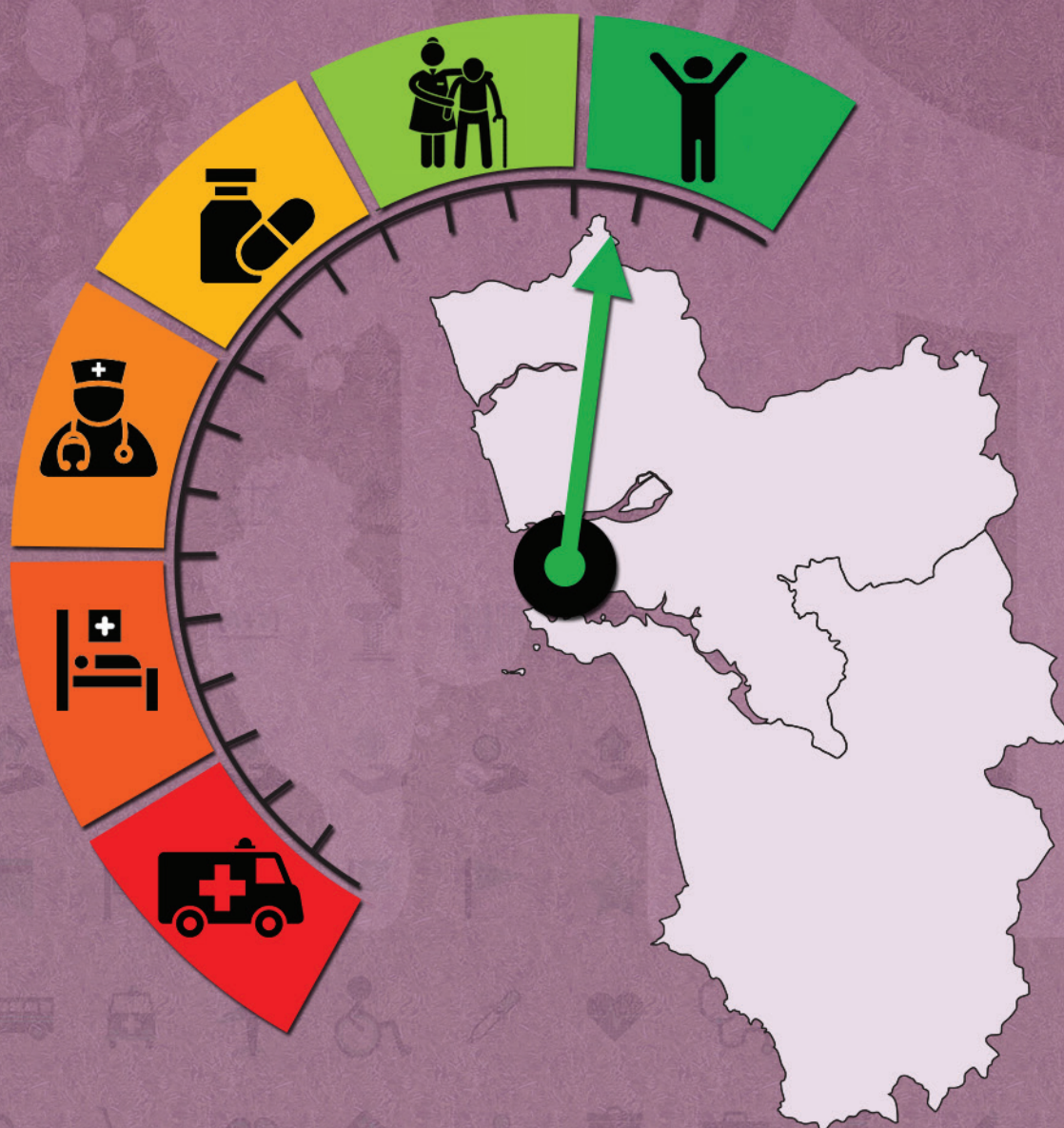


# HEALTH DOSSIER 2021

## Reflections on Key Health Indicators



GOA

**IN 5<sup>TH</sup> COMMON REVIEW MISSION (2011)**  
**North and South districts are visited in Goa**



# GOA

## 1. BACKGROUND

### 1.1 State Profile

**Goa** has a geographical spread<sup>a</sup> of 3,702 km<sup>2</sup>. It is divided into 2 districts<sup>b</sup> and estimated to have a population of over 0.14 crores<sup>c</sup>, which accounts for approximately 0.12 % of India's total population. It is projected that the population would reach around 0.15 crores by 2021<sup>d</sup>. As per Census 2011, the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population is 0.25 lakhs (1.74%) and 1.49 lakh (10.23%), respectively. In the State, 37.8% of the population constitute the rural population, and the rest constitute the urban population. The total length of roads<sup>e</sup> in the State is 16,659 km (0.33 %<sup>f</sup>), the length of national highways is 263 km (0.2%<sup>g</sup>) and state highways is 279 km (0.16%<sup>h</sup>).

A detail report on the key indicators has been attached as Annexure 1

### 1.2 Demography

2 districts in the State have a population less than 10 lakhs (Annexure 1.1 State profile). The crude birth rate and the crude death rate have declined from 14.8 & 7.1 in 2005 to 12.3 & 5.9 in 2019, respectively (Annexure 2; figure2). The sex ratio at birth in Goa is 838 females per 1000 males (NFHS 5). The literacy rate increased from 81.9% in 2001 to 86.0% in 2011, with male & female literacy rates being 92.6% and 84.7%, respectively (Annexure 1.1). As per ESAG 2018 report, the Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)<sup>i</sup> is 27.6% for higher education, 75.84% for senior secondary education, 104.16% for secondary education, 101.12% for elementary education, and 102.57% for primary education.

<sup>a</sup> RHS 2020

<sup>b</sup> RHS 2020

<sup>c</sup> Census 2011

<sup>d</sup> Census Population Projection Report 2019

<sup>e</sup> Basic Road Statistics 2019, MoRTH

<sup>f</sup> Percentage of total length of roads in Goa

<sup>g</sup> Percentage of total length of National Highways in the country

<sup>h</sup> Percentage of total length of State Highways in the country

<sup>i</sup> Gross Enrolment Rate (GER): Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school-year. School-age Population: Population of the age group which officially corresponds to the relevant level of education; senior secondary education is XI-XII, secondary is IX-X, primary is I-V and elementary is I-VIII

## 1.3 Elderly

Population ageing has profound social, economic, and political implications. In Goa, 47% of elderly females and 20% elderly males living in rural areas; and 56% of elderly females and 43% elderly males in urban areas are economically fully dependent on others. The illness (any deviation from the state of physical and mental well-being) perception among the elderly is reported as 50% for men and 57% for women, as opposed to the national average of 31% for both (Elderly in India 2016).

