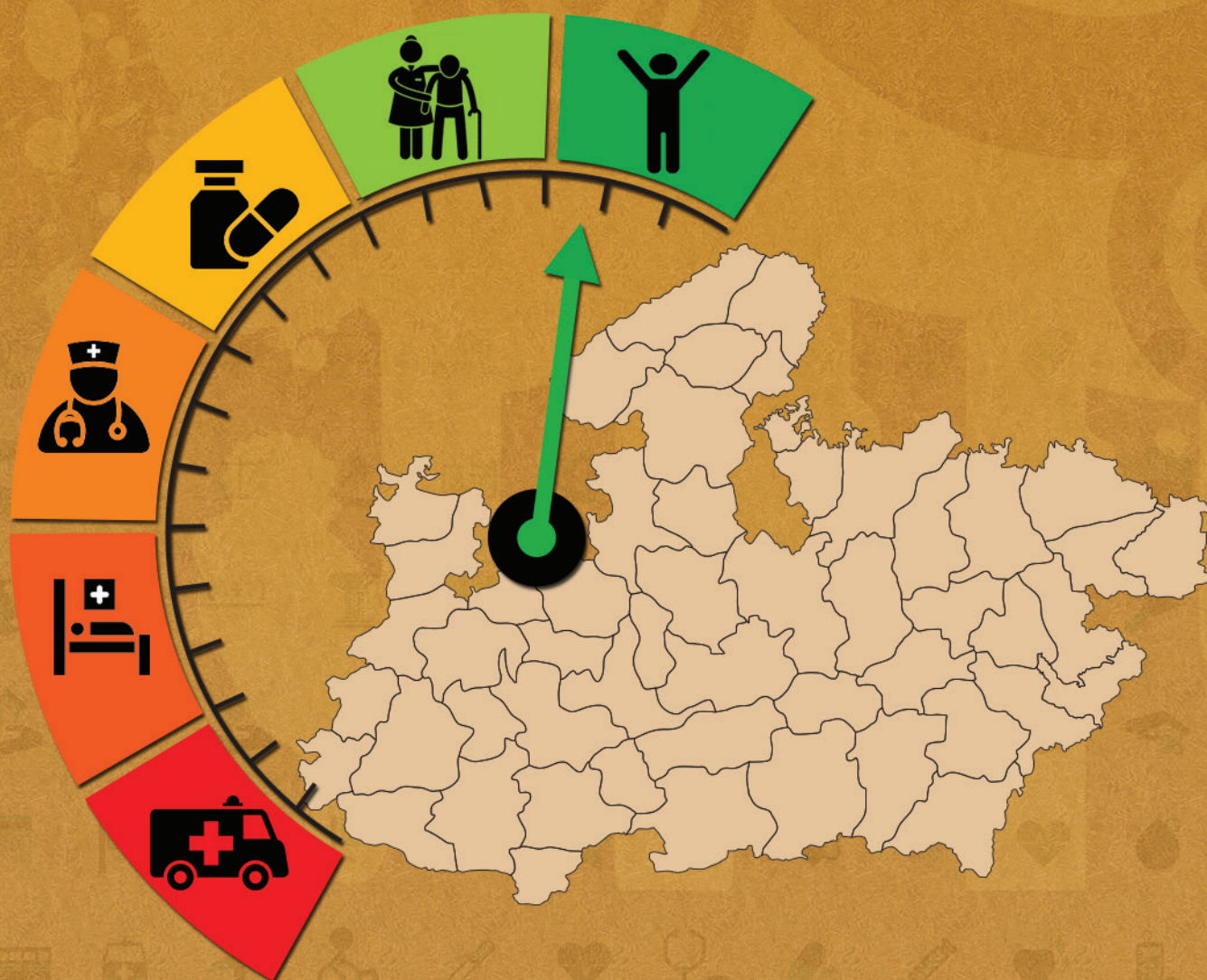


HEALTH DOSSIER 2021

Reflections on Key Health Indicators



MADHYA PRADESH

DISTRICTS VISITED IN COMMON REVIEW MISSIONS

CRM	Districts Visited	
1 st	Jabalpur	Barwani
2 nd	Khargone	Dhar
3 rd	Chhindwara	Guna
4 th	Khargone	Damoh
6 th	Gwalior	Hoshangabad
8 th	Panna	Katni
9 th	Dewas	Shahdol
10 th	Dindori	Ratlam
12 th	Betul	Rajgarh
13 th	Chhindwara	Khandwa

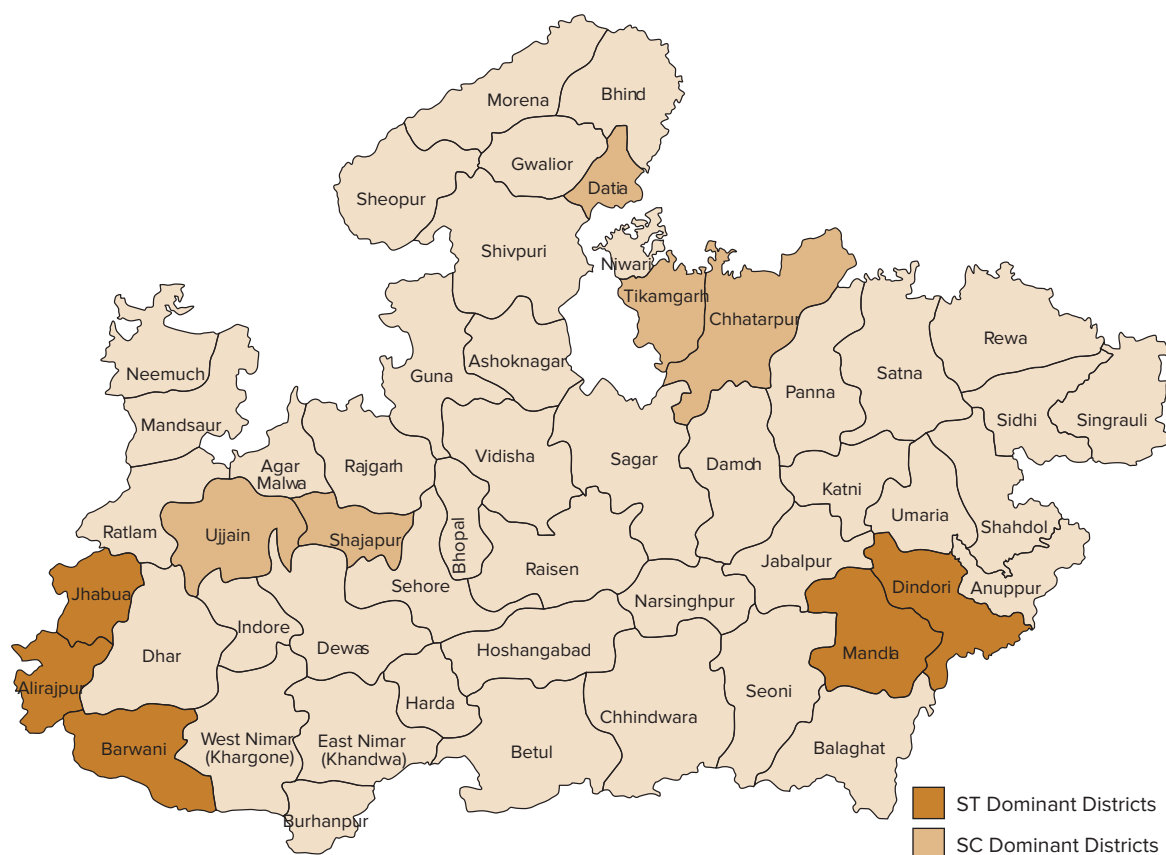
MADHYA PRADESH

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 State Profile

Madhya Pradesh is the 2nd largest state in India for a geographical spread of 3,08,245 km², and with a population of over 7.26 crore^a. The state has expanded from 45 districts in 2001 to 52 districts^b as of 2020 with a projected increase in population to 8.45 crores by 2021^c. As per Census 2011, the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population is 1.13 crores (15.62%) and 1.53 crores (21.09%), respectively.

Figure 1: Top 5 ST & SC Dominant Districts



^a RHS 2020

^b Available from: <https://agarmalwa.nic.in/en/history/> & <https://niwari.nic.in/en/about-district/>

^c Census Population Projection 2019 Report

Around 72.37% of the population reside in rural areas, while the remaining 27.63% reside in urban areas. Out of the 52 districts, top five ST & SC dominant districts account for 23.30% of ST & 16.27% of SC population in the State (Figure 1 and Annexure 1, State Profile).

