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Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

HEALTHY STATES PROGRESSIVE INDIA

Report on the Ranks of States and Union Territories

HEALTH INDEX
ROUND IV 2019-20

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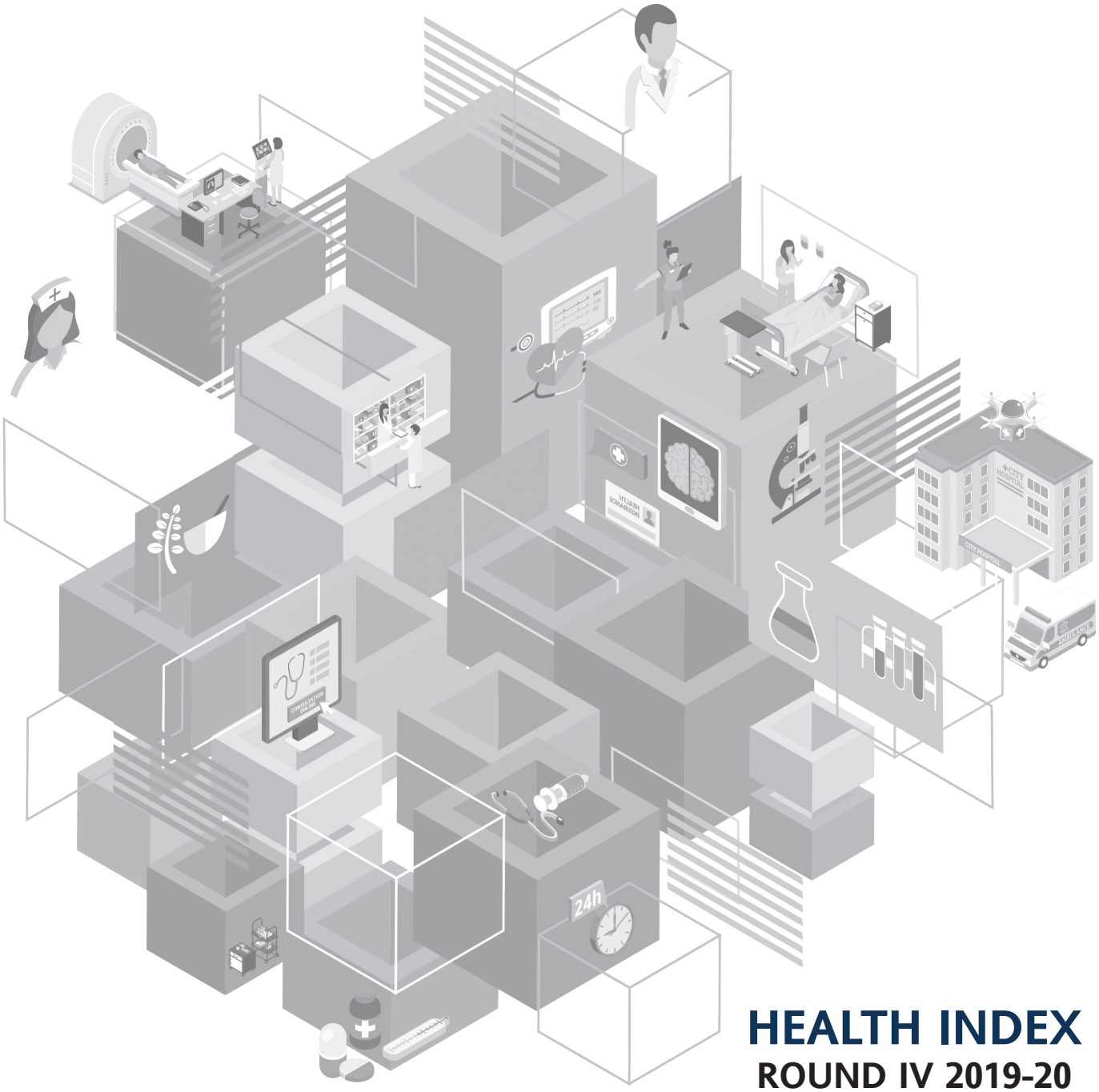

HEALTH INDEX
ROUND IV 2019-20

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ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
AS	Additional Secretary
BCG	Bacillus Calmette–Guérin vaccine
BY	Base Year
CCU	Cardiac Care Unit
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CHC	Community Health Centre
CMO	Chief Medical Officer
CRS	Civil Registration System
C-Section	Caesarean Section
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services
DH	District Hospital
DH & DD	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
DHS	Directorate of Health Services
DPT	Combination vaccine against Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
EAG	Empowered Action Group States
FRU	First Referral Unit
HWC	Health and Wellness Centres
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HRMIS	Human Resources Management Information System
IDSP	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
INR	Indian Rupees
IVA	Independent Validation Agency
IT	Information Technology
L Form	IDSP Reporting Format for Laboratory Surveillance
MD	Mission Director
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio

MIS	Management Information System
MO	Medical Officer
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
N/A	Not Applicable
NABH	National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers
NACO	National AIDS Control Organization
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NHM	National Health Mission
NHSRC	National Health Systems Resource Centre
NITI Aayog	National Institution for Transforming India
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
NQAS	National Quality Assurance Standards
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
OT	Operations Theatre
P Form	IDSP Reporting Format for Presumptive Surveillance
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
RNTCP	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
RU	Reporting Unit
RY	Reference Year
SC	Sub Centre
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDH	Sub-District Hospital
SRB	Sex Ratio at Birth
SRS	Sample Registration System
SN	Staff Nurse
TB	Tuberculosis
U5MR	Under-five Mortality Rate
UCHC	Urban Community Health Centre
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UPHC	Urban Primary Health Centre
UT/UTs	Union Territory/Union Territories

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Message

NITI Aayog has been mandated with transforming India by exercising thought leadership and providing policy and technical inputs. India is fully committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and it is globally acknowledged that the success of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is largely dependent on India. As NITI Aayog is the nodal agency responsible for helping chart India's quest for attaining the commitments under SDGs, it was necessary to devise a mechanism for measuring outcomes particularly in the critical social sectors – such as Health and Education. Indexes have been developed for Composite Water Management, Quality of School Education and Health. These provide feedback to all stakeholders vis-à-vis their outcomes and points out deviations, if any, in time, so that necessary course corrections can be undertaken.