# 2. HEALTH STATUS AT A GLANCE

## 2.1 Maternal Health

The State has been able to provide RMNCHA+N<sup>j</sup> services with major focus on primary and secondary care services under the NHM. Indicators for Antenatal care (ANC)<sup>k</sup>, institutional deliveries, C sections, distribution of IFA<sup>l</sup> tablets, follow up of high-risk pregnancies, provision of postnatal and newborn care - have shown substantial improvement since 2005 (NFHS 4 & 5). In Goa, 76.8% of women received 4 ANC check-ups (Annexure 1.4). As reported in HMIS 2019-20, around 99.9% of the deliveries took place in institutions, out of which 58.1% took place in public health facilities. Total percentage of C-sections (43.3%) is higher than the WHO's standard (10-15%); and out of the total reported C-sections about 59.8% is conducted at private facilities in the State. Around 81.8% of women are tracked for the first postpartum check-up between 48 hours and 14 days (Annexure 1.4). Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15-49 years increased from 31.3% (NFHS-4) to 39.0% (NFHS-5). Anaemia in females of reproductive age group is almost thrice than in men of similar age group (Annexure 2, figure 3).

Refer Annexure 3 for a detailed district wise comparison.

## 2.2 Newborn, Infant & Child Health

Ever since the inception of NHM in 2005, the State has shown a significant decline in IMR from 16 (2005) to 8 (2019), which is exceptionally lower than the national average of 30 (Annexure 2, Figure 1). Improvement in the indicators can be attributed to several interventions at the State level, including infrastructure strengthening under NHM, such as establishment of SNCUs, NBSUs and NBCCs (Annexure 1.4).

Full vaccination<sup>m</sup> coverage for children between 12 – 23 months of age declined from 95.8% (NFHS 4) to 91.0% (NFHS 5). The proportion of under 6-months children exclusively breastfed has also decreased from 60.9% (NFHS 4) to 61.4% (NFHS 5). An increase in childhood anaemia from 48.3% to 53.2% in children aged 6-59 months has been reported in NFHS 5 (Annexure 2, Figure 3). There is an increase in under-5 years stunting from 20.1% (NFHS 4) to 25.8% (NFHS 5); but a decline in under-5 years wasting from 21.9% (NFHS 4) and 19.1% (NFHS 5).

## 2.3 Family Planning

As per NFHS 5 report, the total unmet need in the State is 8.4% and unmet need for spacing is 4.0%. Approximately 60.1% of married women reported to avail any modern method of family planning in the State (NFHS 5); with sterilization acceptance among females being 29.0% and nil among males.

<sup>j</sup> Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health & Nutrition

<sup>k</sup> Antenatal Check up

<sup>l</sup> Iron Folic Acid Tablets

<sup>m</sup> NFHS 5 State/UT Factsheet, based on information from vaccination card only

## 2.4 Communicable Diseases

The State has 2 functional IDSP units in place<sup>n</sup>. The proportion of communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases [CMNND] contribute to 15.01% of total disease burden (Annexure 1.4). Lower respiratory tract infection is one of the leading causes of deaths due to CMNND in the State (Annexure 2, Figure 4). The annualized total case notification rate for TB is 131% and NSP<sup>o</sup> success rate is 63% as opposed to the national averages of 163% and 79%, respectively. For NLEP<sup>p</sup>, the reported prevalence rate of 0.56 per 10,000 population is less than the national average of 0.61. In FY 2019-20, no deaths due to Dengue, Malaria, or Kala Azar are reported in the State.

## 2.5 Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Injuries

It is reported that 56.1% of total disease burden is due to premature deaths and 43.9% due disability or morbidity. Ischaemic heart disease, diabetes type 2, COPD, other musculoskeletal conditions and falls are the major causes of DALYs in the State (Annexure 2, Figure 4). NCDs contribute to 74.71% of DALYs; whereas injuries contribute to 10.28% of DALYs in the State<sup>q</sup>. Goa is positioned 23<sup>rd</sup> in the country for the total number of fatal road accidents with respect to other States (Annexure 1.4). It is found in the recent NFHS 5 report that 2.6% of women and 18.2% of men used any kind of tobacco, while 5.5% of women and 36.9% of men consumed alcohol. Overall, metabolic factors (high fasting plasma glucose, high systolic blood pressure, high body mass index, high LDL cholesterol) and ambient particulate matter pollution are the major risk factors for all DALYs and YLLs (Annexure 2, figure 5).

## 2.6 Health Care Financing

The State's Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for FY 2018-19 is ₹ 66,060 crores. The State is positioned 1<sup>st</sup> out of 32 states in terms of per capita<sup>r</sup> of ₹ 4,30,081. As per NSS 2017-18, the OOPE for IPD care per hospitalized case in rural areas is estimated to be around ₹ 3,039 in public facilities, ₹ 38,097 in private facilities; whereas for urban areas- it is around ₹ 5,666 in public facilities and ₹ 30,662 in private facilities. For childbirth in rural areas, OOPE is estimated to be around ₹ 4,278 in public facilities & ₹ 41,041 in private facilities; and in urban areas - OOPE is estimated to be around ₹ 4,558 in public facilities and ₹ 34,583 in private facilities. In public health facilities, the share of expenditure on medicines as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure is estimated to be 74% in rural and 57% in urban areas; whereas for diagnostics, it is 9% in rural and 4% in urban areas (Annexure 1.6).

## 2.7 Health Infrastructure

As per the recent RHS data, the number of SCs, PHCs and CHCs have been increasing since 2005 (Annexure 2, Figure 6). Public health facilities have increased over time with no shortfall in the required SCs, PHCs and CHCs (Annexure 2, Figure 7). Currently, there are 218 SCs, 55 PHCs and 6 CHCs are in place, against the required 93 SCs, 15 PHCs and 3 CHCs. However, in urban settings there are 4 PHCs in place against the required 23, which accounts to a shortfall of 82%. Goa has 2 DHs, 2 SDHs and 1 government medical college. In the State, only the DHs serve as functional FRUs. Under the recently introduced

<sup>n</sup> QPR NHM MIS Report (Status as on 01.03.2020)

<sup>o</sup> New Smear Positive

<sup>p</sup> National Leprosy Eradication Programme

<sup>q</sup> <https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/india>

<sup>r</sup> Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), 161 HWCs (100SCs, 56 PHCs and 5 UPHCs) are operationalized in the State as of 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2021<sup>5</sup>.

The doctor to staff nurse ratio in place is 1:2, with 6 public health providers (MO, specialists, staff nurse & ANM) per 10,000 population.

