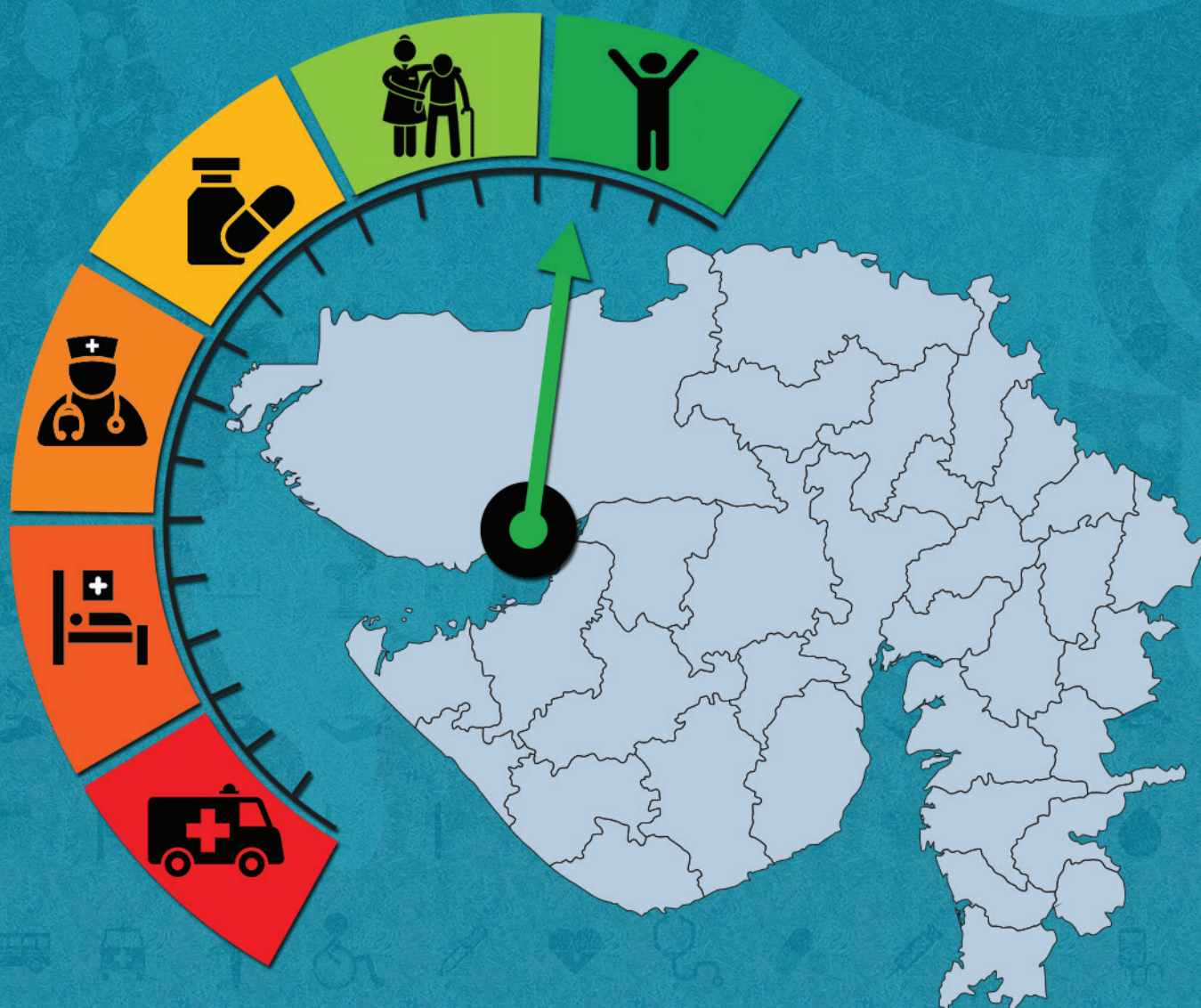


# HEALTH DOSSIER 2021

## Reflections on Key Health Indicators



GUJARAT

DISTRICTS VISITED IN  
**COMMON REVIEW MISSIONS**

CRM	Districts Visited	
1 <sup>st</sup>	Sabarkantha	Panchmahal
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Patan	Banaskantha
5 <sup>th</sup>	Rajkot	Dahod
7 <sup>th</sup>	Valsad	Dang
10 <sup>th</sup>	Gandhinagar	Navasari
12 <sup>th</sup>	Narmada	Porbandar
13 <sup>th</sup>	Dahod	Surat



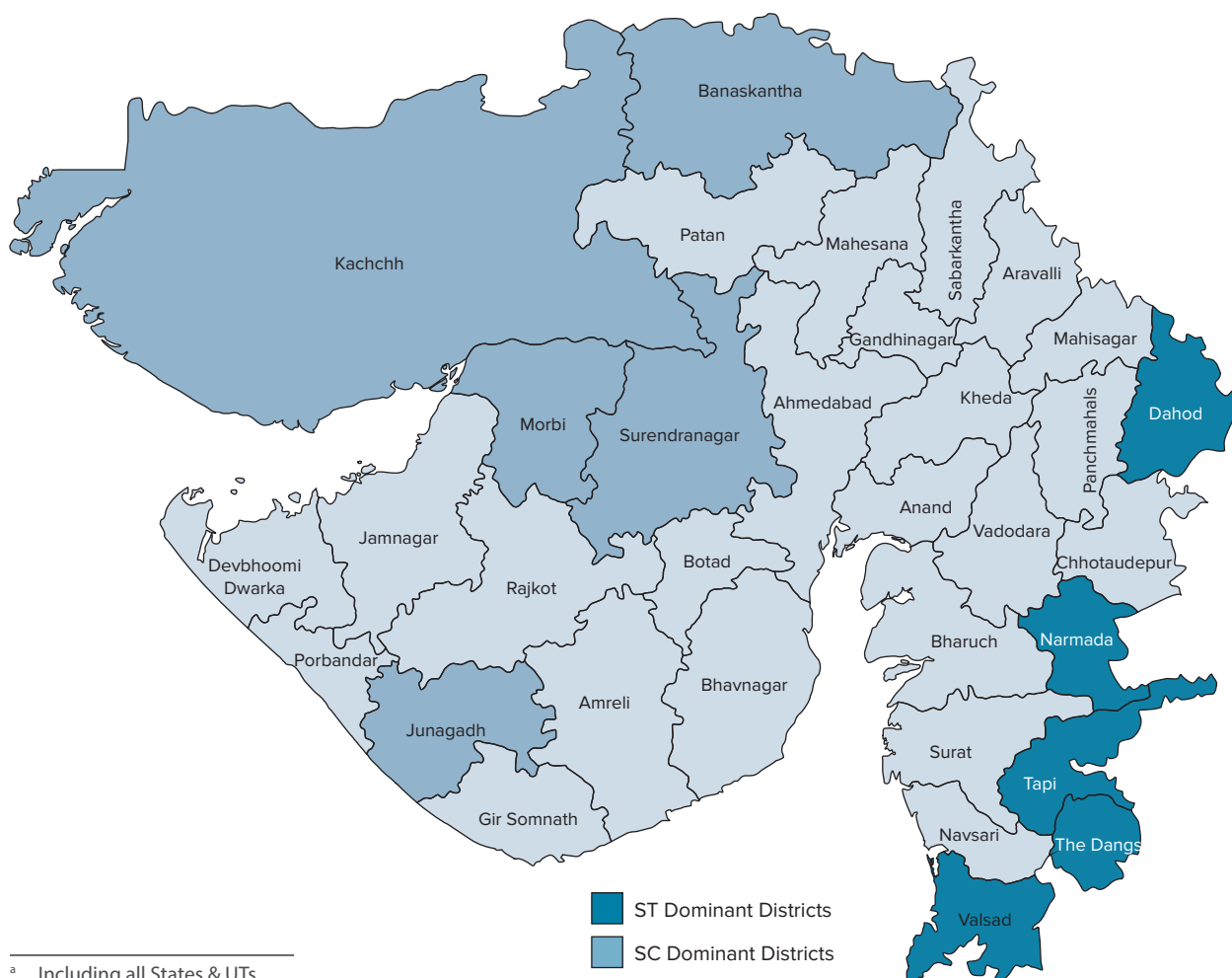
# GUJARAT

## 1. BACKGROUND

### 1.1 State Profile

**Gujarat** is positioned<sup>a</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> in India for a geographical spread of 1,96,024 km<sup>2</sup>. It is divided into 33 districts and is estimated to have a population of over 6.04 crores<sup>b</sup>, which accounts for approximately 5% of India's total population (RHS 2019). It is projected that the population would reach around 6.97 crores by

**Figure 1: Top 5 ST & SC Dominant Districts**



<sup>a</sup> Including all States & UTs

<sup>b</sup> Census 2011

2021 (Census Population Projection 2019). As per Census 2011, the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population is 0.40 crores (6.74%) and 0.89 crores (14.75%), respectively. Out of the 33 districts, top five ST & SC dominant districts account for 43.29% of ST & 43.96% of SC population in the State (Figure 1 & Annexure 1, State Profile). Around 57.4% of the population reside in rural areas, while the rest constitute the urban population.

