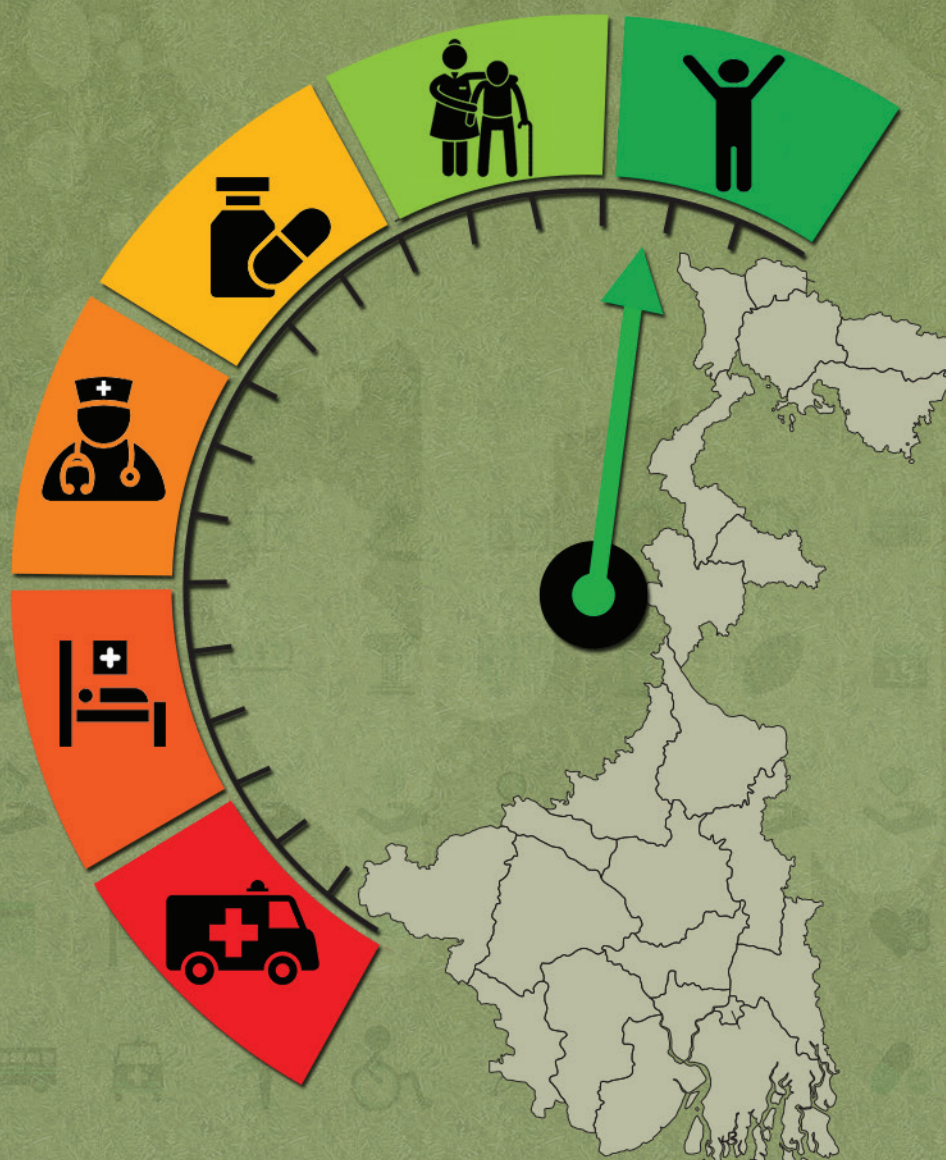


# HEALTH DOSSIER 2021

## Reflections on Key Health Indicators



WEST BENGAL

## DISTRICTS VISITED IN COMMON REVIEW MISSIONS

CRM	Districts Visited	
1 <sup>st</sup>	Birbhum	Bankura
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Purulia	Cooch Behar
6 <sup>th</sup>	Murshidabad	Paschim Medinipur
8 <sup>th</sup>	Bankura	Uttar Dinajpur
9 <sup>th</sup>	Cooch Behar	Medinipur
11 <sup>th</sup>	Dakshin Dinajpur	Paschim Medinipur
14 <sup>th</sup>	Nadia	North 24 Pargana



# WEST BENGAL

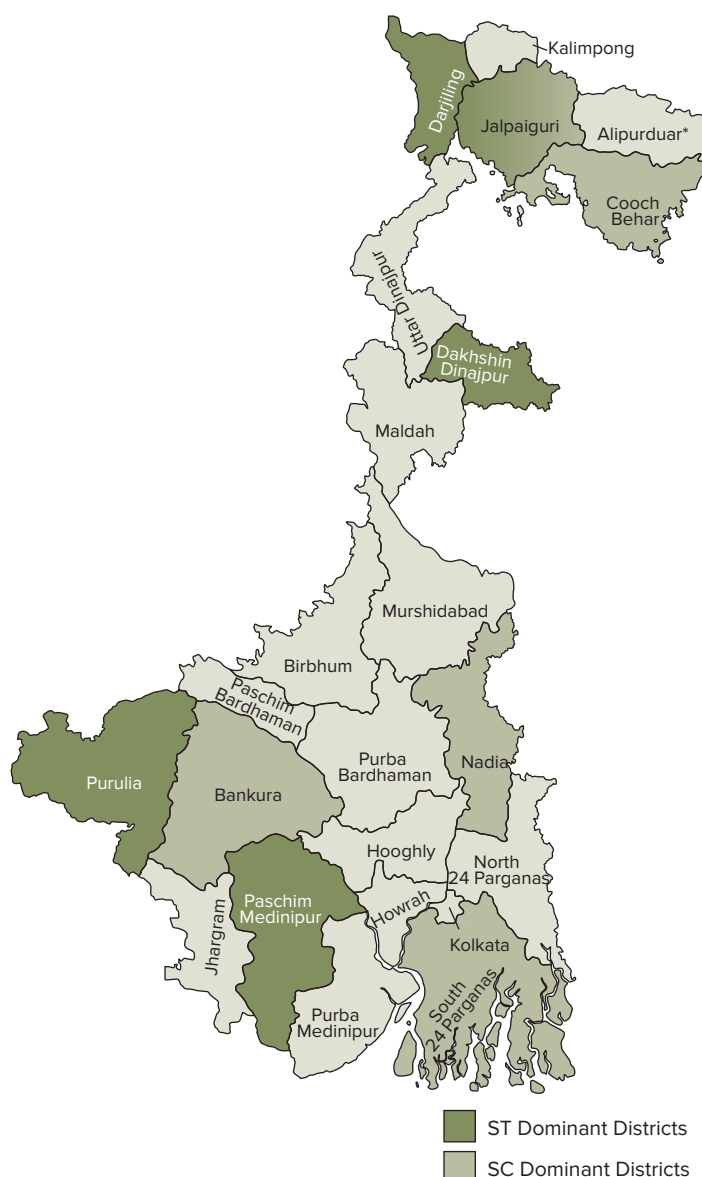
## 1. BACKGROUND

### 1.1 State Profile

**West Bengal** is the 14<sup>th</sup> largest State (2.72%<sup>a</sup>) by area in India<sup>b</sup> with a geographical spread of 88,752 km<sup>2</sup>. The State is divided into 23 districts<sup>c</sup> and has a population of over 9.1 crores accounting for 7.54% of the country's total population<sup>d</sup>. The population is projected to increase over 9.8 crores by 2021<sup>e</sup>. As per Census 2011, the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population is 2.1 crores (23.5%) and 0.52 crores (5.8%) respectively. Around 68.13% live in rural areas, while only 31.87% live in urban areas. Out of the 23 districts, the top five SC & ST dominant districts account for 37.54% of SC & 53.33% of ST population in West Bengal (Figure 1 & Annexure 1.1, State Profile).