Recent data (Annexure 1.3) reveals that out of 1000 population who availed services from public health facilities, 1645.33 availed (events) OPD services and 71.67 availed (events) IPD services. As per the NSSO data (2017-18), 56% of all OPD cases in rural areas and 61% in urban areas; and 85% of all IPD cases in rural areas & 59% in urban areas utilized public health facilities. The public health facility utilization in the State is above the national averages for both (Annexure 1.6).

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<sup>5</sup> AB-HWC Portal

# ANNEXURE 1: KEY INDICATORS

## 1.1 State Profile<sup>t</sup>

Indicator	Goa 2011 <sup>1</sup>	India
Total Population (In Crore)	0.14	121.08
Rural (%)	37.83	68.85
Urban (%)	62.17	31.14
Scheduled Caste population (SC) (in crore)	0.0025 (1.74%)	20.14 (16.63%)
Scheduled Tribe population (ST) (in crore)	0.0149 (10.23%)	10.45 (8.63%)
Total Literacy Rate (%)	88.7	72.99
Male Literacy Rate (%)	92.6	80.89
Female Literacy Rate (%)	84.7	64.64
Number of Districts in the Goa <sup>2</sup>	2	
Number of districts per lakh population in Goa (Census 2011)	Population <sup>1</sup>	Districts <sup>1</sup> (Numbers)
	<10 Lakhs	2
	≥10 Lakhs	0
District wise ST Share (%)	District wise SC Share (%)	
North Goa - 6.91%	North Goa - 2.15%	
South Goa - 14.46%	South Goa - 1.22%	

## 1.2 Key Health Status & Impact Indicators

Indicators	Goa	India
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) <sup>3</sup>	8	30
Crude Death Rate (CDR) <sup>3</sup>	5.9	6.0
Crude Birth Rate (CBR) <sup>3</sup>	12.3	19.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) <sup>3</sup>	N/A	113
Neo Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) <sup>4</sup>	N/A	23
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) <sup>4</sup>	N/A	36
Still Birth Rate <sup>4</sup>	N/A	4
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) <sup>4</sup>	N/A	2.2
Life expectancy at birth <sup>5</sup>	N/A	69.4
Sex Ratio at Birth <sup>4</sup>	N/A	899

<sup>t</sup> Sources are mentioned at the end of Annexure 1

## 1.3 Key Health Infrastructure Indicators<sup>u</sup>

Indicators				Numbers (Total)
Number of District Hospitals <sup>2</sup>				2
Number of Sub District Hospital <sup>2</sup>				2
Number of Government (Central + State) Medical College <sup>6</sup>				1
Number of Private (Society + Trust) Medical Colleges <sup>6</sup>				0
Number of AB-HWCs functional as of 22 <sup>nd</sup> December 2021 <sup>16</sup>	Status (Total)	Target FY (2020-21)	Target FY (2021-22)	Target FY (2022-23)
SHC-HWC	100	73	132	172
PHC-HWC	56	25	25	25
UPHC-HWC	5	4	4	4
<b>Total-HWC</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>201</b>
Rural <sup>2</sup>	Required (R)	In place (P)	Shortfall (S) (%)	
Number of Community Health Centres (CHC)	3	6	-100.00	
Number of Primary Health Centres (PHC)	15	55	-266.67	
Number of Sub Centres (SC)	93	218	-134.41	
Number of functional First Referral Units (FRUs)	DH	SDH	CHC	
	2	0	0	
Urban <sup>2</sup>	Required (R)	In place (P)	Shortfall (S) (%)	
Number of PHC	23	4	82.61	
Tribal <sup>2</sup>	Required (R)	In place (P)	Shortfall (S)%	
Number of CHC <sup>v</sup>	0	N/A	N/A	
Number of PHC	3	N/A	N/A	
Number of SC	22	N/A	N/A	
Patient Service <sup>9</sup>		Goa	India	
IPD per 1000 population		71.67	62.6	
OPD per 1000 population		1645.33	1337.1	
Operation (surgeries) major (General and Spinal Anaesthesia) per 10000 population		53.14	36.4	

<sup>u</sup> Sources are mentioned at the end of Annexure 1

<sup>v</sup> Total population is less than (CHC) norms of 80,000



## 1.4 Major Health Indicator<sup>w</sup>

% Share of DALYs to Total Disease Burden (GBD 2019) <sup>7</sup>	Goa	India
% DALY <sup>x</sup> accountable for CMNNDs <sup>y</sup>	15.01	27.46
% DALY accountable for NCDs	74.71	61.43
% DALY accountable for Injuries	10.28	11.11
Birth, Death Registration & Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) Indicator <sup>8</sup>	Goa	India
Level of Birth Registration (%)	100	92.7
Level of Death Registration (%)	100	92
Percentage of medically certified deaths to total registered deaths (%)	100	20.7
RMNCHA+N		
Maternal Health <sup>9</sup>	Goa	India
% 1st Trimester registration to Total ANC Registrations	57.6	71.9
% Pregnant Woman received 4 ANC check-ups to Total ANC Registrations	76.8	79.4
Total Reported Deliveries	18434	21,410,780
% Institutional deliveries to Total Reported Deliveries	99.9	94.5
% Deliveries conducted at Public Institutions to Total Institutional Deliveries	58.1	67.9
% Deliveries conducted at Private Institutions to Total Institutional Deliveries	41.9	32.1
% C-section deliveries (Public + Pvt.) to reported institutional (Public + Pvt.) deliveries	43.3	20.5
% C-sections conducted at public facilities to Deliveries conducted at public facilities	31.3	14.1
% C-sections conducted at Private facilities to Deliveries conducted at private facilities	59.8	34.2
% Women getting 1st Post-Partum Checkup between 48 hours and 14 days to Total Reported Deliveries	81.8	53.4
Neonatal <sup>9</sup>	Goa	India
% live birth to Reported Birth	99.1	98.8
% Newborns having weight less than 2.5 kg to Newborns weighed at birth	17.4	12.4
% Newborns breast fed within 1 hour of birth to Total live birth	78	89.9
New Born Care Units Established <sup>11</sup>	Goa	India
Sick New Born Care Unit (SNCU)	3	895
New Born Stabilization Unit (NBSU)	1	2418
New Born Care Corner (NBCC)	10	20337