By encouraging healthy competition and by invoking the instruments of cooperative and competitive federalism, NITI Aayog endeavours to propel states and UTs to focus attention on innovations, which drive improvement in outcomes. Though the Centre and State/UTs share the responsibility; health is a state subject, and there is high dependence on the actions of the States/UTs, given India's federal structure.

Health Index Round IV 2019-20 (Healthy States, Progressive India - Report on the Ranks of States and Union Territories) is led by NITI Aayog, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and the World Bank. This report is an annual ranking of all states and UTs on overall levels of performance and incremental improvement. The domains covered in this report are Health Outcomes, Governance and Information and Key Inputs and Processes.

This report is being compiled and published since 2017. This is the fourth round of the Health Index, and it incorporates the rich learnings of the earlier rounds. This Health Index Report Round IV aims to nudge the States/UTs towards building robust health systems and improving service delivery. The importance of this annual tool is reemphasized by MoHFW's decision to link this Health Index to incentives under National Health Mission and this has been instrumental in shifting the focus from budget spends, inputs and outputs to outcomes.

My congratulations to the health team that has worked under the guidance of Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO, NITI Aayog. My deep gratitude to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, State Governments, UT administrations in developing the fourth edition of the Health Index. Our appreciation also to the World Bank for participating in this crucial exercise and being our technical partner

Rajiv Kumar

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MESSAGE

Health, one of the pivotal sectors, is key to the progress of India. As our Hon'ble Prime Minister Sri. Narendra Modi has said, "*Health does not simply mean freedom from diseases. A healthy life is everyone persons' right*". In India, we aim to make transformational change in the health of the overall population. The government is implementing various well designed schemes and programmes, which are driving India towards this vision. Though Centre and states/UTs share the responsibility; health is a state subject, and NITI Aayog encourages the spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism.

Healthy States, Progressive India - Report on the Ranks of States and Union Territories (Health Index Round IV 2019-20) is spearheaded by NITI Aayog, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and the World Bank. It measures the annual performance of states and UTs on a variety of indicators across the domains of Health Outcomes, Governance and Information and Key Inputs and Processes. The Health Index helps in understanding the variations in different parameters, across states and UTs. It identifies and highlights indicators that each state/UT should focus on to facilitate improvement in overall outcomes, in order to make progress in health.

The COVID-19 pandemic, has reinforced the importance of the health sector and the need for doubling up health systems strengthening efforts. Though this round of the Health Index Round IV 2019-20 does not capture the impact of COVID-19 on health outcomes or any of the other indicators, as the Index Performance relates to Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20), largely the pre-COVID-19 period, it will provide good guidance on areas of improvement to states/UTs.

NITI Aayog is committed to continue the Health Index as an annual mechanism, and this is its fourth edition, which I am pleased to share. The Health Index is a report on the rank of states and UTs, and it is a useful tool to measure and compare the Overall Performance and Incremental Performance across states and UTs. MoHFW's decision to link a share of the incentives under the National Health Mission funds to the progress achieved by the states/UTs on this Index, underlines the importance of such a tool. It re-emphasises the move towards performance based financing for better outcomes.

I would like to thank my team in NITI Aayog, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, state governments, UT administrations, and the World Bank for their vital contributions in bringing out this critical report.

(Vinod Paul)

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अमिताभ कांत
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मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी
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FOREWORD

NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, and it believes in the mantra '*what gets measured gets* done'. In order to bring about transformative action, a priority for NITI Aayog and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) is to continuously nudge states/UTs towards improvements in health outcomes.

Healthy States, Progressive India - Report on the Ranks of States and Union Territories (Health Index Round IV 2019-20) is spearheaded by NITI Aayog, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and the World Bank. Since we began in 2017, we understand the sensitivity that, summarizing the complexities of the health sector and condensing it in an Index, has its own limitations. The earlier editions have triggered many useful discussions and led to healthy dialogue on how to strengthen the data collection system, drive concerted action using data, and propel learnings among the states and UTs for accelerating performance.

The Health Index is a useful tool to measure and compare the overall performance and incremental Performance across states/UTs over time, and is an important instrument in understanding the variations in performance across various parameters including health outcomes, governance and data integrity, and key inputs and processes. It measures the annual performance of states/UTs, and ranks states/UTs on the basis of incremental change, or the delta that captures annual progress, within the overarching context of the overall performance of the states/UTs.

This is the fourth edition of the Health Index, and NITI Aayog is committed to ensuring the Health Index as a yearly report. I would like to thank all who have been part of this fourth edition of the Health Index.

I would like to acknowledge various programme divisions under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Additional Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries (Health) and Mission Directors, National Health Mission and State Nodal officers of various states and UTs for their complete support during the process and for working in close co-ordination with NITI Aayog during its entire course.

The contributions of the following from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) team have been tremendous. Thanks to Mr Vikas Sheel, Additional Secretary and Mission Director NHM, Mr Vishal Chauhan, Joint Secretary and MoHFW and NHSRC team. I also acknowledge other officers for the inputs for finalization of indicators, and the HMIS team for providing the central indicators and the HMIS data.