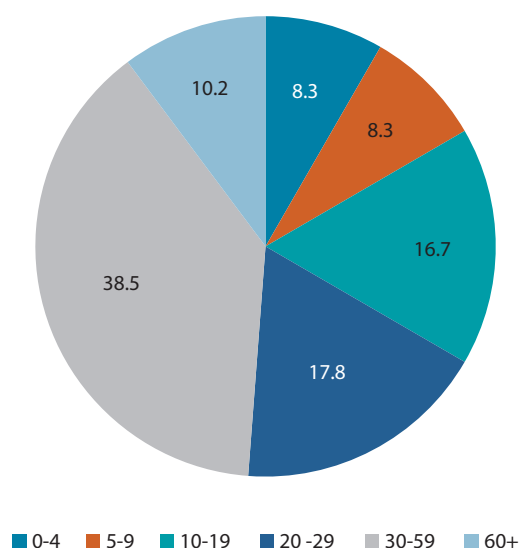
The total length of roads<sup>c</sup> in the State is 1,80,927 km (3.62%<sup>d</sup>), in which, length of the national highways is 5,017 km (4.4%<sup>e</sup>) and state highways is 17,201 km (9.82%<sup>f</sup>).

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

## 1.2 Demography

Out of the 33 districts, 5 districts have a population of 30 lakhs and above, 10 districts have a population between 20-30 lakhs, 7 districts have a population between 10-20 lakhs, and 4 districts have a population less than 10 lakhs (Annexure 1.1 State profile). The State's Sex ratio at birth of 866 females for every 1000 males is less than the national average of 899 (Annexure 1.2). It is estimated that 16.7% of the total population are in the age group of 10-19 years, 56.3% within 20 to 59 years; while 10.2% is 60 years and above (Figure 2). The crude birth rate and the crude death rate have declined from 23.7 & 7.1 in 2005 to 19.5 & 5.6 in 2019, respectively (Annexure 2; figure2). The literacy rate increased from 70.0% in 2001 to 78.0% in 2011, with male & female literacy rates being 85.8% and 69.7%, respectively (Annexure 1.1). As per ESAG 2018 report, the Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)<sup>g</sup> is 20.7% for higher education, 43.43% for senior secondary education, 74.13% for secondary education, 96.66% for elementary education, and 97.24% for primary education.

**Figure 2: Gujarat - distribution of estimated population 2021 (%)**



## 1.3 Elderly

Population ageing has profound social, economic, and political implications. Elderly people aged 60 years and above constitute 10.2% of the State's total population. The life expectancy at 60 years of age is 17.5 and 20.3 for males and females, respectively (2014-2018). In Gujarat, 78% of elderly females and 30% elderly males living in urban areas; 67% of elderly females and 38% elderly males in rural areas are economically fully dependent on others. The old age dependency ratio is 12.6 in 2011; which is 11.3 for males and 14 for females, 13.8 in rural & 11.1 in urban areas. The illness (any deviation from the state of

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

<sup>d</sup> Percentage of total length of roads in Gujarat

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

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

<sup>g</sup> Gross Enrollment 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

physical and mental well-being) perception among the elderly is reported as 38% for men and 26% for women as opposed to the national average of 31% for both (Elderly in India 2016 report).

## 2. HEALTH STATUS AT A GLANCE

### 2.1 Maternal Health

The State has been able to provide RMNCHA+N<sup>h</sup> services with major focus on primary and secondary care services under the NHM. Indicators for Antenatal care (ANC)<sup>i</sup>, institutional deliveries, C sections, distribution of IFA<sup>j</sup> tablets, follow up of high-risk pregnancies, provision of postnatal and newborn care have shown substantial improvement since 2005 (NFHS 4 & 5). The maternal mortality ratio has significantly declined from 148 (SRS MMR Bulletin 2007-09) to 75 (SRS MMR Bulletin 2016-18) per 1,00,000 live births. In Gujarat, 86.5% of women received 4 ANC check-ups (Annexure 1.4). As per NFHS 5 data, Navasari, Rajkot, Surat, Amreli and Valsad districts reported good ANC coverage ranging from 94.7% to 92.5%; while Banaskantha, Mahesana, Surendranagar, Kheda & Anand districts reported relatively poor ANC coverage ranging from 56.1% to 64.2%. As reported in HMIS 2019-20, around 99.5% of the deliveries took place in institutions, out of which 38.3% took place in public health facilities. Total percentage of C-sections is (18.1%) higher than the WHO's standard (10-15%); and out of the total reported C-sections, about 20.8% are conducted at private facilities in Gujarat. Around 95.5% of women are tracked for their first postpartum check-up between 48 hours and 14 days (Annexure 1.4). Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15-49 years increased from 56.5% (NFHS 4) to 69% (NFHS 5). Anaemia in females of reproductive age group is more than twice than in men of similar age group (Annexure 2, figure 5).

Refer Annexure 3 for a detailed district wise comparison.

### 2.2 Newborn, Infant & Child Health

Ever since the inception of NHM in 2005, Gujarat has shown a significant decline in IMR from 54 (2005) to 25 (2019), which is lower than the national average of 30 (Annexure 2, Figure 1). Similarly, NNMR<sup>k</sup> and Still Birth (per 1,000 live births) rates have also significantly decreased from 35.5 and 8.4 (2005) to 19 and 4 (2018) respectively (Annexure 2, figure 4). 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). The life expectancy at birth has also improved from 66.8 (2006-10) to 69.9 (2014-18) (Annexure 2, Figure 3). As per NFHS 5, Anand, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Narmada & Morbi districts reported low SRB<sup>l</sup> ranging from 726 to 858, while Bhavnagar, Vadodara, Tapi, The Dangs and Bharuch districts reported high SRBs ranging from 1192 to 1112.

Full vaccination<sup>m</sup> coverage for children between 12 – 23 months of age has improved from 78.9% (NFHS 4) to 85% (NFHS 5). The proportion of under 6-months children exclusively breastfed has also increased from 55.8% (NFHS 4) to 65% (NFHS 5). An increase in childhood anaemia from 62.6% (NFHS 4) to 79.7% in children aged 6-59 months is reported in NFHS 5 (Annexure 2, Figure 5). As per NFHS 5

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

<sup>i</sup> Antenatal Check up

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

<sup>k</sup> Neonatal Mortality Rate

<sup>l</sup> Sex Ratio at Birth

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

report, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Devbhumi Dwarka, Mahesana & Botad districts reported relatively low burden of stunting, ranging from 18.2% to 32.2%, while Dahod, Patan, Chhota Udaipur, Narmada, Aravali & Panchmahal districts reported considerably higher burden of stunting, ranging from 55.3% to 47.1%. For under-5 wasting – Junagadh, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Gir Somnath & Vadodara districts reported relatively low burden, ranging from 17.3% to 20.1%; while The Dangs, Tapi, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha & Kheda districts reported high burden, ranging from 40.9% to 30.9%.

