	10.3	(8.5–12.2)	6	3.8	(2.6–5.4)	2	5.4	(4.0–7.3)	3	8.3	(5.6–12.0)	5	8.8	(6.1–12.2)	5
<b>Gujarat (W)</b>	13.3	(10.9–15.9)	9	6.4	(4.5–8.8)	4	7.2	(5.2–9.6)	5	11.6	(8.8–14.9)	7	8.9	(6.4–11.9)	6
<b>Andhra Pradesh (S)</b>	11.7	(8.2–15.7)	9	6.4	(3.8–10.2)	5	6.4	(3.8–10.2)	5	5.7	(2.3–12.7)	4	9.8	(4.9–17.6)	8
<b>Haryana (N)</b>	10.4	(7.2–14.1)	3	8.6	(5.6–12.3)	2	6.3	(3.9–9.8)	2	12.8	(9.7–16.5)	4	18.2	(14.6–22.2)	5
<b>Jharkhand (E)</b>	8.3	(5.4–11.7)	3	10.0	(7.0–13.5)	4	3.5	(1.8–6.5)	1	24.6	(17.7–32.7)	9	13.4	(8.2–20.7)	5
<b>Chhattisgarh (C)</b>	11.4	(7.9–15.8)	4	10.0	(6.7–14.2)	3	4.2	(2.1–7.9)	1	17.9	(12.8–23.8)	6	10.8	(6.8–16.5)	3
<b>Bihar (E)</b>	8.0	(6.5–9.6)	11	11.6	(9.9–13.3)	16	5.6	(4.3–7.0)	8	22.8	(19.9–25.8)	31	20.8	(18–23.8)	28
<b>Assam (NE)</b>	9.4	(7.3–11.9)	3	8.2	(6.2–10.7)	3	6.1	(4.3–8.3)	2	12.4	(8.7–17.1)	5	14.6	(10.6–19.5)	5
<b>Rajasthan (C)</b>	15.7	(13.2–18.3)	14	14.2	(11.9–16.7)	12	4.3	(2.9–6.2)	4	25.7	(22.3–29.3)	22	11.9	(9.4–14.9)	10
<b>Uttar Pradesh (C)</b>	8.7	(7.3–10.4)	24	14.2	(12.4–16.0)	39	8.1	(6.7–9.7)	22	19.0	(17.0–21.3)	52	20.2	(18.1–22.5)	55
<b>Madhya Pradesh (C)</b>	18.7	(16.0–21.4)	18	12.7	(10.4–15.3)	12	6.7	(5.0–8.9)	7	25.6	(22.1–29.2)	25	16.8	(13.8–20.1)	16
<b>Orissa (E)</b>	17.5	(14.6–20.5)	8	11.6	(9.2–14.5)	5	7.2	(5.2–9.7)	3	17.7	(13.7–22.3)	8	14.3	(10.8–18.7)	6
<b>Urban</b>	7.1	(5.8–8.6)	21	4.9	(3.7–6.2)	14	3.9	(2.9–5.2)	11	10.3	(8.5–12.4)	30	8.8	(7.1–10.9)	26
<b>Rural</b>	11.9	(11.3–12.7)	121	10.7	(10.0–11.4)	109	6.5	(5.9–7.1)	66	17.5	(16.6–18.6)	178	14.8	(13.8–15.7)	151
<b>Higher-income states<sup>†</sup></b>	10.5	(9.7–11.4)	59	4.9	(4.2–5.6)	27	5.1	(4.4–5.9)	28	8.9	(7.9–10.0)	50	7.1	(6.3–8.1)	40
<b>Lower-income states<sup>‡</sup></b>	11.2	(10.4–12.1)	85	12.6	(11.7–13.5)	95	6.5	(5.8–7.2)	49	20.9	(19.6–22.2)	158	17.8	(16.6–19.1)	134
<b>INDIA<sup>‡</sup></b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>(10.2–11.5)</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>(8.8–10.0)</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>(5.4–6.4)</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>(15.1–16.8)</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>(12.6–14.3)</b>	<b>176</b>

States are listed in ascending order of under-five mortality rate, as given in Webtable 2. Totals may not sum due to rounding. \*Includes neonatal pneumonia, sepsis, and infections of the central nervous system. †Lower-income states are the EAGA states (i.e. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh); higher-income states are the remaining 26 states/union territories. ‡Includes the 20 major states shown in the table, plus the 15 smaller states/union territories (i.e. Adaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Lakshadweep, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand).