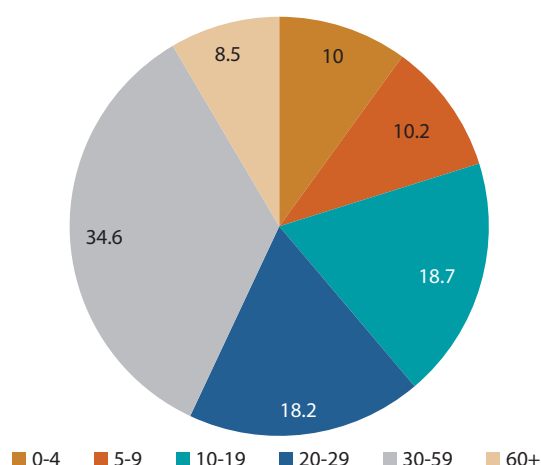
As of 2020-21 Quarterly Progress Report, 66 cities are covered under National Urban Health Mission at present. There are no Metro cities in the state; four cities i.e. Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur and Gwalior come under the classification of Million plus cities. The total length of roads^d in the State is 3,42,654 km (6.85%^e), with national highways constituting 7,854 km (6.9%^f) and state highways constituting 11,839 km (6.76%^g). Agriculture remains the mainstay of the state's economy with 72.36%^h.

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

1.2 Demography

Among the 52 districts, 1 district has a population of over 30 lakhs, 8 districts have a population between 20-30 lakhs, 31 districts have a population between 10-20 lakhs and 10 districts have a population less than 10 lakhs (Annexure 1.1, State Profile). The State's sex ratio at birth (925 females for every 1000 males) is more than the national average (899 females for every 1000 males) (Annexure 1.2). Around 18.7% of the total population is in 10-19 years' age group, 52.8% between 20 to 59 years; and 8.5% above 60 years of age (Figure 2). The crude birth and death rates have declined from 29.4 and 9.0 in 2005 to 24.5 and 6.6 in 2019, respectively (Annexure 2, Figure 2). The literacy rate increased from 63.74% in 2001 to 69.3% in 2011, with male and female literacy being 78.7% and 59.2%, respectively (Annexure 1). As per ESAG 2018 report, the Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)ⁱ is 19.6% for higher education, 45.25% for senior secondary education, 80.49% for secondary, 94.31% for elementary education and 94.47% for primary education.

Figure 2: Madhya Pradesh - distribution of estimated population 2021 (%)



1.3 Elderly

Population ageing has profound social, economic, and political implications. Elderly people over 60 years constitute 8.5% of the State's total population. The life expectancy at 60 years of age is 10.5 for males, and 11.4 for females (2014-2018)^j. 67% of elderly females and 23% elderly males in rural areas, and 64% of elderly females and 16.0% elderly males in urban areas are economically fully dependent on

^d Basic Road Statistics 2019, MoRTH

^e Percentage of total length of roads in State

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

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

^h Available from: <https://knowindia.gov.in/states-uts/madhya-pradesh.php>

ⁱ 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

^j SRS Based Abridged Life Tables

others. The old age dependency ratio is 13.4 in 2011; which are 12.5 for males, 14.5 for females, 14.1 in rural areas and 11.9 in urban areas. The illness (any deviation from the state of physical and mental well-being) perception among the elderly men and women is 24% & 22% respectively, which is lower than the national average of 31% for each.

2. HEALTH STATUS AT A GLANCE

2.1 Maternal Health

The State has been able to provide RMNCHA+N^k services with major focus on primary and secondary care services under NHM. Indicators for Antenatal care (ANC)^l, institutional deliveries, C sections, distribution of IFA^m tablets, follow up of high-risk pregnancies, provision of postnatal and newborn care, have shown substantial improvement since 2005 (NFHS 4 & %). The maternal mortality ratio has significantly declined (SRS MMR Bulletin) from 269 (2007-09) to 173 (2016-18). In Madhya Pradesh, 79.1% of women received 4 ANC check-ups (Annexure 1.4). As per NFHS 5, Hoshangabad, Panna, and Rewa reported low full ANC coverage ranging from 30.9% to 33%. As reported, around 95.7% of the deliveries took place in institutions, out of which 89.3% took place in public health facilities. Total percentage of C-sections (10.9%) is within the WHO's standard (10-15%); where 43.8% conducted at private facilities in the State. It is reported that around 11.1% women are given their first postpartum checkup between 48 hours and 14 days (Annexure 1.4). Prevalence of Anaemia in women aged 15-49 years increased from 52.5% (NFHS 4) to 54.7% (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 detailed district wise comparison of NFHS 5 key indicators.

2.2 Newborn, Infant & Child Health

Ever since the inception of NHM in 2005, the State has shown a significant decline in IMR from 76 (2005) to 46 (2019), yet is still more than the national average of 30 (Annexure 2, Figure 1 & Annexure 1.2). Additionally, NNMRⁿ and Still Birth (per 1,000 live births) Rates have also significantly declined from 50.7 and 8.1 (2005) to 35 and 5 (2018), respectively (Annexure 2, Figure 4). The life expectancy at birth has also improved from 62.4 in 2006-10 to 66.5 in 2014-18, yet is less than the national average of 69.4 (Annexure 1.2 Figure 3). 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^o. As per NFHS 5, Damoh, Datia, and Satna reported low SRB^p ranging from 658 to 751; Agar Malwa, Khandwa (East Nimar) and Seoni reported high SRB ranging from 1212 to 1272.

Full immunization coverage for children between 12 – 23 months improved from 76.3% (NFHS 4) to 83.3% (NFHS 5). The percentage of under 6-months children exclusively breastfed also significantly increased from 58.2% (NFHS 4) to 74.0% (NFHS 5). An increase in childhood anaemia from 68.9% (NFHS 4) to 72.7% (NFHS 5) in children aged 6-59 months is reported (Annexure 2, Figure 5). For under-5 stunting, Jhabua, Katni, and Satna reported high burden ranging from 49.3% to 49.5%; Bhopal, Jabalpur

^k Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health & Nutrition

^l Antenatal Check up

^m Iron Folic Acid Tablets

ⁿ Neonatal Mortality Rate

^o QPR NHM Reports

^p Sex Ratio at Birth

and Score reported comparatively low burden ranging from 18% to 21.9%. For under-5 wasting, Dhar, Harda, and Ujjain reported high burden ranging from 28% to 29.8%; Bhind, Guna and Gwalior reported comparatively low burden ranging from 10.1% to 12.4%.

2.3 Family Planning

The TFR^q reduced from 3.6 in 2005 to 2.7 in 2018, yet is still higher than the national average of 2.2 (Annexure 2 Figure 4). The total unmet need in the State is reported as 7.7%, while unmet need for spacing is 3.9% (NFHS 5). Hoshangabad reported the highest total unmet (17.7%) and Jabalpur reported the lowest (2.9%). Around 65.5% of married women reported to avail any modern method of family planning in the State (NFHS 5), with sterilization acceptance being 51.9% among females, and 0.7% among males.

2.4 Communicable Diseases

The State has 51 functional IDSP units in place^r. The proportion of Communicable, Maternal, Neonatal, and Nutritional Diseases [CMNND] contribute to 36.55% of the total disease burden (GBD 2019). Lower respiratory tract infection, diarrhoeal diseases, & drug-susceptible TB are reported as the major causes of DALY in the State (Annexure 2, Figure 6)^s. As per QPR reports, the annualized total case notification rate for TB is 202% and NSP^t success rate is 81%, as opposed to the national average of 163% & 79%, respectively. For NLEP^u, the reported prevalence rate of 0.82 per 10,000 population is more than the national average of 0.61. In FY 2019-20, deaths from vector borne diseases include 3 from malaria, 1 death from JE^v, 2 from dengue, while none from Kala azar.

2.5 Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Injuries

It is reported that premature death accounts for 69.9% and disability or morbidity account for 30.1% of the total disease burden in the State. NCDs contribute to 51.71% of DALYs, while injuries contribute to 11.75% of DALYs in the State. Ischaemic heart disease, COPD, Intracerebral hemorrhage & Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 remain the major causes for DALYs (Annexure 2, Figure 6). Madhya Pradesh ranks 3rd for the total number of fatal road accidents reported in the country (Annexure 1.4). Recent report reveals that 10.2% of women and 46.5% of men used any kind of tobacco, while 1.0% of women and 17.1% of men consumed alcohol. In general, low birth weight, short gestation period, household air pollution from solid fuels, high systolic blood pressure, & ambient particulate matter pollution are the major risk factors for all DALYs (Annexure 2, Figure 7).