## 2.3 Family Planning

The TFR<sup>n</sup> has reduced from 2.8 in 2005 to 2.1 in 2018 (Annexure 2, Figure 4). As per NFHS 5 report, the total unmet need in Gujarat is reported as 10.3%, while the unmet need for spacing is 4.5% (NFHS 5). Bharuch district reported the highest total unmet need of 20.3% while Jamnagar reported the lowest (2%). Approximately 53.6% of married women reported to avail any modern method of family planning in the State (NFHS 5); with the sterilization acceptance being 35.9% among females, and 0.2% among males.

## 2.4 Communicable Diseases

Gujarat has 33 districts having functional IDSP units<sup>o</sup>. The proportion of communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases [CMNND] contribute to 28.29% of total disease burden (Annexure 1.4). Drug Susceptible TB, Lower respiratory infection & diarrheal diseases are the leading causes of deaths due to CMNND in Gujarat (Annexure 2, Figure 6<sup>p</sup>). As per QPR report, for TB, the annual total case notification rate is 233% and NSP<sup>q</sup> success rate is 85%, as opposed to the national averages of 163% and 79%, respectively. For NLEP<sup>r</sup>, the reported prevalence rate of 0.36 per 10,000 population is less than the national average of 0.61. In FY 2019-20, 17 deaths due to Dengue, 1 death due to Malaria, and nil due to Kala Azar are reported in the State.

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

It is reported that premature deaths account for 66.2% of the total disease burden in the State, while disability or morbidity account for 33.8%. Ischaemic heart diseases, COPD & Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 are the major causes of DALYs in the State (Annexure 2, Figure 6). NCDs contribute to 59.77% of DALYs, whereas injuries contribute to 11.94% of DALYs in the State. The State is positioned 9<sup>th</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 8.7% of women and 41.1% of men used any kind of tobacco, while 0.6% of women and 5.8% of men consumed alcohol. Overall, high blood pressure, air pollution, low birth weight, high fasting blood sugar and short gestation period are the top five major risk factors for all DALYs (Annexure 2, figure 7).

<sup>n</sup> Total Fertility Rate

<sup>o</sup> QPR NHM MIS Report

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

<sup>q</sup> New Smear Positive

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

## 2.6 Health Care Financing

The State's Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for FY 2018-19 is ₹ 1,322,936 crores. The State is positioned 11<sup>th</sup> out of 32 states in terms of per capita<sup>s</sup> of ₹ 1,95,845. According to NHA 2017-18, the per capita Government Health Expenditure in the Gujarat is ₹ 1,502 which is less than the national average of ₹ 1,753. On the other hand, the OOPE<sup>t</sup> as a share of Total Health Expenditure was 43.9%, which is less than the national average of 48.8%. As per NSSO 2017-18, the OOPE for IPD care per hospitalized case in rural areas is to be around ₹ 6,844 in public facilities, ₹ 25,843 in private facilities; whereas for urban areas, it is around ₹ 8,369 in public facilities and ₹ 37,057 in private facilities. For childbirth in rural areas, OOPE is estimated to be around ₹ 2,424 in public facilities & ₹ 18,207 in private facilities; whereas in urban areas - OOPE is estimated to be around ₹ 3,403 in public facilities and ₹ 26,493 in private facilities. In public health facilities, the share of expenditure on medicines as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure is estimated as 29% in rural and 19% in urban areas; whereas for diagnostics, it is 22% in rural and 11% 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 8). There are more than adequate public health facilities in 2020 in Gujarat, with an excess of 9.11% SCs, 9.25% PHCs and 2.96% CHCs (Annexure 2, Figure 9). Currently, there are 9,162 SCs, 1,477 PHCs, and 348 CHCs in place, against the required 8,397 SCs, 1,352 PHCs and 338 CHCs in rural areas. In urban settings, there are 318 PHCs in place against the required 656, amounting to a shortfall of 52%. The State has 22 DHs, 37 SDHs and 17 government medical colleges. In tribal catchments, there are 2,757 SCs, 424 PHCs and 94 CHCs in place, against the required 2,803 SCs, 420 PHCs and 105 CHCs. This accounts to a shortfall of 1.64% of the required SCs and 10.48% of the required CHCs in the tribal areas.

Under the recently introduced Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), a total of 6878 HWCs (5098 SHCs, 1464 PHCs & 316 UPHCs) are operationalized in the State as of 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2021<sup>u</sup>.

In Gujarat, 17 districts are equipped with MMUs under the NRHM while none under the NUHM. Gujarat has 97% of required ASHAs in position under the NRHM and 99% under the NUHM. The doctor to staff nurse ratio in place is 1:1, with 4 public health providers (MO, specialists, staff nurse & ANM) per 10,000 population (Annexure 1, Table 1.5).

Recent data (Annexure 1.3) reveals that out of 1000 population who availed services from public health facilities, 923 availed (events) OPD services and 73 availed (events) IPD services. As per the NSSO data (2017-18), 29% of all OPD cases in rural areas and 22% in urban areas; and 26% of all IPD cases in rural areas & 18% in urban areas utilized public health facilities. The public health facility utilization in Gujarat is less than the national averages for OPD & IPD (Annexure 1.6).

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

<sup>t</sup> Out of Pocket Expenditure

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

# ANNEXURE 1: KEY INDICATORS

## 1.1 Gujarat Profile<sup>v</sup>

Indicator	Gujarat 2011 <sup>1</sup>	India
Total Population (In Crore)	6.04	121.08
Rural (%)	57.40	68.85
Urban (%)	42.60	31.14
Scheduled Caste population (SC) (in crore)	0.40 (6.74%)	20.14 (16.63%)
Scheduled Tribe population (ST) (in crore)	0.89 (14.75%)	10.45 (8.63%)
Total Literacy Rate (%)	78	72.99
Male Literacy Rate (%)	85.8	80.89
Female Literacy Rate (%)	69.7	64.64
Number of Districts in the Gujarat <sup>2</sup>	33	
Number of districts per lakh population in Gujarat (Census 2011)	Population <sup>1</sup>	Districts <sup>1</sup> (Numbers)
	<10 Lakhs	4
	≥ 10 Lakhs - <20 Lakhs	7
	≥20 Lakhs - <30 lakhs	10
	≥30 Lakhs	5
ST SC Dominant (Top 5) Districts of Gujarat <sup>1</sup>		
ST Dominant Districts (%)	SC Dominant Districts (%)	
The Dangs - 94.64%	Kachch - 12.37%	
Tapi - 84.17%	Ahmedabad - 10.52%	
Narmada - 81.55%	Banas Kantha - 10.49%	
Dohad - 74.31%	Surendranagar - 10.21%	
Valsad - 52.92%	Junagadh - 9.68%	
Top 5 ST dominant district accounts for - 43.29%	Top 5 SC dominant district accounts for - 43.96%	

## 1.2 Key Health Status & Impact Indicators

Indicators	Gujarat	India
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) <sup>3</sup>	25	30
Crude Death Rate (CDR) <sup>3</sup>	5.6	6.0

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



Crude Birth Rate (CBR) <sup>3</sup>	19.5	19.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) <sup>3</sup>	75	113
Neo Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) <sup>4</sup>	19	23
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) <sup>4</sup>	31	36
Still Birth Rate <sup>4</sup>	4	4
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) <sup>4</sup>	2.1	2.2
Life expectancy at birth <sup>5</sup>	69.9	69.4
Sex Ratio at Birth <sup>4</sup>	866	899

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

Indicators				Numbers (Total)
Number of District Hospitals <sup>2</sup>				22
Number of Sub District Hospital <sup>2</sup>				37
Number of Government (Central + State) Medical College <sup>6</sup>				17
Number of Private (Society + Trust) Medical Colleges <sup>6</sup>				12
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	5098	2661	5218	6922
PHC-HWC	1464	1474	1474	1474
UPHC-HWC	316	314	314	314
<b>Total-HWC</b>	<b>6878</b>	<b>4449</b>	<b>7006</b>	<b>8710</b>
Rural <sup>2</sup>	Required (R)		In place (P)	Shortfall (S) (%)
Number of Community Health Centres (CHC)	338		348	-2.96
Number of Primary Health Centres (PHC)	1,352		1,477	-9.25
Number of Sub Centres (SC)	8,397		9,162	-9.11
Number of functional First Referral Units (FRUs)	DH		SDH	CHC
	22		41	67
Urban <sup>2</sup>	Required (R)		In place (P)	Shortfall (S) (%)
Number of PHC	656		318	51.52
Tribal <sup>2</sup>	Required (R)		In place (P)	Shortfall (S)%
Number of CHC	105		94	10.48
Number of PHC	420		424	-0.95
Number of SC	2,803		2,757	1.64