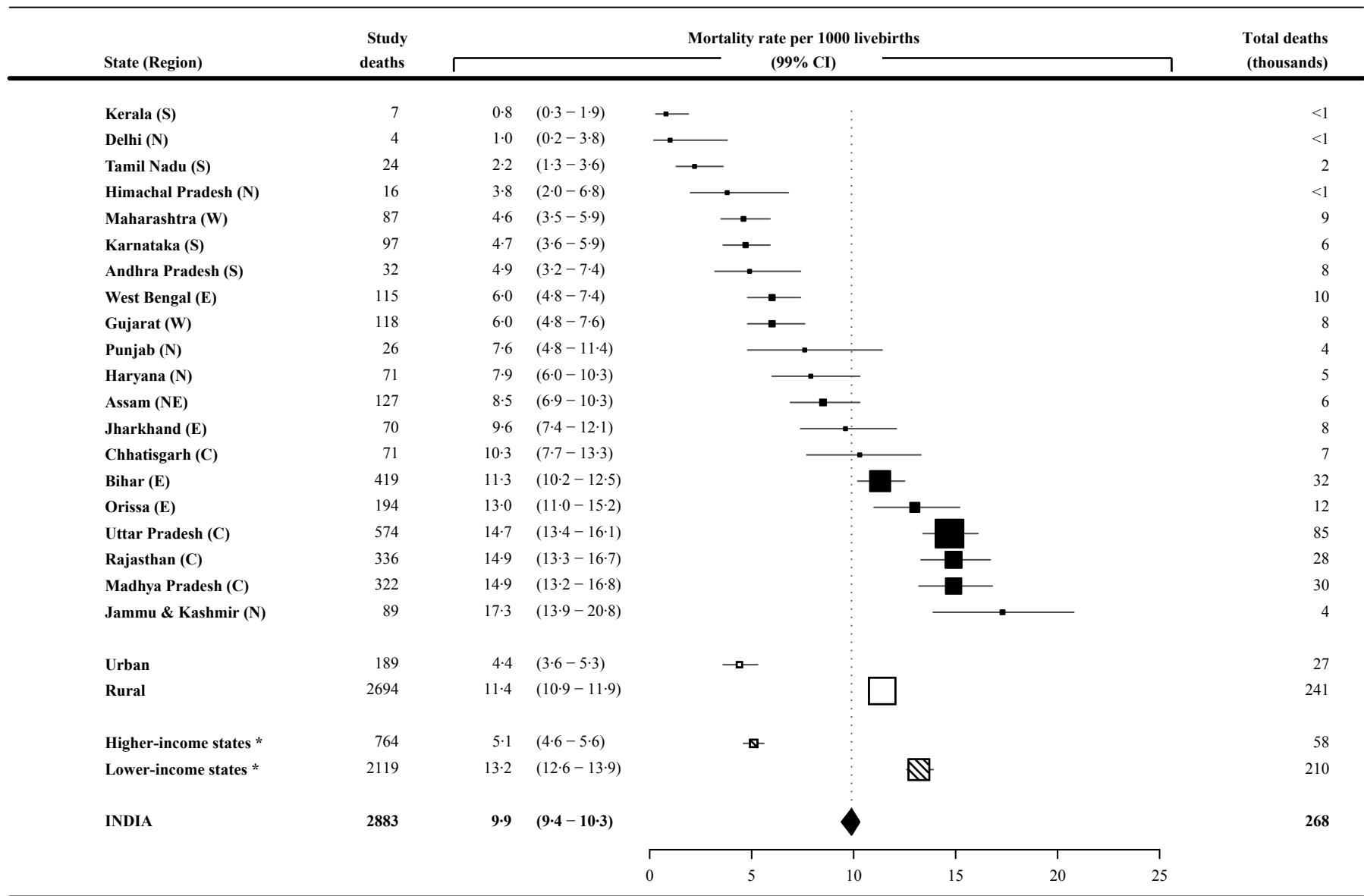
Webfigure 1: Distribution of 2.35 million deaths at age 0–4 years in India, 2005





