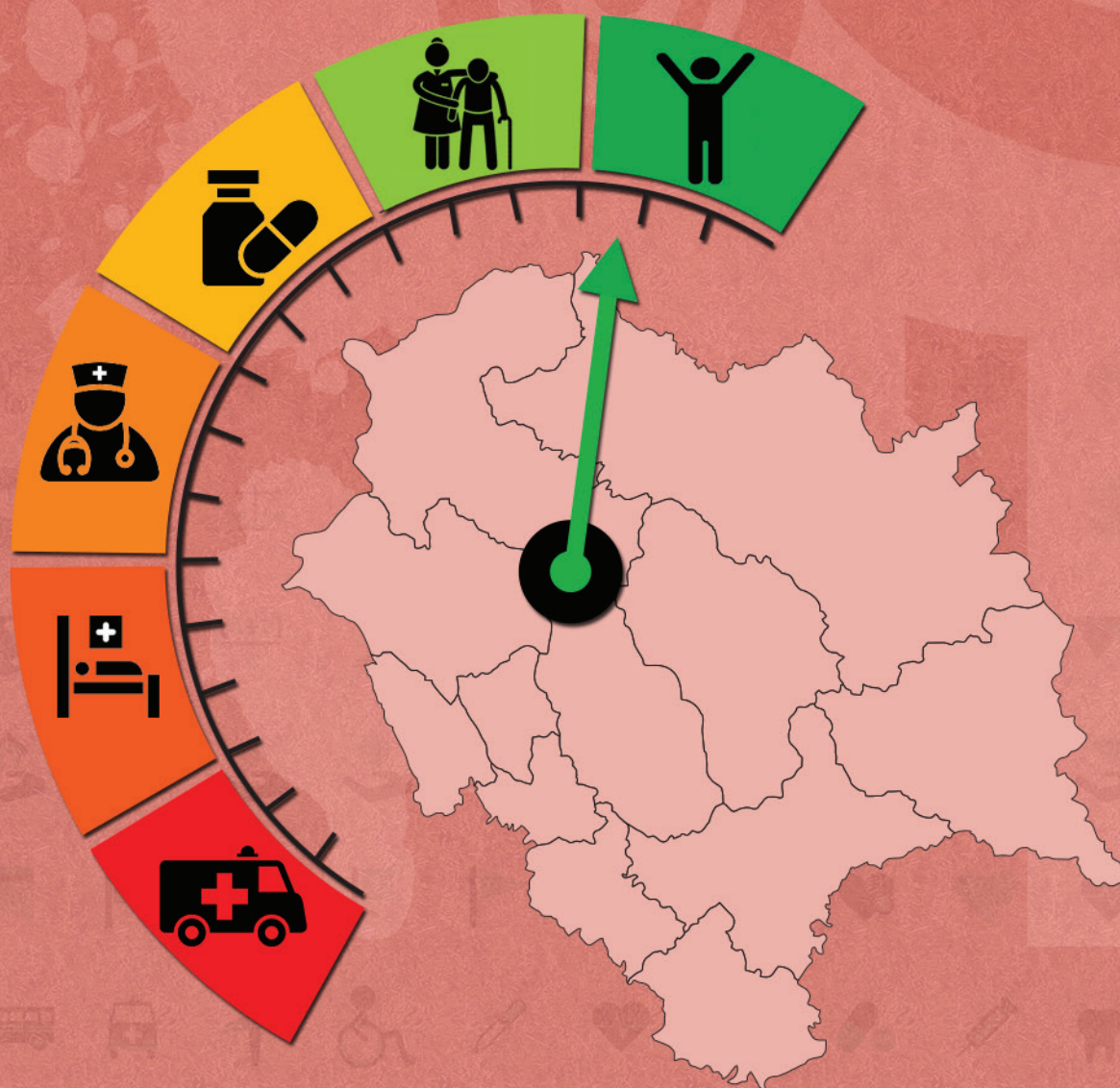


HEALTH DOSSIER 2021

Reflections on Key Health Indicators



HIMACHAL PRADESH

DISTRICTS VISITED IN COMMON REVIEW MISSIONS

CRM	Districts Visited	
5 th	Kinnaur	Hamirpur
7 th	Kangra	Chamba
9 th	Hamirpur	Sirmaur
10 th	Mandi	Solan
12 th	Bilaspur	Chamba

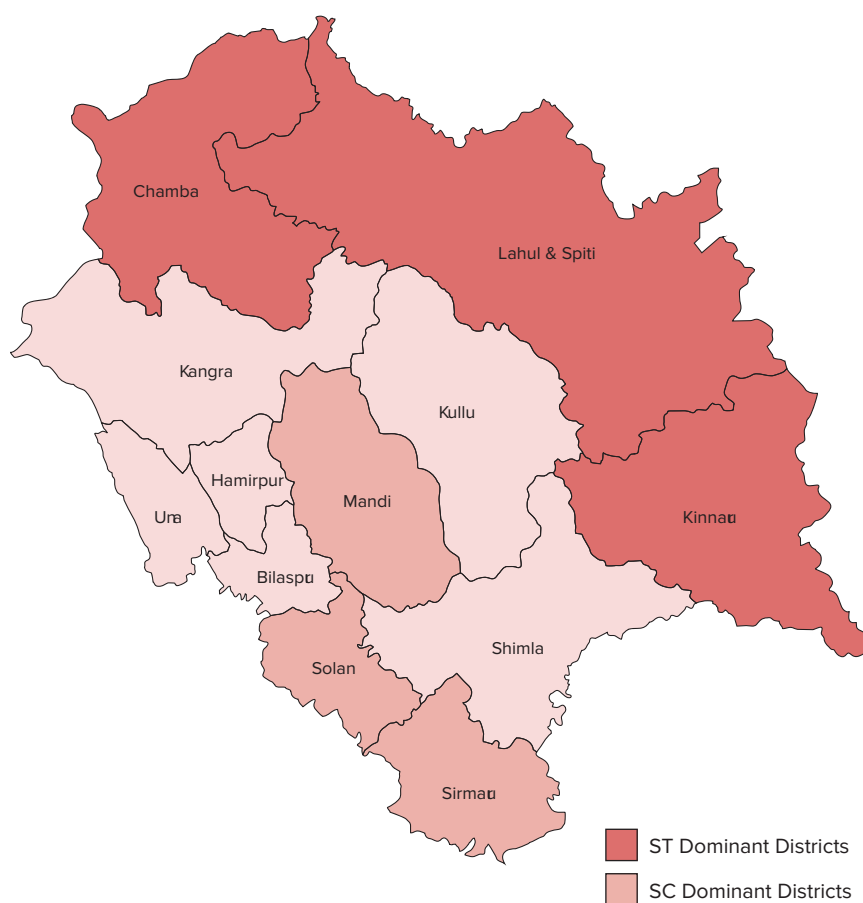
HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 State Profile

Himachal Pradesh is positioned^a 17th in India for a geographical spread of 55,673 km². The State is divided into 12 districts and is estimated to have a population of over 0.69 crores^b. It is projected that the population would reach around 0.73 crores by 2021^c. As per Census 2011, the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population is 0.17 crores (25.19%) and 0.03 crores (5.71%), respectively. In the State, 89.97% of the population reside in rural areas, while only 10% constitute the urban population. Out of the 12 districts, top three ST & SC dominant districts account for 53.54% of ST & 35.80% of SC population in the State (Annexure 1, State Profile).