2.6 Health Care Financing

The State's Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for FY 2018-19 is ₹ 7,37,156 crores. The State is positioned 26^h out of 32 states/UTs in terms of per capita expenditure of ₹ 90,165^w. According to NHA (2017-18), the per capita Government Health Expenditure in the State is estimated as ₹ 980, which is less than

^q Total Fertility Rate

^r QPR NHM MIS Report (Status as on 01.03.2020)

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

^t New Smear Positive

^u National Leprosy Eradication Programme

^v Japanese Encephalitis

^w Directorate of Economics and Statistics of State Government

the national average of ₹ 1,753. On the other hand, the OOPE^x as a share of Total Health Expenditure is estimated as 56.3%, which is more than the national average of 48.8%. As per NSSO 2017-18, the OOPE for IPD care per hospitalized case in rural areas is estimated as ₹ 26,041 in private hospitals and ₹ 2,987 in public hospitals, while the same in urban areas is estimated as ₹ 24,022 in private hospitals and ₹ 2,115 in public hospitals. For childbirth, OOPE in public facilities is estimated as ₹ 1,436 in rural areas & ₹ 1,668 in urban areas, whereas in private health facilities, it is estimated as ₹ 19,551 in rural areas and ₹ 23,242 in urban areas. In public health facilities, the share of expenditure on drugs is estimated as 62% and 50% for inpatient care; whereas for diagnostics, it is estimated as 14% and 15% in rural and urban areas, respectively (Annexure 1.6, Healthcare Financing).

2.7 Health Infrastructure

As per the RHS data, the number of SCs, PHCs and CHCs have been increasing since 2005 (Annexure 2, Figure 8). Though public health facilities have increased over time, 27.51% shortfall in SCs, 46.95% shortfall in PHCs and 45.31% shortfall in CHCs still remain in the State (Annexure 2, Figure 9). Currently, there are 10,226 SCs, 1,199 PHCs, 309 CHCs in place, against the required 14,106 SCs, 2,260 PHCs and 565 CHCs. Similarly, in urban settings, there are 277 PHCs in place against the required 481, hence, a shortfall of 42.41% exists. The State has 51 DHs, 84 SDH and 14 Government medical colleges. In the State, 51 DHs, 52 SDH&45CHCs serve as functional FRUs. In tribal catchments, there are 2,999 SCs, 320 PHCs and 86 CHCs in place against the required 5,407 SCs, 811 PHCs and 202 CHCs, respectively.

Under the recently introduced Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), a total of 6,164 HWCs (4873 SHCs, 1140 PHCs& 151 UPHCs) are operationalized in the State as of 22nd December 2021^y.

In the State, 44 districts are equipped with MMUs under the NHRM, while none under the NUHM. The State has 98% of ASHAs in position under NRHM and 79% in place under NUHM. The doctors to staff nurse ratio in place is 1:2, with 4 public healthcare providers available for every 10,000 populations (Annexure 1, Table 1.5).

Recent data (Annexure 1.3) reveals that out of 1000 population who availed services from public health facilities, around 802 availed (events) OPD services and 64 availed (events) IPD services. However, as per the NSSO data (2017-18), 34% of all OPD cases in rural and 23% in urban used public facilities, which are less than the national averages - 33% and 26%, respectively. Similarly, 48% of all IPD cases in rural and 47% of all IPD cases in urban utilized public health facilities, which are more the national averages – 46% and 35%, respectively.

^x Out of Pocket Expenditure

^y AB-HWC Portal

ANNEXURE 1: KEY INDICATORS

1.1 State Profile^z

Indicator	Madhya Pradesh 2011 ¹	India
Total Population (In Crore)	7.26	121.08
Rural (%)	72.37	68.85
Urban (%)	27.63	31.14
Scheduled Caste population (SC) (in crore)	1.13 (15.62%)	20.14 (16.63%)
Scheduled Tribe population (ST) (in crore)	1.53 (21.09%)	10.45 (8.63%)
Total Literacy Rate (%)	63.7	72.99
Male Literacy Rate (%)	78.7	80.89
Female Literacy Rate (%)	59.2	64.64
Number of Districts in the Madhya Pradesh ²	52	
Number of districts per lakh population in Madhya Pradesh (Census 2011)	Population ¹	Districts ¹ (Numbers)
	<10 Lakhs	10
	≥ 10 Lakhs - <20 Lakhs	31
	≥20 Lakhs - <30 lakhs	8
	≥30 Lakhs	1
ST SC Dominant (Top 5) Districts of Madhya Pradesh ¹		
ST Dominant Districts (%)	SC Dominant Districts (%)	
Alirajpur - 88.97%	Ujjain - 26.36%	
Jhabua - 87%	Datia - 25.45%	
Barwani - 69.42%	Tikamgarh - 25.02%	
Dindori - 64.69%	Shajapur - 23.39%	
Mandla - 57.87%	Chatarpur - 22.99%	
Top 5 ST dominant district accounts for - 23.30%	Top 5 SC dominant district accounts for - 16.27%	

1.2 Key Health Status & Impact Indicators

Indicators	Madhya Pradesh	India
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) ³	46	30
Crude Death Rate (CDR) ³	6.6	6

^z Sources used are mentioned at Annexure 5

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) ³	24.5	19.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) ³	173	113
Neo Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) ⁴	35	23
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) ⁴	56	36
Still Birth Rate ⁴	5	4
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) ⁴	2.7	2.2
Life expectancy at birth ⁵	66.5	69.4
Sex Ratio at Birth ⁴	925	899

1.3 Key Health Infrastructure Indicators^{aa}

Indicators				Numbers (Total)
Number of District Hospitals ²				51
Number of Sub District Hospital ²				84
Number of Government (Central + State) Medical College ⁶				14
Number of Private (Society + Trust) Medical Colleges ⁶				9
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	4873	3952	7044	9105
PHC-HWC	1140	1171	1171	1171
UPHC-HWC	151	259	259	259
Total-HWC	6164	5382	8474	10535
Rural ²	Required (R)	In place (P)	Shortfall (S) (%)	
Number of Community Health Centres (CHC)	565	309	45.31	
Number of Primary Health Centres (PHC)	2,260	1,199	46.95	
Number of Sub Centres (SC)	14,106	10,226	27.51	
Number of functional First Referral Units (FRUs)	DH	SDH	CHC	
	51	52	45	
Urban ²	Required (R)	In place (P)	Shortfall (S) (%)	
Number of PHC	481	277	42.41	
Tribal ²	Required (R)	In place (P)	Shortfall (S)%	
Number of CHC	202	86	57.43	
Number of PHC	811	320	60.54	
Number of SC	5,407	2,999	44.53	

^{cc} Sources used are mentioned at Annexure 5

Patient Service ⁹	Madhya Pradesh	India
IPD per 1000 population	63.67	62.6
OPD per 1000 population	801.52	1337.1
Operation (surgeries) major (General and Spinal Anaesthesia) per 10000 population	16.16	36.4

1.4 Major Health Indicator^{bb}

% Share of DALYs to Total Disease Burden (GBD 2019) ⁷	Madhya Pradesh	India
% DALY ^{cc} accountable for CMNNDs ^{dd}	36.55	27.46
% DALY accountable for NCDs	51.71	61.43
% DALY accountable for Injuries	11.75	11.11
Birth, Death Registration & Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) Indicator ⁸	Madhya Pradesh	India
Level of Birth Registration (%)	78.8	92.7
Level of Death Registration (%)	89.1	92
Percentage of medically certified deaths to total registered deaths (%)	9.1	20.7
RMNCHA+N		
Maternal Health ⁹	Madhya Pradesh	India
% 1st Trimester registration to Total ANC Registrations	69.6	71.9
% Pregnant Woman received 4 ANC check-ups to Total ANC Registrations	79.1	79.4
Total Reported Deliveries	1,412,758	21,410,780
% Institutional deliveries to Total Reported Deliveries	95.7	94.5
% Deliveries conducted at Public Institutions to Total Institutional Deliveries	89.3	67.9
% Deliveries conducted at Private Institutions to Total Institutional Deliveries	10.7	32.1
% C-section deliveries (Public + Pvt.) to reported institutional (Public + Pvt.) deliveries	10.9	20.5
% C-sections conducted at public facilities to Deliveries conducted at public facilities	7	14.1
% C-sections conducted at Private facilities to Deliveries conducted at private facilities	43.8	34.2
% Women getting 1st Post-Partum Checkup between 48 hours and 14 days to Total Reported Deliveries	11.1	53.4
Neonatal ⁹	Madhya Pradesh	India
% live birth to Reported Birth	98.4	98.8
% Newborns having weight less than 2.5 kg to Newborns weighed at birth	15.6	12.4
% Newborns breast fed within 1 hour of birth to Total live birth	92.8	89.9