<sup>w</sup> Sources are mentioned at the end of Annexure 1

<sup>x</sup> Disability Adjusted Life Years

<sup>y</sup> Communicable, Maternal, Neonatal, and Nutritional Diseases

<b>Child Health &amp; Nutrition<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Goa (NFHS 5)</b>	<b>India (NFHS 5)</b>
Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	3.2	7.3
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	N/A	60.6
Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)	24	32.1
<b>Child Immunization<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Goa (NFHS 5)</b>	<b>India (NFHS 5)</b>
Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only (%)	91	83.8
Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	97.9	95.2
Children age 12-23 months who have received first dose of measles containing vaccine (%)	92.9	87.9
<b>Family Planning<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Goa (NFHS 5)</b>	<b>India (NFHS 5)</b>
Unmet need for spacing (%)	4	4
<b>Communicable Diseases<sup>2</sup></b>		
<b>Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>Goa</b>	<b>India</b>
Number of districts with functional IDSP unit	2	720
<b>Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>Goa</b>	<b>India</b>
Annualized total case notification rate (%)	131	163
New Smear Positive (NSP) Success rate (in %)	63	79
<b>National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>Goa</b>	<b>India</b>
Prevalence Rate/10,000 population	0.56	0.61
Number of new cases detected	80	114,359
<b>Malaria, Kala Azar, Dengue<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>Goa</b>	<b>India</b>
Deaths due to Malaria <sup>11</sup>	0	79
Deaths due to Kala azar reported <sup>11</sup>	0	0
Deaths due to Dengue reported <sup>11</sup>	0	168
Number of Kala Azar Cases reported <sup>11</sup>	0	3,706
<b>HIV<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Goa (NFHS 5)</b>	<b>India (NFHS 5)</b>
Women (age 15-49 years) who have comprehensive knowledge of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (%) <sup>10</sup>	49	21.6
Men (age 15-49 years) who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) <sup>10</sup>	67.2	30.7

<sup>v</sup> Sources are mentioned at the end of Annexure 1

Non-Communicable Disease <sup>aa</sup>		
Diabeties and Hypertension <sup>10</sup>	Goa (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Women - Mildly elevated Blood Pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.1	12.4
Men - Mildly elevated Blood Pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	14.8	15.7
Women - Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) (%)	8.6	6.1
Men - Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) (%)	10.3	7.3
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years & above) <sup>10</sup>	Goa (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	2.6	8.9
Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	18.2	38
Women who consume alcohol (%)	5.5	1.3
Men who consume alcohol (%)	36.9	18.8
Injuries		
Road Traffic Accident <sup>12</sup>	Goa	India
Rank (Total number of fatal Road Accidents in State/UT wrt other States/UTs)	23	N/A
Total number of fatal Road Accidents	283	137,689
Severity (Road accident deaths per 100 accidents) of Road Accidents	8.6	33.7
Number of persons killed in Road Accidents	297	115113

## 1.5 Access to Care

Health Systems Strengthening		
Ambulances & Mobile Medical Units (MMU) <sup>11</sup>	Goa	India
Number of Districts equipped with MMU under NRHM	0	506
Number of Districts equipped with MMU/Health Units under NUHM	N/A	31
Number of ERS vehicles operational in the States/UTs Under NHM	Goa	India
102 Type	0	9955
104 Type	0	605
108 Type	51	10993
Others	4	5129
Number of Ambulances functioning in the State/UTs other than NHM (At PHC/CHC/SDH/DH)	72	11070

<sup>aa</sup> Sources are mentioned at the end of Annexure 1

Key Domain Indicators			
ASHA <sup>13</sup>	Goa	India	
Total number of ASHA targeted under NRHM	N/A	946563	
Total number of ASHA in position under NRHM	N/A	904211	
% of ASHA in position under NRHM	N/A	96	
Total number of ASHA targeted under NUHM	N/A	75597	
Total number of ASHA in position under NUHM	N/A	64272	
% of ASHA in position under NUHM	N/A	85	
Community Process <sup>11</sup>	Goa	India	
Number of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) constituted	247	554847	
Number of Mahila Arogya Samitis (MAS) formed	12	81134	
Number of Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) registered (Total) <sup>11</sup>	Goa	India	
DH	2	796	
CHC	6	6036	
PHC	23	20273	
UCHC	N/A	126	
UPHC	4	3229	
Human Resource for Health <sup>14</sup>			
HRH Governance		Goa	
Specialist Cadre Available in the state (Y/N)		Yes	
HR Policy available (Y/N)		No	
Implementation of HRIS (Y/N)		No	
HR Integration initiated (Y/N)		No	
Public Health Cadre available (Y/N)		No	
Overall Vacancies (Regular + contractual)	Specialists (%)	55	
	Dentists (%)	9	
	MO MBBS (%)	17	
	Nurse (%)	18	
	LT (%)	17	
	ANM (%)	18	
HRH Distribution		Sanctioned	In Place
Doctors (MO & specialists) to staff nurse <sup>14</sup>		1:1	1:1
Availability of public healthcare providers (MO, specialists, staff nurse & ANM) in district healthcare system <sup>14</sup>		8 per 10,000	6 per 10,000
Regular to contractual service delivery staff ratio <sup>14</sup>		5:1	5:1



## Ranking: Human Resource Index of Goa<sup>15</sup>

Category	Total (Regular + NHM)					Ranking: HR Gap Index
	Required (R)	Sanctioned (S)	In-Place (P)	Vacancy (V)	Actual Gap# (R-P)	
MPW <sup>bb</sup>	481	585	454	131	27	92.91
Staff Nurse	586	698	654	44	0	
Lab Technician	115	157	133	24	0	
Pharmacists	59	100	77	23	0	
MO MBBS <sup>cc</sup>	103	241	221	20	0	
Specialist <sup>dd</sup>	160	199	110	89	50	

## 1.6 Healthcare Financing

National Health Accounts (NHA) (2017-18)	Goa		India	
Per Capita Government Health Expenditure (in ₹)	N/A		1753	
Government Health expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (GSDP)	N/A		1.35	
Government Health Expenditure as % of General Government Expenditure (GGE)	N/A		5.12	
OOPE as a Share of Total Health Expenditure (THE) %	N/A		48.8	
National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) (2017-2018)	Goa		India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
OPD - % of non-hospitalized cases using public facility	56	61	33	26
IPD - % of hospitalized cases using public facility	85	59	46	35
Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) (NSSO)*	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
OPD - Per non-hospitalized ailing person (in INR) in last 15 days - Public	356	454	472	486
OPD - Per non-hospitalized ailing person (in INR) in last 15 days - Private	675	598	845	915
IPD - Per hospitalized case (in INR) - Public	3,039	5,666	5,729	5,939
IPD - Per hospitalized case (in INR) - Private	38,097	30,662	28,816	34,122
IPD - % of diagnostics expenditure as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure in Public (NSSO)	9	4	18	17
IPD - % of drugs expenditure as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure – Public (NSSO)	74	57	53	43

<sup>bb</sup> Sources are mentioned at the end of Annexure 1

<sup>cc</sup> MO MBBS (Full Time)