Figure 1: Top 3 ST & SC Dominant Districts



^a Including all States & UTs; RHS 2019

^b RHS 2020 & Census 2011

^c Census Population Projection 2019 Report

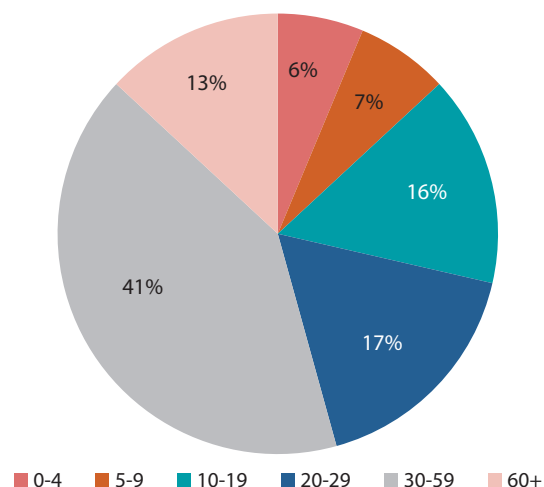
The total length of roads^d in the State is 62,812 km (1.25%^e), in which the length of the national highways is 2,643 km (2.31%^f) and state highways is 827 km (0.47%^g).

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

1.2 Demography

Out of the 12 districts, only 1 district has a population between 10-20 lakhs, while the remaining 11 districts have a population less than 10 lakhs (Annexure 1.1 State profile). The State's Sex ratio at birth (930 females for every 1000 males) is higher than the national average (899) (Annexure 1.2). It is estimated that 16% of the total population is in the age group of 10-19 years, 58% within 20 to 59 years; and 13% is 60 years and above (Figure 2). The crude birth rate has declined from 20.0 in 2005 to 15.7 in 2018, but the crude death rate has remained a constant of 6.9 (Annexure 2; figure2). The literacy rate increased from 76.5% in 2001 to 82.8% in 2011, with male & female literacy rates being 89.5% and 75.9%, respectively (Annexure 1.1). As per ESAG 2018 report, the Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)^h is reported as 32.5% for higher education, 95.53% for senior secondary education, 107.08% for secondary education, 100.89% for elementary education, and 98.80% for primary education.

Figure 2: Himachal Pradesh - 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 13% (figure 2) of the State's total population. The life expectancy at 60 years of age is 18.0 and 22.7 for males and females, respectively (2014-2018). In Himachal Pradesh, 62% of elderly females and 3% elderly males living in urban areas; 47% of elderly females and 11% elderly males in rural areas are economically fully dependent on others. The old age dependency ratio is 16.1 in 2011; which is 15.5 for males, 16.6 for females, 16.7 in rural & 11.3 in urban areas. The illness (any deviation from the state of physical and mental well-being) perception among the elderly is reported as 30% for men and 27% for women, which are below the national average of 31% for each (Elderly in India 2016).

^d Basic Road Statistics 2019, MoRTH

^e Percentage of total length of roads in Himachal Pradesh

^f Percentage of total length of National Highways in the country

^g Percentage of total length of State Highways in the country

^h 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

2. HEALTH STATUS AT A GLANCE

2.1 Maternal Health

The State has been able to provide RMNCHA+Nⁱ services with major focus on primary and secondary care services under the NHM. Indicators for Antenatal care (ANC)^j, institutional deliveries, C sections, distribution of IFA^k tablets, follow up of high-risk pregnancies, provision of postnatal and newborn care - have shown substantial improvement since 2005 (NFHS 4 & 5). In Himachal Pradesh, 77.7% of women received 4 ANC check-ups (Annexure 1.4). As per NFHS 5, Bilaspur, Kinnaur, Shimla, Sirmaur and Solan districts reported comparatively better ANC coverage, ranging between 75.3% - 88.2%; while Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu and Lahul & Spiti districts reported poor full ANC coverage ranging between 56.3% - 65.6%. As reported in HMIS 2019-20, around 92.5% of the deliveries took place in institutions, out of which 82.9% took place in public health facilities. Total percentage of C-sections (24.1%) is higher than the WHO's standard (10-15%); and out of the total reported C-sections, about 47.6% is conducted at private facilities in the State. Around 97.4% 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 52.7% (NFHS 4) to 53.2% (NFHS 5). Anaemia in females of reproductive age group is almost thrice 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, the State has shown a significant decline in IMR from 48.6 (2005) to 19 (2018), which is exceptionally lower than the national average of 32 (Annexure 2, Figure 1). Similarly, NNMR^l and Still Birth (per 1,000 live births) rates have also significantly declined from 30 and 19 (2005) to 13 and 7 (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 70 (2006-10) to 72.9 (2014-18) which is higher than the national average of 69.4 years (Annexure 2, Figure 3). As per NFHS 5, Kinnaur, Kangra, Shimla, Mandi and Una districts reported low SRBs^m ranging from 691 to 873 and Sirmaur, Chamba, Kullu, Hamirpur and Lahul & Spiti districts reported high SRBs ranging from 925 to 1182.

Full vaccinationⁿ coverage for children between 12 – 23 months of age has improved from 85.4% (NFHS 4) to 96.4% (NFHS 5). The percentage of under 6-months children exclusively breastfed has also increased from 67.2% (NFHS 4) to 69.9% (NFHS 5). An increase in childhood anaemia from 53.7% to 55.4% in children aged 6-59 months has been reported (Annexure 2, Figure 5). As per NFHS 5 report, Una, Shimla, Lahul & Spiti, Hamirpur and Kangra districts reported comparatively low burden of stunting ranging from 24.7 to 28.5 and Kinnaur, Solan, Kullu, Bilaspur and Chamba districts reported high burden ranging from 32.2 to 42.6. For under-5 wasting - Kinnaur, Bilaspur, Una, Hamirpur, and Chamba districts reported

ⁱ Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health & Nutrition

^j Antenatal Check up

^k Iron Folic Acid Tablets

^l Neonatal Mortality Rate

^m Sex Ratio at Birth

ⁿ NFHS 5 State/UT Factsheet, based on information from vaccination card only

a comparatively low burden ranging from 11.3 to 15.4; while Kangra, Lahul & Spiti, Mandi, Sirmaur and Solan reported high burden ranging from 16.3 to 20.9.

2.3 Family Planning

The TFR^o reduced from 2 in 2005 to 1.6 in 2018 (Annexure 2, Figure 4). As per NHFS 5 report, the total unmet need in the State is 7.9, and unmet need for spacing is 2.8%. Una district reported the highest total unmet need (15.8%), while Solan reported the lowest (2.9%). Approximately 63.4% of married women reported to avail any modern method of family planning in the State (NFHS 5); with sterilization acceptance being 37.7% among females and 3.3% among males.

2.4 Communicable Diseases

The State has 12 functional IDSP units in place^p. The proportion of communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases [CMNND] contribute to 20.81% of total disease burden (Annexure 1.4). Lower respiratory tract infections & neonatal preterm births are the leading causes of deaths due to CMNND in the State (Annexure 2, Figure 6^q). As per QPR reports, for TB, the annual total case notification rate is 210% and NSP^r success rate is 87% as opposed to the national averages of 163% and 79%, respectively. For NLEP^s, the reported prevalence rate of 0.18 per 10,000 population is less than the national average of 0.61. In FY 2019-20, 2 deaths due to Dengue are reported in the State, while none due to Malaria nor Kala Azar.