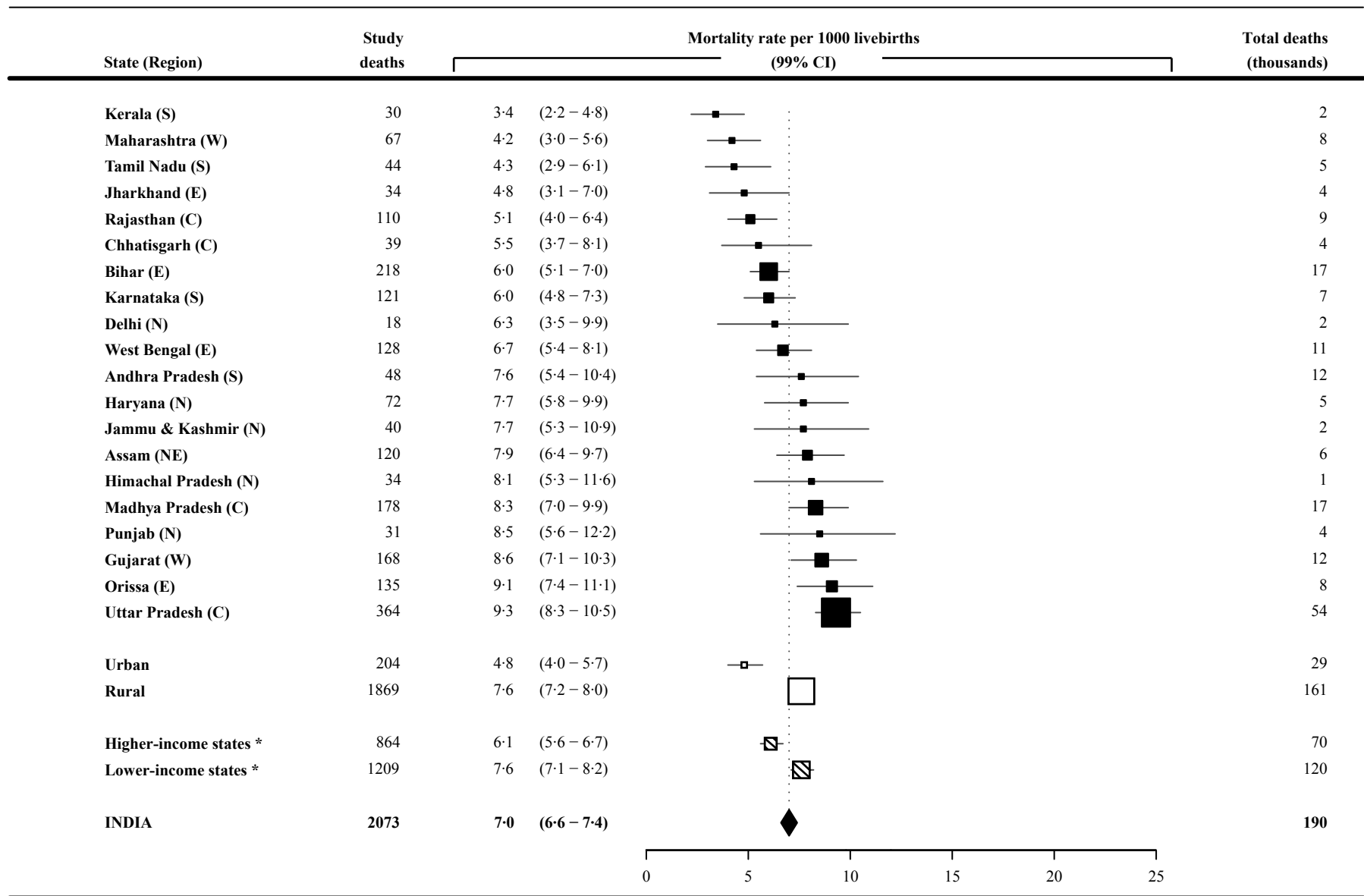
**Webfigure 2: Neonatal mortality due to prematurity & low birthweight by state in India (2005)**

\* Lower-income states are the EAGA states (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh); higher-income states are the remaining 26 states/union territories.