<sup>dd</sup> Specialist (All Specialist)

\* Estimated by NHSRC using unit level data of NSSO 2017-18, where OOPE = [Total Medical Expenditure + Transportation Cost] – Reimbursement

Childbirth - Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (₹) (NSSO)	4,278	4,558	2,402	3,091
Childbirth - Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in private health facility (₹)	41,041	34,583	20,692	26,701
<b>State Health Expenditure</b>	<b>Goa</b>		<b>All India Average</b>	
State Health Department expenditure as a share of total expenditure (%) (2017-18)**	6.9		5 <sup>ee</sup>	

#### Sources used for Annexure 1

- <sup>1</sup> Census 2011
- <sup>2</sup> Rural Health Statistic (RHS) 2019-20
- <sup>3</sup> Sample Registration Survey (SRS) Bulletin 2018 & 2019
- <sup>4</sup> Registrar General of India (RGI) Statistical Report (SRS) 2018
- <sup>5</sup> SRS Based Abridged Life Tables 2014-18
- <sup>6</sup> National Health Profile 2020
- <sup>7</sup> Global Burden of Disease Data 2019, <https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/>
- <sup>8</sup> Annual Report on Vital Statistics of India based on CRS 2019 & Medical Certification of Cause of Death 2019
- <sup>9</sup> HMIS (2019-20)
- <sup>10</sup> NFHS 4 & 5
- <sup>11</sup> QPR NHM MIS Report [Status as on 01.03.2020 & recent 31.12.2020 (some indicators removed from the recent report have been taken from report released on 01.03.2020)]
- <sup>12</sup> Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) - Road Accidents in India 2019
- <sup>13</sup> Update on ASHA Programme July 2019 (NHSRC Publication)
- <sup>14</sup> Human Resources for Health in District Public Health Systems of India: State Wise Report 2020
- <sup>15</sup> HRH Division NHSRC
- <sup>16</sup> As per HWC Portal

<sup>ee</sup> Represents data for all states and 2 UTs with legislative assembly (Puducherry + Delhi)