2.5 Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Injuries

It is reported that premature deaths contribute to 59% of the total disease burden in the State, while disability or morbidity accounts for 41%^t. Ischaemic heart disease and COPD are the major causes of DALYs in the State (Annexure 2, Figure 6). NCDs contribute to 67.83% and injuries contribute to 11.36% of DALYs in the State^u. The State is positioned 20th 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 1.7% of women and 32.30% of men used any kind of tobacco, while 0.6% of women and 31.90% of men consumed alcohol. Overall, smoking, high systolic blood pressure and high fasting plasma glucose are the major risk factors for all DALYs and YLLs (Annexure 2, figure 7).

2.6 Health Care Financing

The State's Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for FY 2018-19 is ₹ 1,33,303 crores. The State is positioned 14th out of 32 states in terms of per capita^v of ₹ 1,83,108. According to NHA 2017-18, the per capita Government Health Expenditure in the State is ₹ 3,177, which is more than the national average of ₹ 1,753. On the other hand, the OOPE^w as a share of Total Health Expenditure is 49.2%, which is more than

^o Total Fertility Rate

^p QPR NHM Reports (Status as on 01.03.2020)

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

^r New Smear Positive

^s National Leprosy Eradication Programme

^t India: Health of the Nation's States: The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative

^u <https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/india>

^v Directorate of Economics & Statistics

^w Out of Pocket Expenditure

the national average of 48.8%. As per NSS 2017-18, the OOPE for IPD care per hospitalized case in rural areas is estimated to be around ₹ 14,874 in public facilities, ₹ 45,971 in private facilities; whereas for urban areas, it is ₹ 12,415 in public facilities and ₹ 31,457 in private facilities. For childbirth in rural areas, OOPE is estimated to be around ₹ 3,893 in public facilities and ₹ 27,058 in private facilities; whereas in urban areas – it is around ₹ 6,700 in public facilities and ₹ 25,914 in private facilities. In public health facilities, the share of expenditure on medicines as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure is estimated as 47% and 53% whereas for diagnostics, it is around 17% and 19% in rural and urban areas, respectively (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). The State has adequate public health facilities in place (Annexure 2, Figure 9). Currently, there are 2,092 SCs, 564 PHCs and 85 CHCs are in place against the required 1,375 SCs, 226 PHCs and 56 CHCs. Similarly, in urban settings there are 24 PHCs in place against the required 15 accounting to an excess of 60%. The State has 9 DHs, 83 SDHs and 6 government medical colleges. In the State 12 DHs, 5 SDHs and only 1 CHC serve as functional FRUs. In tribal catchments, there are 105 SCs, 47 PHCs and 8 CHCs in place against the required 133 SCs, 20 PHCs and 5 CHCs.

Under the recently introduced Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centers (AB-HWCs) 1131 HWCs (17 UPHC-HWC, 512 HWC-PHC, and 602 HWC-SHC) are operationalized in the State as of 30th September 2020^x.

In the State, all the 12 districts are equipped with MMUs under the NRHM. The State has 98.20% of required ASHAs in position under the NRHM and 97.06% under the NUHM. The doctor to staff nurse ratio in place is 1:1, with 9 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, 2119.77 availed (events) OPD services and 97.57 availed (events) IPD services. As per NSS data (2017-18), 67% of all OPD cases in rural and 73% in urban areas; and 78% of all IPD cases in rural areas & 74% in urban areas utilized public health facilities. The public health facility utilization in the State is more than the national averages for both (Annexure 1.6).

^x AB-HWC Portal

ANNEXURE 1: KEY INDICATORS

1.1 State Profile^y

Indicator	Himachal Pradesh 2011 ¹	India
Total Population (In Crore)	0.69	121.08
Rural (%)	89.97	68.85
Urban (%)	10.03	31.14
Scheduled Caste population (SC) (in crore)	0.17 (25.19%)	20.14 (16.63%)
Scheduled Tribe population (ST) (in crore)	0.03 (5.71%)	10.45 (8.63%)
Total Literacy Rate (%)	82.8	72.99
Male Literacy Rate (%)	89.5	80.89
Female Literacy Rate (%)	75.9	64.64
Number of Districts in the Himachal Pradesh ²	12	
Number of districts per lakh population in Himachal Pradesh (Census 2011)	Population ¹	Districts ¹ (Numbers)
	<10 Lakhs	11
	≥ 10 Lakhs - <20 Lakhs	1
	≥20 Lakhs - <30 lakhs	0
	≥30 Lakhs	0
ST SC Dominant (Top 3) Districts of Himachal Pradesh ¹		
ST Dominant Districts (%)	SC Dominant Districts (%)	
Lahul & Spiti - 81.44%	Sirmaur - 30.33%	
Kinnaur - 57.94%	Mandi - 29.38%	
Chamba - 26.10%	Solan - 28.35%	
Top 3 ST dominant district accounts for - 53.54%	Top 3 SC dominant district accounts for - 35.80%	

1.2 Key Health Status & Impact Indicators

Indicators	Himachal Pradesh	India
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) ³	19	30
Crude Death Rate (CDR) ³	6.9	6
Crude Birth Rate (CBR) ³	15.4	19.7

^y Sources are mentioned at the end of Annexure 1

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) ³	NA	113
Neo Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) ⁴	13	23
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) ⁴	23	36
Still Birth Rate ⁴	7	4
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) ⁴	1.6	2.2
Life expectancy at birth ⁵	72.9	69.4
Sex Ratio at Birth ⁴	930	899

1.3 Key Health Infrastructure Indicators^z

Indicators				Numbers (Total)
Number of District Hospitals ²				9
Number of Sub District Hospital ²				83
Number of Government (Central + State) Medical College ⁶				6
Number of Private (Society + Trust) Medical Colleges ⁶				1
Number of AB-HWCs functional as of 22 nd December 2021 ¹⁶	Status (Total)	Target FY (2020-21)	Target FY (2021-22)	Target FY (2022-23)
SHC-HWC	602	399	964	1341
PHC-HWC	512	576	576	576
UPHC-HWC	17	8	8	8
Total-HWC	1131	983	1548	1925
Rural ²	Required (R)	In place (P)	Shortfall (S) (%)	
Number of Community Health Centres (CHC)	56	85	-51.79	
Number of Primary Health Centres (PHC)	226	564	-149.56	
Number of Sub Centres (SC)	1,375	2,092	-52.15	
Number of functional First Referral Units (FRUs)	DH	SDH	CHC	
	12	5	1	
Urban ²	Required (R)	In place (P)	Shortfall (S) (%)	
Number of PHC	15	24	-60.00	
Tribal ²	Required (R)	In place (P)	Shortfall (S) %	
Number of CHC	5	8	-60.00	
Number of PHC	20	47	-135.00	
Number of SC	133	105	21.05	

^z Sources are mentioned at the end of Annexure 1

Patient Service^a	Himachal Pradesh	India
IPD per 1000 population	97.57	62.6
OPD per 1000 population	2119.77	1337.1
Operation (surgeries) major (General and Spinal Anaesthesia) per 10000 population	52.08	36.4