The total length of roads<sup>f</sup> in West Bengal is 3,22,067 km (6.44%<sup>g</sup>), in which, the length of national highways is 2,956 km (2.6%<sup>h</sup>) and state highways is 3,262 km (1.86%<sup>i</sup>).

Figure 1: Top 5 ST & SC Dominant Districts



<sup>a</sup> Percentage of total area in the country

<sup>b</sup> Including all States and UTs; RHS 2019

<sup>c</sup> RHS 2019

<sup>d</sup> Census 2011

<sup>e</sup> Census Population Projection 2019

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

<sup>g</sup> Percentage of total length of roads in State/UT

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

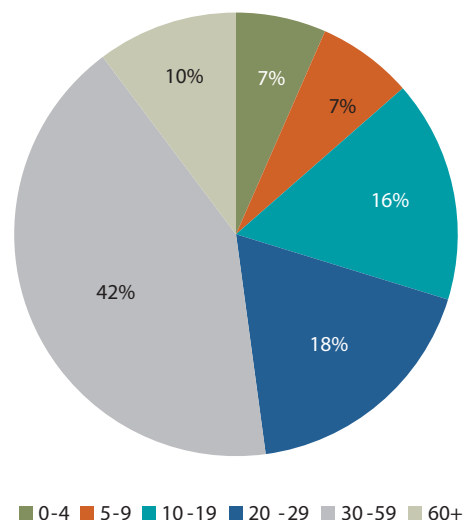
<sup>i</sup> Percentage of total length of State Highways in the country

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

## 1.2 Demography

In the State, 16 districts are estimated to have a population of 30 lakhs and above, 2 districts have a population between 20-30 lakhs and 2 districts have a population between 10-20 lakhs (Annexure 1.1). The State's sex ratio of 941 females for every 1000 males is higher than the national average of 889 females for every 1000 males (Annexure 1.2). As estimated, there are 16% of the total population in the age group of 10-19 years, 60% within 20 to 59 years, and 10% in the age group of 60 years and above (Figure 2). The crude birth and death rates have declined from 18.8 and 6.4 (2005) to 14.9 and 5.3 (2019) respectively (Annexure 2, Figure 2). The literacy rate increased from 68.64% in 2001 to 76.26% in 2011, with male & female literacy rates reported as 81.69% and 70.54% respectively. As per ESAG 2018 report, the Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)<sup>j</sup> is 17.7% for higher education, 51.54% for senior secondary education, 83.56% for secondary education, 104.16% for elementary school & 103.68% for primary education.

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



## 1.3 Elderly

Population ageing has profound social, economic, and political implications. Elderly people aged over 60 years share 10% of the State's total population. The life expectancy at 60 years of age is 17.9 years for males and 19.2 years for females (2014-2018)<sup>k</sup>. In West Bengal, 75% of elderly females and 24% elderly males in urban areas; and 80% of elderly females and 30% elderly males in rural areas are economically fully dependent on others. The old age dependency ratio is 13.2 in 2011, which is 12.7 for males, 13.7 for females, 12.5 in rural areas and 14.5 in urban areas. The illness (any deviation from the state of physical and mental well-being) perception among the elderly men and women is around 41%, which is higher than the national average of 31% for both (Elderly in India 2016).

## 2. HEALTH STATUS AT A GLANCE

### 2.1 Maternal Health

West Bengal has been able to provide RMNCHA+N<sup>l</sup> services with a major focus on primary and secondary care services under NHM. Indicators for Antenatal care (ANC)<sup>m</sup>, institutional deliveries, C sections,

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

<sup>k</sup> SRS Based Abridged Life Tables

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

<sup>m</sup> Antenatal Check up

distribution of IFA<sup>n</sup> tablets, follow-up of high-risk pregnancies, provision of postnatal and newborn care, have shown substantial improvement since 2005 (NFHS 4 & 5). The maternal mortality ratio has significantly declined (SRS MMR Bulletin) from 145 in 2007-09 to 98 in 2016-18 per 1,00,000 live births. In West Bengal, out of the total ANC registration, 81.7% of pregnant women received 4 ANC check-ups (Annexure 1.4). As per NFHS 5, Murshidabad, Paschim Bardhaman, Purba Medinipur, Purulia and Uttar Dinajpur districts reported relatively poor ANC coverage ranging from 56.8% to 70.1%, whereas good coverage is reported in Haora, Jalpaiguri, Maldah, North Twenty Four Parganas and South Twenty Four Parganas districts ranging from 82.7% to 89.9%. Around 98.6% of all reported deliveries took place in institutions, out of which 80.1% took place in public health facilities. Total percentage of C-sections (36.2%) is higher than that of the WHO's standard (10-15%); and out of the total reported C-sections, about 79.8% C-sections are conducted at private facilities in the State. Around 82.9% of the women received their first postpartum check-up between 48 hours and 14 days (Annexure 1.4). Prevalence of anaemia has increased from 62.2% to 70.8%. Anaemia in females of reproductive age group is roughly twice than in men of similar age group (Annexure 2, Figure 5).

Refer Annexure 3 for detailed district wise comparison of NFHS 5.

## 2.2 Newborn, Infant & Child Health

Ever since the inception of NHM in 2005, the State has shown a significant decline in IMR from 38 (2005) to 20 (2019), which is lower than the national average of 30 (Annexure 2, Figure 1). In addition, NNMR<sup>o</sup> and Still Birth (per 1,000 live births) Rates have also significantly decreased from 29.5 and 8.6 (2005) to 16 and 5 (2018) respectively (SRS data). Improvement in the indicators can be attributed to several interventions at the State level, including infrastructure strengthening under the NHM, such as establishment of SNCUs, NBSUs and NBCCs (Annexure 1.4). The life expectancy at birth has also improved from 69 in 2006-10 to 71.6 in 2014-18, which is higher than the national average of 69.4 (Annexure 2, Figure 3). As per NFHS 5, Purba Medinipur, Paschim Bardhaman, Kolkata, Purulia & Purba Bardhaman districts reported low SRBs<sup>p</sup> ranging from 777-877 and Uttar Dinajpur, South Twenty-Four Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Dakshin Dinajpur & Haora reported high SRBs ranging from 1155 to 1062.

Full vaccination<sup>q</sup> coverage for children between 12-23 months slightly decreased from 92.5% (NFHS 4) to 90.8% (NFHS 5). The percentage of under-6 months children exclusively breastfed remains roughly the same. There is a wide variation in the nutritional status across the State. A considerable increase in childhood anaemia from 54.2% to 69% in children aged 6-59 months has been reported (Annexure 2, Figure 5). As per NFHS 5, Purba Medinipur, Nadia, Haora, Kochi Bihar, Jalpaiguri districts reported comparatively low burden of stunting ranging from 25.8% to 28.9% and Uttar Dinajpur, Maldah, Murshidabad, Paschim Bardhaman & Birbhum districts reported high burden ranging from 37% to 44.8%. For under-5 wasting, Paschim Medinipur, Purulia, Kolkata, Bankura & Birbhum districts reported a high burden ranging from 25.5% to 30.3%; while North Twenty-Four Parganas, Purba Medinipur, Uttar Dinajpur, Murshidabad and Koch Bihar districts reported comparatively lower burden ranging from 13.3% to 16.8%.

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

<sup>o</sup> Neonatal Mortality Rate

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

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

## 2.3 Family Planning

The TFR<sup>r</sup> reduced from 2.1 (2005) to 1.5 (2018), which is lower than the national average of 2.2 (Annexure 2, Figure 4). The total unmet need in the State is reported as 7%, while the unmet need for spacing is 3.0% (NFHS 5). Highest percentage of total unmet need is reported from Purulia district (16.1%), while lowest is reported from Kolkata (2.2%). Around 60.7% of married women reported to avail any modern method of family planning in the State (NFHS 5), with sterilization acceptance being 29.4% among females and 0.1% among males.

