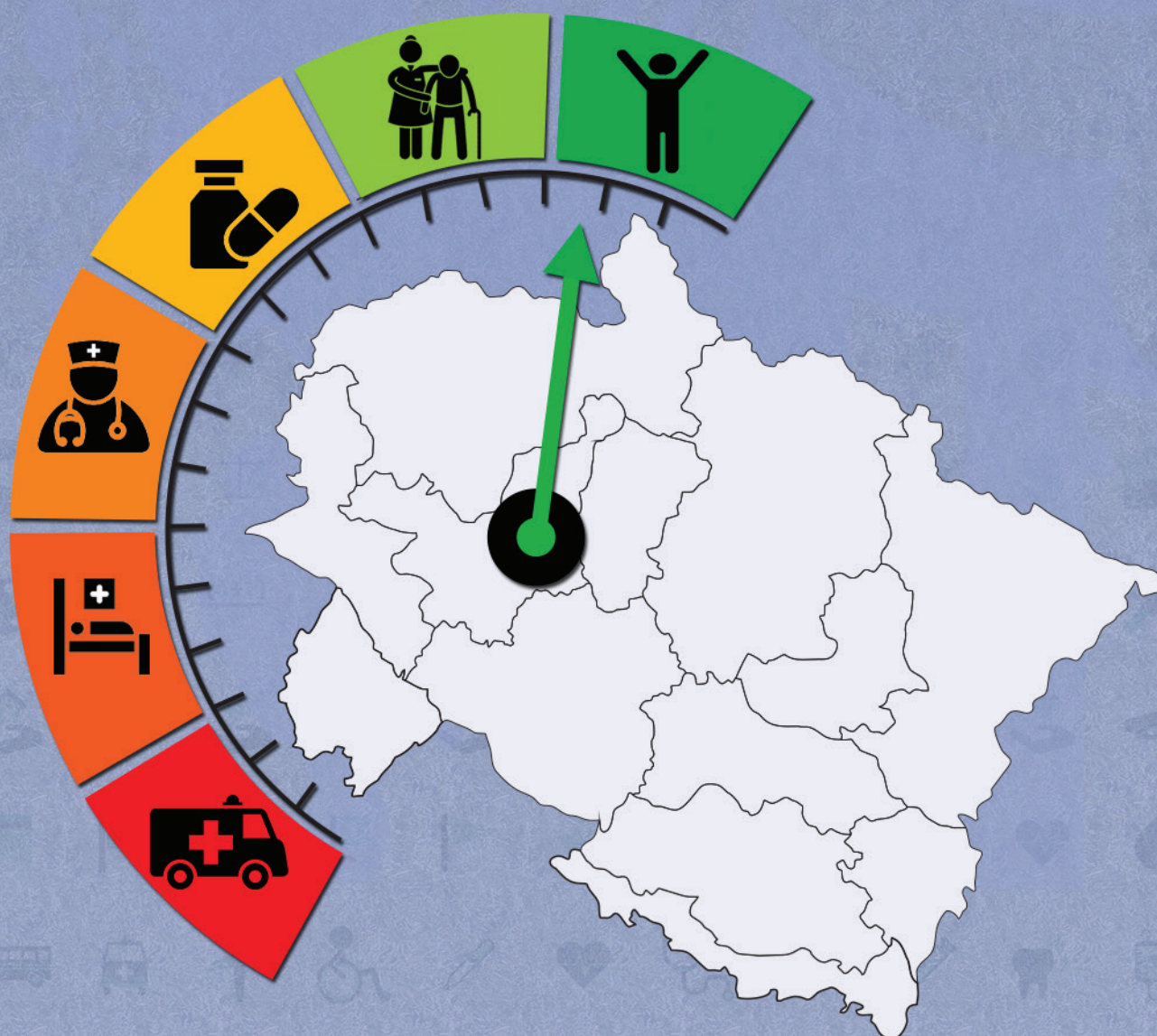


HEALTH DOSSIER 2021

Reflections on Key Health Indicators



UTTARAKHAND

DISTRICTS VISITED IN COMMON REVIEW MISSIONS

CRM	Districts Visited	
3 rd	Tehri Garhwal	Almora
4 th	Chamoli	Uttarkashi
5 th	Pauri Garhwal	Rudraprayag
6 th	Bageshwar	Pithoragarh
8 th	Tehri	Almora
9 th	Dehradun	Nainital
11 th	Champawat	Udham Singh Nagar
12 th	Haridwar	Uttarkashi
13 th	Udham Singh Nagar	Haridwar

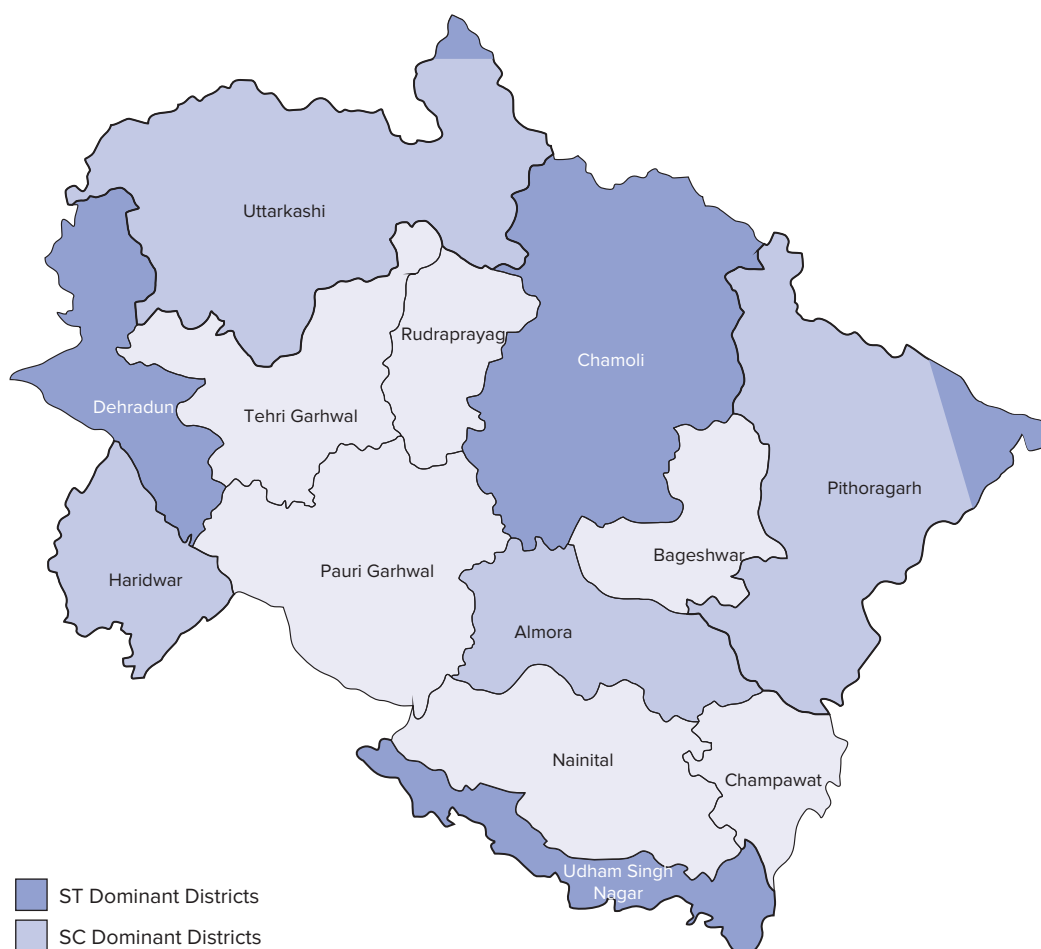
UTTARAKHAND

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 State Profile

Uttarakhand is positioned^a 18th in India for a geographical spread of 53,483.00 km². It is divided into 13 districts and is estimated to have a population of over 1crores^b. It is projected that the population would reach around 1.13 crores by 2021 (Census Population Projection 2019). As per Census 2011,