1.4 Major Health Indicator^{aa}

% Share of DALYs to Total Disease Burden (GBD 2019)⁷	Himachal Pradesh	India
% DALY ^{bb} accountable for CMNNDs ^{cc}	20.81	27.46
% DALY accountable for NCDs	67.83	61.43
% DALY accountable for Injuries	11.36	11.11
Birth, Death Registration & Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) Indicator⁸	Himachal Pradesh	India
Level of Birth Registration (%)	82.5	92.7
Level of Death Registration (%)	86.4	92
Percentage of medically certified deaths to total registered deaths (%)	13	20.7
RMNCHA+N		
Maternal Health⁹	Himachal Pradesh	India
% 1st Trimester registration to Total ANC Registrations	87.5	71.9
% Pregnant Woman received 4 ANC check-ups to Total ANC Registrations	77.7	79.4
Total Reported Deliveries	88701	21410780
% Institutional deliveries to Total Reported Deliveries	92.5	94.5
% Deliveries conducted at Public Institutions to Total Institutional Deliveries	82.9	67.9
% Deliveries conducted at Private Institutions to Total Institutional Deliveries	17.1	32.1
% C-section deliveries (Public + Pvt.) to reported institutional (Public + Pvt.) deliveries	24.1	20.5
% C-sections conducted at public facilities to Deliveries conducted at public facilities	19.2	14.1
% C-sections conducted at Private facilities to Deliveries conducted at private facilities	47.6	34.2
% Women getting 1st Post-Partum Checkup between 48 hours and 14 days to Total Reported Deliveries	97.4	53.4

^{aa} Denominator for computation is not available

^{bb} Sources are mentioned at the end of Annexure 1

^{cc} Disability Adjusted Life Years

Neonatal⁹	Himachal Pradesh	India
% live birth to Reported Birth	99.7	98.8
% Newborns having weight less than 2.5 kg to Newborns weighed at birth	13.6	12.4
% Newborns breast fed within 1 hour of birth to Total live birth	92.5	89.9
New Born Care Units Established¹¹	Himachal Pradesh	India
Sick New Born Care Unit (SNCU)	15	895
New Born Stabilization Unit (NBSU)	6	2418
New Born Care Corner (NBCC)	124	20337
Child Health & Nutrition¹⁰	Himachal Pradesh (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.7	7.3
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	73.7	60.6
Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)	25.5	32.1
Child Immunization¹⁰	Himachal Pradesh (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only (%)	96.4	83.8
Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.2	95.2
Children age 12-23 months who have received first dose of measles containing vaccine (%)	95.9	87.9
Family Planning¹⁰	Himachal Pradesh (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Unmet need for spacing (%)	2.8	4
Communicable Diseases		
Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)¹¹	Himachal Pradesh	India
Number of districts with functional IDSP unit	12	720
Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)¹¹	Himachal Pradesh	India
Annualized total case notification rate (%)	210	163
New Smear Positive (NSP) Success rate (in %)	87	79

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)¹¹	Himachal Pradesh	India
Prevalence Rate/10,000 population	0.18	0.61
Number of new cases detected	141	1,14,359
Malaria, Kala Azar, Dengue¹¹	Himachal Pradesh	India
Deaths due to Malaria ¹¹	0	79
Deaths due to Kala azar reported ¹¹	0	0
Deaths due to Dengue reported ¹¹	2	168
Number of Kala Azar Cases reported ¹¹	0	3,706
HIV¹⁰	Himachal Pradesh (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Women (age 15-49 years) who have comprehensive knowledge of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (%) ¹⁰	36.2	21.6
Men (age 15-49 years) who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) ¹⁰	40.8	30.7
Non-Communicable Disease		
Diabeties and Hypertension¹⁰	Himachal Pradesh (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Women - Mildly elevated Blood Pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.90	12.4
Men - Mildly elevated Blood Pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.50	15.7
Women - Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) (%)	6.40	6.1
Men - Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) (%)	6.80	7.3
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years & above)¹⁰	Himachal Pradesh (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	1.70	8.9
Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	32.30	38
Women who consume alcohol (%)	0.60	1.3
Men who consume alcohol (%)	31.90	18.8
Injuries		
Road Traffic Accident¹²	Himachal Pradesh	India
Rank (Total number of fatal Road Accidents in State/UT wrt other States/UTs)	20	N/A
Total number of fatal Road Accidents	930	1,37,689

Severity (Road accident deaths per 100 accidents) of Road Accidents	39.9	33.7
Number of persons killed in Road Accidents	1146	115113

1.5 Access to Care^{dd}

Health Systems Strengthening

Ambulances & Mobile Medical Units (MMU) ¹¹	Himachal Pradesh	India
Number of Districts equipped with MMU under NRHM	12	506
Number of Districts equipped with MMU/Health Units under NUHM	0	31
Number of ERS vehicles operational in the States/UTs Under NHM	Himachal Pradesh	India
102 Type	125	9955
104 Type	0	605
108 Type	204	10993
Others	0	5129
Number of Ambulances functioning in the State/UTs other than NHM (At PHC/CHC/SDH/DH)	200	11070

Key Domain Indicators

ASHA ¹³	Himachal Pradesh	India
Total number of ASHA targeted under NRHM	7930	946563
Total number of ASHA in position under NRHM	7787	904211
% of ASHA in position under NRHM	98.20	96
Total number of ASHA targeted under NUHM	34	75597
Total number of ASHA in position under NUHM	33	64272
% of ASHA in position under NUHM	97.06	85
Community Process ¹¹	Himachal Pradesh	India
Number of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) constituted	7831	554847
Number of Mahila Arogya Samitis (MAS) formed	12	81134
Number of Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) registered (Total) ¹¹	Himachal Pradesh	India
DH	12	796
CHC	92	6036
PHC	588	20273
UCHC	0	126
UPHC	2	3229

^{dd} Sources are mentioned at the end of Annexure 1

Human Resource for Health ¹⁴						
HRH Governance				Himachal Pradesh		
Specialist Cadre Available in the state (Y/N)				No		
HR Policy available (Y/N)				No		
Implementation of HRIS (Y/N)				Yes		
HR Integration initiated (Y/N)				No		
Public Health Cadre available (Y/N)				No		
Overall Vacancies (Regular + contractual)	Specialists + MO MBBS (%)			58		
	Dentists (%)			22		
	Nurse (%)			20		
	LT (%)			73		
	ANM (%)			42		
HRH Distribution				Sanctioned		In Place
Doctors (MO & specialists) to staff nurse ¹⁴				1:1		1:1
Availability of public healthcare providers (MO, specialists, staff nurse & ANM) in district healthcare system ¹⁴				13 per 10,000		9 per 10,000
Regular to contractual service delivery staff ratio ¹⁴				12:1		10:1
Ranking: Human Resource Index of Himachal Pradesh ¹⁵						
Category	Total (Regular + NHM)					
	Required (R)	Sanctioned (S)	In-Place (P)	Vacancy (V)	Actual Gap# (R-P)	Ranking: HR Gap Index
MPW ^{ee}	5058	4405	2265	2140	2793	55.93
Staff Nurse	6557	3823	2828	995	3729	
Lab Technician	1596	1081	421	660	1175	
Pharmacists	994	1223	876	347	118	
MO MBBS ^{ff}	2077	2115	2139	-24	0	
Specialist ^{gg}	1717	517	478	39	1239	

1.6 Healthcare Financing^{hh}

National Health Accounts (NHA) (2017-18)	Himachal Pradesh	India
Per Capita Government Health Expenditure (in ₹)	3177	1753
Government Health expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (GSDP)	1.6	1.35