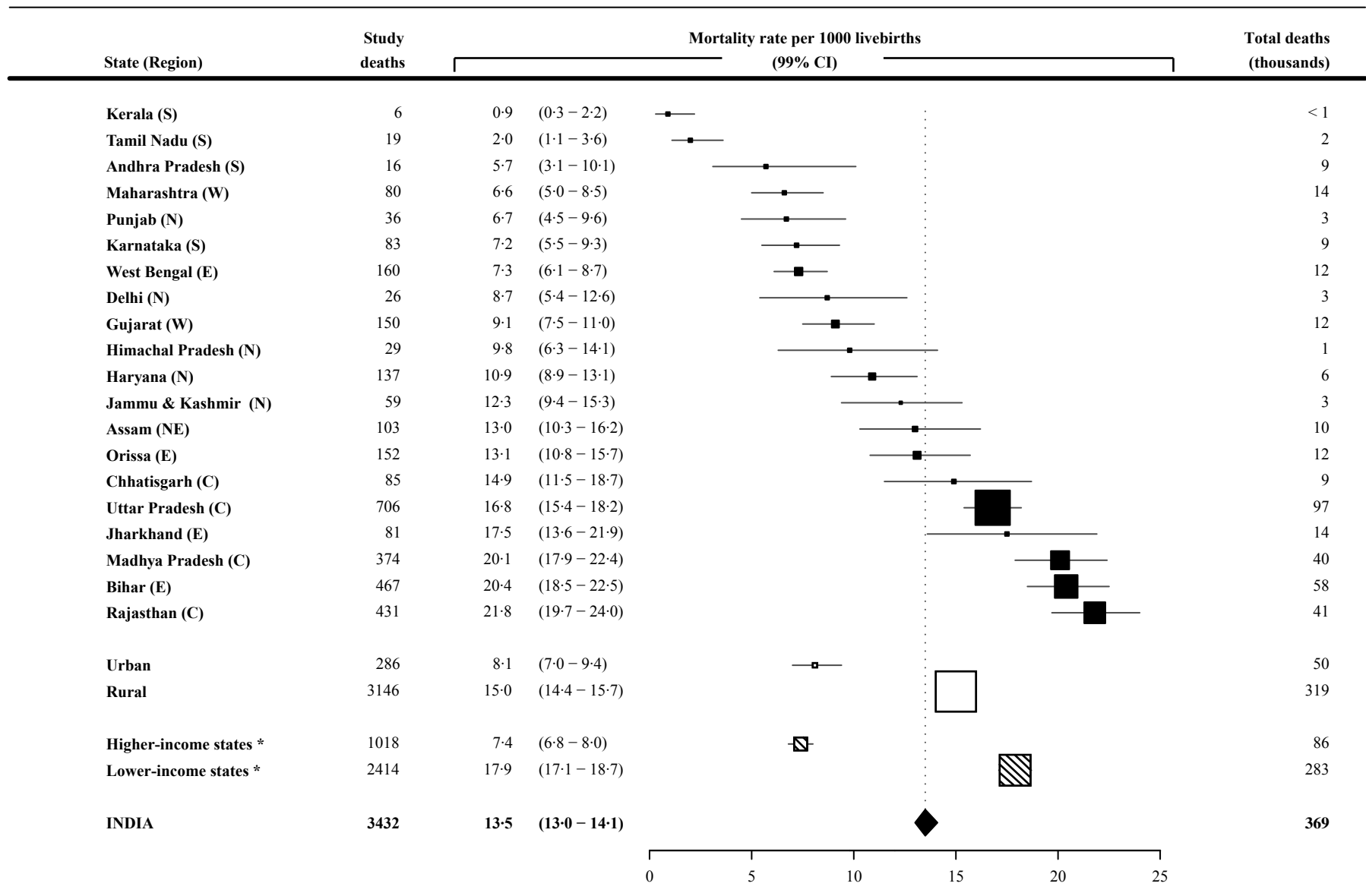
**Webfigure 3: Neonatal mortality due to infections by state in India (2005)**

\* Lower-income states are the EAGA states (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh); higher-income states are the remaining 26 states/union territories.