<sup>\*\*</sup> RBI, State Finances: Study of Budgets 2019-20

## ANNEXURE 2

Figure 1: IMR Trend

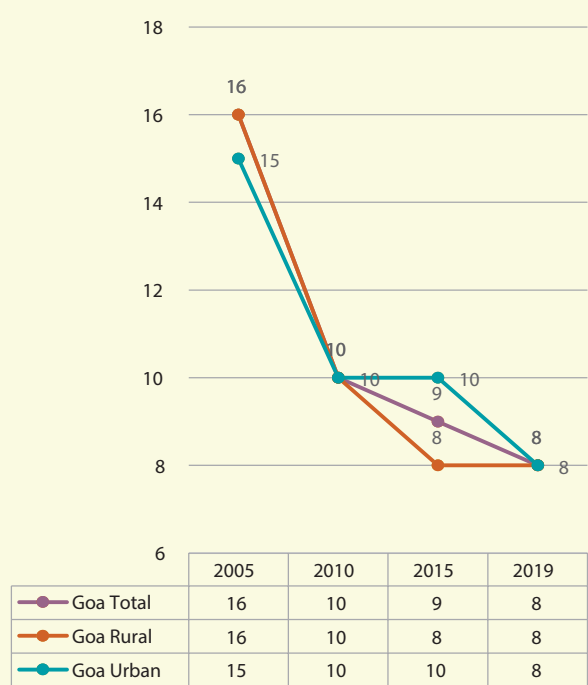


Figure 2: CBR & CDR Trend

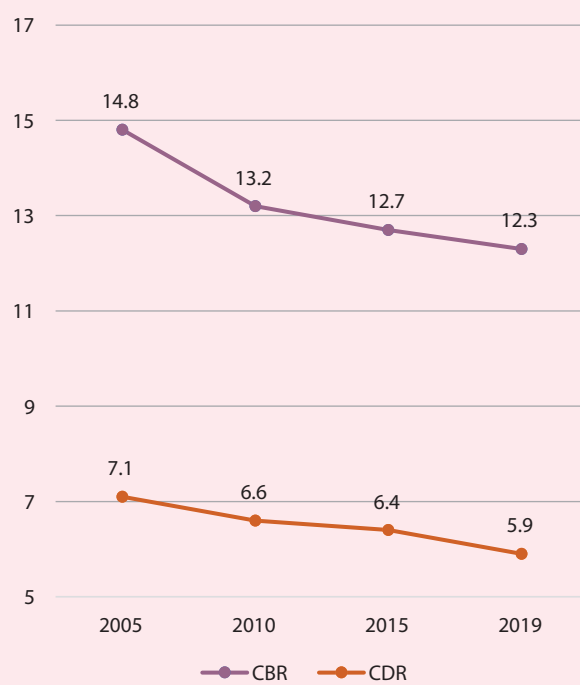


Figure 5: Comparison of Key NFHS 5 & 4 Indicators