^{ee} MPW – Multi Purpose Health Worker (Female + Male)

^{ff} MO MBBS (Full Time)

^{gg} Specialist (All Specialist)

^{hh} Sources are mentioned at the end of Annexure 1

Government Health Expenditure as % of General Government Expenditure (GGE)	7.2		5.12	
OOPE as a Share of Total Health Expenditure (THE) %	49.2		48.8	
National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) (2017-2018)	Himachal Pradesh		India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
OPD - % of non-hospitalized cases using public facility	67	73	33	26
IPD - % of hospitalized cases using public facility	78	74	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	1195	575	472	486
OPD - Per non-hospitalized ailing person (in INR) in last 15 days - Private	723	414	845	915
IPD - Per hospitalized case (in INR) - Public	14,874	12,415	5,729	5,939
IPD - Per hospitalized case (in INR) - Private	45,971	31,457	28,816	34,122
IPD - % of diagnostics expenditure as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure in Public (NSSO)	17	19	18	17
IPD - % of drugs expenditure as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure – Public (NSSO)	47	53	53	43
Childbirth - Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (₹) (NSSO)	3,893	6,700	2,402	3,091
Childbirth - Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in private health facility (₹)	27,058	25,914	20,692	26,701
State Health Expenditure	Himachal Pradesh		All India Average	
State Health Department expenditure as a share of total expenditure (%) (2017-18)**	5.8		5 ⁱⁱ	

Sources used for Annexure 1

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

ⁱⁱ Represents data for all states and 2 UTs with legislative assembly (Puducherry + Delhi)