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

<b>Patient Service<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>India</b>
IPD per 1000 population	72.70	62.6
OPD per 1000 population	922.63	1337.1
Operation (surgeries) major (General and Spinal Anaesthesia) per 10000 population	24.71	36.4

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

<b>% Share of DALYs to Total Disease Burden (GBD 2019)<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>India</b>
% DALY <sup>y</sup> accountable for CMNNDs <sup>z</sup>	28.29	27.46
% DALY accountable for NCDs	59.77	61.43
% DALY accountable for Injuries	11.94	11.11
<b>Birth, Death Registration &amp; Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) Indicator<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>India</b>
Level of Birth Registration (%)	87.3	92.7
Level of Death Registration (%)	100	92
Percentage of medically certified deaths to total registered deaths (%)	21.3	20.7
<b>RMNCHA+N</b>		
<b>Maternal Health<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>India</b>
% 1st Trimester registration to Total ANC Registrations	84.3	71.9
% Pregnant Woman received 4 ANC check-ups to Total ANC Registrations	86.5	79.4
Total Reported Deliveries	1151437	21410780
% Institutional deliveries to Total Reported Deliveries	99.5	94.5
% Deliveries conducted at Public Institutions to Total Institutional Deliveries	38.3	67.9
% Deliveries conducted at Private Institutions to Total Institutional Deliveries	61.7	32.1
% C-section deliveries (Public + Pvt.) to reported institutional (Public + Pvt.) deliveries	18.1	20.5
% C-sections conducted at public facilities to Deliveries conducted at public facilities	13.8	14.1
% C-sections conducted at Private facilities to Deliveries conducted at private facilities	20.8	34.2
% Women getting 1st Post-Partum Checkup between 48 hours and 14 days to Total Reported Deliveries	95.5	53.4
<b>Neonatal<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>India</b>
% live birth to Reported Birth	98.9	98.8
% Newborns having weight less than 2.5 kg to Newborns weighed at birth	12.9	12.4
% Newborns breast fed within 1 hour of birth to Total live birth	90.9	89.9

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

<b>New Born Care Units Established<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>India</b>
Sick New Born Care Unit (SNCU)	47	895
New Born Stabilization Unit (NBSU)	150	2418
New Born Care Corner (NBCC)	1641	20337
<b>Child Health &amp; Nutrition<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Gujarat (NFHS 5)</b>	<b>India (NFHS 5)</b>
Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	8.2	7.3
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	66.5	60.6
Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)	39.7	32.1
<b>Child Immunization<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Gujarat (NFHS 5)</b>	<b>India (NFHS 5)</b>
Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only (%)	85	83.8
Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	94.7	95.2
Children age 12-23 months who have received first dose of measles containing vaccine (%)	86.8	87.9
<b>Family Planning<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Gujarat (NFHS 5)</b>	<b>India (NFHS 5)</b>
Unmet need for spacing (%)	4.5	4
<b>Communicable Diseases</b>		
<b>Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>India</b>
Number of districts with functional IDSP unit	33	720
<b>Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>India</b>
Annualized total case notification rate (%)	233	163
New Smear Positive (NSP) Success rate (in %)	85	79
<b>National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>India</b>
Prevalence Rate/10,000 population	0.36	0.61
Number of new cases detected	4,081	114,359
<b>Malaria, Kala Azar, Dengue<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>India</b>
Deaths due to Malaria <sup>11</sup>	1	79
Deaths due to Kala azar reported <sup>11</sup>	0	0
Deaths due to Dengue reported <sup>11</sup>	17	168
Number of Kala Azar Cases reported <sup>11</sup>	0	3,706
<b>HIV<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>Gujarat (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>	28.5	21.6
Men (age 15-49 years) who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) <sup>10</sup>	35.7	30.7

Non-Communicable Disease		
Diabeties and Hypertension <sup>10</sup>	Gujarat (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Women - Mildly elevated Blood Pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.7	12.4
Men - Mildly elevated Blood Pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.1	15.7
Women - Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) (%)	8.1	6.1
Men - Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) (%)	9	7.3
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years & above) <sup>10</sup>	Gujarat (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	8.7	8.9
Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	41.1	38
Women who consume alcohol (%)	0.6	1.3
Men who consume alcohol (%)	5.8	18.8
Injuries		
Road Traffic Accident <sup>12</sup>	Gujarat	India
Rank (Total number of fatal Road Accidents in State/UT wrt other States/UTs)	9	N/A
Total number of fatal Road Accidents	6,726	1,37,689
Severity (Road accident deaths per 100 accidents) of Road Accidents	43.4	33.7
Number of persons killed in Road Accidents	7390	115113

## 1.5 Access to Care<sup>aa</sup>

Health Systems Strengthening		
Ambulances & Mobile Medical Units (MMU) <sup>11</sup>	Gujarat	India
Number of Districts equipped with MMU under NRHM	17	506
Number of Districts equipped with MMU/Health Units under NUHM	0	31
Number of ERS vehicles operational in the States/UTs Under NHM	Gujarat	India
102 Type	0	9955
104 Type	0	605
108 Type	634	10993
Others	2	5129
Number of Ambulances functioning in the State/UTs other than NHM (At PHC/CHC/SDH/DH)	1510	11070

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



Key Domain Indicators			
ASHA <sup>13</sup>	Gujarat	India	
Total number of ASHA targeted under NRHM	39355	946563	
Total number of ASHA in position under NRHM	38102	904211	
% of ASHA in position under NRHM	96.82	96	
Total number of ASHA targeted under NUHM	4114	75597	
Total number of ASHA in position under NUHM	4058	64272	
% of ASHA in position under NUHM	98.64	85	
Community Process <sup>11</sup>	Gujarat	India	
Number of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) constituted	17672	554847	
Number of Mahila Arogya Samitis (MAS) formed	6878	81134	
Number of Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) registered (Total) <sup>11</sup>	Gujarat	India	
DH	20	796	
CHC	347	6036	
PHC	1475	20273	
UHC	7	126	
UPHC	310	3229	
Human Resource for Health <sup>14</sup>			
HRH Governance		Gujarat	
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 (%)	54	
	Dentists (%)	27	
	MO MBBS (%)	28	
	Nurse (%)	9	
	LT (%)	24	
	ANM (%)	27	
HRH Distribution		Sanctioned	In Place
Doctors (MO & specialists) to staff nurse <sup>14</sup>		1:2	1:1
Availability of public healthcare providers (MO, specialists, staff nurse & ANM) in district healthcare system <sup>14</sup>		5 per 10,000	4 per 10,000
Regular to contractual service delivery staff ratio <sup>14</sup>		4:1	4:1

## Ranking: Human Resource Index of Gujarat<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>	21774	26982	19421	7561	2353	56.61
Staff Nurse	16792	14039	10853	3186	5939	
Lab Technician	5255	2348	1342	1006	3913	
Pharmacists	2545	2123	1082	1041	1463	
MO MBBS <sup>cc</sup>	4071	5273	3855	1418	216	
Specialist <sup>dd</sup>	3343	2039	733	1306	2610	

## 1.6 Healthcare Financing

National Health Accounts (NHA) (2017-18)	Gujarat		India	
Per Capita Government Health Expenditure (in ₹)	1502		1,753	
Government Health expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (GSDP)	0.8		1.35	
Government Health Expenditure as % of General Government Expenditure (GGE)	7		5.12	
OOPE as a Share of Total Health Expenditure (THE) %	43.9		48.8	
National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) (2017-2018)	Gujarat		India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
OPD - % of non-hospitalized cases using public facility	33	17	33	26
IPD - % of hospitalized cases using public facility	40	21	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	223	327	472	486
OPD - Per non-hospitalized ailing person (in INR) in last 15 days - Private	794	837	845	915
IPD - Per hospitalized case (in INR) - Public	6,844	8,369	5,729	5,939
IPD - Per hospitalized case (in INR) - Private	25,843	37,057	28,816	34,122
IPD - % of diagnostics expenditure as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure in Public (NSSO)	22	11	18	17
IPD - % of drugs expenditure as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure – Public (NSSO)	29	19	53	43