The World Bank are our collaborators on the Health Index and I am extremely grateful to them for their technical assistance to NITI Aayog during the entire process including the authorship of this report. I am grateful to the World Bank team, including Mr. Junaid Kamal Ahmad, Country Director; and the technical team led by Ms. Sheena Chhabra, Task Team Leader and Senior Health Specialist and team for their tremendous contributions from development of the Index to analysis and report writing.

I thank the IPE Global Pvt. Limited for this work as the Independent Validation Agency.

I appreciate the work of the team at NITI Aayog led by Dr Rakesh Sarwal, Additional Secretary, consisting of Dr K Madan Gopal Senior Consultant, Dr Shobhit Kumar Research Officer and Shoyabahmed Kalal, Deputy secretary for the planning, implementation and coordination of the entire exercise.

I look forward to continued support for this Index in the years ahead.

(Amitabh Kant)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Introduction

1. **In 2017 the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and the World Bank initiated an annual Health Index for tracking Overall Performance and Incremental Performance across all states and Union Territories (UTs).** The objective of the Annual Health Index is to track progress on health outcomes and health systems performance, develop healthy competition and encourage cross learning among states and UTs. Health Index Scores and rankings for states and UTs are generated to assess Incremental Performance (year-to-year progress) and Overall Performance (current performance). It is expected that the exercise will help drive state/UT's efforts towards achievement of health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including those related to Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and other health outcomes.

2. **Health Index is a weighted composite score incorporating 24 indicators covering key aspects of health performance.** Health Index comprises of select indicators in three domains: (a) Health Outcomes; (b) Governance and Information; and (c) Key Inputs and Processes. The indicators are selected on the basis of their importance and availability of reasonably reliable data at least annually from existing data sources such as the Sample Registration System (SRS), Civil Registration System (CRS) and Health Management Information Systems (HMIS). A Composite Index is calculated as a weighted average of various indicators, focused on measuring the state of health in each state and UT for a Base Year (2018-19) and a Reference Year (2019-20). Given the focus on performance, the Health Outcomes are assigned the highest weight. Four rounds of Health Index have been undertaken and this report relates to the fourth round. For generation of ranks, to ensure comparability among entities, the states are classified into three categories (Larger States, Smaller States and UTs). In this round, all the states and UTs participated except West Bengal, and the UT of Ladakh was not included due to non-availability of data[1]. The Health Index Round IV 2019-20 does not capture the impact of COVID-19 on health outcomes or any of the other indicators as the Index Performance relates to Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20), largely the pre-COVID-19 period.

3. **The learnings from the previous three rounds of the Health Index were taken into account to develop the Health Index Round IV 2019-20.** For the fourth round of the Health Index, review of indicators was undertaken and three new indicators were added for Larger States. These are Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), proportion of pregnant women who received 4 or more antenatal care check-ups (ANC), and level of registration of deaths. The indicator relating to Community Health Centres and

1 Data for Ladakh was not available as it was established as a UT on October 31, 2019 following the passage of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, prior to which it was part of the Jammu and Kashmir state.

Sub-District Hospitals (CHCs/SDHs) with grading of 4 points or above was dropped and the definition of two indicators, one related to data integrity measure and second related to quality accreditation of public health facilities, was refined.

B. Key Results

4. **Among the Larger States, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Telangana emerged among the best three performers in terms of Overall Performance.** Uttar Pradesh with the lowest Overall Reference Year (2019-20) Index Score ranked at the bottom (Rank 19) in Overall Performance, however, it ranked at the top in terms of Incremental Performance by registering the highest incremental change from the Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). On the other hand, Kerala and Tamil Nadu were top two performers in terms of Overall Performance with the highest Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores but ranked twelfth and eight respectively in terms of Incremental Performance. Telangana performed well both in terms Overall Performance as well as Incremental Performance and secured the third position in both instances. For the fourth consecutive round Kerala emerged as the best performer in terms of Overall Performance. Among the Smaller States, Mizoram emerged as the best performer in Overall Performance as well as Incremental Performance while among UTs, Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir ranked among the bottom UTs in terms of Overall Performance but emerged as the leading performer in terms Incremental Performance (Figures ES.1, ES.2 and ES.3).

FIGURE ES.1 Larger States: Overall Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores and Incremental Change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), with Overall Reference Year and Incremental Ranks