Figure 1: Top 5 ST & SC Dominant Districts



^a Including all States & UTs

^b Census 2011

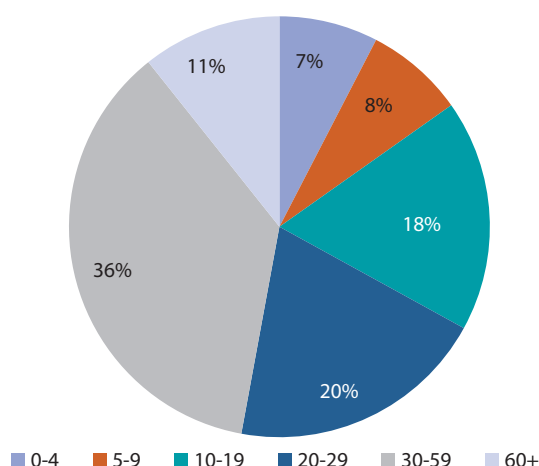
the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population is 0.18 crores (18.76%) and 0.03 crores (2.89%), respectively. Out of the 13 districts, top five ST & SC dominant districts account for 92.50% of ST & 44.14% of SC population in the State (Figure 1 & Annexure 1, State Profile). Around 69.77% of the population reside in rural areas, while the rest constitute the urban population. The total length of roads^c in the State is 69,777 km (1.39%^d), in which, length of the national highways is 2,713 km (2.4%^e) and state highways is 4,329 km (2.5%^f).

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

1.2 Demography

Out of the 13 districts, 3 districts have a population of 10 lakhs and above, 4 districts have a population between 5-10 lakhs, and 6 districts have a population between 1-5 lakhs (Annexure 1.1 State profile). The State's Sex ratio at birth of 840 females for every 1000 males is less than the national average of 899 (Annexure 1.2). It is estimated that 18% of the total population are in the age group of 10-19 years, 56% within 20 to 59 years; while 11% is 60 years and above (Figure 2). The crude birth rate and the crude death rate have declined from 20.9 & 7.4 in 2005 to 17.1 & 6.0 in 2019, respectively (Annexure 2; figure 2). The literacy rate increased from 71.6% in 2001 to 78.8% in 2011, with male & female literacy rates being 87.4% and 70.0%, respectively (Annexure 1.1). As per ESAG 2018 report, the Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)^g is 33.3% for higher education, 75.83% for senior secondary education, 85.72% for secondary education, 94.58% for elementary education, and 99.29% for primary education.

Figure 2: Uttarakhand - 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 11% of the State's total population. The life expectancy at 60 years of age is 17.3 and 21.4 for males and females, respectively (2014-2018). In Uttarakhand, 64% of elderly females and 24% elderly males living in urban areas; 69% of elderly females and 15% elderly males in rural areas are economically fully dependent on others. The old age dependency ratio is 14.9 in 2011; which is 14.6 for males and 15.3 for females, 16.6 in rural & 11.4 in urban areas. The illness (any deviation from the state of physical and mental well-being) perception among the elderly is reported as 20% for men and 14% for women as opposed to the national average of 31% for both (Elderly in India 2016 report).

^c Basic Road Statistics 2019, MoRTH

^d Percentage of total length of roads in Uttarakhand

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

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

^g 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

2. HEALTH STATUS AT A GLANCE

2.1 Maternal Health

The State has been able to provide RMNCHA+N^h services with major focus on primary and secondary care services under the NHM. Indicators for Antenatal care (ANC)ⁱ, institutional deliveries, C sections, distribution of IFA^j 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 359 (SRS MMR Bulletin 2007-09) to 99 (SRS MMR Bulletin 2016-18) per 1,00,000 live births. In Uttarakhand, 72.6% of women received 4 ANC check-ups (Annexure 1.4). As per NFHS 5 data, Dehradun, Rudraprayag and Udham Singh Nagar districts reported a relatively good ANC coverage ranging from 75.3% to 76.5%; and Almora, Hardwar and Pauri Garhwal districts reported poor ANC coverage ranging from 39.6% to 48.5%. As reported in HMIS 2019-20, around 88.8% of the deliveries took place in institutions, out of which 66.7% took place in public health facilities. Total percentage of C-sections (14.9%) is on par with the WHO's standard (10-15%); and out of the total reported C-sections, about 17.7% are conducted at private facilities in Uttarakhand. Around 44.9% 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 decreased from 45.2% (NFHS 4) to 42.6% (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, Uttarakhand has shown a significant decline in IMR from 42 (2005) to 27 (2019), which is lower than the national average of 30 (Annexure 2, Figure 1). Similarly, NNMR^k and Still Birth (per 1,000 live births) rates have also significantly decreased from 28 and 17 (2015) to 22 and 8 (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 62.7 (2006-10) to 70.9 (2014-18) (Annexure 2, Figure 3). As per NFHS 5, Dehradun, Tehri Garhwal and Uttarkashi districts reported low SRB^l ranging from 823 to 869, and Almora, Nainital and Pauri Garhwal districts reported high SRBs ranging from 1065 to 1444.

Full vaccination^m coverage for children between 12 – 23 months of age has improved from 71% (NFHS 4) to 88.6% (NFHS 5). The proportion of under 6-months children exclusively breastfed has also increased from 51.2% (NFHS 4) to 52.5% (NFHS 5). A decrease in childhood anaemia from 59.8% (NFHS 4) to 58.8% in children aged 6-59 months is reported in NFHS 5 (Annexure 2, Figure 5). As per NFHS 5 report, Bageshwar, Dehradun and Nainital districts reported relatively low burden of stunting, ranging from 20.9% to 23.6%, while Chamoli, Hardwar and Uttarkashi districts reported considerably higher burden of stunting, ranging from 31.1% to 34.1%. For under-5 wasting – Bageshwar, Dehradun and Rudraprayag

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

ⁱ Antenatal Check up

^j Iron Folic Acid Tablets

^k Neonatal Mortality Rate

^l Sex Ratio at Birth

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

districts reported relatively low burden, ranging from 7% to 10.1%; while Almora, Chamoli and Hardwar districts reported high burden, ranging from 16.2% to 17%.

2.3 Family Planning

The TFRⁿ has reduced from 2 in 2015 to 1.8 in 2018 (Annexure 2, Figure 4). As per NFHS 5 report, the total unmet need in Uttarakhand is reported as 8.8%, while the unmet need for spacing is 3.2% (NFHS 5). Tehri Garhwal district reported the highest total unmet need of 13.8% while Almora reported the lowest (6.4%). Approximately 57.8% of married women reported to avail any modern method of family planning in the State (NFHS 5); with the sterilization acceptance being 26.0% among females, and 0.7% among males.