^{bb} Sources used are mentioned at Annexure 5

^{cc} Disability Adjusted Life Years

^{dd} Communicable, Maternal, Neonatal, and Nutritional Diseases

New Born Care Units Established¹¹	Madhya Pradesh	India
Sick New Born Care Unit (SNCU)	54	895
New Born Stabilization Unit (NBSU)	62	2418
New Born Care Corner (NBCC)	1303	20337
Child Health & Nutrition¹⁰	Madhya Pradesh (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.4	7.3
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	65.2	60.6
Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)	33	32.1
Child Immunization¹⁰	Madhya Pradesh (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only (%)	88.3	83.8
Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.4	95.2
Children age 12-23 months who have received first dose of measles containing vaccine (%)	88	87.9
Family Planning¹⁰	Madhya Pradesh (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Unmet need for spacing (%)	3.9	4
Communicable Diseases		
Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)¹¹	Madhya Pradesh	India
Number of districts with functional IDSP unit	51	720
Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)¹¹	Madhya Pradesh	India
Annualized total case notification rate (%)	202	163
New Smear Positive (NSP) Success rate (in %)	81	79
National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)¹¹	Madhya Pradesh	India
Prevalence Rate/10,000 population	0.82	0.61
Number of new cases detected	8,032	114,359
Malaria, Kala Azar, Dengue¹¹	Madhya Pradesh	India
Deaths due to Malaria ¹¹	3	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	Madhya 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	18.7	21.6
Men (age 15-49 years) who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) ¹⁰	26.3	30.7

Non-Communicable Disease		
Diabeties and Hypertension ¹⁰	Madhya 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) (%)	13.2	12.4
Men - Mildly elevated Blood Pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16	15.7
Women - Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) (%)	5.3	6.1
Men - Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) (%)	6.6	7.3
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years & above) ¹⁰	Madhya Pradesh (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	10.2	8.9
Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	46.5	38
Women who consume alcohol (%)	1	1.3
Men who consume alcohol (%)	17.1	18.8
Injuries		
Road Traffic Accident ¹²	Madhya Pradesh	India
Rank (Total number of fatal Road Accidents in State/UT wrt other States/UTs)	3	NA
Total number of fatal Road Accidents	10,182	137,689
Severity (Road accident deaths per 100 accidents) of Road Accidents	22.2	33.7
Number of persons killed in Road Accidents	11249	115113

1.5 Access to Care^{ee}

Health Systems Strengthening		
Ambulances & Mobile Medical Units (MMU) ¹¹	Madhya Pradesh	India
Number of Districts equipped with MMU under NRHM	44	506
Number of Districts equipped with MMU/Health Units under NUHM	0	31
Number of ERS vehicles operational in the States/UTs Under NHM	Madhya Pradesh	India
102 Type	796	9955
104 Type	15	605
108 Type	596	10993
Others	0	5129
Number of Ambulances functioning in the State/UTs other than NHM (At PHC/CHC/SDH/DH)	0	11070

^{ee} Sources used are mentioned at Annexure 5

Key Domain Indicators			
ASHA ¹³	Madhya Pradesh	India	
Total number of ASHA targeted under NRHM	63687	946563	
Total number of ASHA in position under NRHM	62511	904211	
% of ASHA in position under NRHM	98	96	
Total number of ASHA targeted under NUHM	5100	75597	
Total number of ASHA in position under NUHM	4025	64272	
% of ASHA in position under NUHM	79	85	
Community Process ¹¹	Madhya Pradesh	India	
Number of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) constituted	49567	554847	
Number of Mahila Arogya Samitis (MAS) formed	3825	81134	
Number of Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) registered (Total) ¹¹	Madhya Pradesh	India	
DH	51	796	
CHC	329	6036	
PHC	1199	20273	
UCHC	0	126	
UPHC	0	3229	
Human Resource for Health ¹⁴			
HRH Governance		Madhya Pradesh	
Specialist Cadre Available in the state (Y/N)		No	
HR Policy available (Y/N)		Yes	
Implementation of HRIS (Y/N)		No	
HR Integration initiated (Y/N)		Yes	
Public Health Cadre available (Y/N)		No	
Overall Vacancies (Regular + contractual)	Specialists (%)	70	
	Dentists (%)	38	
	MO MBBS (%)	31	
	Nurse (%)	27	
	LT (%)	19	
	ANM (%)	13	
HRH Distribution		Sanctioned	In Place
Doctors (MO & specialists) to staff nurse ¹⁴		1:1	1:2
Availability of public healthcare providers (MO, specialists, staff nurse & ANM) in district healthcare system ¹⁴		5 per 10,000	4 per 10,000
Regular to contractual service delivery staff ratio ¹⁴		2:1	2:1

Ranking: Human Resource Index of Madhya Pradesh¹⁵

Category	Total (Regular + NHM)					Ranking: HR Gap Index
	Required (R)	Sanctioned (S)	In-Place (P)	Vacancy (V)	Actual Gap# (R-P)	
MPW ^{ff}	30654	28855	20097	8758	10557	63.21
Staff Nurse	23746	19062	12925	6137	10821	
Lab Technician	4434	3286	2198	1088	2236	
Pharmacists	2508	3701	2698	1003	0	
MO MBBS ^{gg}	4888	6931	5162	1769	0	
Specialist ^{hh}	4985	4251	691	3560	4294	

1.6 Healthcare Financingⁱⁱ

National Health Accounts (NHA) (2017-18)	Madhya Pradesh		India	
Per Capita Government Health Expenditure (in ₹)	980		1753	
Government Health expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (GSDP)	1.1		1.35	
Government Health Expenditure as % of General Government Expenditure (GGE)	4.9		5.12	
OOPE as a Share of Total Health Expenditure (THE) %	56.3		48.8	
National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) (2017-2018)	Madhya Pradesh		India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
OPD - % of non-hospitalized cases using public facility	34	23	33	26
IPD - % of hospitalized cases using public facility	48	47	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	483	317	472	486
OPD - Per non-hospitalized ailing person (in INR) in last 15 days - Private	1086	1083	845	915
IPD - Per hospitalized case (in INR) - Public	2987	2115	5,729	5,939
IPD - Per hospitalized case (in INR) - Private	26041	24022	28,816	34,122
IPD - % of diagnostics expenditure as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure in Public (NSSO)	14	15	18	17
IPD - % of drugs expenditure as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure – Public (NSSO)	62	50	53	43

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

^{gg} MO MBBS (Full Time)

^{hh} Specialist (All Specialist)

ⁱⁱ Sources used are mentioned at Annexure 5

* 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)	1436	1668	2,402	3,091
Childbirth - Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in private health facility (₹)	19551	23242	20,692	26,701
State Health Expenditure	Madhya Pradesh		All India Average	
State Health Department expenditure as a share of total expenditure (%) (2017-18)**	4.4		5 ^{jj}	

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

^{jj} Represents data for all states and 2 UTs with legislative assembly (Puducherry + Delhi)

