

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3677
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.08.2018

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH INDEX

3677. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN:
ADV. JOICE GERGE:

Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has published recently the comprehensive Health Index report;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the report ranks States and Union Territories innovatively on their year-on-year incremental change in health outcomes as well as their overall performance with respect to each other;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the list of performers and worst performers among States; and
- (e) whether the Government has any action plan to improve State rankings and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a): Yes, Madam.

(b): "Healthy States, Progressive India-Report on the ranks of States and UTs" has been jointly released by NITI Aayog and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. 'The report is available on the official website of NITI for which the link is as under:

http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document_publication/Healthy-States-Progressive-India-Report_0.pdf

(c): Yes, Madam.

(d): The key results of the report are annexed here to.

(e): Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has put in place a system of incentives/disincentives that is based on outcome indicators and health system initiatives to help accelerate the progress on achievement of the National Health Mission and Sustainable Development goals. The incentives are provided to the States on the basis of the performance of the States which is assessed based on conditionality framework for the year. This framework of conditionality includes incentive/penalty based on NITI Aayog ranking of States on 'Performance on Health Outcomes'.

KEY RESULTS

5. **There is a large gap in overall performance between the best and the least performing States and UTs; besides, all States and UTs have substantial scope for improvement:** In the reference year (2015-16) among Larger States, the Index score for overall performance ranged widely between 33.69 in Uttar Pradesh to 76.55 in Kerala. Similarly, among Smaller States, the Index score for overall performance varied between 37.38 in Nagaland to 73.70 in Mizoram, and among UTs this varied between 34.64 in Dadra & Nagar Haveli to 65.79 in Lakshadweep. Among Larger States, the variation between the best and least performing States and UTs was the widest around 43 points as compared with 36 points in Smaller States and 31 points in UTs. However, based on the highest observed overall Index scores in each category of States and UTs, clearly there is room for improvement in all States and UTs.

6. **The States and UTs rank differently on overall performance and annual incremental performance:** States and UTs that start at lower levels of the Health Index (lower levels of development of their health systems) are generally at an advantage in notching up incremental progress over States with high Health Index score due to diminishing marginal returns in outcomes for similar effort levels. It is a challenge for States at high levels of the Index score even to maintain their performance levels. For example, Kerala ranks on top in terms of overall performance and at the bottom in terms of incremental progress mainly as it had already achieved a low level of Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) and Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR) and replacement level fertility, leaving limited space for any further improvements.

Figure E.1 - Larger States: Incremental scores and ranks, with overall performance from base year to reference year and ranks

State/UT	Overall Performance Index Score (Base Year 2014-15)	Overall Performance Index Score (Reference Year 2015-16)	Incremental Change	Overall Reference Year Rank	Incremental Rank
Kerala	76.55	80.00	-3.45	1	21
Punjab	62.02	65.21	3.19	2	6
Tamil Nadu	63.28	63.38	0.10	3	15
Gujarat	61.99	63.28	-1.29	4	19
Himachal Pradesh	61.20	62.12	-0.92	5	17
Maharashtra	60.09	61.07	0.98	6	10
Jammu & Kashmir	53.52	60.35	6.83	7	2
Andhra Pradesh	57.75	60.16	2.41	8	7
Karnataka	58.70	59.73	-1.03	9	18
West Bengal	57.87	58.25	0.38	10	13
Telangana	54.94	55.39	0.45	11	12
Chhattisgarh	48.63	52.02	3.39	12	5
Haryana	46.97	49.87	-2.90	13	20
Jharkhand	38.46	45.33	6.87	14	1
Uttarakhand	45.22	45.32	-0.10	15	16
Assam	43.53	44.13	0.60	16	11
Madhya Pradesh	38.99	40.09	1.10	17	9
Odisha	39.23	39.43	0.20	18	14
Bihar	34.70	38.46	3.76	19	4
Rajasthan	34.55	36.79	2.24	20	8
Uttar Pradesh	28.14	33.69	5.55	21	3

Base Year (2014-15)
 Reference Year (2015-16)

7. **Among the Larger States, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, and Uttar Pradesh are the top three ranking States in terms of annual incremental performance, while Kerala, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu ranked on top in terms of overall performance:** In terms of annual incremental performance in Index scores from the base to the reference year, the top three ranked States in the group of Larger States are Jharkhand (up 6.87 points), Jammu & Kashmir (up 6.83 points) and Uttar Pradesh (up 5.55 points). However, in terms of overall levels of performance, these States are in the bottom two-third of the range of Index scores, with Kerala (76.55), Punjab (65.21) and Tamil Nadu (63.38) showing the highest scores. Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, and Uttar Pradesh showed the maximum gains in improvement of health outcomes from base to reference year in indicators such as NMR, U5MR, full immunization coverage, institutional deliveries, and people living with HIV (PLHIV) on antiretroviral therapy (ART).