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

** RBI, State Finances: Study of Budgets 2019-20

ANNEXURE 2

Figure 1: IMR Trend

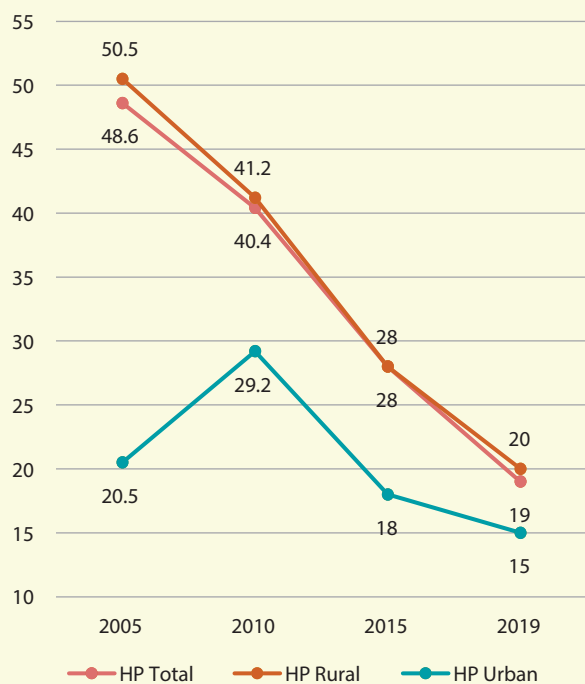


Figure 2: CBR & CDR Trend

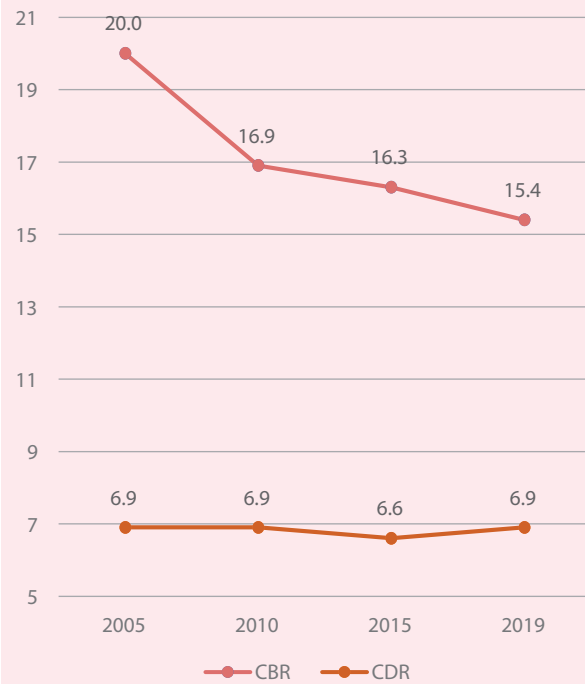


Figure 3: Life Expectancy At Birth Trend

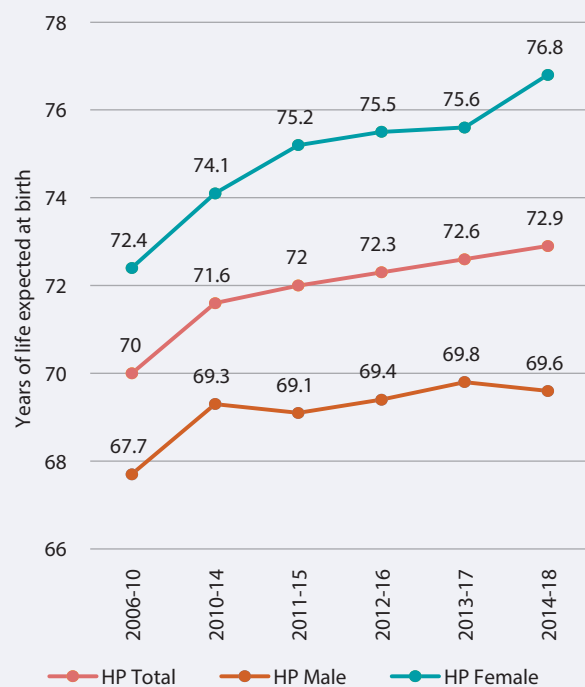


Figure 4: NNMR, TFR & Still Birth Trend

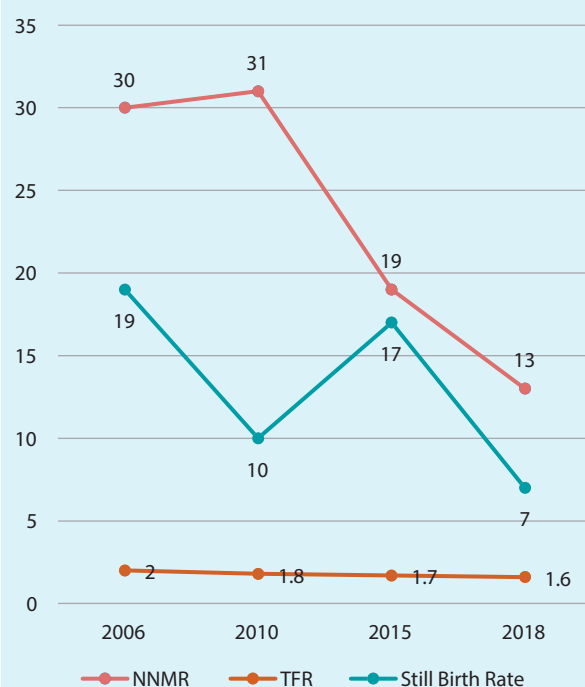