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

ANNEXURE 2

Figure 1: IMR Trend

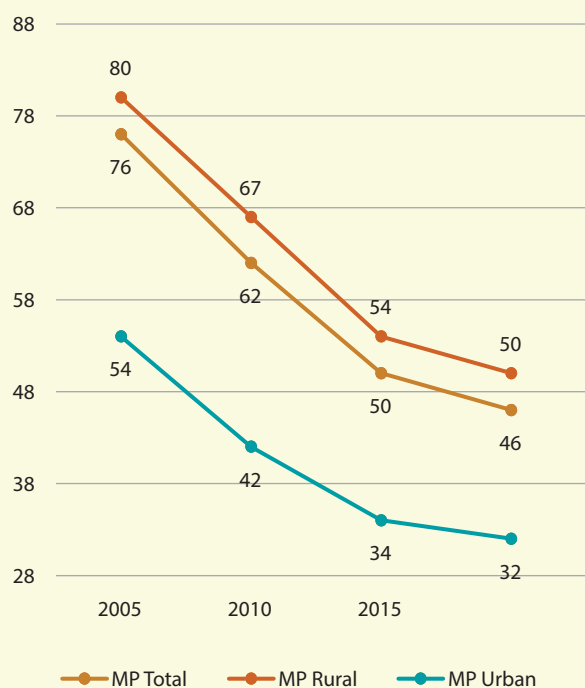


Figure 2: CBR & CDR Trend

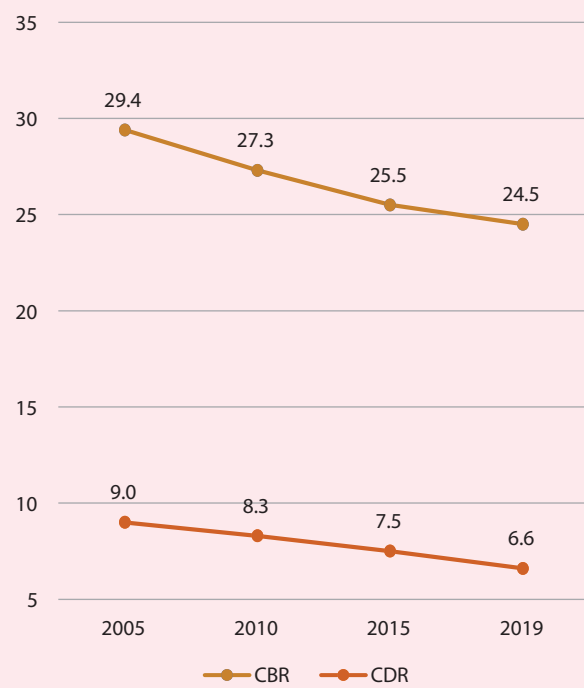


Figure 3: Life Expectancy At Birth Trend

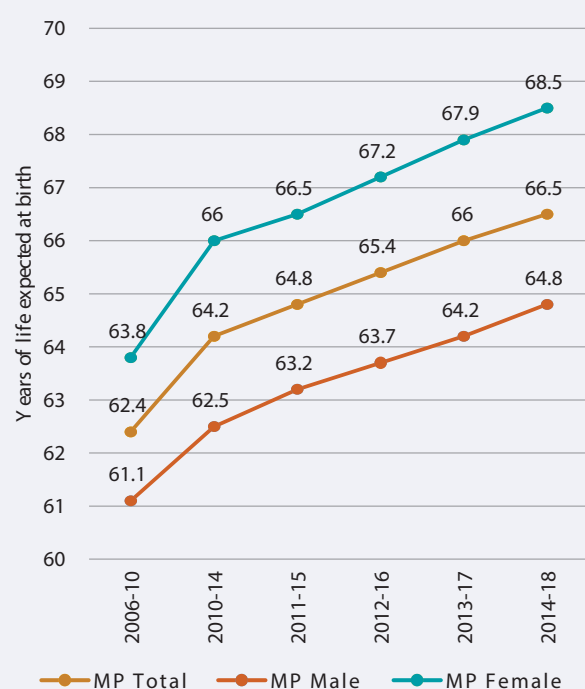


Figure 4: NNMR, TFR & Still Birth Trend

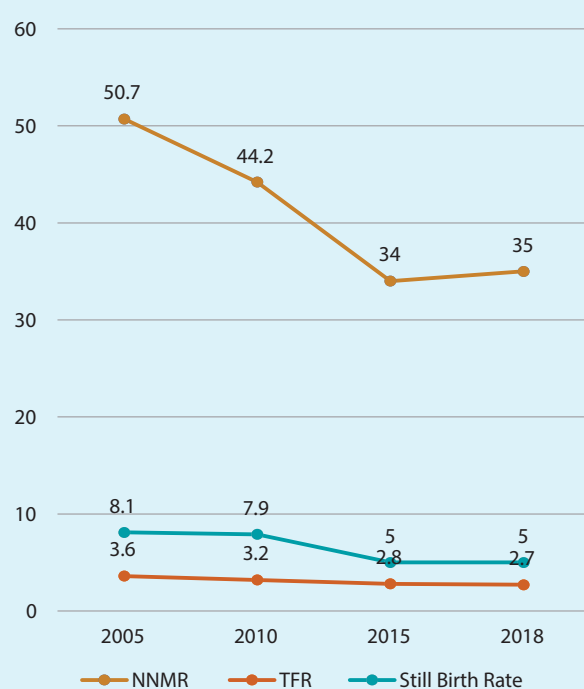


Figure 5: Comparison of Key NFHS 5 & 4 Indicators