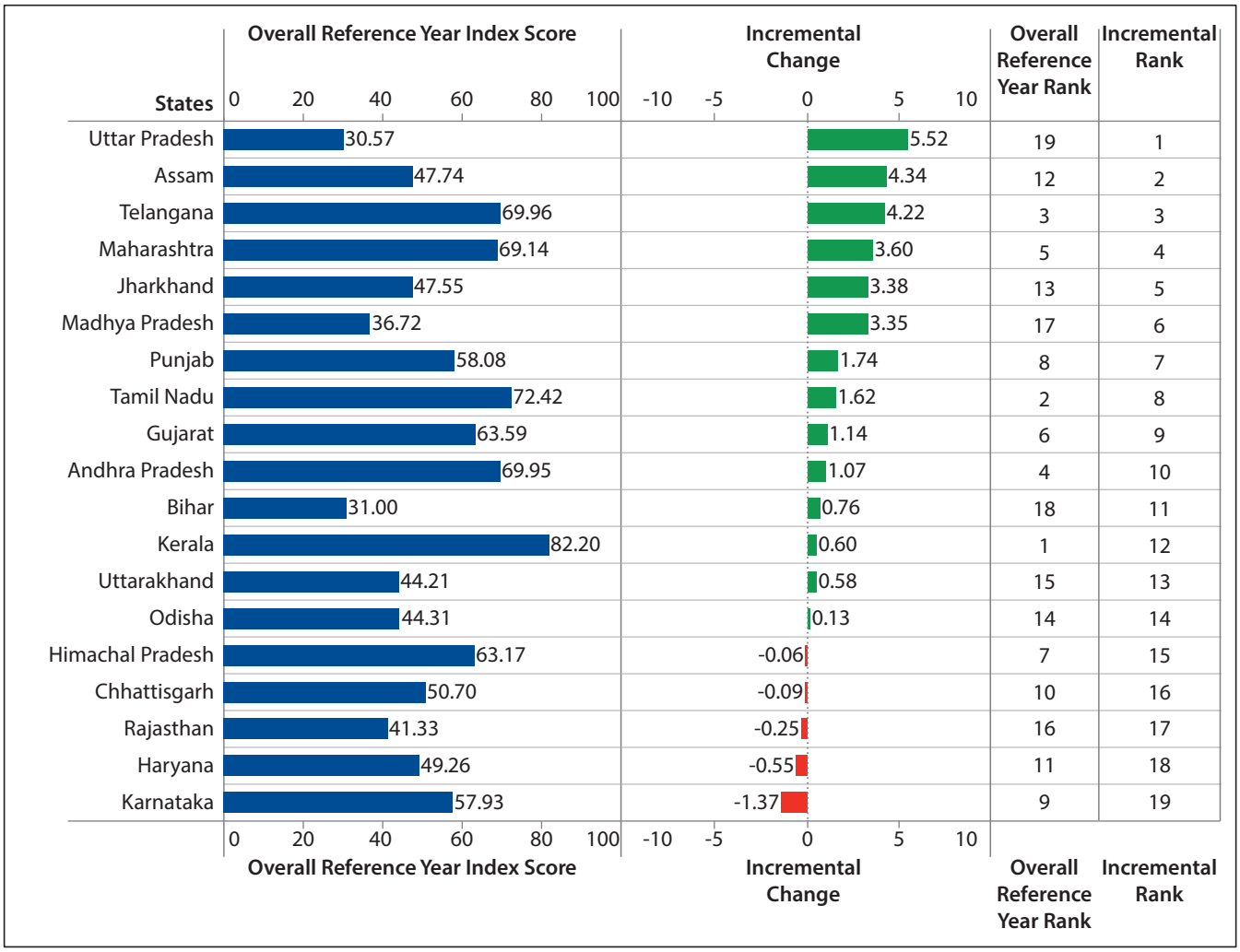


FIGURE ES.2 Smaller States: Overall Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores and Incremental Change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), with Overall Reference Year and Incremental Ranks

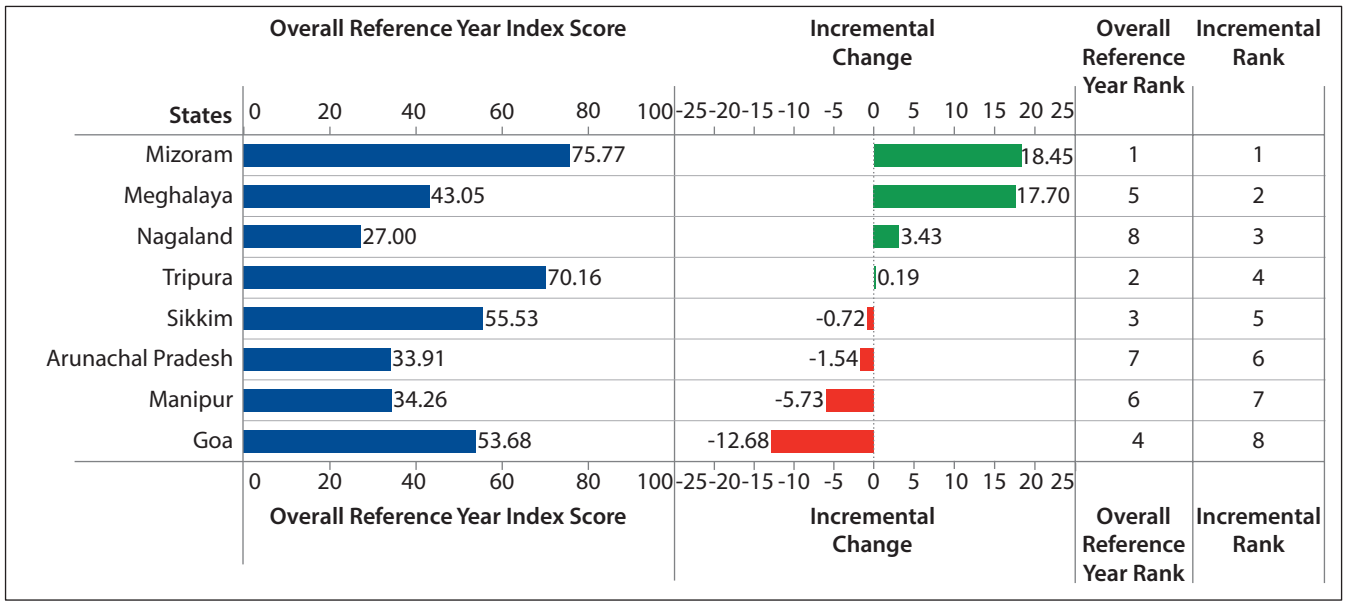
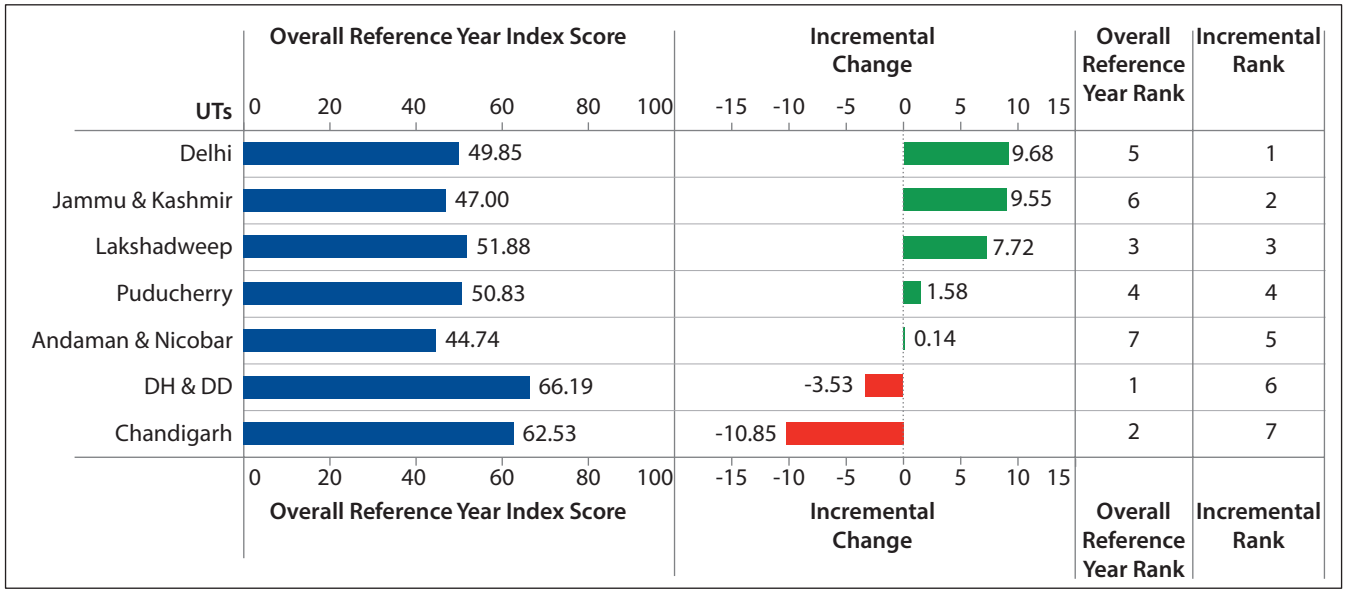