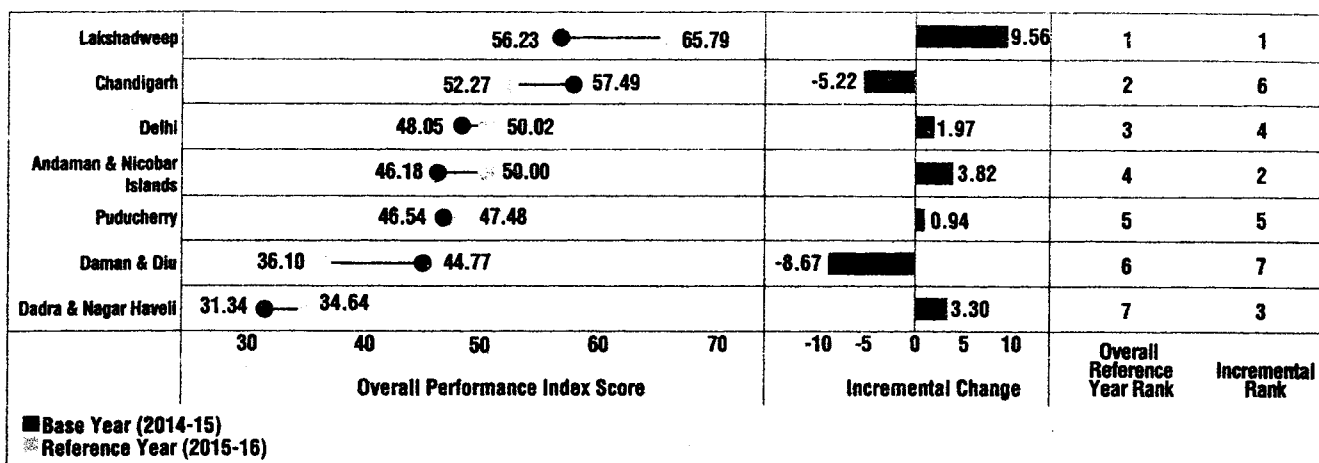
8. **Among Smaller States, Manipur ranked first in terms of annual incremental performance and second in terms of overall performance, while Goa ranked second in terms of annual incremental performance:** Among Smaller States, Mizoram (73.70) followed by Manipur (57.78) are the best overall performers. In annual incremental performance, Manipur (up 7.18 points) and Goa (up 6.67 points) ranked the highest. For Smaller States, among the top performers, the indicators that contributed to higher incremental performance varied. Manipur, ranked at the top and registered maximum incremental progress on indicators such as PLHIV on ART, first trimester antenatal care (ANC) registration, grading of Community Health Centres (CHCs) on quality parameters, average occupancy of three key State-level officers, and good reporting on the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP).

Figure E.2 - Smaller States: Incremental scores and ranks, with overall performance from base year to reference year and ranks

State	Base Year (2014-15) Overall Performance Index Score	Reference Year (2015-16) Overall Performance Index Score	Incremental Change	Overall Reference Year Rank	Incremental Rank
Mizoram	71.27	73.70	2.43	1	4
Manipur	50.60	57.78	7.18	2	1
Meghalaya	51.40	56.83	5.43	3	3
Sikkim	53.20	53.39	-0.19	4	5
Goa	46.46	53.13	6.67	5	2
Arunachal Pradesh	49.51	50.60	-1.09	6	6
Tripura	43.51	48.35	-4.84	7	7
Nagaland	37.38	45.26	-7.88	8	8

9. **Among UTs, Lakshadweep showed both the highest annual incremental performance as well as the best overall performance:** In annual incremental performance, Lakshadweep ranked at the top (up 9.56 points) followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands (up 3.82 points). In terms of overall performance, Lakshadweep (65.79) ranked at the top, followed by Chandigarh (52.27). Lakshadweep showed the highest improvement in indicators such as institutional deliveries, tuberculosis (TB) treatment success rate and transfer of Central National Health Mission (NHM) funds from State Treasury to implementation agency.