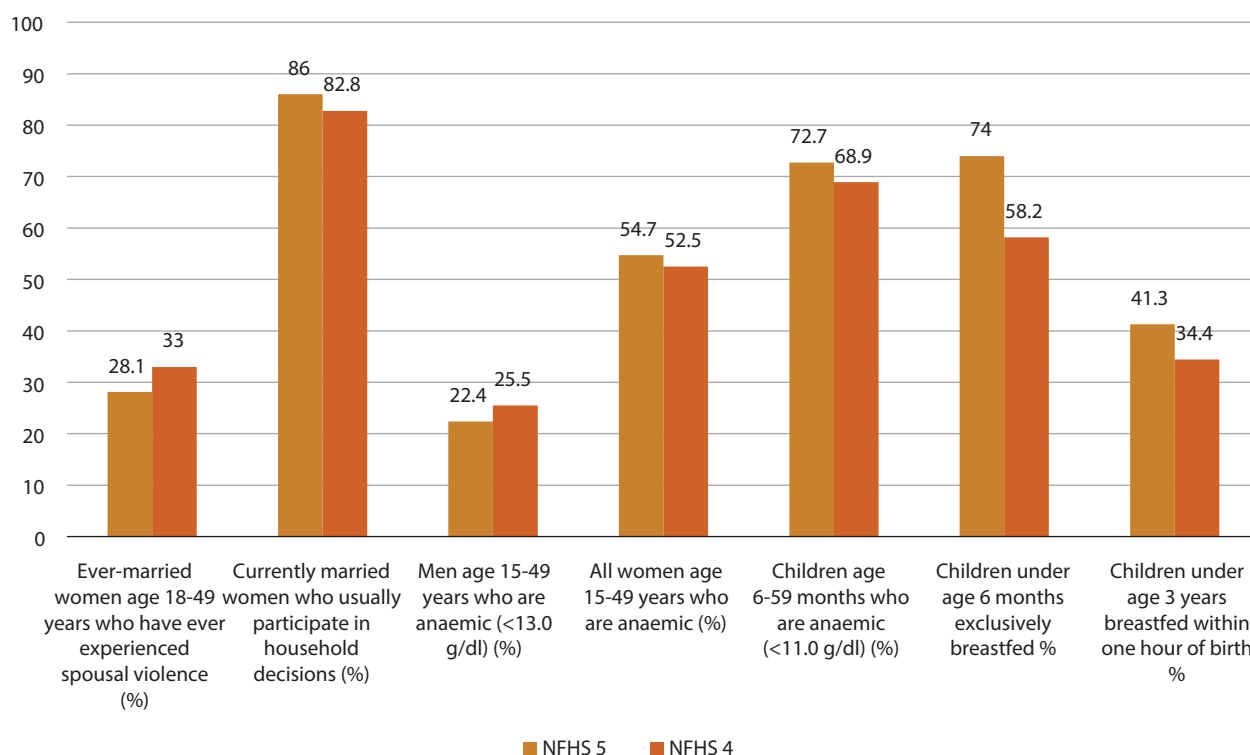


Figure 6: Top 15 causes of DALYs, 1990-2019

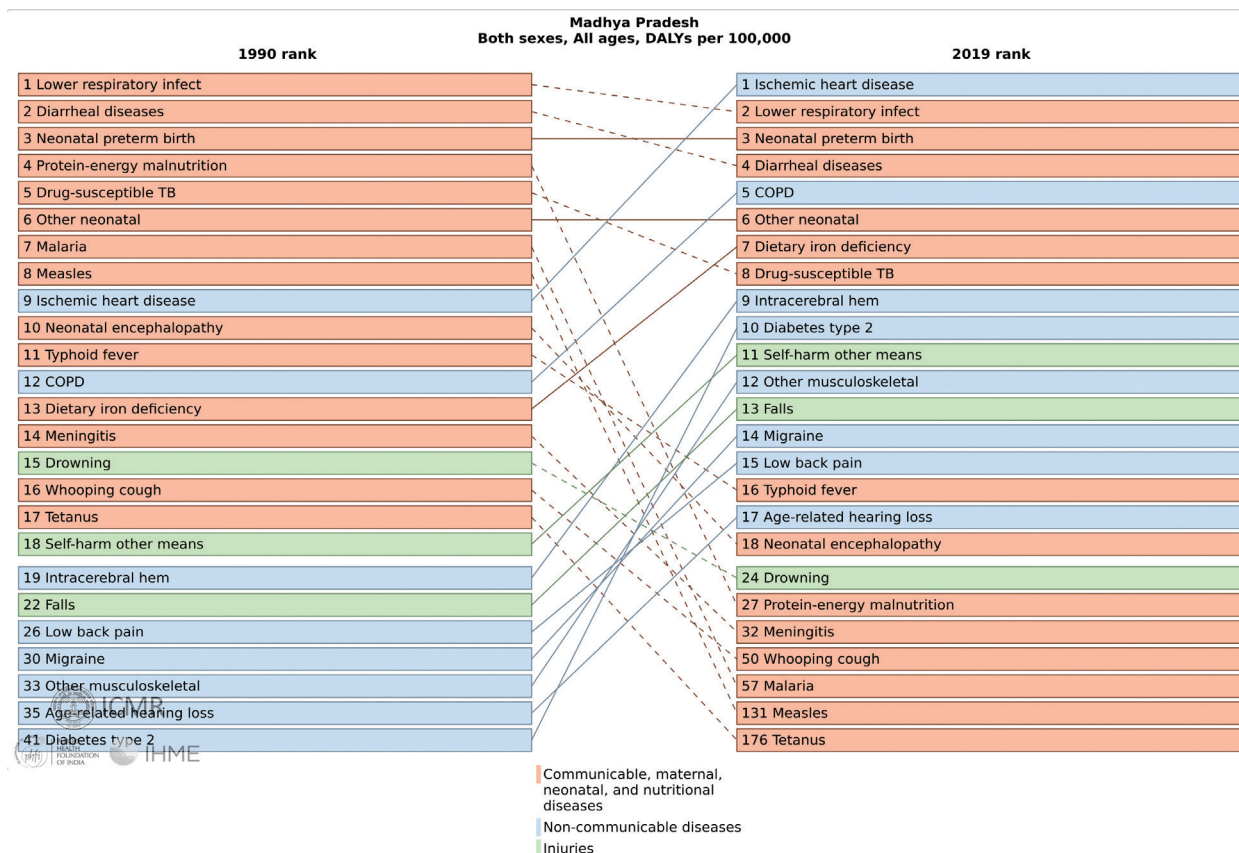


Figure 7: Top 15 risk of DALYs, 1990-2019

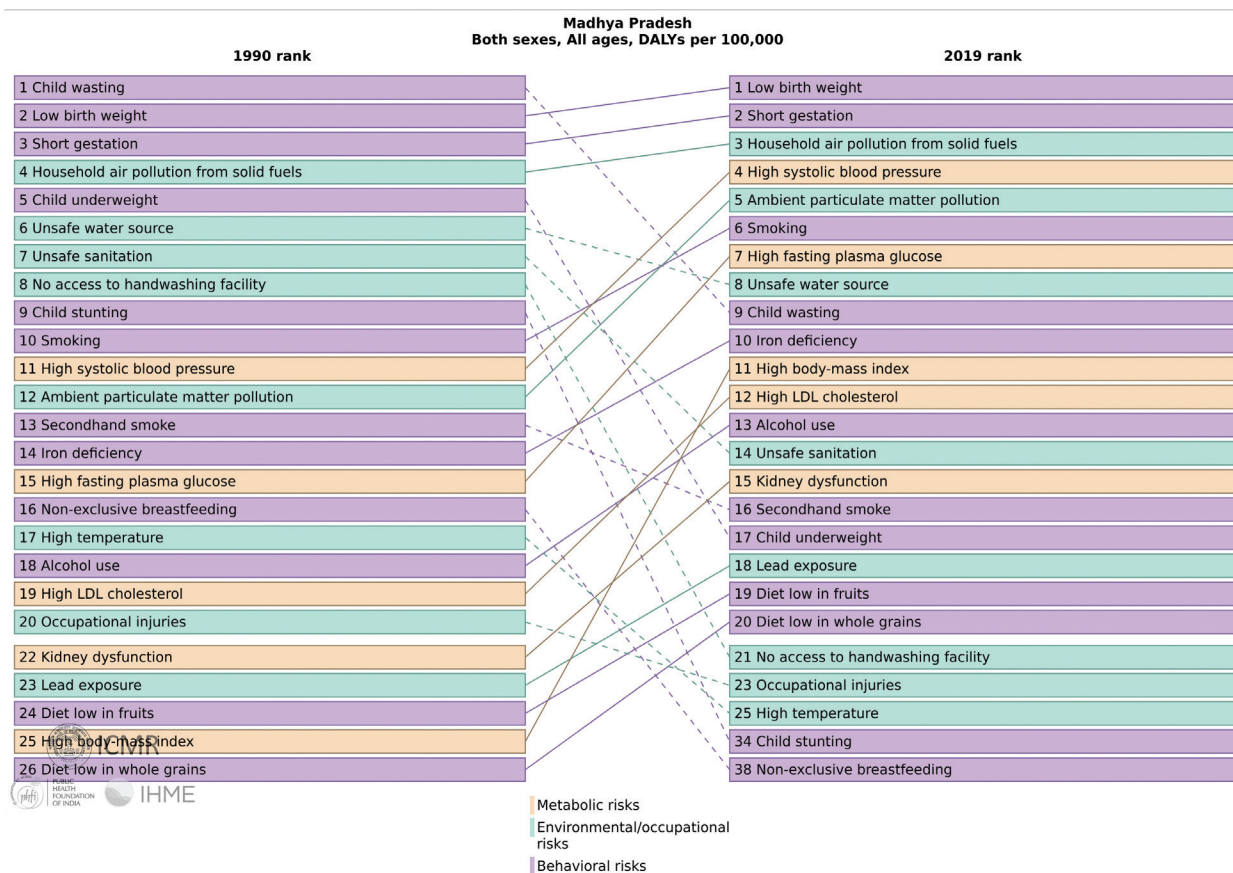


Figure 8: Year Wise Required/In Position Health Infrastructure Status in Rural Area (In numbers)

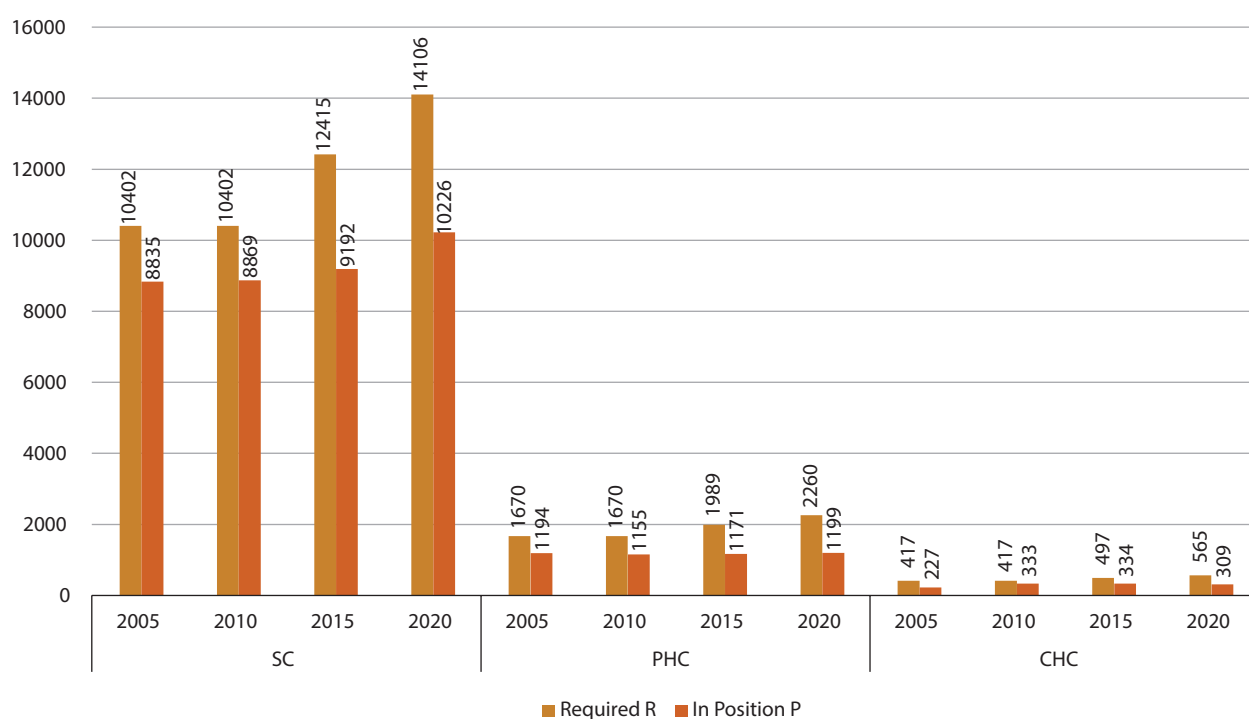


Figure 9: Year Wise Health Infrastructure Shortfall (%)