2.4 Communicable Diseases

Uttarakhand has 13 districts having functional IDSP units^o. The proportion of communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases [CMNND] contribute to 25.27% of total disease burden (Annexure 1.4). Lower respiratory infection, drug Susceptible TB, and diarrheal diseases are the leading causes of deaths due to CMNND in Uttarakhand (Annexure 2, Figure 6^p). As per QPR report, for TB, the annualized total case notification rate is 207% and NSP^q success rate is 83%, as opposed to the national averages of 163% and 79%, respectively. For NLEP^r, the reported prevalence rate of 0.22 per 10,000 population is less than the national average of 0.61. In FY 2019-20, 26 deaths due to Dengue, and none due to Malaria and Kala Azar are reported in the State.

2.5 Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Injuries

It is reported that premature deaths account for 68.0% of the total disease burden in the State, while disability or morbidity account for 32.0%. Ischaemic heart diseases, COPD & Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 are the major causes of DALYs in the State (Annexure 2, Figure 6). NCDs contribute to 61.74% of DALYs, whereas injuries contribute to 12.99% of DALYs in the State. The State is positioned 22nd 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 4.6% of women and 33.7% of men used any kind of tobacco, while 0.3% of women and 25.5% of men consumed alcohol. Overall, smoking, high systolic blood pressure, ambient particulate matter pollution, high fasting plasma glucose and low birth weight are the top five 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 ₹ 2,21,871 crores. The State is positioned 10th out of 32 states in terms of per capita^s of ₹ 1,98,738. According to NHA 2017-18, the per capita Government Health Expenditure in the Uttarakhand is ₹ 1,625 which is less than the national average of ₹ 1,753. On the other hand, the OOPE^t as a share of Total Health Expenditure was 41.7%, which is less

ⁿ Total Fertility Rate

^o QPR NHM MIS Report

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

^q New Smear Positive

^r National Leprosy Eradication Programme

^s Directorate of Economics & Statistics

^t Out of Pocket Expenditure

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 ₹ 4,440 in public facilities, ₹ 28,980 in private facilities; whereas for urban areas, it is around ₹ 6,195 in public facilities and ₹ 30,922 in private facilities. For childbirth in rural areas, OOPE is estimated to be around ₹ 2,675 in public facilities & ₹ 25,673 in private facilities; whereas in urban areas - OOPE is estimated to be around ₹ 3,289 in public facilities and ₹ 18,293 in private facilities. In public health facilities, the share of expenditure on medicines as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure is estimated as 58% in rural and 66% in urban areas; whereas for diagnostics, it is 24% in rural and 13% 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 additional 21.39% SCs and 2.39% PHCs in the State and a shortfall of 9.68% CHCs (Annexure 2, Figure 9). Currently, there are 1,839 SCs, 257 PHCs, and 56 CHCs in place, against the required 1,515 SCs, 251 PHCs and 62 CHCs in rural areas. In urban settings, there are 38 PHCs in place against the required 78, amounting to a shortfall of 51.28%. The State has 13 DHs, 19 SDHs and 4 government medical colleges. In tribal catchments, there are 146 SCs, 7 PHCs and 5 CHCs in place, against the required 92 SCs, 13 PHCs and 3 CHCs. This accounts to a shortfall of 46.15% of the required PHCs in tribal areas.

Under the recently introduced Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), a total of 1147 HWCs (715 SHCs, 394 PHCs & 38 UPHCs) are operationalized in the State as of 22nd December 2021^u.

In Uttarakhand, 17 districts are equipped with MMUs under the NRHM while none under the NUHM. Uttarakhand has 99% of required ASHAs in position under the NRHM and 100% 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, 765.94 availed (events) OPD services and 31.79 availed (events) IPD services. As per the NSSO data (2017-18), 52% of all OPD cases in rural areas and 22% in urban areas; and 42% of all IPD cases in rural areas & 24% in urban areas utilized public health facilities. The public health facility utilization in Uttarakhand is more than the national average for OPD & less for IPD (Annexure 1.6).

^u AB-HWC Portal

ANNEXURE 1: KEY INDICATORS

1.1 State Profile^v

Indicator	Uttarakhand 2011 ¹	India
Total Population (In Crore)	1	121.08
Rural (%)	69.77	68.85
Urban (%)	30.23	31.14
Scheduled Caste population (SC) (in crore)	0.18 (18.76%)	20.14 (16.63%)
Scheduled Tribe population (ST) (in crore)	0.03 (2.89%)	10.45 (8.63%)
Total Literacy Rate (%)	78.8	72.99
Male Literacy Rate (%)	87.4	80.89
Female Literacy Rate (%)	70	64.64
Number of Districts in the Assam ²	13	
Number of districts per lakh population in Uttarakhand (Census 2011)	Population ¹	Districts ¹ (Numbers)
	<1 Lakhs	0
	≥ 1 Lakhs - <5 Lakhs	6
	≥5 Lakhs - <10 lakhs	4
	≥10 Lakhs	3
ST SC Dominant (Top 5) Districts of Uttarakhand ¹		
ST Dominant Districts (%)	SC Dominant Districts (%)	
Udham Singh Nagar - 7.46%	Bageshwar - 27.72%	
Dehradun - 6.58%	Pithorgarh - 24.90%	
Pithorgarh - 4.04%	Uttarkashi - 24.40%	
Chamoli - 3.13%	Almora - 24.25%	
Uttarkashi - 1.06%	Haridwar - 21.75%	
Top 5 ST dominant district accounts for - 92.50%	Top 5 SC dominant district accounts for - 44.14%	

1.2 Key Health Status & Impact Indicators

Indicators	Uttarakhand	India
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) ³	27	30
Crude Death Rate (CDR) ³	6	6

^v Sources are mentioned at the end of Annexure 1

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) ³	17.1	19.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) ³	99	113
Neo Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) ⁴	22	23
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) ⁴	33	36
Still Birth Rate ⁴	8	4
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) ⁴	1.8	2.2
Life expectancy at birth ⁵	70.9	69.4
Sex Ratio at Birth ⁴	840	899

1.3 Key Health Infrastructure Indicators^w

Indicators				Numbers (Total)
Number of District Hospitals ²				13
Number of Sub District Hospital ²				19
Number of Government (Central + State) Medical College ⁶				4
Number of Private (Society + Trust) Medical Colleges ⁶				2
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	715	590	1100	1439
PHC-HWC	394	257	257	257
UPHC-HWC	38	39	39	39
Total-HWC	1147	886	1396	1735
Rural ²	Required (R)	In place (P)	Shortfall (S) (%)	
Number of Community Health Centres (CHC)	62	56	9.68	
Number of Primary Health Centres (PHC)	251	257	-2.39	
Number of Sub Centres (SC)	1,515	1,839	-21.39	
Number of functional First Referral Units (FRUs)	DH	SDH	CHC	
	8	9	10	
Urban ²	Required (R)	In place (P)	Shortfall (S) (%)	
Number of PHC	78	38	51.28	
Tribal ²	Required (R)	In place (P)	Shortfall (S)%	
Number of CHC	3	5	-66.67	
Number of PHC	13	7	46.15	
Number of SC	92	146	-58.70	

^w Sources are mentioned at the end of Annexure 1

Patient Service ⁹	Uttarakhand	India
IPD per 1000 population	31.79	62.6
OPD per 1000 population	765.97	1337.1
Operation (surgeries) major (General and Spinal Anaesthesia) per 10000 population	19.55	36.4