FIGURE ES.3 Union Territories: Overall Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores and Incremental Change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), with Overall Reference Year and Incremental Ranks



5. **For a vast majority of the states and UTs, there has been a shift in the Overall Performance ranking from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20).** Among the 19 Larger States, four improved their rankings while five states deteriorated in their rankings from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), and ten states retained their Base Year (2018-19) ranks. Three out of the eight Smaller States improved their rankings, four deteriorated while one retained its Base Year (2018-19) rank. Compared to the Base Year (2018-19), four UTs improved their rank while the rank of three UTs deteriorated in the Reference Year (2019-20). Assam made the maximum improvement by moving up 3 ranks (from 15 to 12) while on the other hand Andaman & Nicobar registered the maximum drop in rank (down from 4th to 7th rank). The changes in overall rankings are summarised in Table ES.1.

TABLE ES.1 Change in Overall Performance Ranks of Larger States, Smaller States and UTs between Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

Category	Improved Rank	Retained Rank	Deteriorated Rank
Larger States (19)*	(4→3) Telangana (7→6) Gujarat (9→8) Punjab (15→12) Assam	(1) Kerala (2) Tamil Nadu (5) Maharashtra (10) Chhattisgarh (11) Haryana (13) Jharkhand (16) Rajasthan (17) Madhya Pradesh (18) Bihar (19) Uttar Pradesh	(3→4) Andhra Pradesh (6→7) Himachal Pradesh (8→9) Karnataka (12→14) Odisha (14→15) Uttarakhand
Smaller States (8)	(3→1) Mizoram (4→3) Sikkim (7→5) Meghalaya	(8) Nagaland	(1→2) Tripura (2→4) Goa (5→6) Manipur (6→7) Arunachal Pradesh
UTs (7)*	(2→1) DH & DD (5→3) Lakshadweep (6→5) Delhi (7→6) Jammu & Kashmir	–	(1→2) Chandigarh (3→4) Puducherry (4→7) Andaman & Nicobar

** Among the Larger States, West Bengal did not participate in this round and data for UT of Ladakh was not available.*

***Note:** For each state/UTs, the numbers in parentheses (second and fourth column) denote the shift in rank from Base Year (2018-19) to rank in Reference Year (2019-20).*

6. **The gap in the Overall Performance between the best and the worst performing Larger State and UTs narrowed in the current round of the Health Index, while it increased for the Smaller States.** Among the Larger States, Kerala was at the top with the Index Score of 82.20 and Uttar Pradesh at the bottom with the Index Score of 30.57, in the Reference Year (2019-20). The gap between the best and worst performing Larger States was 56.54 points in Base Year (2018-19) which decreased to 51.63 points in the Reference Year (2019-20). In case of Smaller States, Mizoram was at the top with Index Score of 75.77 and Nagaland at the bottom with Index Score of 27.00. Among the Smaller States, the gap between the best and the worst performer increased from 46.40 points in the Base Year (2018-19) to 48.77 points in Reference Year (2019-20). Among the UTs, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (DH & DD) was at the top with Index Score of 66.19 and Andaman & Nicobar at the bottom with Index Score of 44.74. The gap between the best and worst performer UT decreased from 35.94 in the Base Year (2018-19) to 21.45 in Reference Year (2019-20).

7. **Nearly half the states and UTs did not reach the half way mark in the Composite Overall Index Score, and despite good performance, even the top ranking states and UTs could benefit from further improvements.** The maximum Index Score that a state/UT can achieve is 100. In the case of Larger States, the highest observed Overall Index Score of 82.20 is for Kerala, followed by 72.42 for Tamil Nadu, 69.96 for Telangana and 69.95 for Andhra Pradesh which is quite a distance from the frontier (100 points). In case of Smaller States, the Front-runner states were Mizoram with Index Score of 75.77 and Tripura with Index Score of 70.16. Among the UTs, the Front-runners were DH & DD and Chandigarh with Index Scores of 66.19 and 62.53 respectively. This clearly indicates that there is room for improvement (to reach to the potential score of 100) for all states/UTs, including the best performing states/UTs. There is an urgent need to accelerate efforts to narrow the performance gap between the states/UTs as 50 percent of the Larger States, 50 percent of Smaller States and 43 percent of the UTs did not even reach the halfway mark in terms of the Composite Overall Index Score.