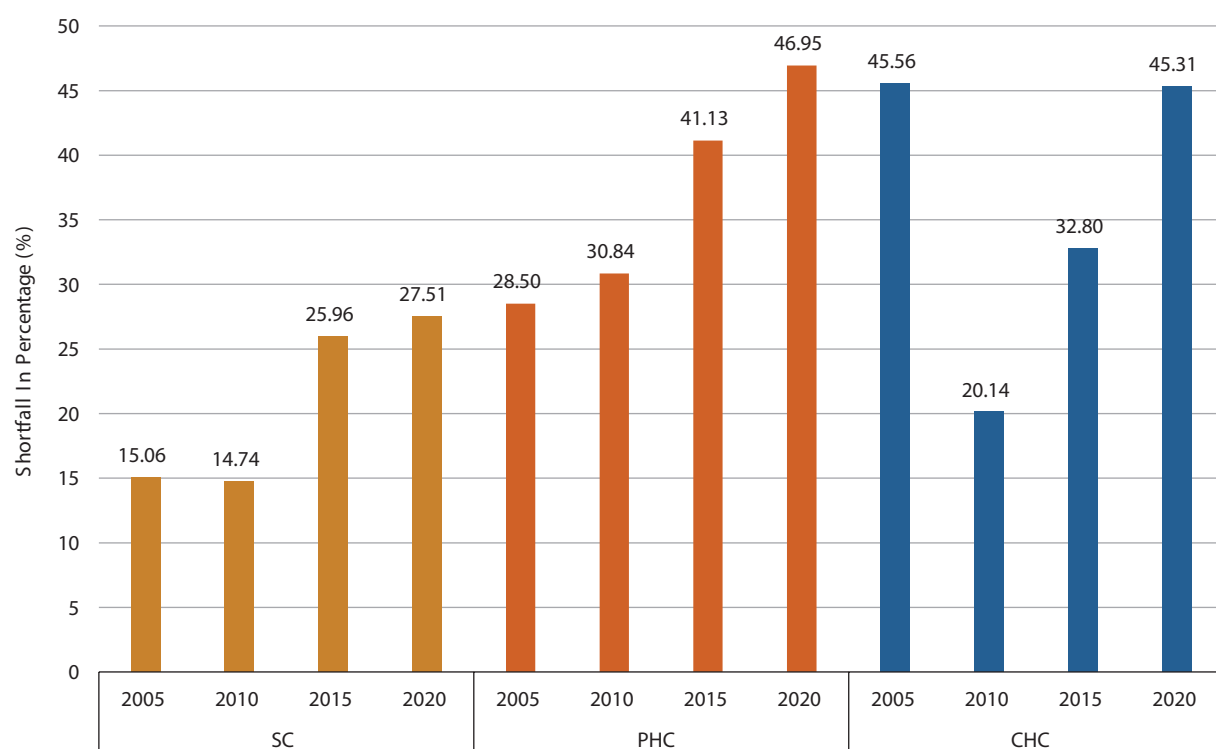
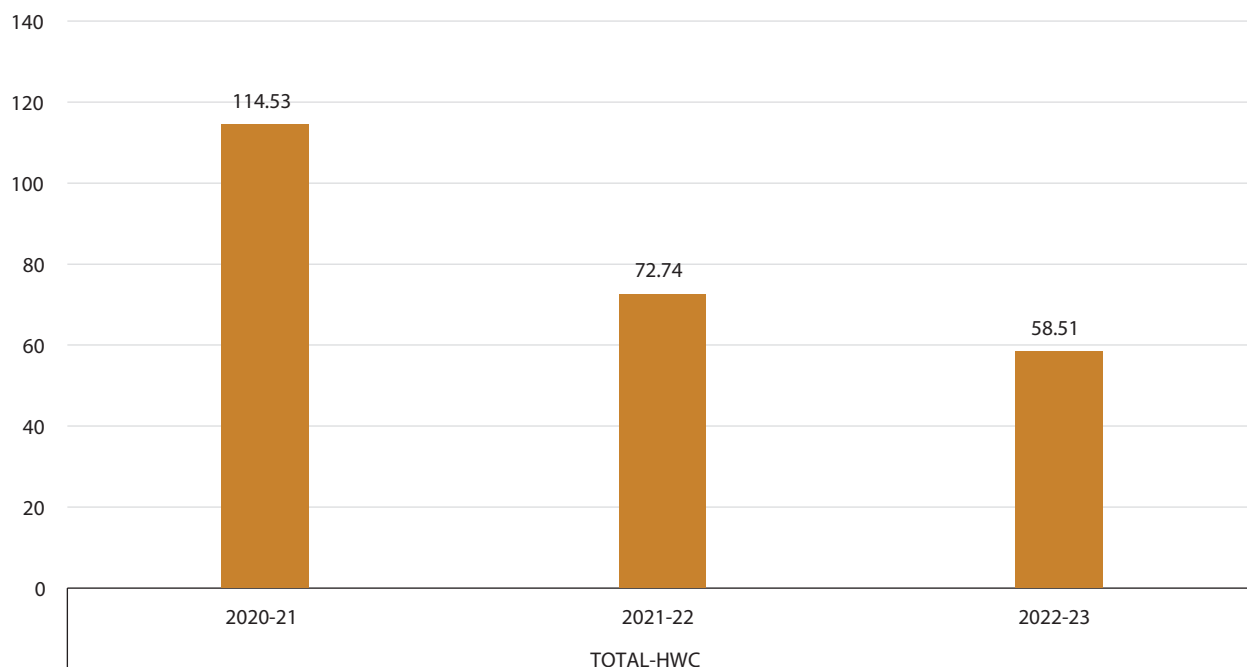


Figure 10: Percentage HWCs progress against target - FY wise (%)