1.4 Major Health Indicator^x

% Share of DALYs to Total Disease Burden (GBD 2019) ⁷	Uttarakhand	India
% DALY ^y accountable for CMNNDs ^z	25.27	27.46
% DALY accountable for NCDs	61.74	61.43
% DALY accountable for Injuries	12.99	11.11
Birth, Death Registration & Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) Indicator ⁸	Uttarakhand	India
Level of Birth Registration (%)	100	92.7
Level of Death Registration (%)	95.6	92
Percentage of medically certified deaths to total registered deaths (%)	8.9	20.7
RMNCHA+N		
Maternal Health ⁹	Uttarakhand	India
% 1st Trimester registration to Total ANC Registrations	70.6	71.9
% Pregnant Woman received 4 ANC check-ups to Total ANC Registrations	72.6	79.4
Total Reported Deliveries	152648	21410780
% Institutional deliveries to Total Reported Deliveries	88.8	94.5
% Deliveries conducted at Public Institutions to Total Institutional Deliveries	66.7	67.9
% Deliveries conducted at Private Institutions to Total Institutional Deliveries	33.3	32.1
% C-section deliveries (Public + Pvt.) to reported institutional (Public + Pvt.) deliveries	14.9	20.5
% C-sections conducted at public facilities to Deliveries conducted at public facilities	13.5	14.1
% C-sections conducted at Private facilities to Deliveries conducted at private facilities	17.7	34.2
% Women getting 1st Post-Partum Checkup between 48 hours and 14 days to Total Reported Deliveries	44.9	53.4
Neonatal ⁹	Uttarakhand	India
% live birth to Reported Birth	98.8	98.8
% Newborns having weight less than 2.5 kg to Newborns weighed at birth	7.5	12.4
% Newborns breast fed within 1 hour of birth to Total live birth	88.7	89.9

^x Sources are mentioned at the end of Annexure 1

^y Disability Adjusted Life Years

^z Communicable, Maternal, Neonatal, and Nutritional Diseases

New Born Care Units Established¹¹	Uttarakhand	India
Sick New Born Care Unit (SNCU)	5	895
New Born Stabilization Unit (NBSU)	29	2418
New Born Care Corner (NBCC)	129	20337
Child Health & Nutrition¹⁰	Uttarakhand (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	4.4	7.3
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	55.9	60.6
Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)	21	32.1
Child Immunization¹⁰	Uttarakhand (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only (%)	88.6	83.8
Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	95.2	95.2
Children age 12-23 months who have received first dose of measles containing vaccine (%)	90.6	87.9
Family Planning¹⁰	Uttarakhand (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Unmet need for spacing (%)	3.2	4
Communicable Diseases		
Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)¹¹	Uttarakhand	India
Number of districts with functional IDSP unit	13	720
Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)¹¹	Uttarakhand	India
Annualized total case notification rate (%)	207	163
New Smear Positive (NSP) Success rate (in %)	83	79
National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)¹¹	Uttarakhand	India
Prevalence Rate/10,000 population	0.22	0.61
Number of new cases detected	320	1,14,359
Malaria, Kala Azar, Dengue¹¹	Uttarakhand	India
Deaths due to Malaria ¹¹	0	79
Deaths due to Kala azar reported ¹¹	0	0
Deaths due to Dengue reported ¹¹	26	168
Number of Kala Azar Cases reported ¹¹	100	3,706
HIV¹⁰	Uttarakhand (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Women (age 15-49 years) who have comprehensive knowledge of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (%) ¹⁰	24.5	21.6
Men (age 15-49 years) who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) ¹⁰	36.1	30.7

Non-Communicable Disease		
Diabeties and Hypertension ¹⁰	Uttarakhand (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Women - Mildly elevated Blood Pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.7	12.4
Men - Mildly elevated Blood Pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	20.1	15.7
Women - Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) (%)	4.2	6.1
Men - Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) (%)	5.6	7.3
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years & above) ¹⁰	Uttarakhand (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	4.6	8.9
Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	33.7	38
Women who consume alcohol (%)	0.3	1.3
Men who consume alcohol (%)	25.5	18.8
Injuries		
Road Traffic Accident ¹²	Uttarakhand	India
Rank (Total number of fatal Road Accidents in State/UT wrt other States/UTs)	22	NA
Total number of fatal Road Accidents	750	1,37,689
Severity (Road accident deaths per 100 accidents) of Road Accidents	64.1	33.7
Number of persons killed in Road Accidents	867	115113

1.5 Access to Care^{aa}

Health Systems Strengthening		
Ambulances & Mobile Medical Units (MMU) ¹¹	Uttarakhand	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	Uttarakhand	India
102 Type	94	9955
104 Type	0	605
108 Type	140	10993
Others	0	5129
Number of Ambulances functioning in the State/UTs other than NHM (At PHC/CHC/SDH/DH)	160	11070

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

Key Domain Indicators			
ASHA ¹³	Uttarakhand	India	
Total number of ASHA targeted under NRHM	10470	946563	
Total number of ASHA in position under NRHM	10392	904211	
% of ASHA in position under NRHM	99.26	96	
Total number of ASHA targeted under NUHM	1181	75597	
Total number of ASHA in position under NUHM	1181	64272	
% of ASHA in position under NUHM	100	85	
Community Process ¹¹	Uttarakhand	India	
Number of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) constituted	15296	554847	
Number of Mahila Arogya Samitis (MAS) formed	1036	81134	
Number of Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) registered (Total) ¹¹	Uttarakhand	India	
DH	19	796	
CHC	63	6036	
PHC	229	20273	
UHC	0	126	
UPHC	0	3229	
Human Resource for Health ¹⁴			
HRH Governance		Uttarakhand	
Specialist Cadre Available in the state (Y/N)		No	
HR Policy available (Y/N)		No	
Implementation of HRIS (Y/N)		No	
HR Integration initiated (Y/N)		Yes	
Public Health Cadre available (Y/N)		No	
Overall Vacancies (Regular + contractual)	Specialists (%)	66	
	Dentists (%)	45	
	MO MBBS (%)	65	
	Nurse (%)	32	
	LT (%)	50	
	ANM (%)	26	
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		7 per 10,000	4 per 10,000
Regular to contractual service delivery staff ratio ¹⁴		6:1	5:1

Ranking: Human Resource Index of Uttarakhand¹⁵

Category	Total (Regular + NHM)					Ranking: HR Gap Index
	Required (R)	Sanctioned (S)	In-Place (P)	Vacancy (V)	Actual Gap# (R-P)	
MPW ^{bb}	4554	3548	1962	1586	2592	58.01
Staff Nurse	5700	3262	1596	1666	4104	
Lab Technician	1290	728	286	442	1004	
Pharmacists	962	1548	1408	140	0	
MO MBBS ^{cc}	1367	1612	1447	165	0	
Specialist ^{dd}	1162	1237	524	713	638	

1.6 Healthcare Financing

National Health Accounts (NHA) (2017-18)	Uttarakhand		India	
Per Capita Government Health Expenditure (in ₹)	1,625		1,753	
Government Health expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (GSDP)	0.8		1.35	
Government Health Expenditure as % of General Government Expenditure (GGE)	5.1		5.12	
OOPE as a Share of Total Health Expenditure (THE) %	41.7		48.8	
National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) (2017-2018)	Uttarakhand		India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
OPD - % of non-hospitalized cases using public facility	52	22	33	26
IPD - % of hospitalized cases using public facility	42	24	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	370	426	472	486
OPD - Per non-hospitalized ailing person (in INR) in last 15 days - Private	720	936	845	915
IPD - Per hospitalized case (in INR) - Public	4,440	6,195	5,729	5,939
IPD - Per hospitalized case (in INR) - Private	28,980	30,922	28,816	34,122
IPD - % of diagnostics expenditure as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure in Public (NSSO)	24	13	18	17
IPD - % of drugs expenditure as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure – Public (NSSO)	58	66	53	43