8. **The incremental changes in Health Index Scores from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20) varied significantly across states and UTs, with a vast majority of Larger States registering at least some improvement.** Fourteen out of the 19 Larger States, four out of the eight Smaller States and five out of the seven UTs showed improvement in Health Index Scores from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). A snapshot of the states/UTs registering positive or negative incremental change from the Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20) is provided in Table ES.2.

TABLE ES.2 Categorisation of Larger States, Smaller States and UTs by Incremental Performance between Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

Category	Positive Incremental Performance	Negative Incremental Performance
Larger States (19)*	(5.52) Uttar Pradesh (4.34) Assam (4.22) Telangana (3.60) Maharashtra (3.38) Jharkhand (3.35) Madhya Pradesh (1.74) Punjab (1.62) Tamil Nadu (1.14) Gujarat (1.07) Andhra Pradesh (0.76) Bihar (0.60) Kerala (0.58) Uttarakhand (0.13) Odisha	(-1.37) Karnataka (-0.55) Haryana (-0.25) Rajasthan (-0.09) Chhattisgarh (-0.06) Himachal Pradesh
Smaller States (8)	(18.45) Mizoram (17.70) Meghalaya (3.43) Nagaland (0.19) Tripura	(-12.68) Goa (-5.73) Manipur (-1.54) Arunachal Pradesh (-0.72) Sikkim
UTs (7)*	(9.68) Delhi (9.55) Jammu & Kashmir (7.72) Lakshadweep (1.58) Puducherry (0.14) Andaman & Nicobar	(-10.85) Chandigarh (-3.53) DH & DD

** Among the Larger States, West Bengal did not participate in this round and data for UT of Ladakh was not available.*

***Note:** Figure in parentheses indicate Incremental Performance Score, i.e., change between the Composite Index Score of Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20).*

9. **Only five Larger States and two Smaller States, showed good Overall Performance and continued to improve on their Health Index Score from the Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20).** Mizoram and Telangana were the only two states that demonstrated strong Overall Performance and showed most improvements in the Incremental Performance between the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20). Among the Larger States, Telangana, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh showed strong Overall Performance and also registered improvements in Incremental Performance. Assam and Uttar Pradesh, though among the bottom one-third performers in Overall Performance, did exceedingly well in Incremental Performance recording the highest progress from Base Year (2018-19) to the Reference Year (2019-20). Rajasthan was the weakest performer both in terms of Overall Performance and Incremental Performance. In the case of Smaller States, Mizoram and Tripura registered strong Overall Performance, and at the same time showed improvements in Incremental Performance. In case of Smaller States, although, Meghalaya was in the category of bottom one-third performers in terms of Overall Performance, it recorded the highest progress from Base Year (2018-19)

to the Reference Year (2019-20). None of the UTs, emerged as a strong performer in terms of Overall and Incremental Performance. Although, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Lakshadweep were in the category of bottom one-third performers in terms of Overall Performance, they did exceedingly well in Incremental Performance recording the highest progress from Base Year (2018-19) to the Reference Year (2019-20). Table ES.3 provides an overview of the categorisation of states and UTs based on Incremental Performance and Overall Performance for the Health Index Round IV 2019-20.

TABLE ES.3 Categorisation of Larger States, Smaller States and UTs based on Overall Performance and Incremental Performance between Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

Incremental Performance	Overall Performance		
	Aspirants	Achievers	Front-runners
Not Improved (0 or less)	Rajasthan Arunachal Pradesh Manipur	Chhattisgarh Haryana Himachal Pradesh Karnataka Goa Sikkim	Chandigarh DH & DD
Least Improved (0.01– 2.0)	Bihar Odisha Uttarakhand Andaman & Nicobar Puducherry	Gujarat Punjab	Andhra Pradesh Kerala Tamil Nadu Tripura
Moderately Improved (2.01– 4.0)	Jharkhand Madhya Pradesh Nagaland	–	Maharashtra
Most Improved (more than 4.0)	Assam Uttar Pradesh Meghalaya Delhi Jammu & Kashmir Lakshadweep	–	Telangana Mizoram

Note: *Overall Performance: The states/UTs are categorised on the basis of Reference Year (2019-20) Index Score range: Front-runners: top one-third; Achievers: middle one-third, Aspirants: lowest one-third.*

10. **There is larger variation in domain-specific performance of the states/UTs.** Forty-seven percent of the Larger States and 29 percent of the UTs performed best in Governance and Information domain compared to any other domain. Forty-seven percent of the Larger States, 88 percent the Smaller States and 71 percent of the UTs performed best in the Health Outcomes domain than any other domain. Only five percent of the Larger States and 12 percent of Smaller States and none of the UTs performed best in Key Inputs and Processes domain compared to any other domain.

11. **There are wide disparities in the Health Outcomes Domain Index Scores across states and UTs.** Among the Larger States, the Health Outcomes Index Score of the best performing state Kerala (85.97), was about three and half times that of the worst performing state, Uttar Pradesh (25.64). In case of Smaller States, the Index Score of the best performing state Tripura (85.01), was 2.7 times that of the lowest performer Nagaland (32.00) and for best performing UT (Chandigarh), the Index Score at 78.49 was 1.5 times that of the lowest performer Puducherry (52.19). The gap between the best and the

worst performing states and UTs narrowed on health outcomes in the fourth round of the Health Index. Fourteen of the 19 Larger States, four out of eight Smaller States and three out of seven UTs registered an improvement in Health Outcomes from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). The largest increase in Health Outcomes Index Scores was observed by Assam (7.10 points) among Larger States, Meghalaya (25.29 points) among Smaller States and Delhi (18.88 percentage points) among the UTs. The states and UTs with largest decline in Index Scores in this domain were Chhattisgarh (-2.65 points), Goa (-22.30 points) and Chandigarh (-12.22 points).