## 2.4 Communicable Diseases

The State has 27 functional IDSP units in place<sup>s</sup>. The proportion of Communicable, Maternal, Neonatal, And Nutritional Diseases [CMNND] contribute to 22.59% of DALYs (GBD 2019) while diarrheal diseases, lower respiratory infections & drug-susceptible TB are the major causes of death in the State (Annexure 2, Figure 6<sup>t</sup>). As per QPR reports, the annualized total case notification rate for TB is 99% and NSP<sup>u</sup> success rate is 80% as opposed to the national averages of 163% and 79%, respectively. For NLEP<sup>v</sup>, the reported prevalence rate of 0.58 per 10,000 population is lower than the national average of 0.61. In FY 2019-20, deaths from vector borne diseases include 6 from malaria, 11 deaths from JE<sup>w</sup>, while none from Dengue and Kala Azar.

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

It is reported that 64.7% of total disease burden in the State is from premature death and 35.3% from disability or morbidity<sup>x</sup>. NCDs contribute to around 66.02% of DALYs, while injuries contribute to around 11.39% of DALYs in the State (Annexure 1.4). Ischaemic heart disease, Intracerebral hemorrhage & COPD remain the major causes for DALYs (Annexure 2, Figure 6). The State ranks 11<sup>th</sup> in the country for the total number of fatal road accidents with respect to others. The recent NFHS 5 report revealed that 10.8% of women and 48.1% of men used any kind of tobacco, while 1.1% of women and 18.1% of men consumed alcohol. In general, high systolic blood pressure, smoking, high fasting plasma glucose, ambient particulate matter pollution & low birth weight remains 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 ₹ 9,95,502 crores. West Bengal is positioned 22<sup>nd</sup> out of 32 states in terms of per capita<sup>y</sup> of ₹ 1,01,138. According to NHA (2017-18), the per capita Government Health Expenditure in the State is ₹ 1,088, which is lower than the national average of ₹ 1,753. On the other hand, the OOPE<sup>z</sup> as a share of Total Health Expenditure is 69.8%, higher than the national average of 48.8%. As per the NSS 2017-18, the OOPE for IPD care in rural areas is ₹ 46,992

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<sup>r</sup> Total Fertility Rate

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

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

<sup>u</sup> New Smear Positive

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

<sup>w</sup> Japanese Encephalitis

<sup>x</sup> India: Health of the Nation's States: The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative

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

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

in private hospitals and ₹ 3,765 in public hospitals; while the same in urban areas is ₹ 42,264 in private hospitals and ₹ 4,993 in public hospitals. For childbirth, OOPE in public facilities is around ₹ 2,559 in rural areas and ₹ 3,109 in urban areas; whereas in private health facilities, it is ₹ 21,005 in rural areas and ₹ 31,708 in urban areas. In public health facilities, the share of medicines on expenditure is 55% for inpatient care in rural and 47% in urban areas; whereas for diagnostics it is 23 % and 21% in rural and urban areas respectively.

## 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). Though public health facilities have increased over time, 21.69% shortfall in SC, 58.04% shortfall in PHC and 36.03% shortfall in CHCs still remain in the State (Annexure 2, Figure 9). Currently, there are 10,357 SCs, 913 PHCs, 348 CHCs in place, against the required 13,225 SCs, 2176 PHCs, and 544 CHCs. Similarly, in urban settings, there are 456 UPHCs in place against the required 697, hence, a shortfall of 34.58% exists. However, in tribal areas, there are 2889 SCs, 283 PHCs and 105 CHCs against the required 1635 SCs, 245 PHCs and 61 CHCs, accounting to an excess of 76.70% SCs, 15.51 PHCs and 72.13% CHCs. The State has 18 DHs, 60 SDHs and 19 Government medical colleges. In the State, 100 % (18) of DH, 97 % of SDH (58) and % 13.5 (47) of CHCs serve as functional FRUs.

Under the recently introduced Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), a total of 5260 HWCs (4041 SHCs, 783 PHCs & 436 UPHCs) are operationalized in the State as of 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2021<sup>aa</sup>.

In the State, only 11 districts are equipped with MMUs under NRHM and 1 district under NUHM. The State has 86% of ASHAs in position under NRHM and 81% under NUHM, which are lower than the national averages of 96% and 85% respectively. The doctor to staff nurse ratio is 1:2, with 12 public health 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, 1359 availed (events) OPD services and 70 availed (events) IPD services. However, as per the NSS data (2017-18), only 33% of all OPD cases in rural and 22% in urban used public facilities. While the former is on par with the national average, the latter is less than the national average of 26%. At the same time, 74% of all IPD cases in rural and 59% in urban areas utilized public health facilities, which are higher than the national averages of 46% and 35% respectively.

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

# ANNEXURE 1: KEY INDICATORS

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

Indicator	West Bengal 2011 <sup>1</sup>	India
Total Population (In Crore)	9.1	121.08
Rural (%)	68.1	68.85
Urban (%)	31.8	31.14
Scheduled Caste population (SC) (in crore)	2.1 (23.5%)	20.14 (16.63%)
Scheduled Tribe population (ST) (in crore)	0.52 (5.8%)	10.45 (8.63%)
Total Literacy Rate (%)	76.26	72.99
Male Literacy Rate (%)	81.69	80.89
Female Literacy Rate (%)	70.54	64.64
Number of Districts in the West Bengal <sup>2</sup>	23	
Number of districts per lakh population in <b>West Bengal</b> (Census 2011)	Population <sup>1</sup>	Districts <sup>1</sup> (Numbers)
	<10 Lakhs	0
	≥ 10 Lakhs - <20 Lakhs	2
	≥20 Lakhs - <30 lakhs	2
	≥30 Lakhs	16
ST SC Dominant (Top 5) Districts of West Bengal <sup>1</sup>		
ST Dominant Districts (%)	SC Dominant Districts (%)	
Darjeeling - 21.51%	Cooch Bihar - 50.17%	
Jalpaiguri - 18.89%	Jalpaiguri - 37.65%	
Purulia - 18.45%	Bankura - 32.665%	
Dakshin Dinajpur - 16.42%	South Twenty Four Parganas - 30.18%	
Paschim Medinipur -14.88%	Nadia - 29.93%	
Top 5 ST dominant district accounts for - 53.33%	Top 5 SC dominant district accounts for - 37.54%	

## 1.2 Key Health Status & Impact Indicators

Indicators	West Bengal	India
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) <sup>3</sup>	20	30
Crude Death Rate (CDR) <sup>3</sup>	5.3	6.0
Crude Birth Rate (CBR) <sup>3</sup>	14.9	19.7

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



Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) <sup>3</sup>	98	113
Neo Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) <sup>4</sup>	16	23
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) <sup>4</sup>	26	36
Still Birth Rate <sup>4</sup>	5	4
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) <sup>4</sup>	1.5	2.2
Life expectancy at birth <sup>5</sup>	71.6	69.4
Sex Ratio at Birth <sup>4</sup>	941	899