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

^{cc} MO MBBS (Full Time)

^{dd} 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)	2,675	3,289	2,402	3,091
Childbirth - Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in private health facility (₹)	25,673	18,293	20,692	26,701
State Health Expenditure	Uttarakhand		All India Average	
State Health Department expenditure as a share of total expenditure (%) (2017-18)**	4.4		5 ^{ee}	

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

^{ee} 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

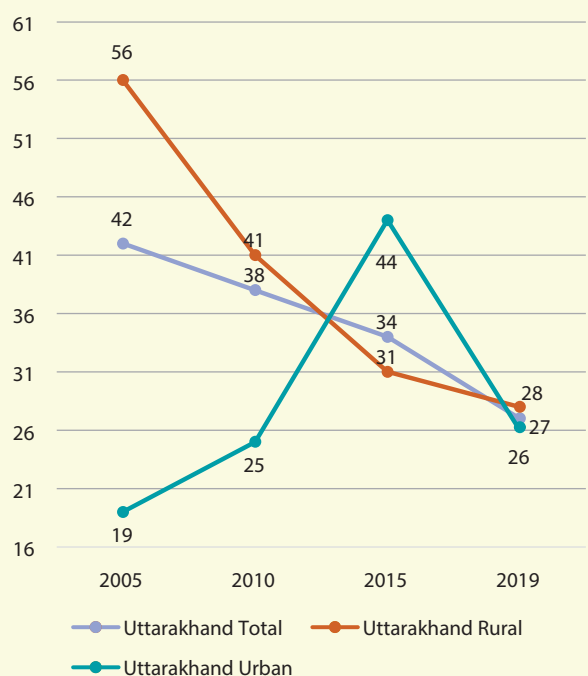


Figure 2: CBR & CDR Trend

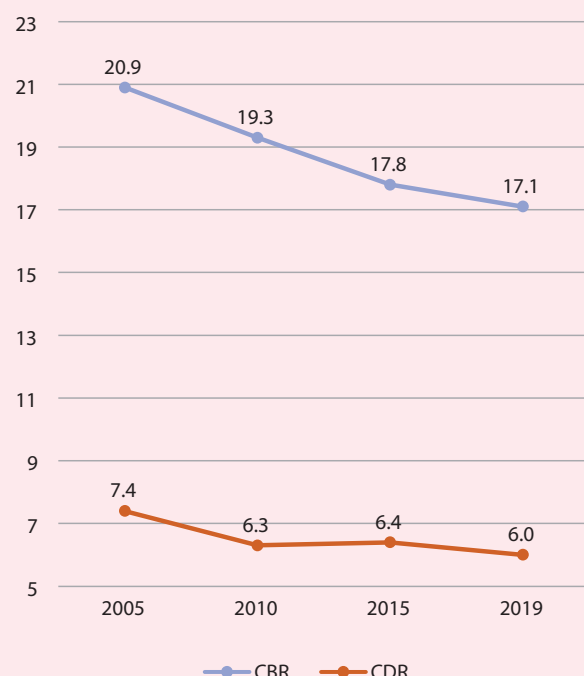


Figure 3: Life Expectancy At Birth Trend^{hh}

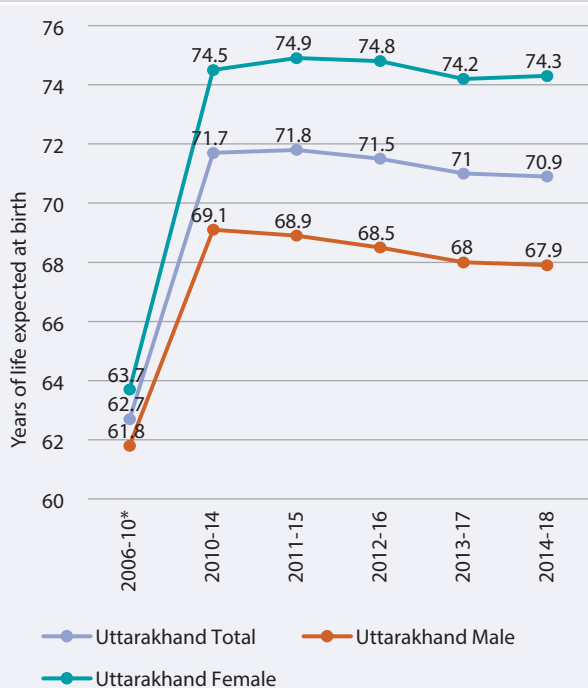
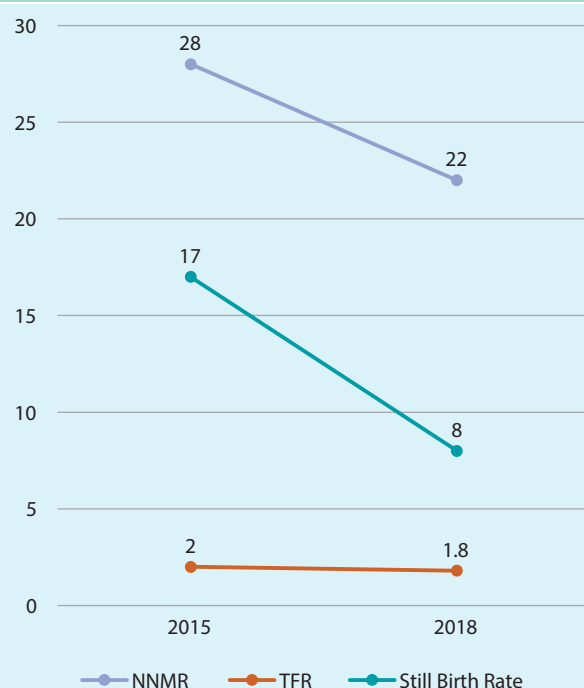


Figure 4: NNMR, TFR & Still Birth Trendⁱⁱ



^{hh} Uttarakhand was formed on the 9th November 2000 as the 27th State of India, when it was carved out of northern Uttar Pradesh; <https://uk.gov.in/pages/display/115-state-profile>

ⁱⁱ Information related to NNMR, TFR & Still Birth rate for year 2005 & 2010 is not available