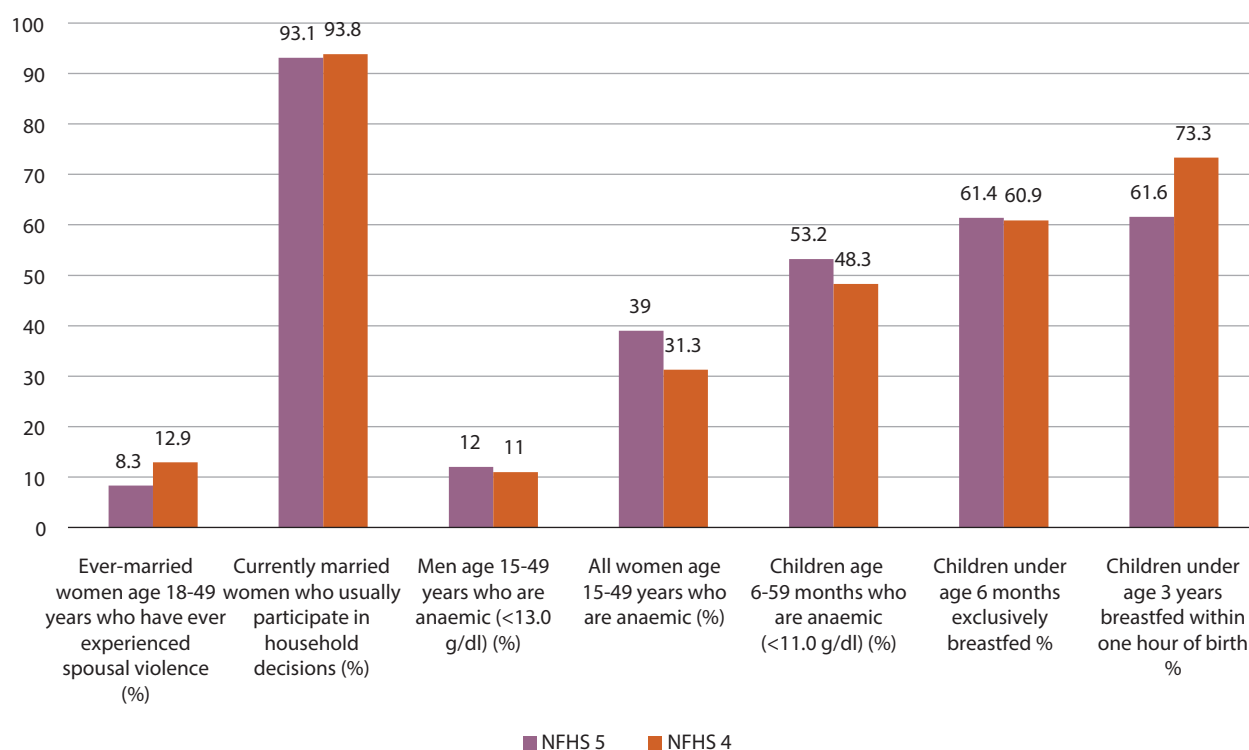


Figure 6: Top 15 causes of DALYs, 1990-2019

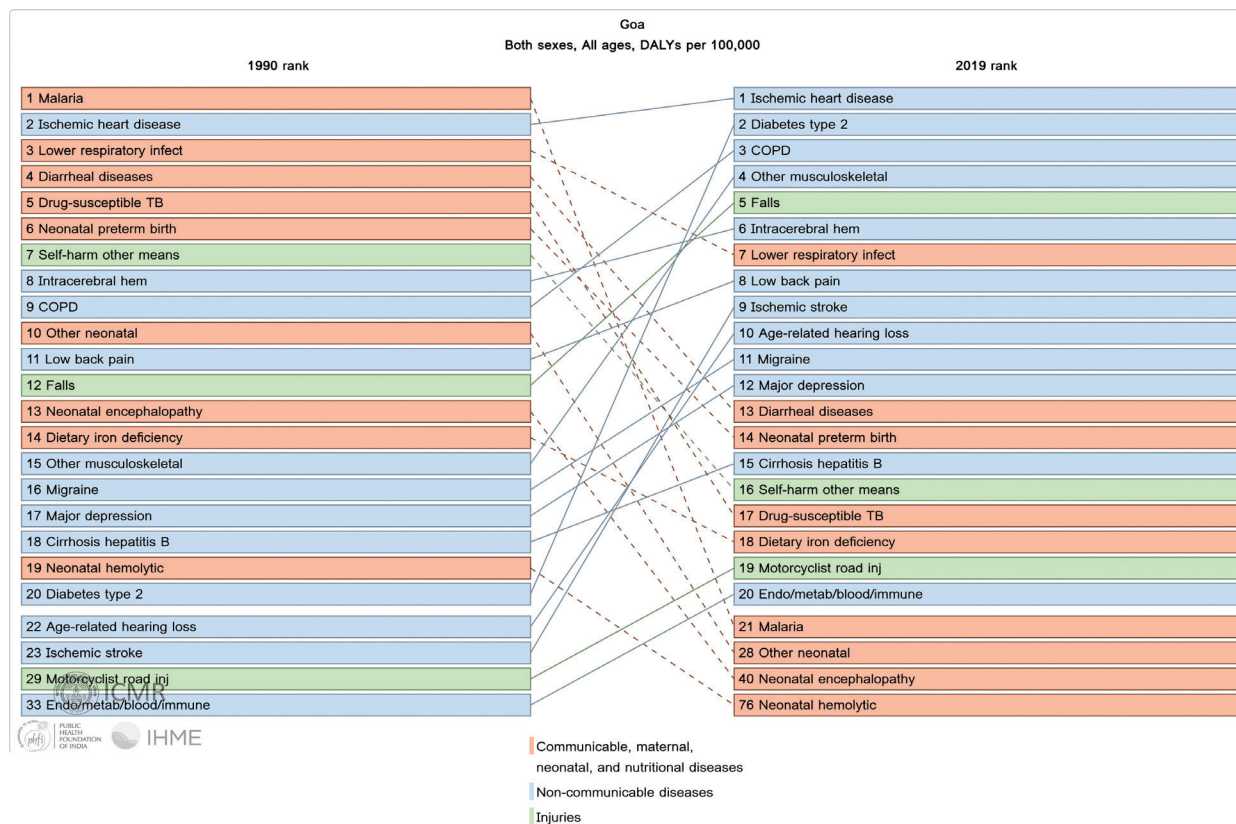
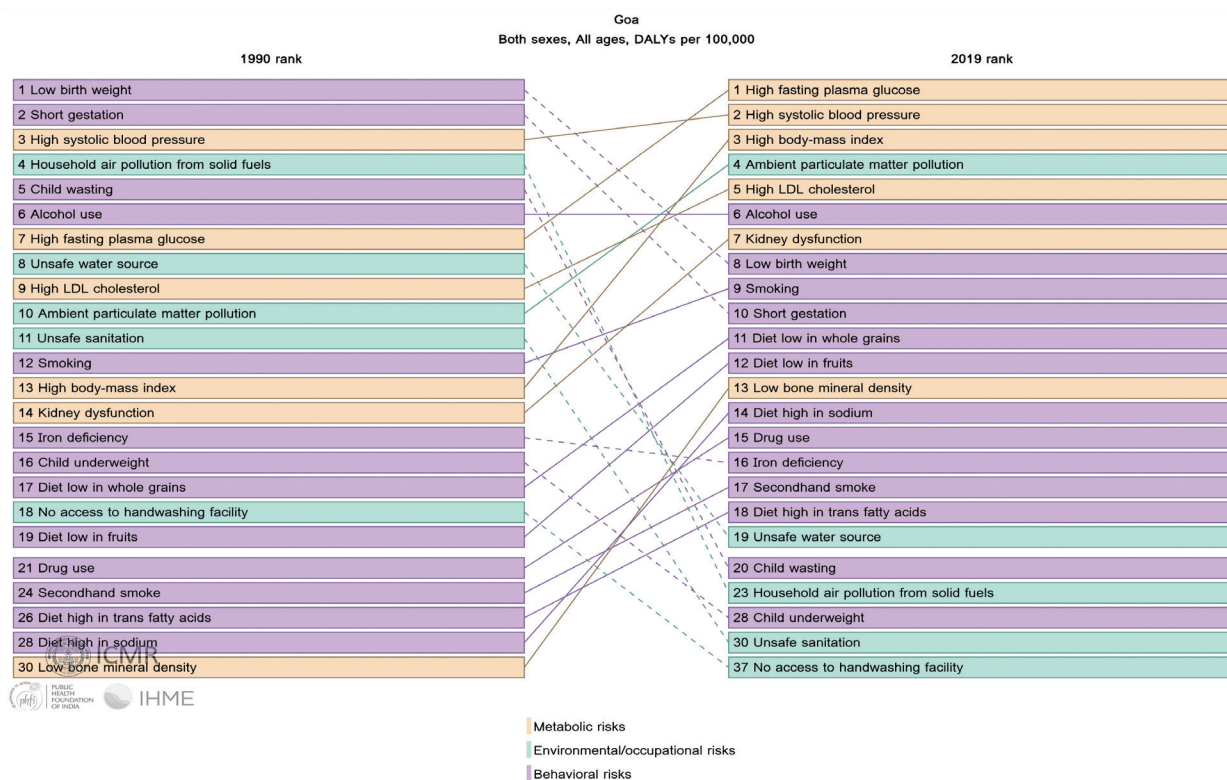
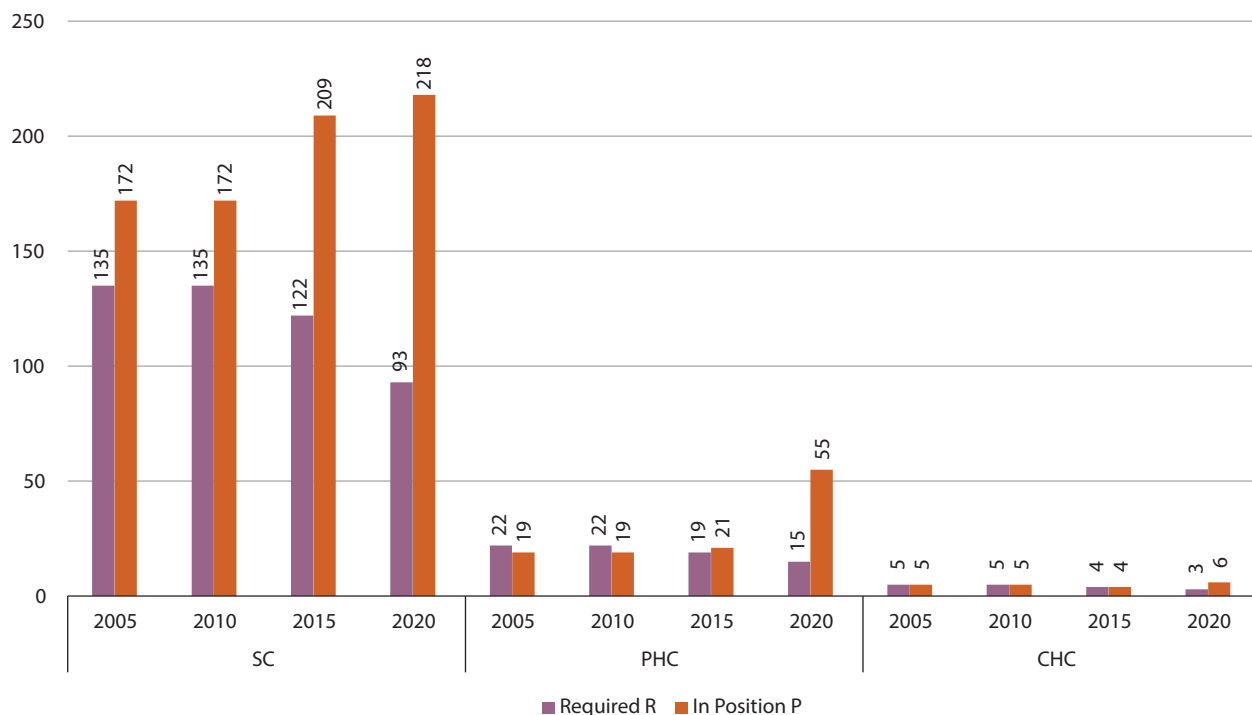