Figure 5: Comparison of Key NFHS 5 & 4 Indicators

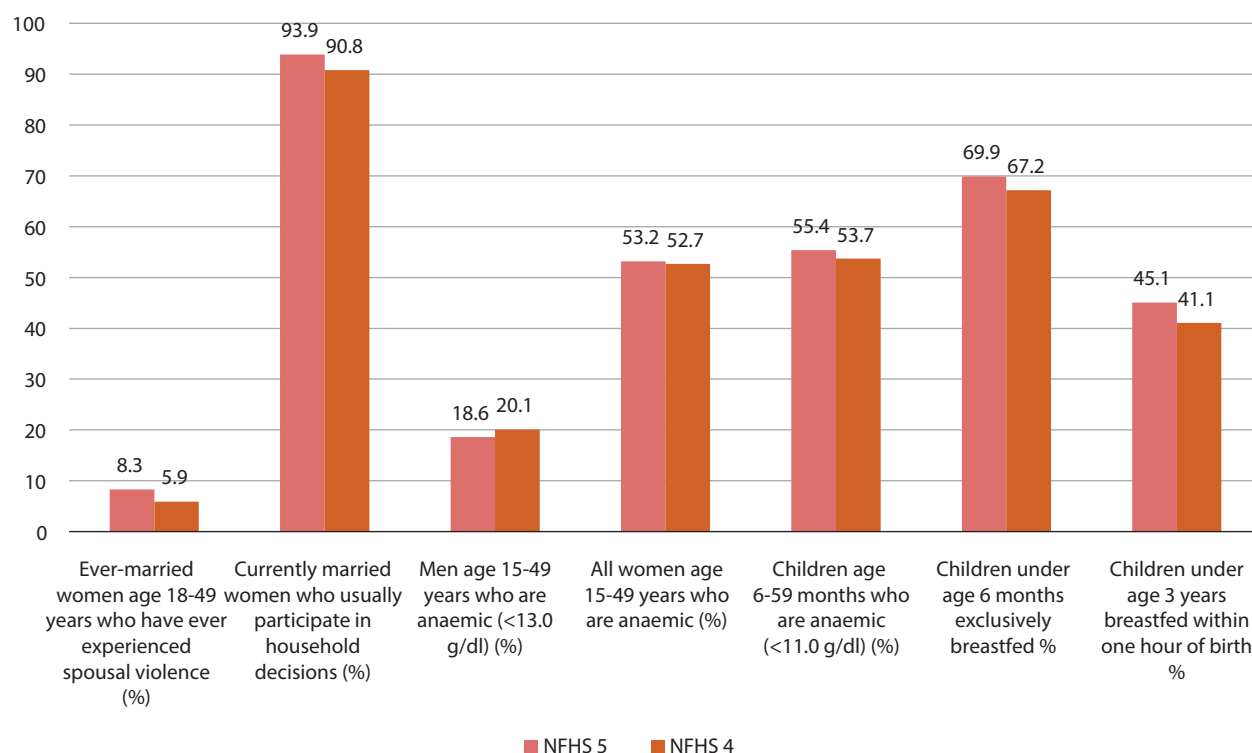


Figure 6: Top 15 causes of DALYs, 1990-2019

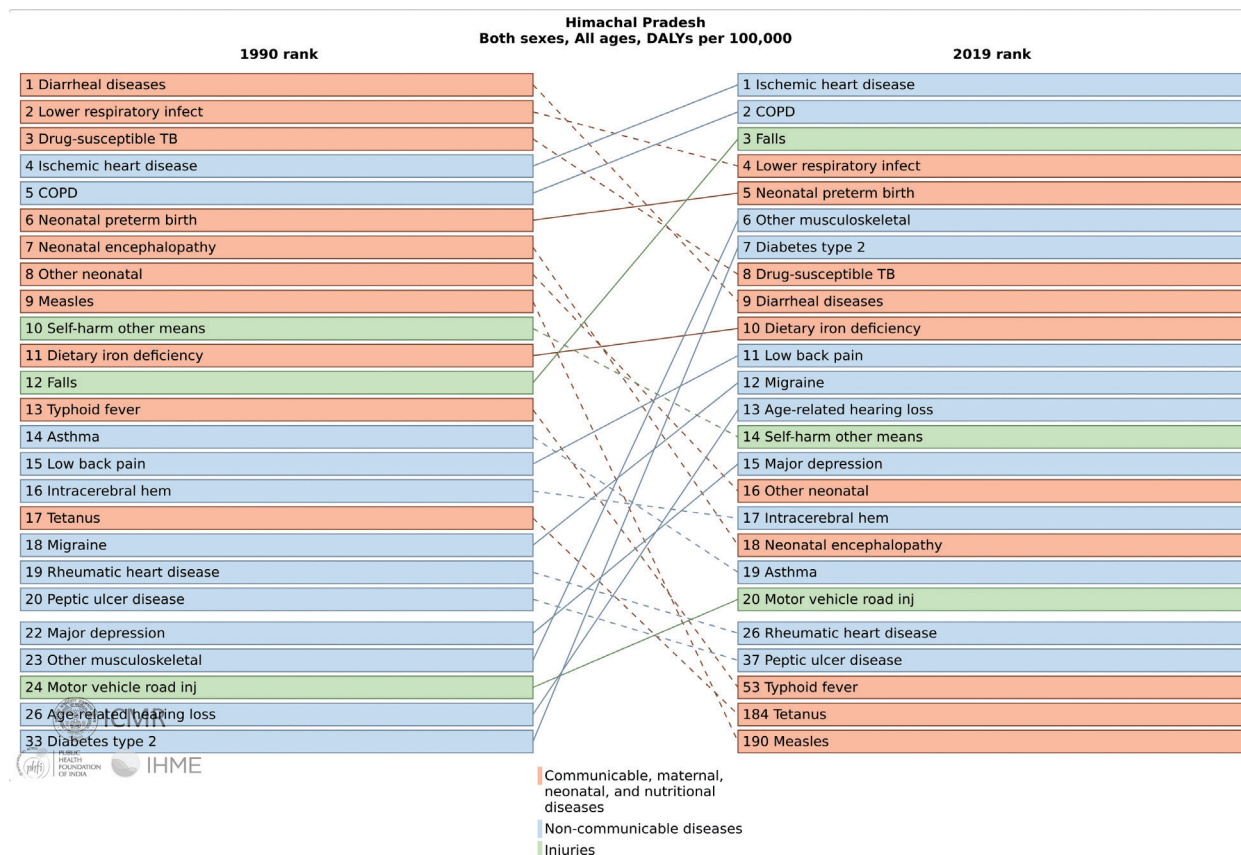


Figure 7: Top 15 risk of DALYs, 1990-2019

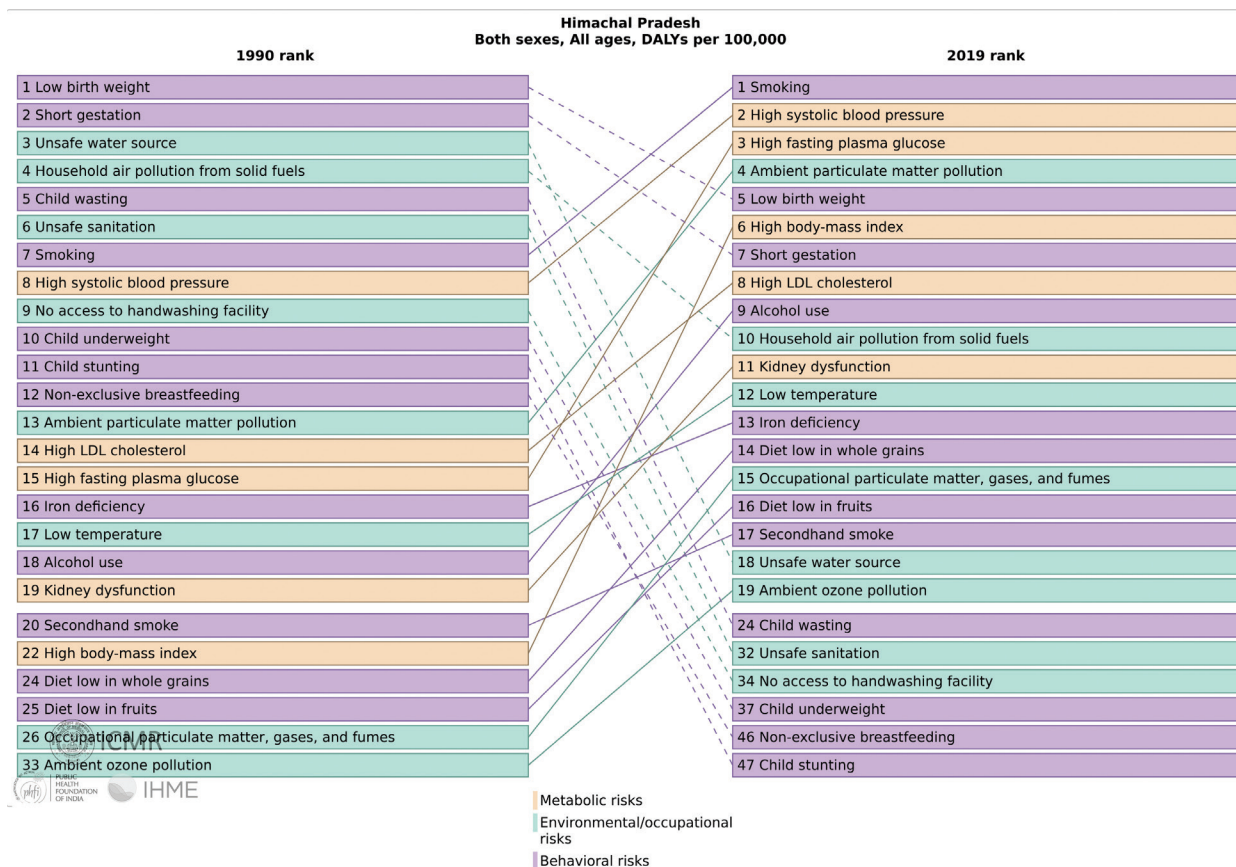


Figure 8: Year Wise Required/In Position Health Infrastructure Status in Rural Area (In numbers)

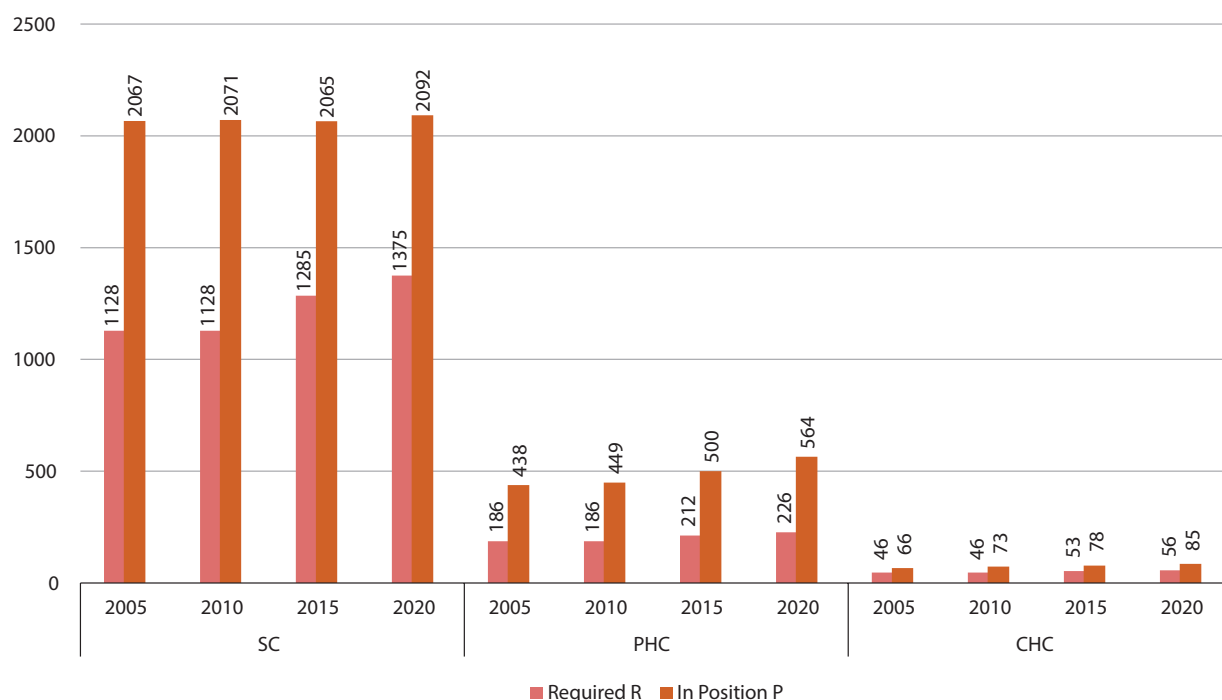


Figure 9: Year Wise Health Infrastructure Shortfall (%)