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

Indicators				Numbers (Total)
Number of District Hospitals <sup>2</sup>				18
Number of Sub District Hospital <sup>2</sup>				60
Number of Government (Central + State) Medical College <sup>6</sup>				19
Number of Private (Society + Trust) Medical Colleges <sup>6</sup>				6
Number of AB-HWCs functional as of 22 <sup>nd</sup> December 2021 <sup>16</sup>	Status (Total)	Target FY (2020-21)	Target FY (2021-22)	Target FY (2022-23)
SHC-HWC	4041	3712	6632	8579
PHC-HWC	783	913	913	913
UPHC-HWC	436	459	459	459
<b>Total-HWC</b>	<b>5260</b>	<b>5084</b>	<b>8004</b>	<b>9951</b>
Rural <sup>2</sup>	Required (R)	In place (P)	Shortfall (S) (%)	
Number of Community Health Centres (CHC)	544	348	36.03	
Number of Primary Health Centres (PHC)	2,176	913	58.04	
Number of Sub Centres (SC)	13,225	10,357	21.69	
Number of functional First Referral Units (FRUs)	DH	SDH	CHC	
	18	58	47	
Urban <sup>2</sup>	Required (R)	In place (P)	Shortfall (S) (%)	
Number of PHC	697	456	34.58	
Tribal <sup>2</sup>	Required (R)	In place (P)	Shortfall (S)%	
Number of CHC	61	105	-72.13	
Number of PHC	245	283	-15.51	
Number of SC	1,635	2,889	-76.70	

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

Patient Service <sup>9</sup>	West Bengal	India
IPD per 1000 population	70.00	62.6
OPD per 1000 population	1359.03	1337.1
Operation (surgeries) major (General and Spinal Anaesthesia) per 10000 population	37.05	36.4

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

% Share of DALYs to Total Disease Burden (GBD 2019) <sup>7</sup>	West Bengal	India
% DALY <sup>ee</sup> accountable for CMNNDs <sup>ff</sup>	22.59	27.46
% DALY accountable for NCDs	66.02	61.43
% DALY accountable for Injuries	11.39	11.11
Birth, Death Registration & Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) Indicator <sup>8</sup>	West Bengal	India
Level of Birth Registration (%)	100	92.7
Level of Death Registration (%)	100	92
Percentage of medically certified deaths to total registered deaths (%)	14.1	20.7
RMNCHA+N		
Maternal Health <sup>9</sup>	West Bengal	India
% 1st Trimester registration to Total ANC Registrations	87.6	71.9
% Pregnant Woman received 4 ANC check-ups to Total ANC Registrations	81.7	79.4
Total Reported Deliveries	1266199	21410780
% Institutional deliveries to Total Reported Deliveries	98.6	94.5
% Deliveries conducted at Public Institutions to Total Institutional Deliveries	80.1	67.9
% Deliveries conducted at Private Institutions to Total Institutional Deliveries	19.9	32.1
% C-section deliveries (Public + Pvt.) to reported institutional (Public + Pvt.) deliveries	36.2	20.5
% C-sections conducted at public facilities to Deliveries conducted at public facilities	25.3	14.1
% C-sections conducted at Private facilities to Deliveries conducted at private facilities	79.8	34.2
% Women getting 1st Post-Partum Checkup between 48 hours and 14 days to Total Reported Deliveries	82.9	53.4
Neonatal <sup>9</sup>	West Bengal	India
% live birth to Reported Birth	98.5	98.8
% Newborns having weight less than 2.5 kg to Newborns weighed at birth	21.7	12.4
% Newborns breast fed within 1 hour of birth to Total live birth	81.3	89.9

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

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

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

<b>New Born Care Units Established<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>India</b>
Sick New Born Care Unit (SNCU)	69	895
New Born Stabilization Unit (NBSU)	307	2418
New Born Care Corner (NBCC)	577	20337
<b>Child Health &amp; Nutrition<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>West Bengal (NFHS 5)</b>	<b>India (NFHS 5)</b>
Prevalence of diarrhoea (reported) in the last 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	6.5	7.3
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	75.3	60.6
Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)	32.2	32.1
<b>Child Immunization<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>West Bengal (NFHS 5)</b>	<b>India (NFHS 5)</b>
Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only (%)	90.8	83.8
Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	98.6	95.2
Children age 12-23 months who have received first dose of measles containing vaccine (%)	94.4	87.9
<b>Family Planning<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>West Bengal (NFHS 5)</b>	<b>India (NFHS 5)</b>
Unmet need for spacing (%)	3.0	4
<b>Communicable Diseases</b>		
<b>Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>India</b>
Number of districts with functional IDSP unit	27	720
<b>Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>India</b>
Annualized total case notification rate (%)	99	163
New Smear Positive (NSP) Success rate (in %)	80	79
<b>National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>India</b>
Prevalence Rate/10,000 population	0.58	0.61
Number of new cases detected	6,208	114,359
<b>Malaria, Kala Azar, Dengue<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>India</b>
Deaths due to Malaria <sup>11</sup>	6	79
Deaths due to Kala azar reported <sup>11</sup>	0	0
Deaths due to Dengue reported <sup>11</sup>	0	168
Number of Kala Azar Cases reported <sup>11</sup>	0	3,706
<b>HIV<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>West Bengal (NFHS 5)</b>	<b>India (NFHS 5)</b>
Women (age 15-49 years) who have comprehensive knowledge of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (%) <sup>10</sup>	18.5	21.6
Men (age 15-49 years) who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) <sup>10</sup>	15.5	30.7

Non-Communicable Disease		
Diabeties and Hypertension <sup>10</sup>	West Bengal (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Women - Mildly elevated Blood Pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	11.5	12.4
Men - Mildly elevated Blood Pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	13.1	15.7
Women - Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) (%)	8.9	6.1
Men - Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) (%)	10.8	7.3
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years & above) <sup>10</sup>	West Bengal (NFHS 5)	India (NFHS 5)
Women who use any kind of tobacco (%)	10.8	8.9
Men who use any kind of tobacco (%)	48.1	38
Women who consume alcohol (%)	1.1	1.3
Men who consume alcohol (%)	18.1	18.8
Injuries		
Road Traffic Accident <sup>12</sup>	West Bengal	India
Rank (Total number of fatal Road Accidents in State/UT wrt other States/UTs)	11	NA
Total number of fatal Road Accidents	5,120	137,689
Severity (Road accident deaths per 100 accidents) of Road Accidents	54.1	33.7
Number of persons killed in Road Accidents	5500	115113

## 1.5 Access to Care<sup>99</sup>

Health Systems Strengthening		
Ambulances & Mobile Medical Units (MMU) <sup>11</sup>	West Bengal	India
Number of Districts equipped with MMU under NRHM	11	506
Number of Districts equipped with MMU/Health Units under NUHM	1	31
Number of ERS vehicles operational in the States/UTs Under NHM	West Bengal	India
102 Type	855	9955
104 Type	0	605
108 Type	0	10993
Others	2534	5129
Number of Ambulances functioning in the State/UTs other than NHM (At PHC/CHC/SDH/DH)	281	11070

<sup>99</sup> Sources are mentioned at the end of Annexure 1



Key Domain Indicators			
ASHA <sup>13</sup>	West Bengal	India	
Total number of ASHA targeted under NRHM	61008	946563	
Total number of ASHA in position under NRHM	52173	904211	
% of ASHA in position under NRHM	86	96	
Total number of ASHA targeted under NUHM	6072	75597	
Total number of ASHA in position under NUHM	4926	64272	
% of ASHA in position under NUHM	81	85	
Community Process <sup>11</sup>	West Bengal	India	
Number of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) constituted	48472	554847	
Number of Mahila Arogya Samitis (MAS) formed	9727	81134	
Number of Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) registered (Total) <sup>11</sup>	West Bengal	India	
DH	18	796	
CHC	281	6036	
PHC	716	20273	
UHC	0	126	
UPHC	0	3229	
Human Resource for Health <sup>14</sup>			
HRH Governance		West Bengal	
Specialist Cadre Available in the state (Y/N)		Yes	
HR Policy available (Y/N)		No	
Implementation of HRIS (Y/N)		No	
HR Integration initiated (Y/N)		No	
Public Health Cadre available (Y/N)		Yes	
Overall Vacancies (Regular + contractual)	Specialists (%)	48	
	Dentists (%)	13	
	MO MBBS (%)	43	
	Nurse (%)	36	
	LT (%)	34	
	ANM (%)	2	
HRH Distribution		Sanctioned	In Place
Doctors (MO & specialists) to staff nurse <sup>14</sup>		1:2	1:2
Availability of public healthcare providers (MO, specialists, staff nurse & ANM) in district healthcare system <sup>14</sup>		15 per 10,000	12 per 10,000
Regular to contractual service delivery staff ratio <sup>14</sup>		3:1	3:1