Figure E.3 - Union Territories: Incremental scores and ranks, with overall performance from base year to reference year and ranks



10. The incremental measurement shows that about one-third of the States have registered a decline in their Health Indices in the reference year as compared to the base year: This is a matter of concern and should nudge the States into reviewing and revitalizing their programmatic efforts. Among the Larger States, six States, namely Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Haryana and Kerala have shown a decline in performance from base year to reference year, despite some of them being among the top ten in overall performance. Among the Smaller States, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Nagaland have shown a decline; and among the UTs, Chandigarh and Daman & Diu have shown a decline. Tables E.1, E.2 and E.3 provide a categorization of States and UTs based on the level of annual incremental performance and the overall performance.

Table E.1 - Categorization of Larger States on incremental performance and overall performance

Incremental Performance	Overall Performance		
Not Improved	Uttarakhand Haryana	Himachal Pradesh Karnataka Gujarat	Kerala
Least Improved	Madhya Pradesh Assam Odisha	Maharashtra Telangana West Bengal	Tamil Nadu
Moderately Improved	Bihar Rajasthan	Chhattisgarh Andhra Pradesh	Punjab
Most Improved	Jharkhand Uttar Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	

Note: Overall Performance: The States are categorized on the basis of reference year Index score range: Front-runners: top one-third (Index score > 62); Achievers: middle one-third (Index score between 48 and 62), Aspirants: lowest one-third (Index score < 48).
 Incremental Performance: The States are categorized on the basis of incremental Index score range: 'Not Improved' (incremental Index score ≤ 0), 'Least Improved' (incremental Index score between 0.01 and 2), 'Moderately Improved' (incremental Index score between 2.01 and 4), 'Most Improved' (incremental Index score > 4.0).

Table E.2 - Categorization of Smaller States on incremental performance and overall performance

Incremental Performance	Overall Performance		
	Aspirants	Achievers	Front-runners
Not Improved	Tripura Nagaland	Sikkim Arunachal Pradesh	-
Least Improved	-	-	-
Moderately Improved	-	-	Mizoram
Most Improved	-	Manipur Meghalaya Goa	-

Note: Overall Performance: The States are categorized on the basis of reference year Index score range: Front-runners: top one-third (Index score > 61.60), Achievers: middle one-third (Index score between 49.49 and 61.60), Aspirants: lowest one-third (Index score < 49.49).

Incremental Performance: The States are categorized on the basis of incremental Index score range: 'Not Improved' (incremental Index score ≤ 0), 'Least Improved' (incremental Index score between 0.01 and 2), 'Moderately Improved' (incremental Index score between 2.01 and 4), 'Most Improved' (incremental Index score > 4.0).

Table E.3 - Categorization of Union Territories based on incremental performance and overall performance

Incremental Performance	Overall Performance		
	Aspirants	Achievers	Front-runners
Not Improved	Daman & Diu	Chandigarh	-
Least Improved	-	Delhi Puducherry	-
Moderately Improved	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-
Most Improved	-	-	Lakshadweep

Note: Overall Performance: The UTs are categorized on the basis of reference year Index score range: Front-runners: top one-third (Index score > 55), Achievers: middle one-third (Index score between 45 and 55), Aspirants: lowest one-third (Index score < 45).

For incremental Performance: The UTs are categorized on the basis of incremental Index score range: 'Not Improved' (incremental Index score ≤ 0), 'Least Improved' (incremental Index score between 0.01 and 2), 'Moderately Improved' (incremental Index score between 2.01 and 4), 'Most Improved' (incremental Index score > 4.0).

In terms of numbers of indicators, Chhattisgarh, Goa and Delhi showed improvement in the highest number of parameters, within the three categories of States respectively (Figures 4.6, 4.12, 4.18). The specific indicators for which the States' performance has dipped or improved and actual values for these are provided in Annexure 4. The indicators where most States and UTs need to focus include addressing vacancies in key staff, establishment of functional district Cardiac Care Units (CCUs), quality accreditation of public health facilities, and institutionalization of Human Resources Management Information System (HRMIS). Additionally, almost all Larger States need to focus on improving the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB).

11. The overall performance of States is not always consistent with the domain-specific performance:

Some States fare significantly better in one domain than others, suggesting that there is scope to improve their performance in lagging domains with specific targeted interventions. For example, while most States showed a better performance in Health Outcomes, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Daman & Diu, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli performed better in terms of Key Inputs/Processes. Domain-wise incremental performance among the three categories of States showed the highest improvement in outcomes, respectively for Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand; Goa and Manipur; Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.