<sup>bb</sup> MPW – Multi Purpose Health Worker (Female + Male)

<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)	2,424	3,403	2,402	3,091
Childbirth - Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in private health facility (₹)	18,207	26,493	20,692	26,701
<b>State Health Expenditure</b>	<b>Gujarat</b>		<b>All India Average</b>	
State Health Department expenditure as a share of total expenditure (%) (2017-18)**	5.4		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

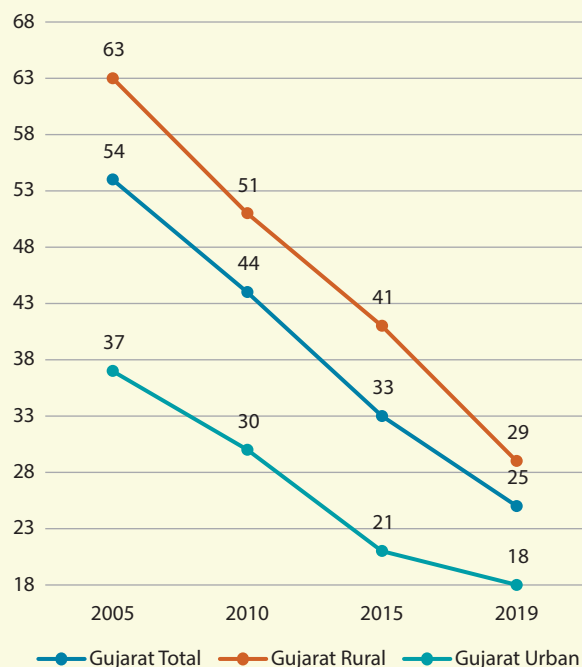


Figure 2: CBR & CDR Trend

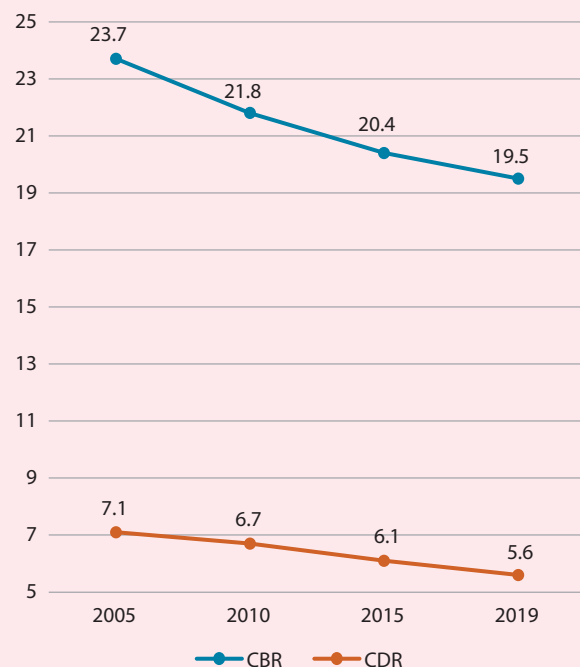


Figure 3: Life Expectancy At Birth Trend

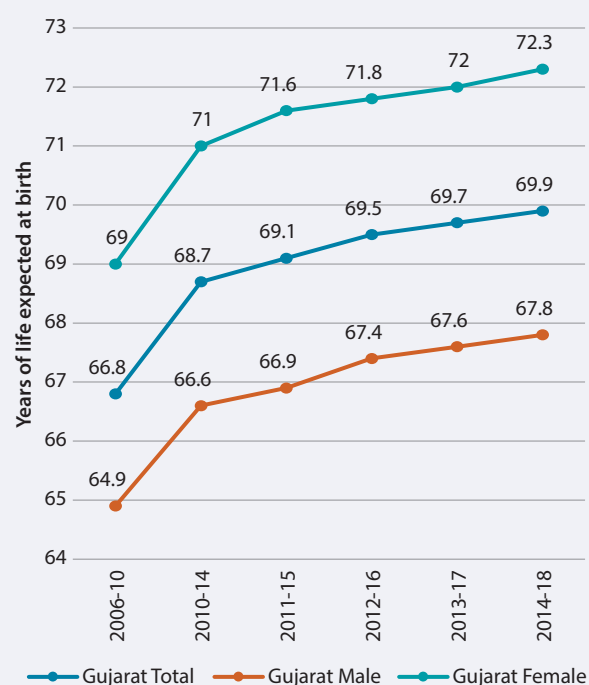


Figure 4: NNMR, TFR & Still Birth Trend

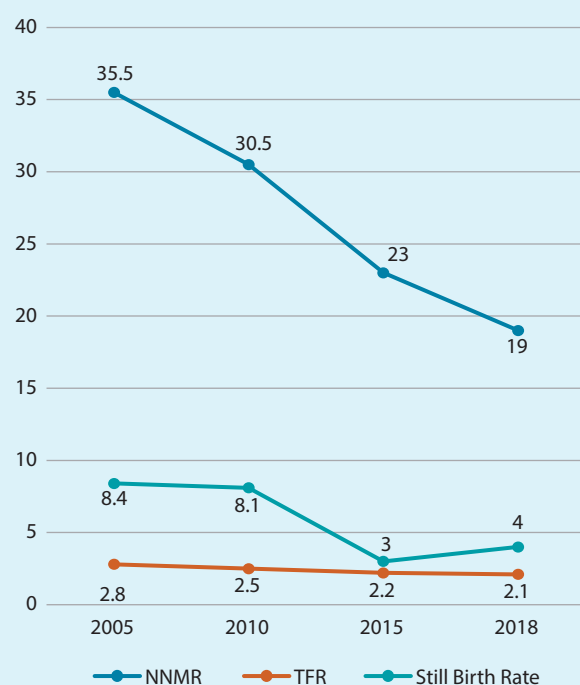




Figure 5: Comparison of Key NFHS 5 & 4 Indicators