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

Category	Total (Regular + NHM)					Ranking: HR Gap Index
	Required (R)	Sanctioned (S)	In-Place (P)	Vacancy (V)	Actual Gap# (R-P)	
MPW <sup>hh</sup>	30133	19925	19052	873	11081	82.2
Staff Nurse	19043	31022	23305	7717	0	
Lab Technician	5108	4800	3083	1717	2025	
Pharmacists	2183	3317	3020	297	0	
MO MBBS <sup>ii</sup>	4583	7771	5724	2047	0	
Specialist <sup>jj</sup>	3922	3267	2680	587	1242	

## 1.6 Healthcare Financing<sup>kk</sup>

National Health Accounts (NHA) (2017-18)	West Bengal		India	
Per Capita Government Health Expenditure (in ₹)	1088		1753	
Government Health expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (GSDP)	1		1.35	
Government Health Expenditure as % of General Government Expenditure (GGE)	6.5		5.12	
OOPE as a Share of Total Health Expenditure (THE) %	69.8		48.8	
National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) (2017-2018)	West Bengal		India	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
OPD - % of non-hospitalized cases using public facility	33	21	33	26
IPD - % of hospitalized cases using public facility	74	59	46	35
Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) (NSSO)*	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
OPD - Per non-hospitalized ailing person (in INR) in last 15 days - Public	387	417	472	486
OPD - Per non-hospitalized ailing person (in INR) in last 15 days - Private	834	785	845	915
IPD - Per hospitalized case (in INR) - Public	3,765	4,993	5,729	5,939
IPD - Per hospitalized case (in INR) - Private	46,992	42,264	28,816	34,122
IPD - % of diagnostics expenditure as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure in Public (NSSO)	23	21	18	17
IPD - % of drugs expenditure as a proportion of inpatient medical expenditure – Public (NSSO)	55	47	53	43

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

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

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

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

\* 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)	2,559	3,109	2,402	3,091
Childbirth - Average out of pocket expenditure per delivery in private health facility (₹)	21,005	31,708	20,692	26,701
<b>State Health Expenditure</b>	<b>West Bengal</b>		<b>All India Average</b>	
State Health Department expenditure as a share of total expenditure (%) (2017-18)**	4.9		5 <sup>II</sup>	