12. **In the Governance and Information domain, majority of states/UTs registered an increase in Index Scores from Base Year (2018-19) to the Reference Year (2019-20).** Eleven Larger States, five Smaller States and three UTs registered an increase in the Index Scores in the Governance and Information domain. The 11 Larger States that registered increase include all the Empowered Action Group (EAG) states, except Madhya Pradesh. Among the eight Larger States that registered decrease in Index Scores, Himachal Pradesh registered the highest decline of 18 percentage points. Among the Smaller States and UTs, Mizoram and Lakshadweep registered the highest increase while Tripura and DH & DD registered the highest decline in the Index Score in this domain. The gap between the best and the worst performing Larger States and Smaller States has increased in the Reference Year (2019-20) but decreased among UTs.

13. **There are wide disparities in the Key Inputs and Processes Domain Index Scores across states and UTs.** Among the Larger States, the Key Inputs and Processes domain score of the best performing state Tamil Nadu (71.06) was 4.6 times that of the worst performing state of Bihar (15.31). In case of Smaller States, the Index Score of the best performing state Mizoram (61.90) was 2.6 times that of the lowest performer Manipur (23.46). Among the UTs, the score of the best performer DH & DD (60.30) was about two times that of the lowest performer Lakshadweep (31.28). The gap between the best and the worst performers has increased among the Larger States and Smaller States whereas it declined for UTs. Fifteen out of the 19 Larger States, four out of eight Smaller States and four out of the seven UTs registered improvements in Key Inputs and Processes domain from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). The largest increase was observed by Madhya Pradesh (17.54 points) among Larger States, Meghalaya and Mizoram (10.40 and 10.32 points respectively) among Smaller States and Puducherry (6.69 points) among UTs. The states/UTs with the largest decline were Assam (-10.13 points), Sikkim (-6.48 points) and Chandigarh (-11.11 points).

14. **Among the Larger States, Telangana is the only state that demonstrated strong Overall Performance as well as Incremental Performance while Rajasthan reported weak performance on both counts.** Telangana emerged as strong performer on both Overall and Incremental Performance as for several indicators it had attained the best possible performance. For example, it attained universal full immunisation of children and total case notification of tuberculosis; had fully functional First Referral Units (FRUs) and all Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and urban PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs); operation theatres and labour rooms of all district hospitals certified under LaQshya and Kayakalp scores more than 70 percent; and no vacancies of ANMs in Sub Centres and Medical Officers in PHCs. In terms of Incremental Performance, Telangana made major gains in the Key Inputs and Processes domain with nearly half the indicators in the Fully Achieved or Most Improved or Improved category; against 19 percent for Rajasthan. A detailed indicator-wise comparison of the two states is presented in Table ES.4.

TABLE ES.4 Reference Year (2019-20) Indicator Value and Incremental Performance of Indicators - Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20): Best and Worst Performing Larger States
(Figures in the Table are for the Reference Year 2019-20)

Indicator		Best Performer*	Worst Performer*
		Telangana	Rajasthan
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	NMR	19	26
1.1.2	U5MR	30	40
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth	901	871
1.1.4	MMR	63	164
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%)	61.80	57.10
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%)	100.00	75.05
1.2.3.a	First trimester ANC registration (%)	71.39	70.03
1.2.3.b	Pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (%)	84.40	60.73
1.2.4	Institutional deliveries (%)	96.31	72.72
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%)	100.00	87.61
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (%)	90.17	76.89
1.2.7	PLHIV on ART (%)	71.18	74.73
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (%)	1.07	16.91
2.2.1	Average occupancy: state level 3 key posts (in months)	16.01	15.01
2.2.2	Average occupancy: CMOs (in months)	13.51	15.97
2.2.3	Fund transfer (no. of days)	115	33
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Shortfall: ANMs at SCs (including SC–HWCs) (%)	0.00	23.30
	Shortfall: SNs at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (%)	19.46	19.38
	Shortfall: MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (%)	0.00	19.64
	Shortfall: Specialists at district hospitals (%)	10.69	1.89
3.1.2	Staff covered under a functional HRMIS (%)	36.27	100.00
3.1.3.a	Functional FRU (%)	102.67	33.76
3.1.3.b	DH with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)	100.00	59.26
	SDH/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)	15.13	21.83
	PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)	38.82	12.27
	UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)	39.82	34.85
3.1.4	SCs functional as HWCs (%)	4.85	1.02
	PHCs functional as HWCs (%)	100.00	89.40
	UPHCs functional as HWCs (%)	100.00	27.65
3.1.5	DH with functional CCU (%)	0.00	29.63

Indicator		Best Performer*	Worst Performer*
		Telangana	Rajasthan
3.1.6.a	Level of birth registration (%)	100.00	96.40
3.1.6.b	Level of death registration (%)	97.20	98.60
3.1.7	IDSP reporting of P Form (%)	90	92
	IDSP reporting of L Form (%)	89	90
3.1.8.a	DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (%)	6.98	0.00
	CHCs with accreditation certificates (%)	0.00	0.36
	PHCs with accreditation certificates (%)	10.86	0.05
	UPHCs with accreditation certificates (%)	0.88	0.00
3.1.8.b	DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (%)	100.00	29.63
	DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (%)	100.00	22.22
	CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (%)	1.22	0.00
	CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (%)	1.22	0.00
3.1.9	State government health expenditure to total state expenditure (%)	N/A	5.86