Figure 7: Top 15 risk of DALYs, 1990-2019





**Figure 8: Year Wise Required/In Position Health Infrastructure Status in Rural Area (In numbers)**



**Figure 9: Year Wise Health Infrastructure Shortfall (%)**

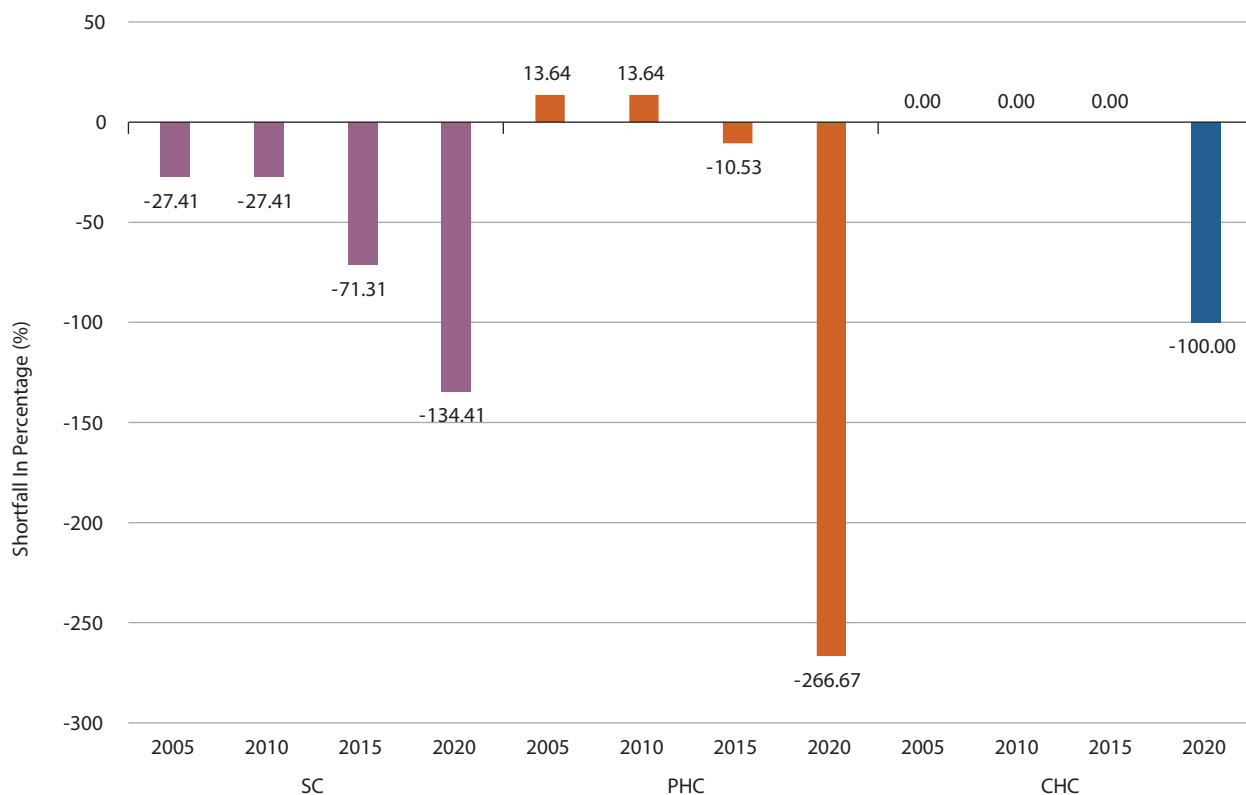
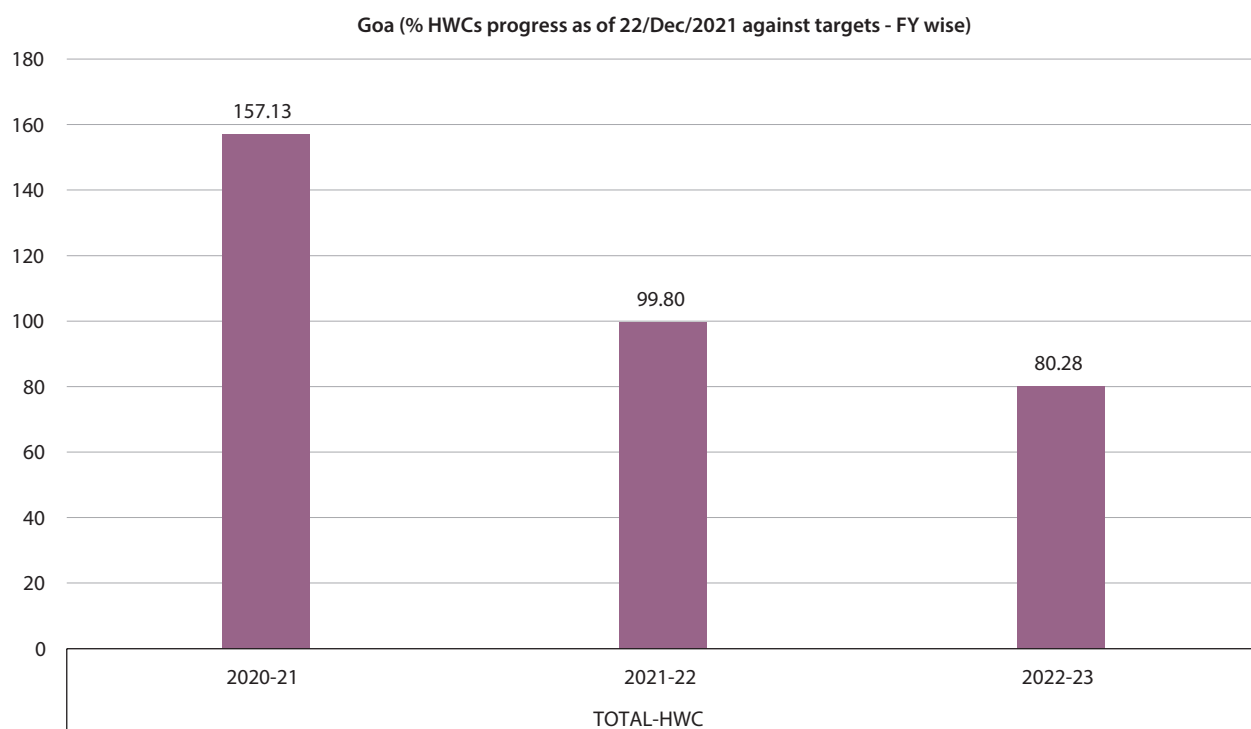


Figure 10: Percentage HWCs progress against target - FY wise (%)



# ANNEXURE 3: DISTRICT WISE PERFORMANCE WITH RESPECT TO KEY NFHS 5 INDICATORS

Serial No.	States/Districts	Data Source	Sex Ratio At Birth (Females/1000 Males)	Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	Women Literate 15-49 Age (%)	Women Age 20-24 Years Married Before 18 (%)	Any Method Used For Family Planning By Currently Married Women Age 15-49 years (%)	IUD/PIUD (%)	Condom Use (%)	Total Unmet Need (%)	Mother Who Had At Least 4 Antenatal Care Visits (%)	Institutional Births (%)	Children Age 12-23 Months Fully Vaccinated Based On Information From Vaccination Card Only* (%)	Total Children Age 6-23 Months Receiving Adequate Diet**, # (%)	Children Under 5 Years - Stunted <sup>Δ</sup> (Height For Age) (%)	Children Under 5 Years - Wasted <sup>Δ</sup> (Weight For Height) (%)
1	Goa	NFHS 4 Total	966	15.9	N/A	9.8	26.3	0.9	7.1	17.5	89	96.9	95.8	10.4	20.1	21.9
2	Goa	NFHS 5 Urban	822	65.1	92.6	7.7	72.3	2.5	24.6	7.3	92.9	99.6	87.7	21.1	24.3	17.7
3	Goa	NFHS 5 Rural	864	67.5	93.4	3.2	61.1	2.2	21.1	10.1	93.1	100	N/A	22.2	28.2	21.5
4	Goa	NFHS 5 Total	838	66	93	5.8	67.9	2.4	23.2	8.4	93	99.7	91	21.5	25.8	19.1
5	North Goa	NFHS 5 Total	849	64.8	92.4	7.5	63.1	2.3	23.1	9.2	91.3	99.6	87.5	25.8	24.2	17.7
6	South Goa	NFHS 5 Total	819	67.7	93.8	3.9	75	2.5	23.5	7.2	96	100	N/A	13.4	28.3	21.4

\* NFHS5 replaced 'immunized' (word) from NFHS4 to 'Vaccinated'; Out of two indicators with 'either vaccination card or mother's recall & vaccination card only' indicator was used to reduce the recall bias, among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MM/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine

\*\* Based on the youngest child living with the mother

# Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group)

Δ Below - 2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. 13 Below - 3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard

A. \* Full antenatal care is at least four antenatal visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and iron folic acid tablets or syrup taken for 100 or more days

B. \*\* Based on the youngest child living with the mother

C. # Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups, and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group)

D. Δ Below - 2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard. 13 Below - 3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard

## NOTES

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



## NOTES

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## NOTES

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