#### Sources used for Annexure 1

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

<sup>II</sup> 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

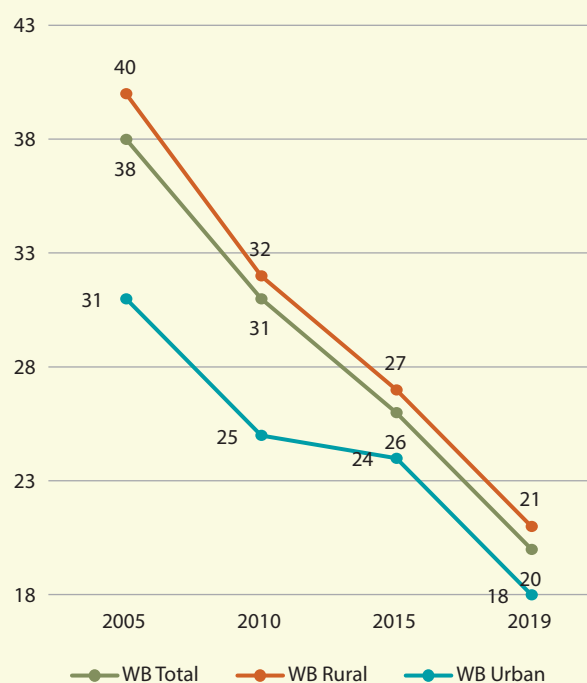


Figure 2: CBR & CDR Trend

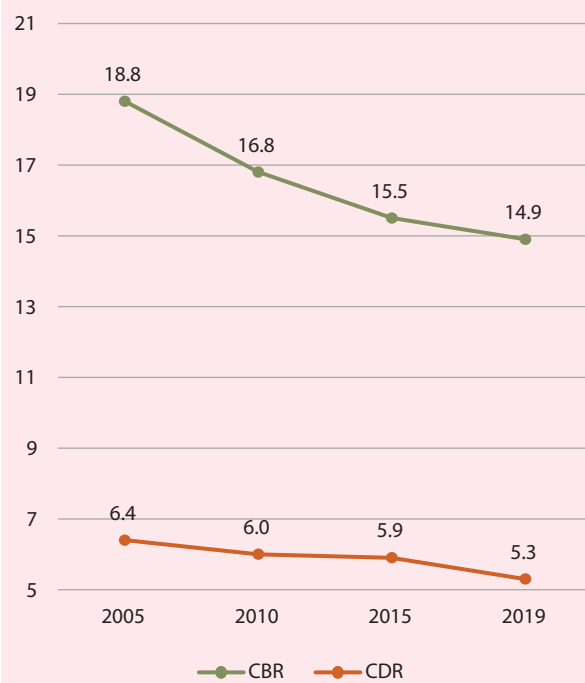


Figure 3: Life Expectancy At Birth Trend

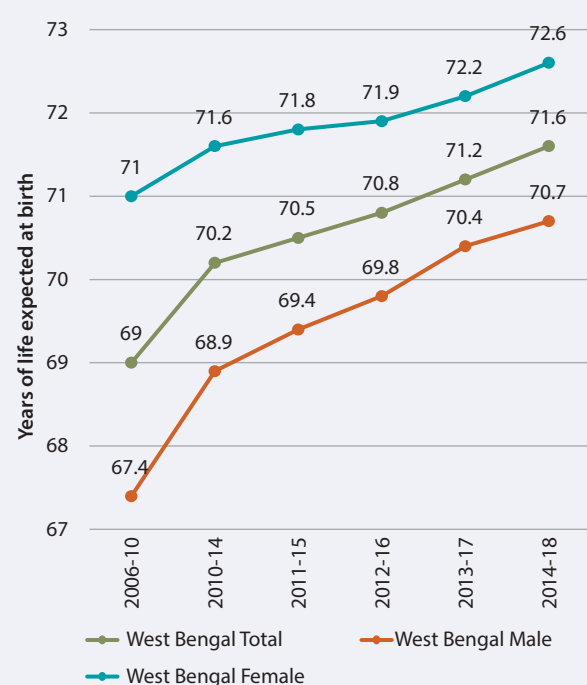


Figure 4: NNMR, TFR & Still Birth Trend

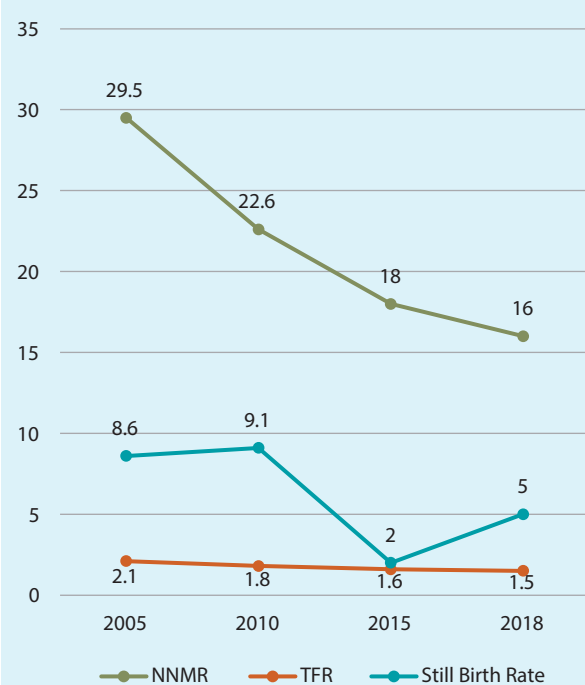