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



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

(Green – Good Performance, Red – Poor Performance) (District Wise Rural Urban Stats Not Available)																
S. No.	States/Districts	Data Source	Sex Ratio At Birth (Females/1000 Males)	Households with any usual 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	Madhya Pradesh	NFHS 4 Total	927	17.7	NA	32.4	51.4	0.5	4.9	12.1	35.7	80.8	76.3	6.6	42	25.8
2	Madhya Pradesh	NFHS 5 Urban	948	41.4	81.5	13	71.4	1.4	15.8	8.4	63.3	95.8	83.5	10.6	30.1	19.9
3	Madhya Pradesh	NFHS 5 Rural	959	36.8	59.2	26.6	71.9	0.9	5.3	7.4	55.6	89.2	83.2	8.7	37.3	18.7
4	Madhya Pradesh	NFHS 5 Total	956	38.1	65.4	23.1	71.7	1.1	8.1	7.7	57.5	90.7	83.3	9.2	35.7	19
5	Agar Malwa	NFHS 5 Total	1212	58.9	55.5	35.6	78.2	0.6	5.8	3.4	76.5	98.9	NA	0	40.3	18.7
6	Alirajpur	NFHS 5 Total	942	42.5	40.8	30.7	75.9	1.1	6.1	6.8	54.7	83.2	82.7	6.6	34.6	15.4
7	Anuppur	NFHS 5 Total	970	52.8	72.1	18.6	65.5	0.7	1.2	8.2	63.6	84.8	90.1	6.3	24	18.4
8	Ashoknagar	NFHS 5 Total	915	34.2	57	29.7	76.6	0.5	7.6	6.5	57.9	91.3	82	3.1	32.6	19.7
9	Balaghat	NFHS 5 Total	979	68.4	77.4	4.4	75.2	0.3	1.6	6.5	69.1	95.1	82	9.7	41.9	20.5
10	Barwani	NFHS 5 Total	896	29.2	49.3	29.6	76.1	0.9	7.9	6.6	64.2	85.1	78.3	11.1	45.8	18.9
11	Betul	NFHS 5 Total	1049	51.3	72.7	11.2	77.2	0.8	5.7	4.6	74	87.6	83.6	9.9	30.8	21.7
12	Bhind	NFHS 5 Total	968	31	70.2	25.1	58.7	1.2	5.7	17.2	63.1	93.5	77.8	13.6	32.2	12.4
13	Bhopal	NFHS 5 Total	NA	50.7	80	11.3	78.7	2.9	17.3	9.6	64.6	98.3	NA	14.4	19.9	20.6
14	Burhanpur	NFHS 5 Total	816	42.2	64.7	17.8	75.7	0.9	10.8	6.8	63.1	90.7	92.6	16.8	38.7	27.9
15	Chhatarpur	NFHS 5 Total	925	17.1	60.5	39.2	72.9	0.3	8.9	6.4	36.9	85.2	80.4	6.8	45.1	17.5
16	Chhindwara	NFHS 5 Total	1078	48.5	72.7	11.6	80.2	2.1	4.6	3.6	67	92.2	75.7	5.8	23.9	18.1
17	Damoh	NFHS 5 Total	751	21.6	61.6	28.6	72.9	1.2	4.6	6.4	46.4	85	76.9	12.7	40.3	16.2
18	Datia	NFHS 5 Total	658	30.9	67.2	27.7	73.1	0.2	5.9	7.4	54.2	89.4	80.6	2.8	36.8	16.4
19	Dewas	NFHS 5 Total	885	35.1	64.2	28.1	63.6	0.9	9.8	7.7	49.1	92.2	95	13.1	36.8	20.4
20	Dhar	NFHS 5 Total	1056	30.3	55.6	26.5	77.7	2.4	6.1	4.8	76.5	95.5	82.3	4.6	28.8	29.5
21	Dindori	NFHS 5 Total	903	47.2	63.7	21.1	78.1	1.8	2.2	3.5	56.5	77.6	81.7	12.9	38.9	15.8
22	Guna	NFHS 5 Total	825	43.1	53.2	28.1	73	0.6	8	8.5	68.3	98	81.7	9.9	31.9	10.1
23	Gwalior	NFHS 5 Total	753	40.6	76	11.8	60.6	0.5	10.9	13.4	68.9	94.8	86.6	11.6	40.1	12.4
24	Harda	NFHS 5 Total	891	33.3	71.4	10	78	0.4	10.9	5.2	71.9	88.4	93.8	9.9	38.8	28
25	Hoshangabad	NFHS 5 Total	950	28.6	67.6	16.7	28.6	0.4	4.9	17.7	31.5	91.8	90.3	11.2	34.8	19.5
26	Indore	NFHS 5 Total	996	40.3	80.3	21.7	83.4	2.3	22	4	74.6	96.5	90.3	9.8	28.7	21.2
27	Jabalpur	NFHS 5 Total	NA	61.2	68.2	7.2	83	0.5	1.9	2.9	60.4	94.7	NA	NA	18	26.4
28	Jhabua	NFHS 5 Total	1156	43.7	37.1	36.5	76	1	5.4	5.8	63.6	92.9	92.2	15.7	49.3	17.9

29	Katni	NFHS 5 Total	958	18.1	67.2	17.2	72.4	1	6.3	6	52.9	91.8	77.9	8.2	49.5	21.8
30	Khandwa (East Nimar)	NFHS 5 Total	1272	38.1	65.8	10.8	72.9	0	3.6	8.5	62.2	93.2	94	3.5	38.4	20.7
31	Khargone (West Nimar)	NFHS 5 Total	1043	43.7	59.5	13.3	77.8	0.9	9.1	5.5	61.3	92.8	76.9	6.6	31.4	27.4
32	Mandla	NFHS 5 Total	1130	42.6	66.5	15	79.1	2	3.4	3.6	54.4	87.6	94.6	7.3	32.1	15.9
33	Mandsaur	NFHS 5 Total	1021	48.4	64.8	34.8	72.6	0.5	11.8	8.7	60.8	99.4	85.2	1.2	30.9	13.1
34	Morena	NFHS 5 Total	1087	36.3	65.5	27.8	58.9	0.4	5.2	15	64.9	94.8	69.3	8.2	40	10.1
35	Narsimhapur	NFHS 5 Total	947	49.4	69.2	19.6	78.9	0.8	4.3	3.5	74.2	91.4	81.3	18.1	32	19.6
36	Neemuch	NFHS 5 Total	993	43.3	67.3	29.3	73.4	0.5	11.1	7.6	60.6	97.5	87.9	3.3	33	13.1
37	Panna	NFHS 5 Total	889	12.6	55.7	22.8	67.6	0.7	7	9.4	30.9	84	76.2	9.4	45.1	23.2
38	Raisen	NFHS 5 Total	754	41	75.2	12.6	76.3	0	16.3	5.3	56.6	96	NA	19	30.4	21.1
39	Rajgarh	NFHS 5 Total	971	27.1	52.1	46	69.2	1.1	11.7	8.7	55.2	91.7	83.8	5.2	27.6	22.4
40	Ratlam	NFHS 5 Total	1067	37.9	62.4	31.3	72.6	0.5	12.4	7	65.1	95.2	95.5	16.7	29	16.2
41	Rewa	NFHS 5 Total	954	29.4	62.3	28.2	70.7	1.3	6.4	8.8	33	80.4	77.7	10.1	37	18.7
42	Sagar	NFHS 5 Total	939	27.5	69.4	21.4	68.5	0.7	8.1	8	35.9	86.9	77	8.5	42.7	15.2
43	Satna	NFHS 5 Total	658	22	69.1	12.9	71.6	0.7	3.8	9.1	51.5	85.5	79.5	7	49.4	16.8
44	Sehore	NFHS 5 Total	824	33.2	64.3	21.7	53.4	0.7	11.3	14.7	45	94.7	82.7	5.5	21.9	20.3
45	Seoni	NFHS 5 Total	1212	44.6	71.6	11.2	78	1.3	4.7	4.4	64.5	94.8	96.1	12.1	23.5	21.1
46	Shahdol	NFHS 5 Total	1032	58.4	68.5	27.5	64.5	1.7	3.2	9.2	57.4	85.6	87.4	6.2	44	20.4
47	Shajapur	NFHS 5 Total	1012	34.3	58	24.4	78.2	1.8	10.9	6.1	64.7	98.1	89.2	8.2	27.8	23.4
48	Sheopur	NFHS 5 Total	974	27.1	49.8	39.5	67.7	0.7	7.2	9	41	84.2	78.3	4.4	45.8	16.2
49	Shivpuri	NFHS 5 Total	963	38.9	56.7	32.5	64.3	0.3	5.2	12.7	52.7	94.5	67.8	7.2	39.2	18.4
50	Sidhi	NFHS 5 Total	763	26.1	64.4	23	71.7	2.5	6.6	6.4	39.4	83.8	77.5	13.2	39.1	16.6
51	Singrauli	NFHS 5 Total	884	58.5	60.7	24.7	58.1	1.8	1.2	12.5	58.1	69.9	78.3	6.4	37.3	25.2
52	Tikamgarh	NFHS 5 Total	1105	40.5	67.7	32.6	76.2	0.2	3.7	4.1	64.2	89.8	79.9	8.8	27.5	19.7
53	Ujjain	NFHS 5 Total	958	35.7	64.3	33.4	75.4	0.9	11.8	6.4	60.3	97.1	96.4	11.2	34.7	29.8
54	Umaria	NFHS 5 Total	906	19.9	63	21.2	71.2	0.8	5.3	5.7	48.9	92.2	91.9	9.8	45.3	15.5
55	Vidisha	NFHS 5 Total	960	48.2	64.8	22.8	75.1	1.4	13.8	5.9	54.4	90.6	88.2	3.9	36.5	16.6

* NFHS 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)/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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