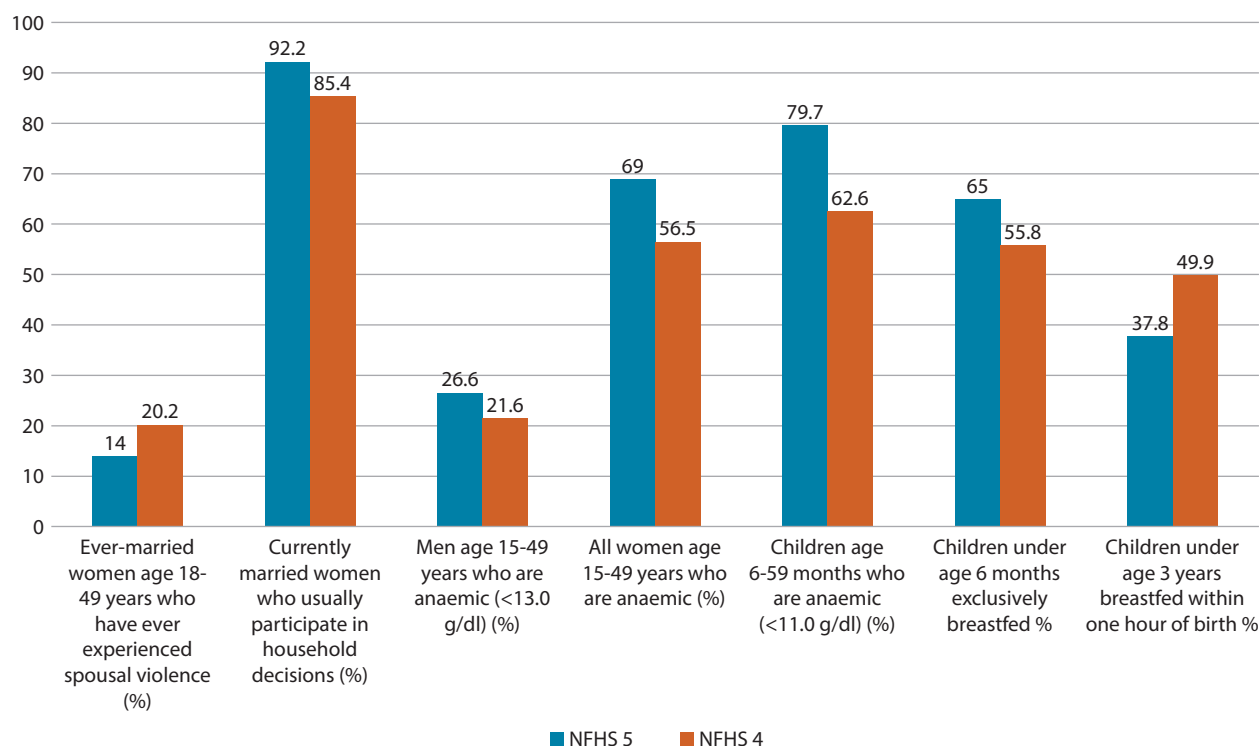


Figure 6: Top 15 causes of DALYs, 1990-2019

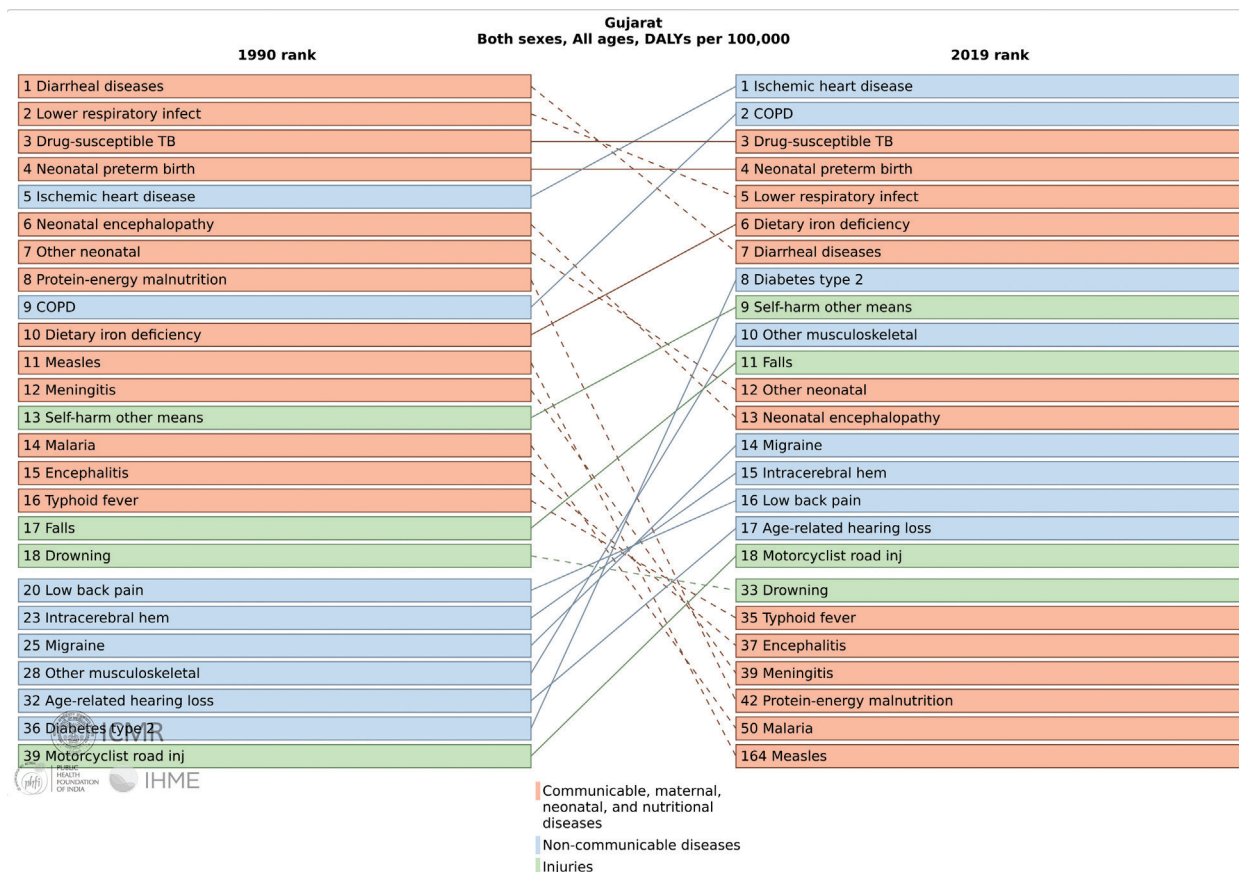


Figure 7: Top 15 risk of DALYs, 1990-2019

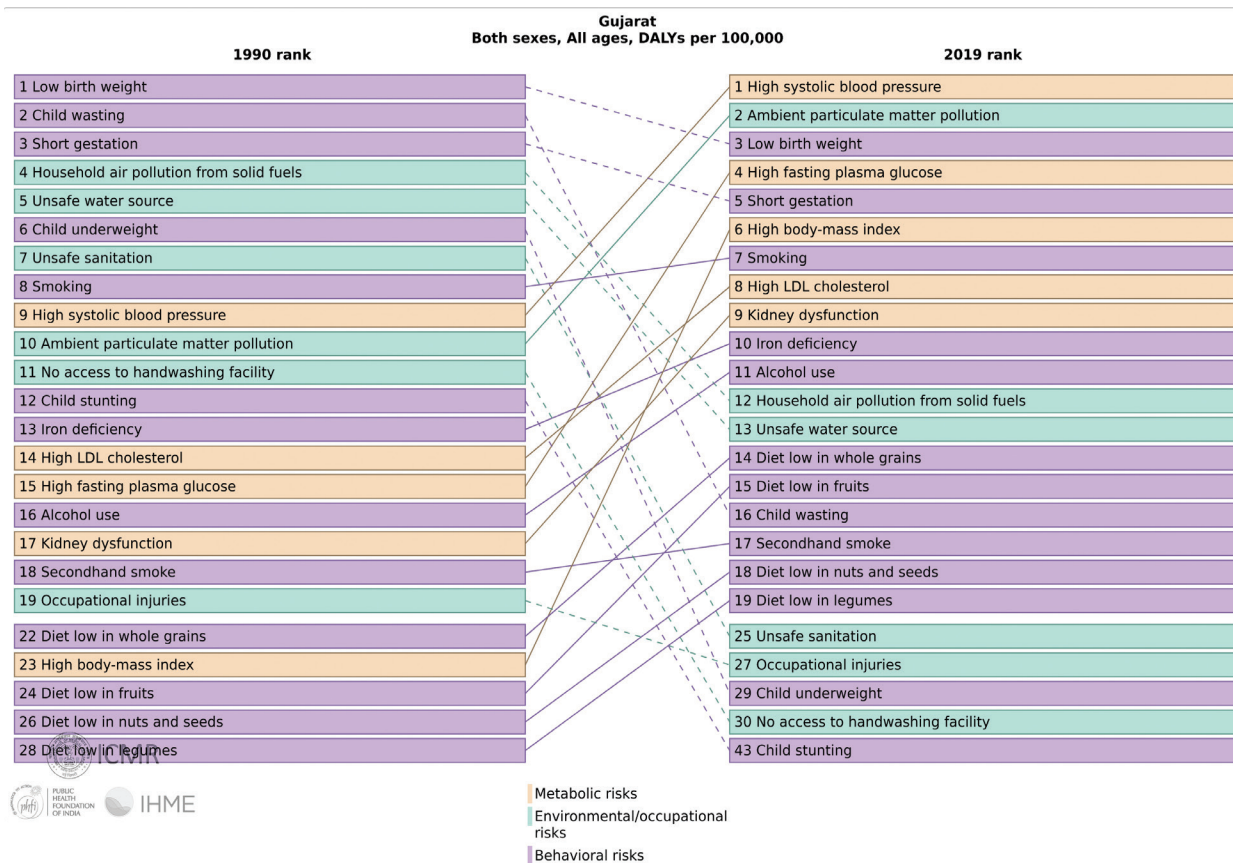
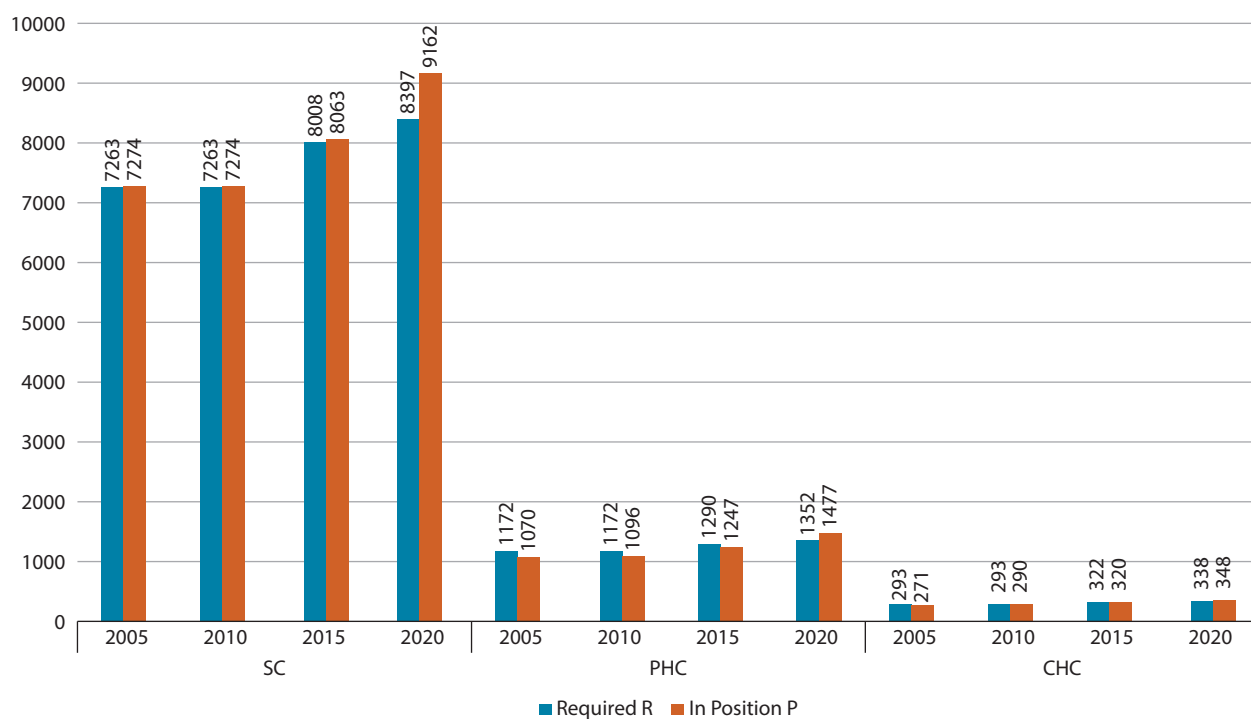
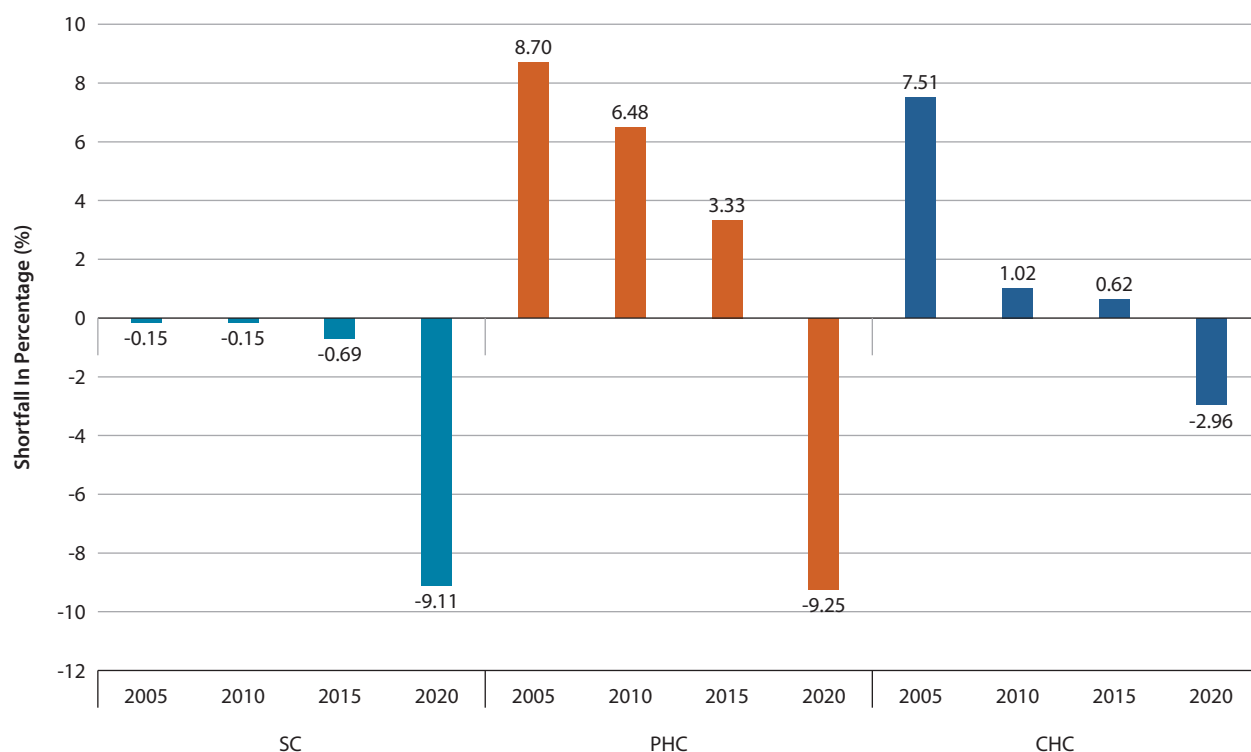


Figure 8: Year Wise Required/In Position Health Infrastructure Status in Rural Area (In numbers)