Figure 5: Comparison of Key NFHS 5 & 4 Indicators

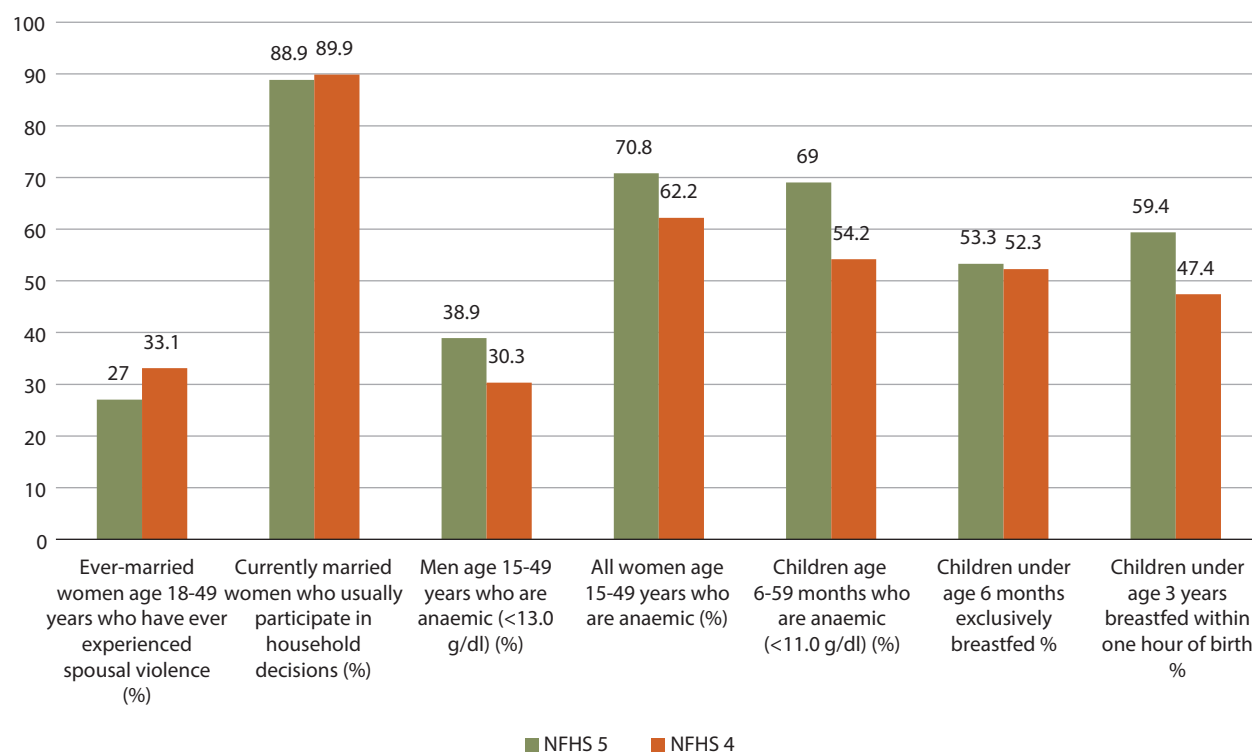


Figure 6: Top 15 causes of DALYs, 1990-2019

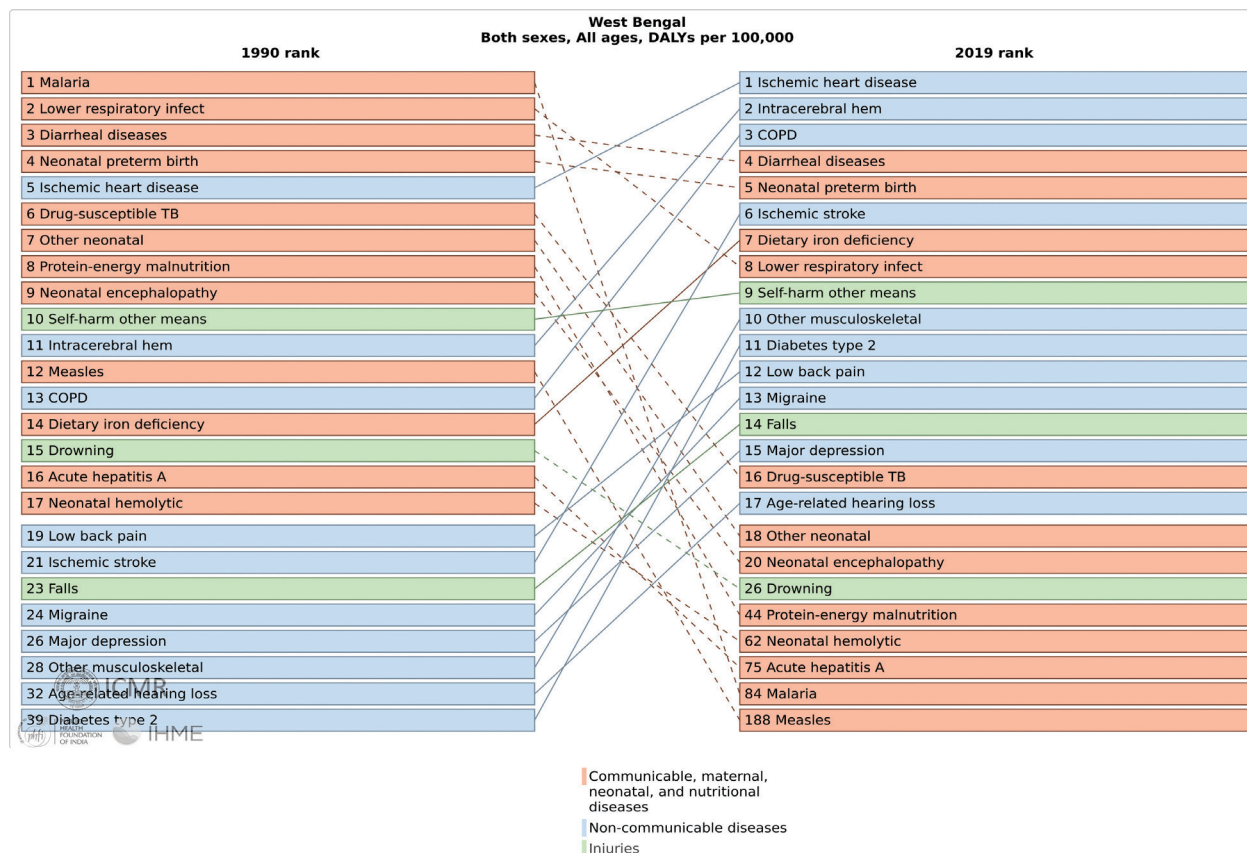


Figure 7: Top 15 risk of DALYs, 1990-2019

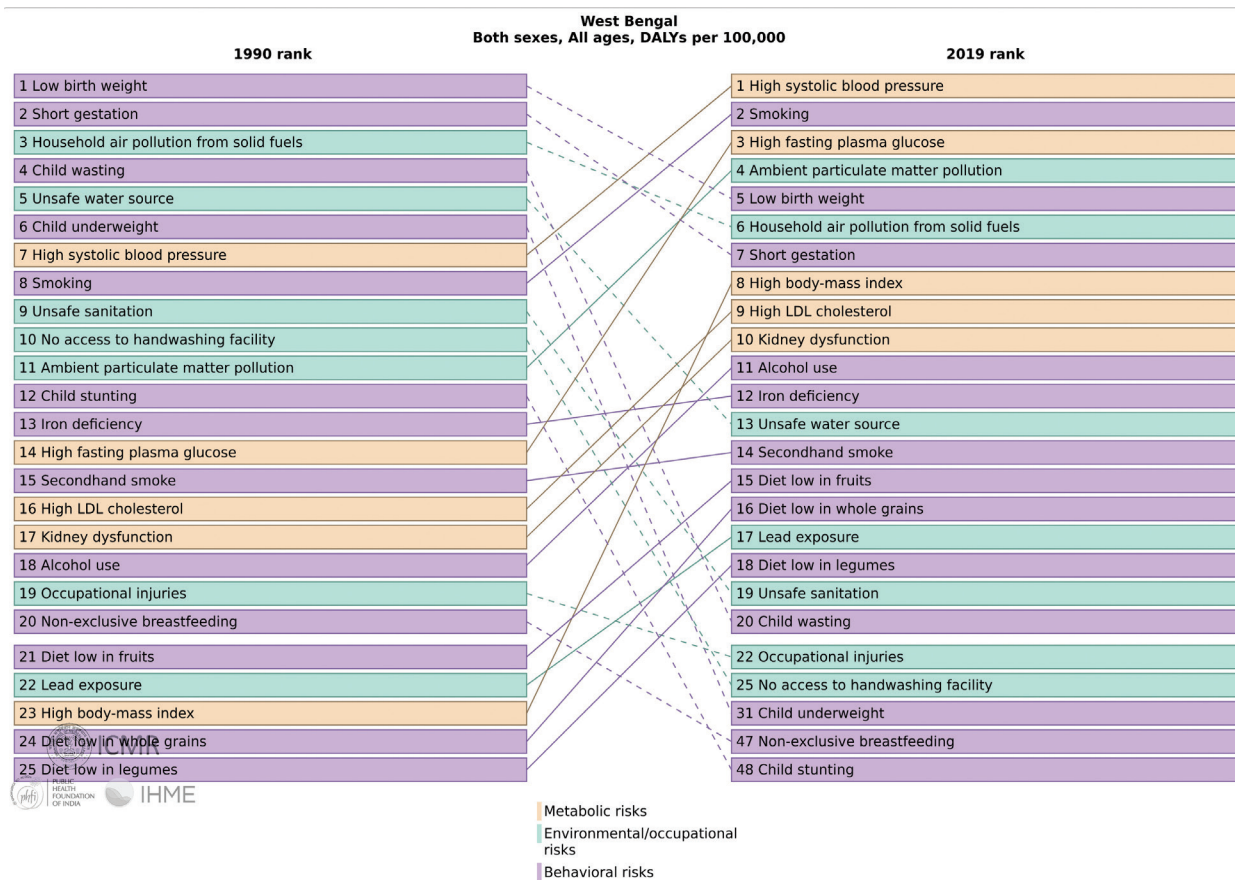


Figure 8: Year Wise Required/In Position Health Infrastructure Status in Rural Area (In numbers)

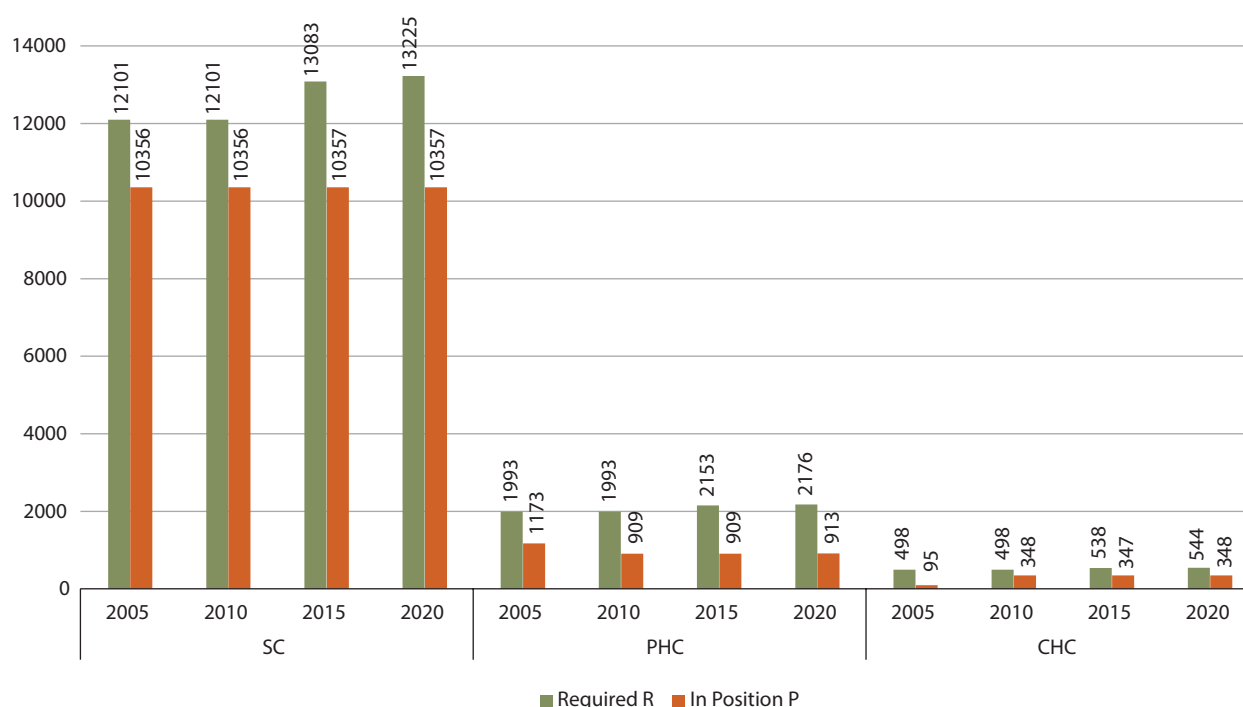


Figure 9: Year Wise Health Infrastructure Shortfall (%)