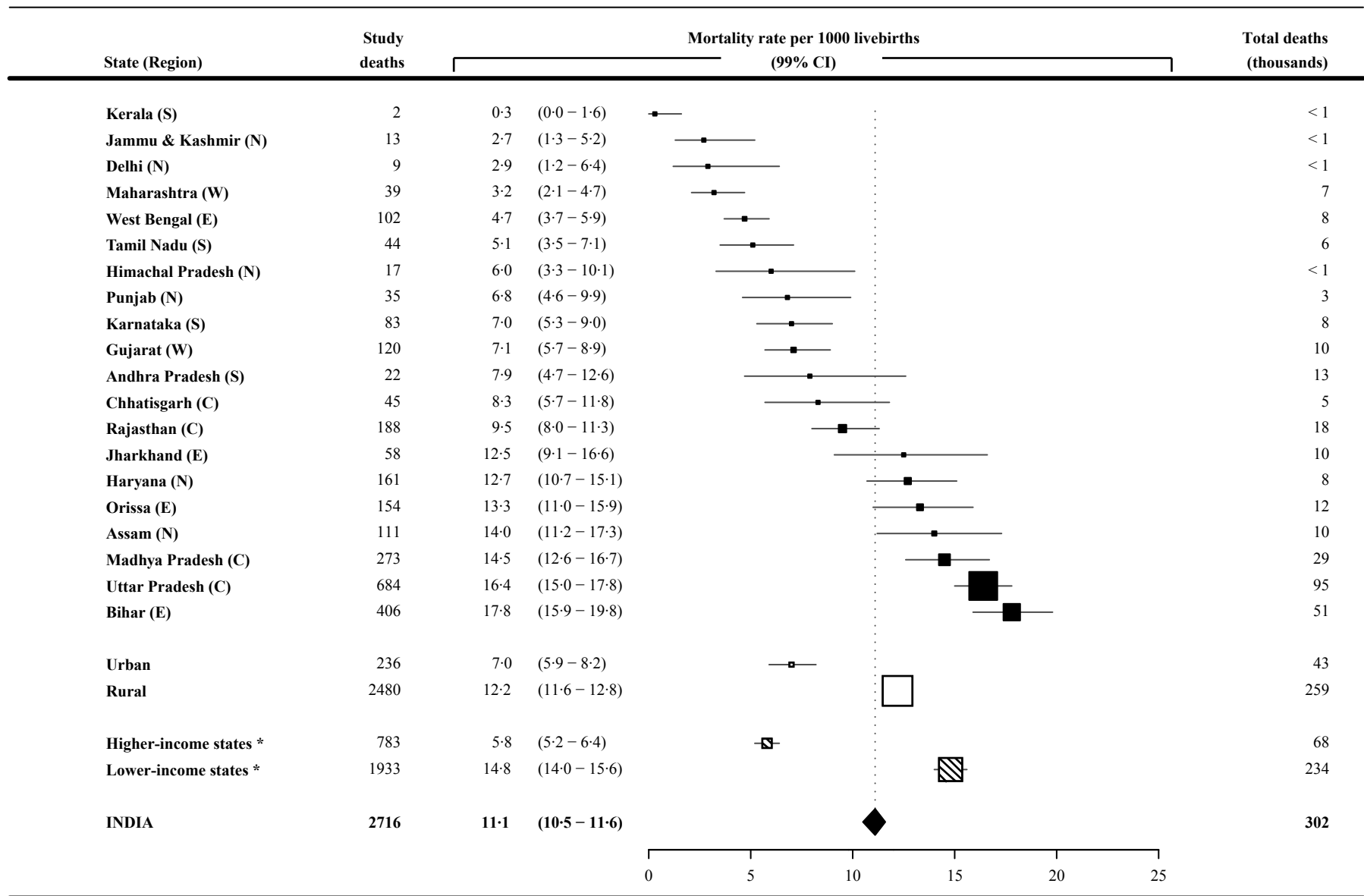
**Webfigure 4: Neonatal mortality due to birth asphyxia & birth trauma by state in India (2005)**

\* Lower-income states are the EAGA states (Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh); higher-income states are the remaining 26 states/union territories.



**Webfigure 5: Mortality due to pneumonia at age 1–59 months by state in India (2005)**

\* Lower-income states are the EAGA states (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh); higher-income states are the remaining 26 states/union territories.



**Webfigure 6: Mortality due to diarrhoeal diseases at age 1–59 months by state in India (2005)**

\* Lower-income states are the EAGA states (Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh); higher-income states are the remaining 26 states/union territories.