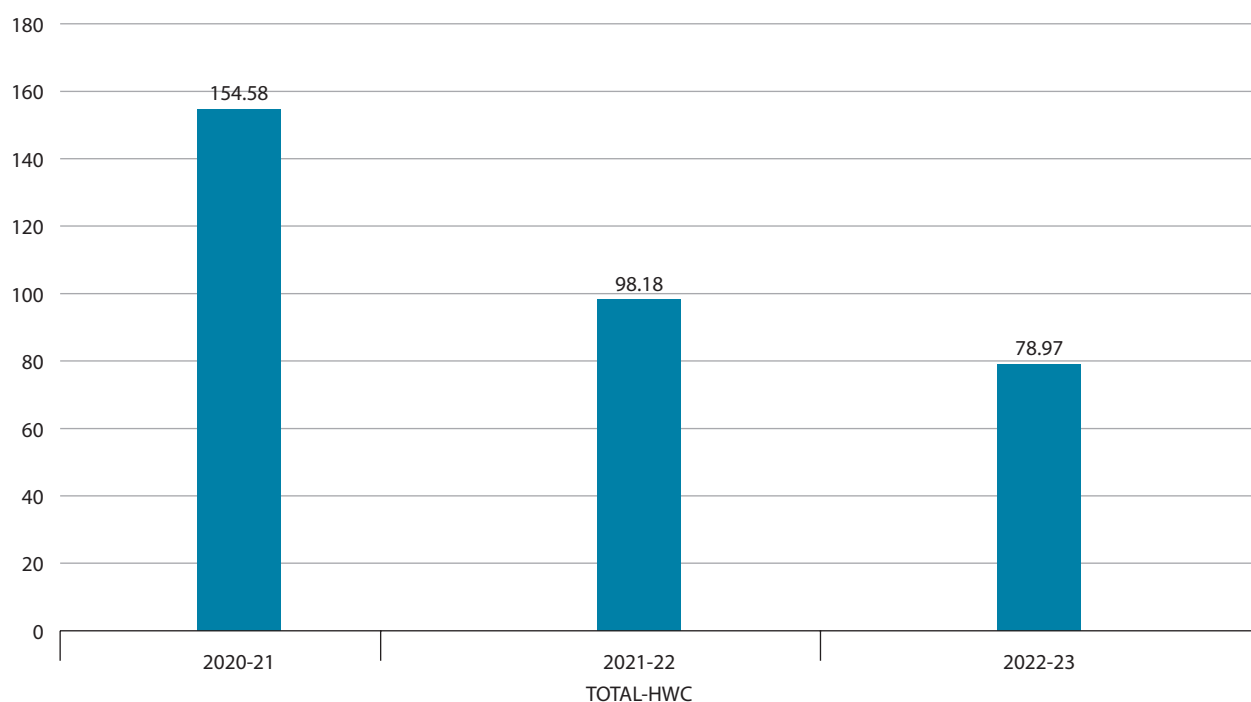


**Figure 9: Year Wise Health Infrastructure Shortfall (%)**



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

Gujarat (% HWCs progress as of 22/Dec/2021 against targets - FY wise)



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

S. 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.	Gujarat	NFHS 4 Total	906	23.1	N/A	24.9	46.9	3	4.9	17	70.5	88.5	78.9	5.2	38.5	26.4
2.	Gujarat	NFHS 5 Urban	931	36.3	86.8	14.2	69.5	4.2	16.8	9.7	82.4	97.8	82.9	6.6	32.4	22.4
3.	Gujarat	NFHS 5 Rural	969	41.1	69	26.9	62.2	2.4	7.5	10.8	73.3	92.2	86.2	5.5	43	26.7
4.	Gujarat	NFHS 5 Total	955	39	76.5	21.8	65.3	3.1	11.4	10.3	76.9	94.3	85	5.9	39	25.1
5.	Ahmedabad	NFHS 5 Total	994	36.2	81.5	17.5	79	3.3	19.7	6.5	77.8	94.5	76.5	3	35.5	17.5
6.	Amreli	NFHS 5 Total	977	47.7	77.2	10.5	62.2	3.4	6.9	9.5	92.6	90.1	68.1	3.8	35.3	23.7
7.	Anand	NFHS 5 Total	726	36.2	75.9	28	53.7	1.5	9.2	16.5	64.2	96	85.4	11.5	38.4	28.6
8.	Aravali	NFHS 5 Total	965	43.9	71.9	27	68.7	1.5	8.1	11.2	73.8	92.2	86.9	9.4	47.1	29
9.	Banaskantha	NFHS 5 Total	967	41	63.7	37.3	42.6	1.7	4.3	18.5	56.1	92.9	66.5	3.8	39	25.5
10.	Bharuch	NFHS 5 Total	1112	37.4	74	16.8	36.2	0.7	4.8	20.3	65.7	91.1	92.1	7.7	40.9	24.5
11.	Bhavnagar	NFHS 5 Total	1192	32.2	74.2	18	45.7	3	6.5	15.5	70.9	94.2	94	11.2	32.6	29.6
12.	Botad	NFHS 5 Total	992	38	71.8	13	49.3	2	7.7	13.2	82.7	93.5	77.6	8.1	32.2	26
13.	Chhota Udaipur	NFHS 5 Total	937	40	53.2	27.5	77.5	1.7	5.5	5.1	81.2	85.7	80.1	2.4	48.6	28.4
14.	Dahod	NFHS 5 Total	1013	40.3	56.1	29.9	70.8	1.2	6.3	7.7	70.9	92.5	74.8	7.5	55.3	27.8
15.	Devbhumi Dwarka	NFHS 5 Total	955	33.5	66.1	11.6	47.7	4.5	11.1	15.9	76.6	94.8	77	5.8	30.2	26.1
16.	Gandhinagar	NFHS 5 Total	766	29.7	81.8	32.6	49.3	2.1	13.2	18.5	71	97.8	95.2	4.9	38.1	30.6
17.	Gir Somnath	NFHS 5 Total	921	46.6	73.1	9.9	57.8	1.2	9.5	12.4	80.7	87.1	93.5	14.6	44.4	18.5
18.	Jamnagar	NFHS 5 Total	912	38.6	83.1	6.8	85.2	11.4	18.1	2	73.8	96.5	80	10.7	28.4	23.8
19.	Junagadh	NFHS 5 Total	876	47.3	82.8	11.2	48	2.9	11.1	13.8	72.5	97.4	93.4	5.2	37.3	17.3



20.	Kachchh	NFHS 5 Total	994	34.3	75.6	19	76.5	3.9	19.5	7.8	84.2	97.4	75.3	5.1	37.5	20.2
21.	Kheda	NFHS 5 Total	868	32.2	70.9	49.2	29.8	1	5.3	16.5	61.2	95.2	84.9	1.2	37.3	30.9
22.	Mahesana	NFHS 5 Total	742	40.7	75.1	32.3	46.3	2.8	9.5	18.4	56.6	97.3	91.1	0	31	28.2
23.	Mahisagar	NFHS 5 Total	963	46	70.9	30.7	73.3	1.2	8.7	6.8	76.6	93	83.4	3	43.4	26.2
24.	Morbi	NFHS 5 Total	858	34.4	82.4	8.9	73.3	9.7	16.9	10.2	75.1	94.8	73.5	10.2	32.9	25.2
25.	Narmada	NFHS 5 Total	853	51.1	67.3	29.5	80.2	1.4	7	5.3	83.4	81.7	93.8	4.1	47.2	23
26.	Navsari	NFHS 5 Total	1006	42	84.1	15.7	78.2	1.3	9.3	6.5	94.7	99.3	95.5	0	36.8	29
27.	Panchmahal	NFHS 5 Total	879	34	71.7	34.1	71.4	2.1	6	7	88.7	88.4	95.4	3	47.1	35.7
28.	Patan	NFHS 5 Total	976	50.2	71.1	35.4	65.6	5.2	8.4	11.2	79.8	98.6	91.9	3.2	50.5	20.9
29.	Porbandar	NFHS 5 Total	1045	42.1	84.3	10	75.5	11.3	17.1	7.7	92.1	100	82.2	14.5	18.2	21.8
30.	Rajkot	NFHS 5 Total	1049	45.1	84.7	12.1	78.8	8	16.5	6.2	93.5	99.3	85.6	14.2	38.9	17.6
31.	Sabarkantha	NFHS 5 Total	871	49.3	74.5	27	66.4	4.3	11	9.2	73.2	89.4	89.7	5.1	37	33.1
32.	Surat	NFHS 5 Total	890	31.6	84.2	13.1	78.7	2.7	14.3	5.7	93.4	97.7	92.8	3.2	36.1	26
33.	Surendranagar	NFHS 5 Total	992	50.4	75.1	19.5	76	3.4	10.3	8.3	57.5	85.6	68.4	0.9	39.2	27.1
34.	Tapi	NFHS 5 Total	1185	42.3	72	25.3	83.1	2.4	5.5	3.2	91	92.9	95	6.7	41.7	36.6
35.	The Dangs	NFHS 5 Total	1143	44.3	68.9	30.2	79.8	0.5	5	5.1	90.2	74.5	96.2	16.5	37.6	40.9
36.	Vadodara	NFHS 5 Total	1186	41.7	84.6	22.8	58.5	2.8	12	11.4	65.9	95.9	90.8	5.1	42.3	20.1
37.	Valsad	NFHS 5 Total	1020	40.6	82.9	19.4	76.1	2	11.9	9.3	92.5	96.5	92.5	16	37.8	23.2

\* NFHS5 replaced 'immunized' (word) from NFHS4 to 'Vaccinated'; Out of two indicators with 'either vaccination card or mother's recall' & 'vaccination card only' - '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/MR/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)

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

A. **Green Color** - Best five performing districts within the districts for a particular indicator

B. **Red - Worst five performing districts within the districts for a particular indicator**

C. \* 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

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

E. # 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)

F. ^ 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.

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