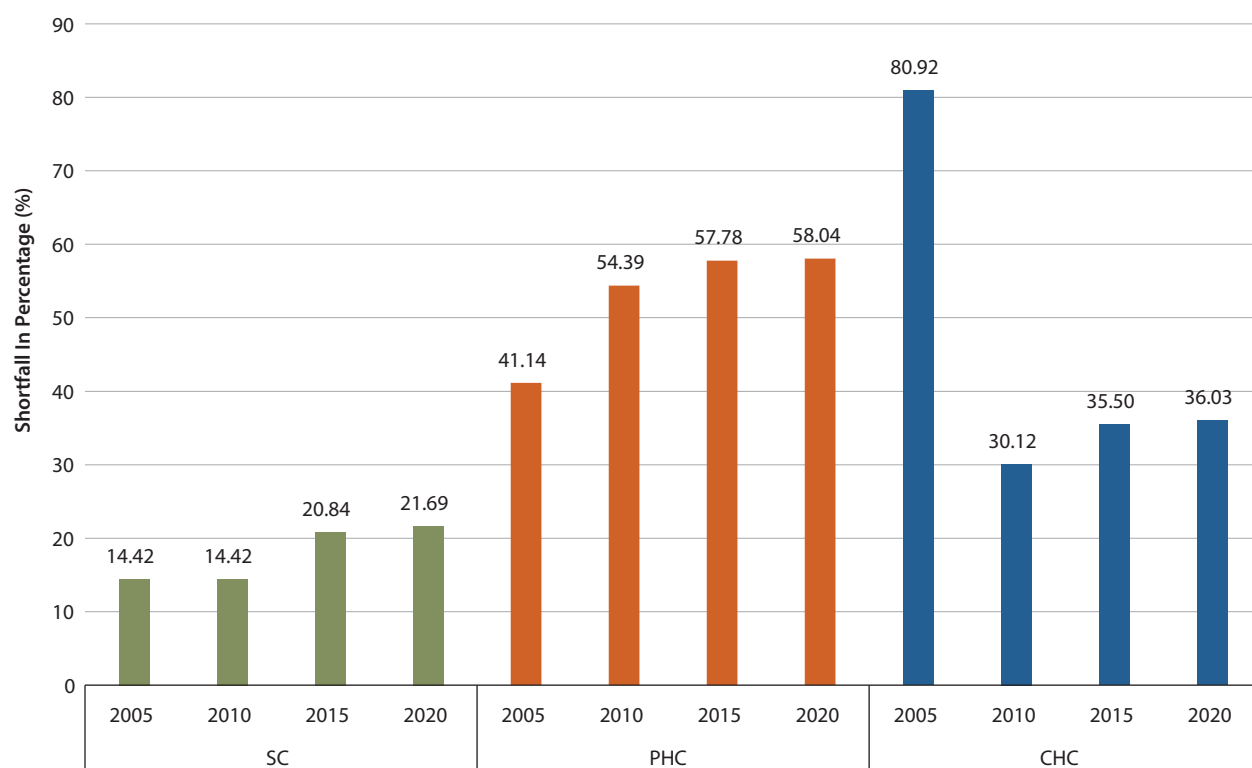
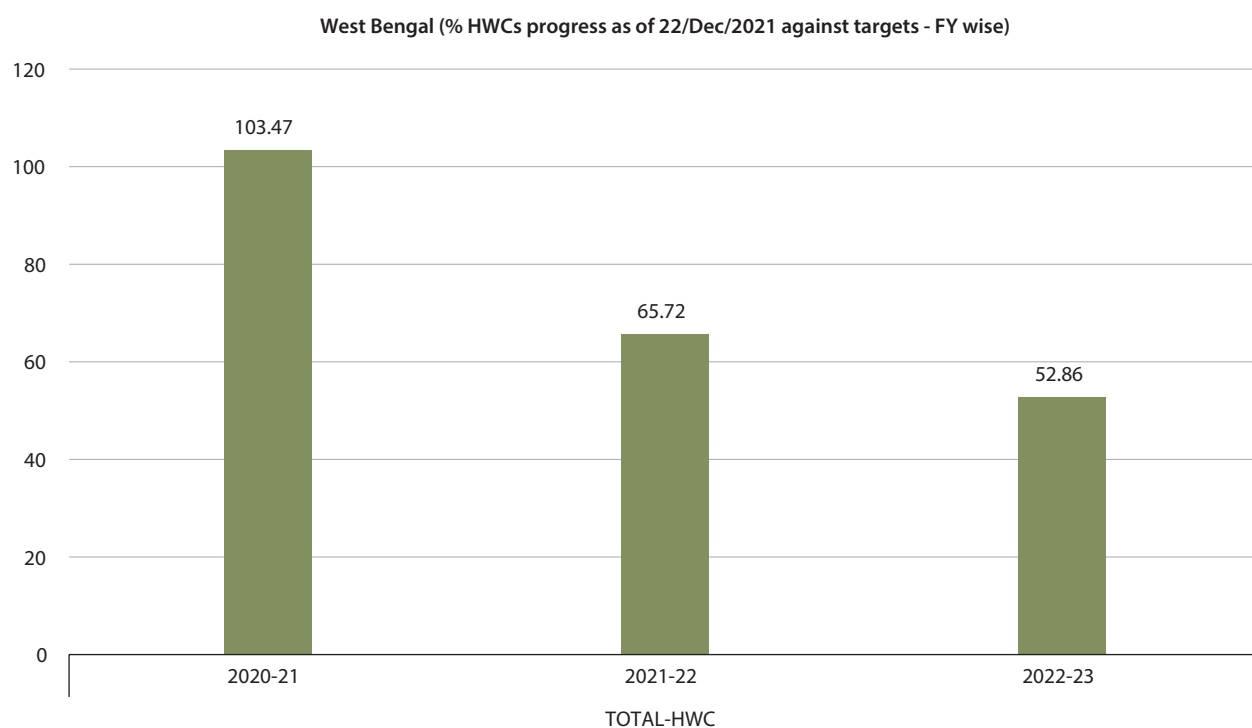


Figure 10: Percentage HWCs progress against target - FY wise (%)



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

Serial No.	States/Districts	Data Source	Sex Ratio At Birth (Females/1000 Males)	Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	Women Literate 15-49 Age (%)	Women Age 20-24 Years Married Before 18 (%)	Any Method Used For Family Planning By Currently Married Women Age 15-49 years (%)	IUD/PIUD (%)	Condom Use (%)	Total Unmet Need (%)	Mother Who Had At Least 4 Antenatal Care Visits (%)	Institutional Births (%)	Children Age 12-23 Months Fully Vaccinated Based On Information From Vaccination Card Only* (%)	Total Children Age 6-23 Months Receiving Adequate Diet**, # (%)	Children Under 5 Years - Stunted <sup>Δ</sup> (Height For Age) (%)	Children Under 5 Years - Wasted <sup>Δ</sup> (Weight For Height) (%)	(Green – Good Performance, Red – Poor Performance) (District Wise Rural Urban Stats Not Available)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						



15	Murshidabad	NFHS 5 Total	1054	28.4	67.6	55.4	85.4	1	7.6	3.5	66.9	87	89.7	7.8	39.8	16.3
16	Nadia	NFHS 5 Total	982	23	76.2	39.9	59.9	3.8	6.9	12.9	71.2	97.7	91.8	17.8	26.1	17.6
17	North Twenty Four Parganas	NFHS 5 Total	889	30.7	85.5	33.6	78.8	3.7	8.8	4.4	89.9	97.5	97.1	25.5	32.4	13.3
18	Paschim Bardhaman	NFHS 5 Total	787	21.8	73.5	31.8	65.3	2.1	8.8	12	70.4	89.8	69.7	31.1	39.7	25.5
19	Paschim Medinipur	NFHS 5 Total	1005	25.8	70.9	55.7	60.7	1.4	3.1	11.5	63.1	87.6	86.8	21.8	31.1	30.3
20	Purba Bardhaman	NFHS 5 Total	877	37.2	73.2	50.4	67.9	0.8	3.8	8.6	80.5	96	97.2	34.1	32.7	21.1
21	Purba Medinipur	NFHS 5 Total	777	21.5	77	57.6	59.3	1.2	3.5	12.3	56.8	91.5	74.3	20.9	25.8	15.5
22	Purulia	NFHS 5 Total	860	35.6	61	37	51	2.4	4	16.1	57.8	89.8	87	24.6	36.9	29.4
23	South Twenty Four Parganas	NFHS 5 Total	1099	36.7	85.6	41.9	82.9	2.8	5.4	3.7	87.5	91	96.3	27.6	36.7	21.2
24	Uttar Dinajpur	NFHS 5 Total	1155	21	65.4	30.3	81.2	1.5	9.5	4.4	70.1	76.9	86.4	20.4	44.8	16

\* 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]

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Maj Gen (Prof) Dr. Atul Kotwal, Executive Director, NHSRC

### **KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT DIVISION, NHSRC**

Dr. Neha Dumka, Lead Consultant

Dr. Deepak Bhagat, Consultant

Dr. Erin Hannah, Fellow

Dr. Vineeta Sharma, Consultant

Dr. Padam Khanna, Senior Consultant

Mr. Arun Srivastava, Senior Consultant

Dr. Rajnesh Kumar, Consultant

Dr. Vineet Kumar Pathak, Senior Consultant

Dr. Devaki, Senior Consultant

Dr. Tarannum Ahmed, Consultant

Dr. Roopani, Consultant

Dr. Diksha Dhupar, Consultant



NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEMS RESOURCE CENTRE