Figure 5: Comparison of Key NFHS 5 & 4 Indicators

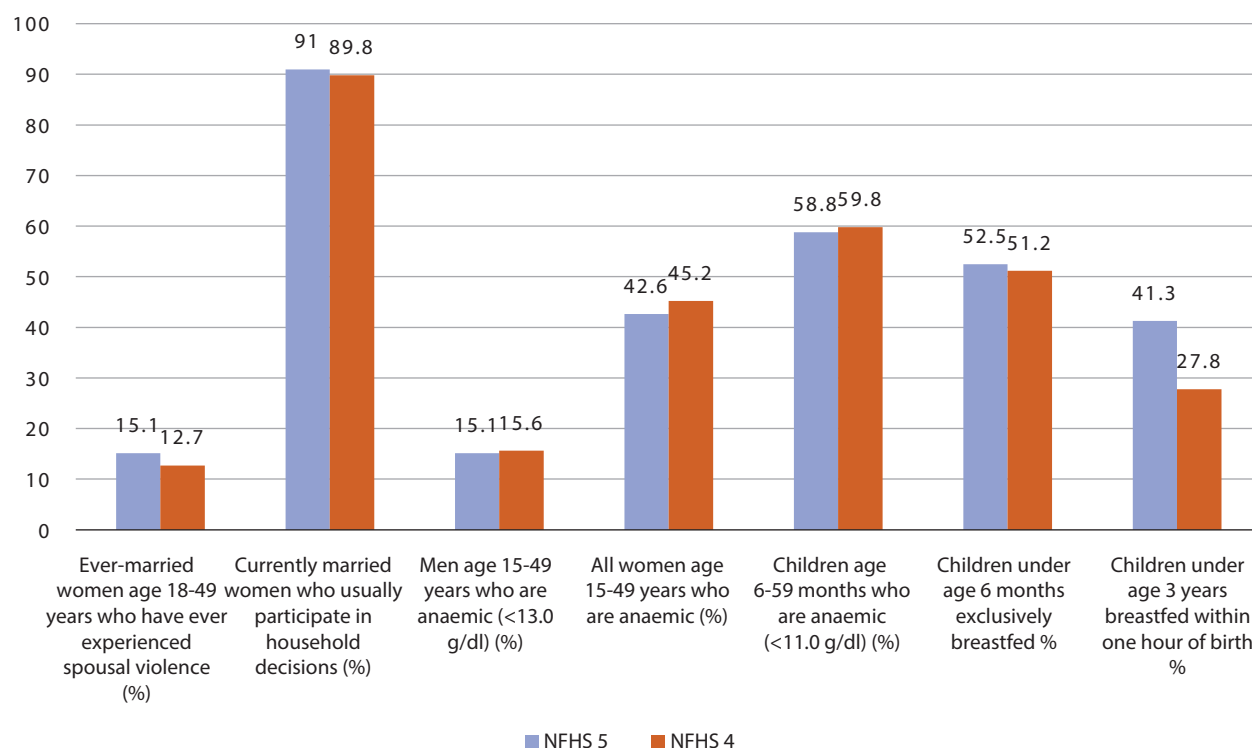


Figure 6: Top 15 causes of DALYs, 1990-2019

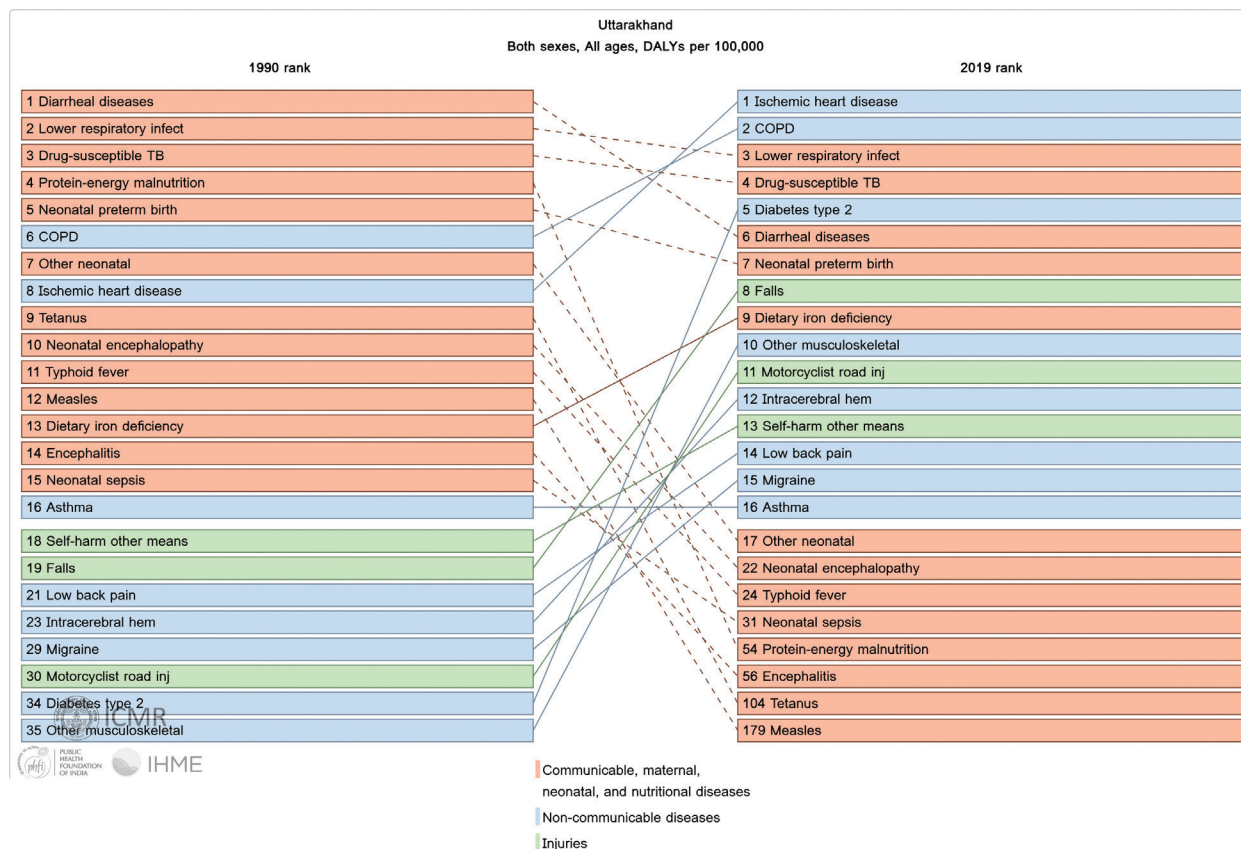


Figure 7: Top 15 risk of DALYs, 1990-2019