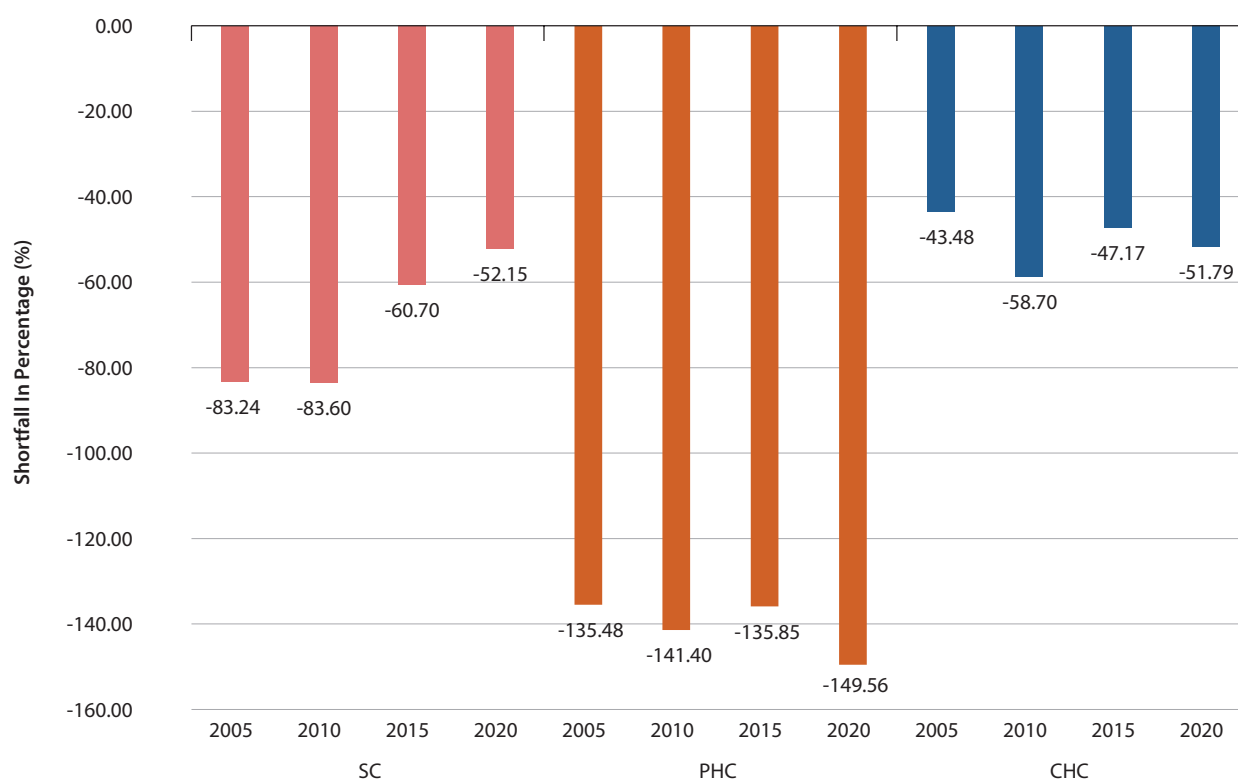
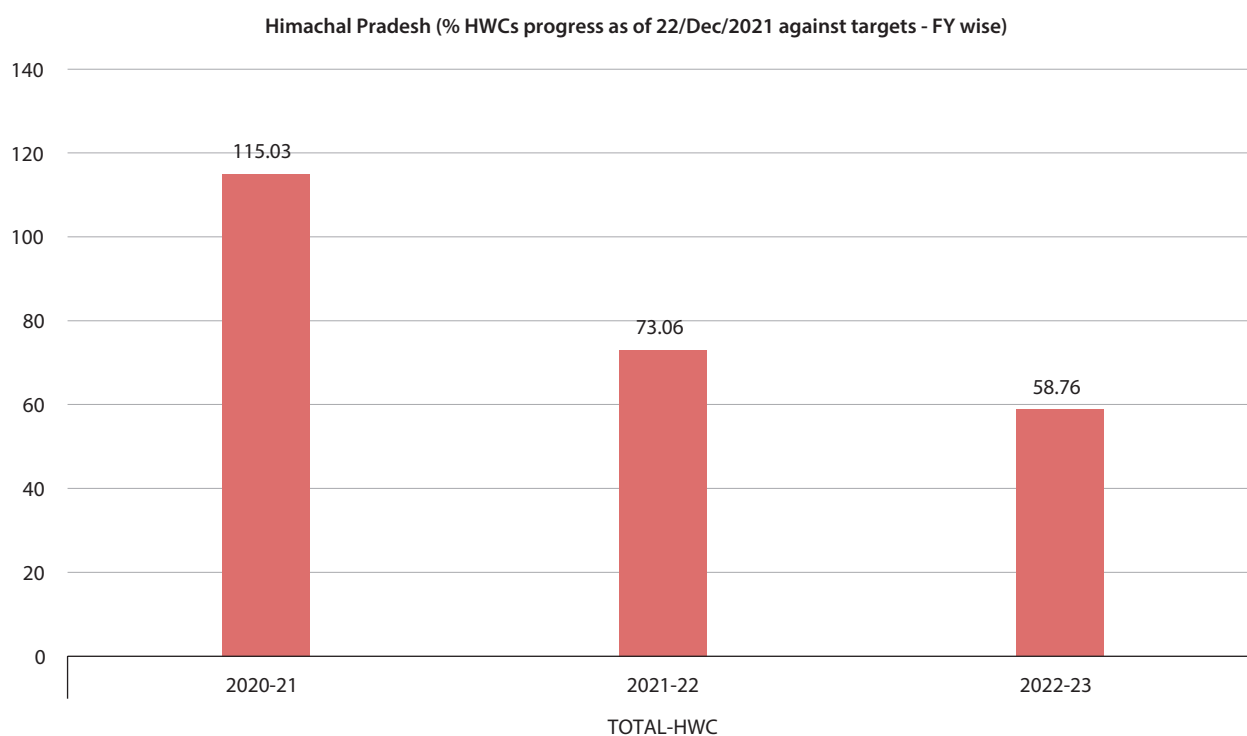


Figure 10: Percentage HWCs progress against target - FY wise (%)



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/PIIUD (%)	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^ (Height For Age) (%)	Children Under 5 Years - Wasted^ (Weight For Height) (%)
1	Himachal Pradesh	NFHS 4 Total	937	25.8	N/A	8.6	57	0.9	12.7	15.7	69.1	76.4	85.4	10.9	26.3	13.7
2	Himachal Pradesh	NFHS 5 Urban	843	37.1	95	7.2	75.2	0.9	31.9	9.3	77.3	93.1	100	14.4	27	16.2
3	Himachal Pradesh	NFHS 5 Rural	880	34.1	91.2	5.1	74.1	1.2	17.3	7.7	69.3	87.6	95.8	19.7	31.3	17.6
4	Himachal Pradesh	NFHS 5 Total	875	34.5	91.7	5.4	74.2	1.1	19.2	7.9	70.3	88.2	96.4	19	30.8	17.4
5	Bilaspur	NFHS 5 Total	875	35.4	91.2	10	80.8	0.4	12.4	7.2	81.4	91.7	100	10.6	40.1	12
6	Chamba	NFHS 5 Total	1001	26.8	84.1	3.8	81.8	0.2	19.3	6.2	62.7	72	100	19.9	42.6	15.4
7	Hamirpur	NFHS 5 Total	1073	32	94.8	3.5	57.7	1.3	12.4	12.6	59.4	97.6	100	31.8	27.3	14.9
8	Kangra	NFHS 5 Total	795	36.4	94.4	1.5	59.1	1.3	16.4	11.8	56.3	90.2	92	18.6	28	19.4
9	Kinnaur	NFHS 5 Total	691	35.9	89.1	27.9	83.4	8.8	21	4.1	75.3	82.7	91.7	6.8	32.2	11.3
10	Kullu	NFHS 5 Total	1017	26.8	87.4	8.7	78.3	0.9	20.9	5	60	87	95	28.7	35.9	16.1
11	Lahul and Spiti	NFHS 5 Total	1182	31.2	86.2	11.2	78.5	4.4	18.1	5.7	65.6	86.4	100	19.7	28.5	16.3
12	Mandi	NFHS 5 Total	840	41.3	94	6.3	81.4	0.6	17.6	7.1	70.3	86.6	98	24.4	31.3	19.9
10	Shimla	NFHS 5 Total	808	37.1	93.4	6.1	89.1	1.3	31.2	3.8	85.3	92.2	98.2	18.3	27.1	15.5
14	Sirmaur	NFHS 5 Total	925	26.2	84.9	5	86.9	1.3	25.8	3.1	85.2	87.4	93.7	9.9	28.6	18.5

15	Solan	NFHS 5 Total	882	41.9	91	13.3	84.6	0.6	19	2.9	88.2	90.2	100	19	32.3	20.9
16	Una	NFHS 5 Total	873	22.6	92.5	1.6	53.3	2.4	14.6	15.8	71.7	89.7	93.8	8.8	24.7	13.1

* 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)/MMR/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

[illegible]

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