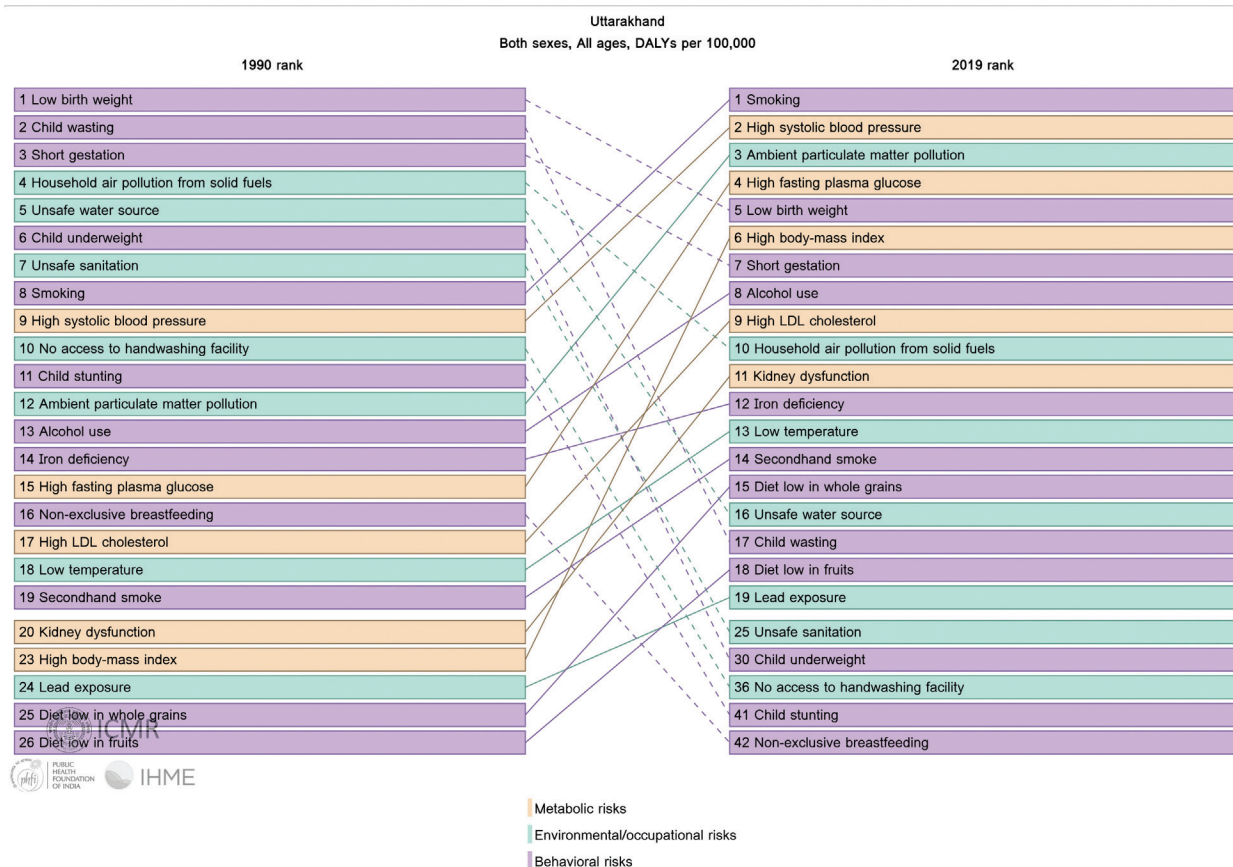


Figure 8: Year Wise Required/In Position Health Infrastructure Status in Rural Area (In numbers)

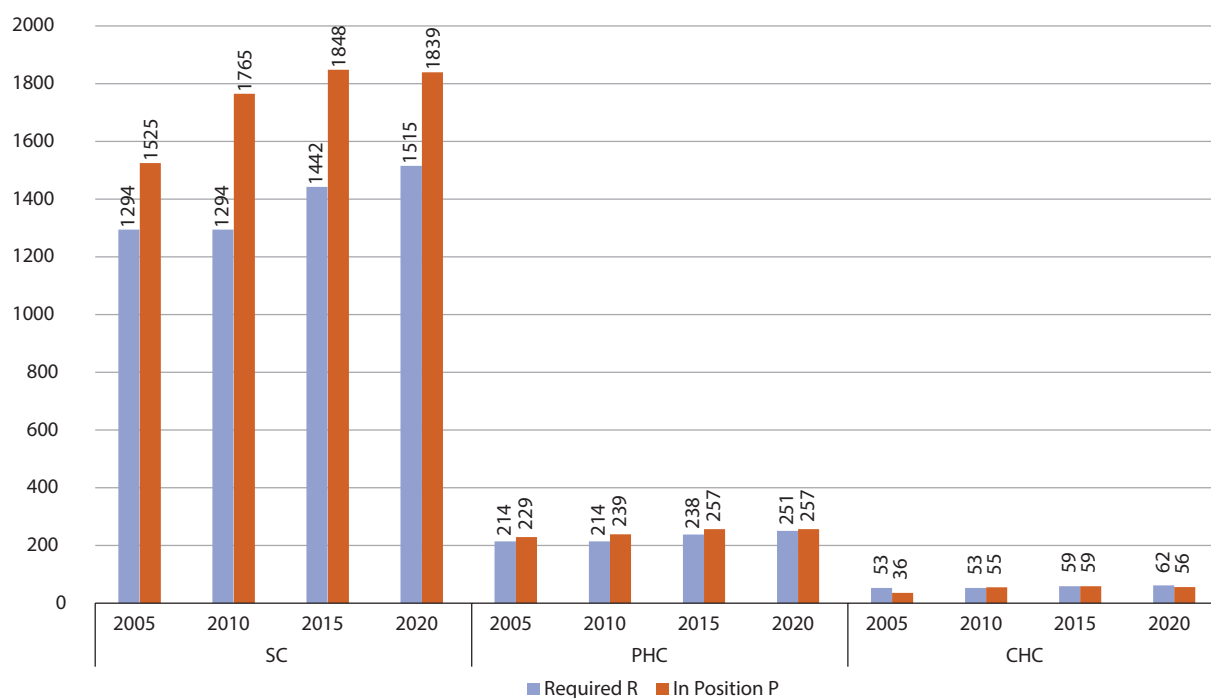


Figure 9: Year Wise Health Infrastructure Shortfall (%)

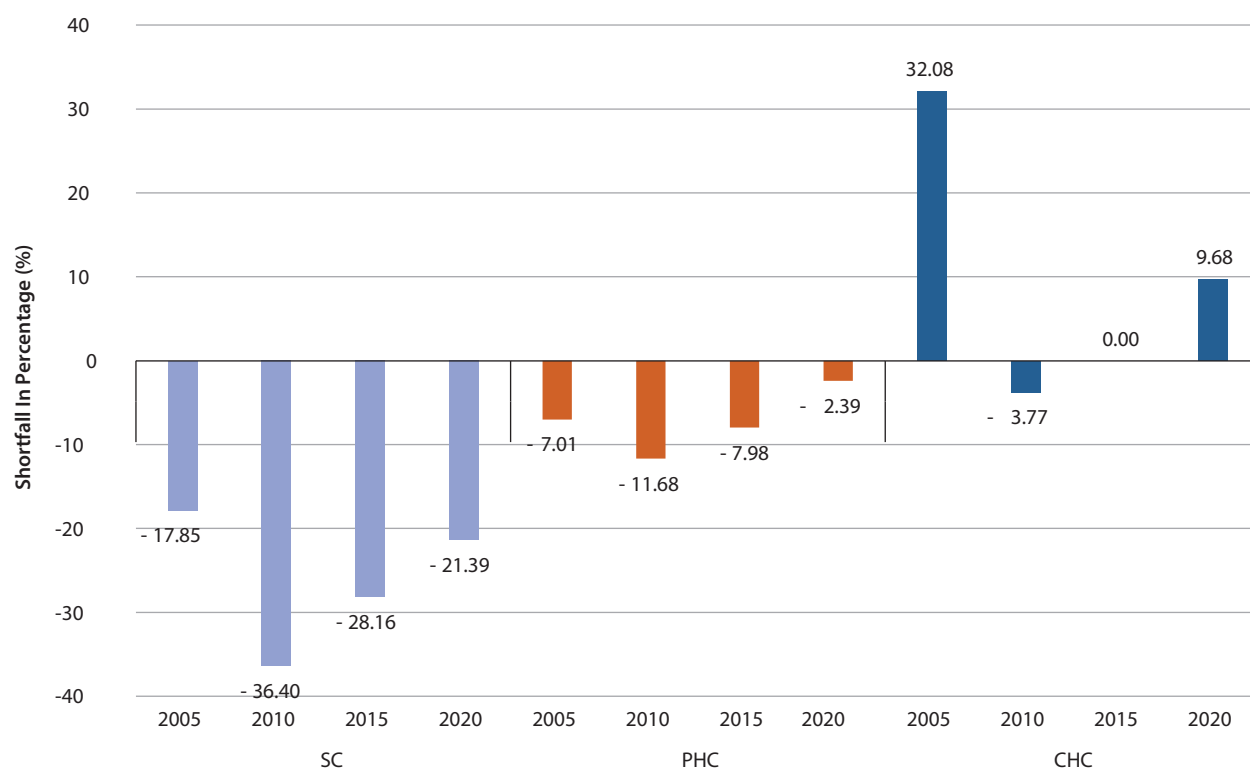
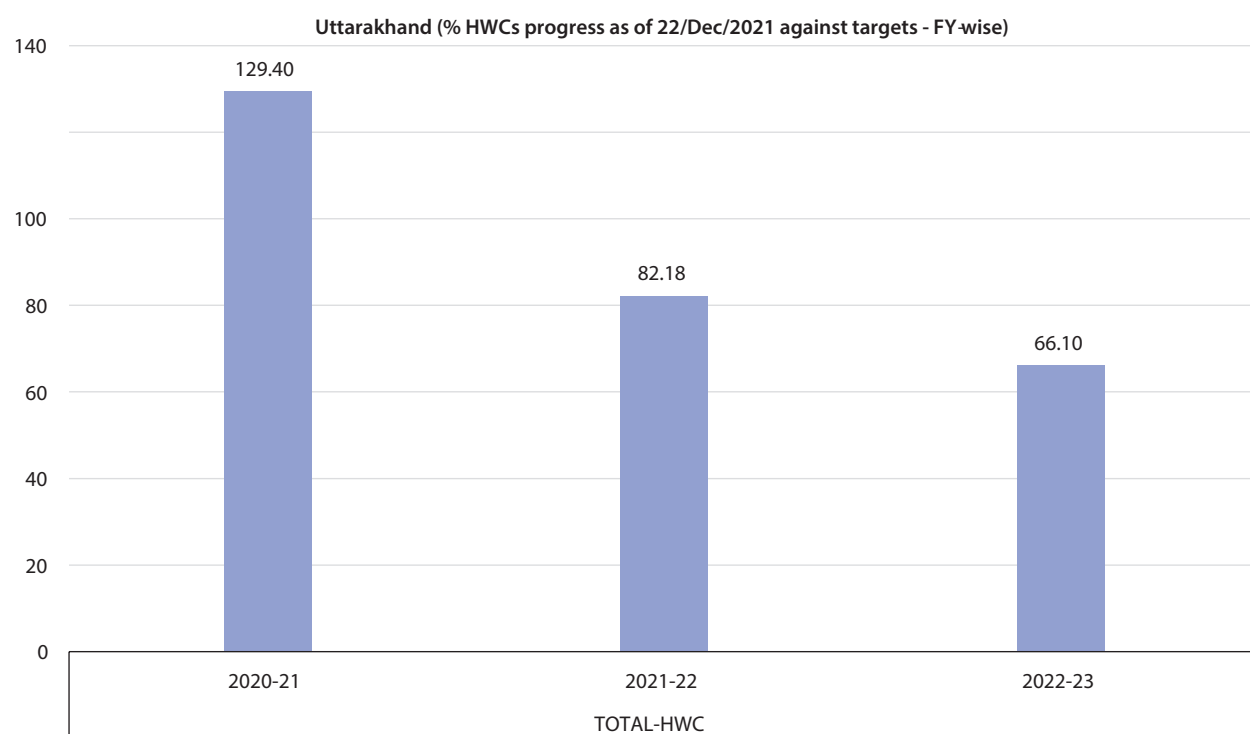


Figure 10: Percentage HWCs progress against target - FY wise (%)



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

Serial No.	States/Districts	Data Source	(Green – Good Performance, Red – Poor Performance) (District Wise Rural Urban Stats Not Available)													
			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^ (Height For Age) (%)	Children Under 5 Years - Wasted^ (Weight For Height) (%)
1	Uttarakhand	NFHS 4 Total	888	19.5	NA	13.8	53.4	1.6	16.1	15.5	30.9	68.6	71	8.5	33.5	19.5
2	Uttarakhand	NFHS 5 Urban	1094	61.6	83.4	10	73.5	2	35.4	6.5	71	89.4	86	13.3	24.3	17.4
3	Uttarakhand	NFHS 5 Rural	937	62.9	78	9.8	69.5	1.3	21	9.9	57.3	80.4	89.9	12.2	28.2	11.3
4	Uttarakhand	NFHS 5 Total	984	62.5	79.8	9.8	70.8	1.5	25.6	8.8	61.8	83.2	88.6	12.5	27	13.2
5	Almora	NFHS 5 Total	1444	66	86.3	1.5	78.6	1.6	22.1	6.4	44.3	80.1	96.3	18.1	26	17
6	Bageshwar	NFHS 5 Total	940	71.9	87.2	12.9	78.8	1.5	23.1	8.4	67.9	82	91	7.2	23.6	7.7
7	Chamoli	NFHS 5 Total	1026	71.1	89.2	3.4	73.7	0.4	10.8	9.3	52.2	73.9	91.1	10.3	34.1	16.2
8	Champawat	NFHS 5 Total	926	65.7	83.8	11.7	66.7	0.6	16.6	10.4	62	79.8	91.6	9	24.9	12.4
9	Dehradun	NFHS 5 Total	823	67.3	85.8	6.6	75	1.9	32.8	6.5	75.3	91.7	83	13.3	20.9	10.1
10	Hardwar	NFHS 5 Total	985	46.6	73.7	9.9	63.6	1.7	30.6	11.8	48.5	79.8	93.7	15.5	31.1	16.4
11	Nainital	NFHS 5 Total	1136	60.8	83.9	11.3	74.7	1.8	29.7	6.5	59.7	81.2	73.5	19.2	23.2	14
12	Pauri Garhwal	NFHS 5 Total	1065	62.7	84	8.6	78	1.5	22.1	9.9	39.6	76	80.4	12.1	30	12
13	Pithoragarh	NFHS 5 Total	911	72.8	87.6	16.2	71.2	2.3	16.9	11.3	58.7	84.9	97	16.9	25.6	12.4
14	Rudrapur	NFHS 5 Total	958	76.6	86.1	8.6	72.1	1.2	10.8	12.2	76.5	86.6	94	10.8	25.2	8

(Green – Good Performance, Red – Poor Performance) (District Wise Rural Urban Stats Not Available)																
Serial No.	States/Districts	Data Source	Sex Ratio At Birth (Females/1000 Males)	Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	Women Literate 15-49 Age (%)	Women Age 20-24 Years Married Before 18 (%)	Any Method Used For Family Planning By Currently Married Women Age 15-49 years (%)	IUD/PIUD (%)	Condom Use (%)	Total Unmet Need (%)	Mother Who Had At Least 4 Antenatal Care Visits (%)	Institutional Births (%)	Children Age 12-23 Months Fully Vaccinated Based On Information From Vaccination Card Only* (%)	Total Children Age 6-23 Months Receiving Adequate Diet**, # (%)	Children Under 5 Years - Stunted^ (Height For Age) (%)	Children Under 5 Years - Wasted^ (Weight For Height) (%)
15	Tehri Garhwal	NFHS 5 Total	866	71.2	74.9	6.3	67.3	1.1	12.5	13.8	48.9	82.2	77.6	1.5	29.3	12.8
16	Udham Singh Nagar	NFHS 5 Total	1022	59	70.4	14.6	67.2	1.1	28.4	7.2	75.9	85.1	92.2	9.7	26.8	12.4
17	Uttarkashi	NFHS 5 Total	869	80.3	80.1	5.7	73.8	1.3	11.7	7.7	66.8	85.9	91.5	7.6	34.1	10.6

* 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)/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)

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

A. Green Color – Best three performing districts within the districts for a particular indicator

B. Red – Worst three 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. Δ 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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