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

Note: *The figures relate to the indicator value in the Reference Year (2019-20). The indicator value in white denotes that the indicator was Fully Achieved in both Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20).*

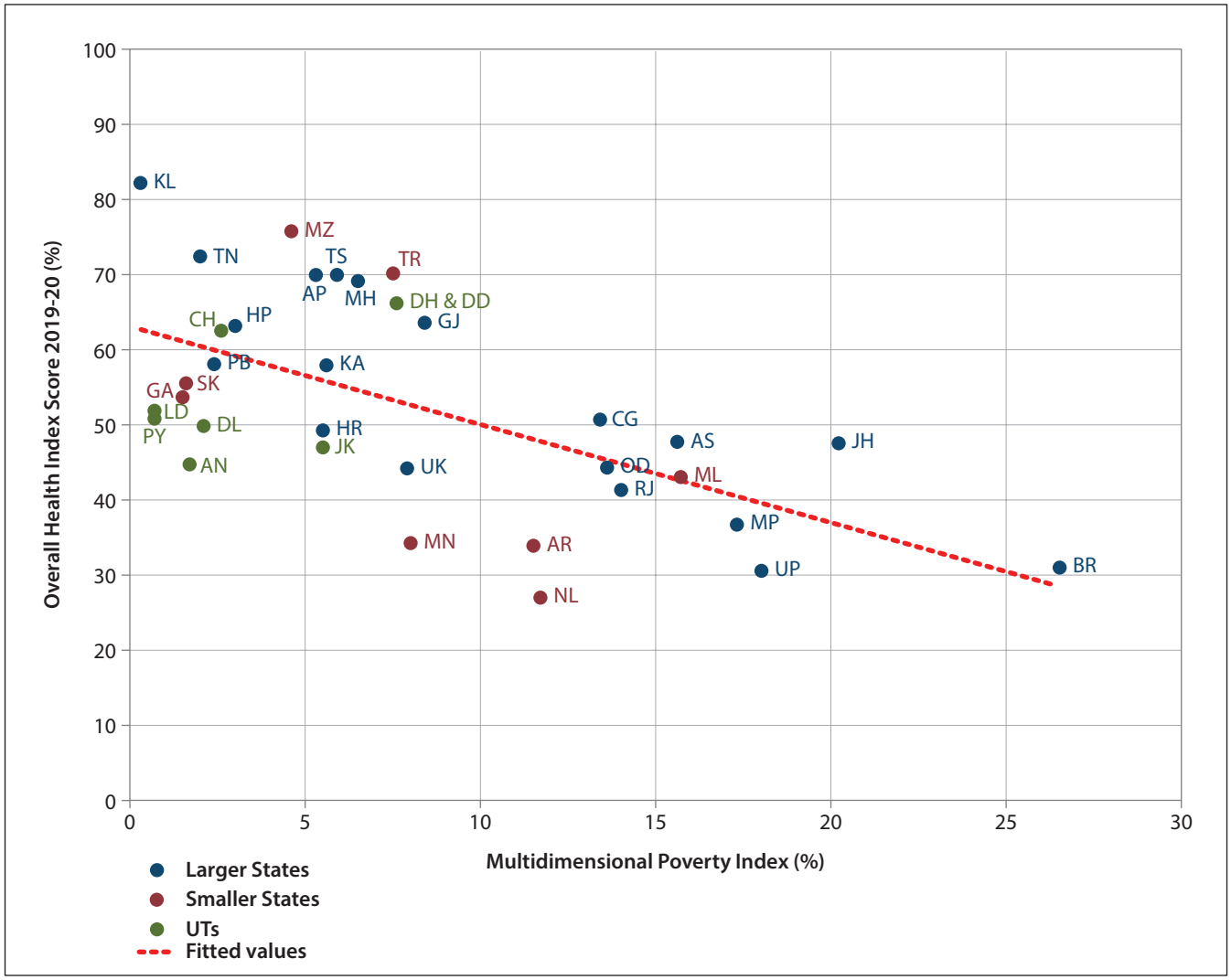
** Telangana - only Larger State with strong Overall and Incremental Performance; Rajasthan - only Larger State with weak Overall and Incremental Performance.*

15. **In case of Smaller States, Mizoram emerged as best performer and Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur as the worst performers, both in terms of Incremental and Overall Performance.** Mizoram excelled in Overall Performance because in the Reference Year (2019-20), nearly 60 percent of the total indicators were in the top one-third category compared to less than one-sixth of the indicators in Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. In the Incremental Performance from the Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), Mizoram performed well in all three domains of Health Index, whereas Manipur observed decline in the Health Outcomes and Key Inputs and Processes domains, and Arunachal Pradesh observed decline in the domain of Health Outcomes.

16. **The Incremental Performance on various indicators varied widely across Larger States between the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20):** Vast majority of Larger States registered improvement in performance across the key health outcome indicators (NMR, U5MR, Sex Ratio at Birth and MMR). Chhattisgarh was the only Larger State to have shown deterioration in all the key health outcome indicators except for U5MR. Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and U.P reported deterioration in performance across both NMR and U5MR. The indicators where substantial number of Larger States reported deterioration in performance between the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20) include full immunisation coverage, institutional deliveries, average occupancy of state level 3 key posts, average occupancy of CMOs, number of days for transfer of NHM funds to implementing agency, level of registration of births and share of state government heath expenditure to total state expenditure. On some of the quality indicators such as public health facilities with accreditation certificates (e.g. NQAS/ NABH) and CHCs certified under LaQshya, the level of performance across both Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20) was low. On three Health Outcome indicators, viz, modern contraceptive prevalence rate, total case notification of TB, and proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on antiretroviral therapy (ART), vast majority of the Larger States reported improvement in performance between the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20).

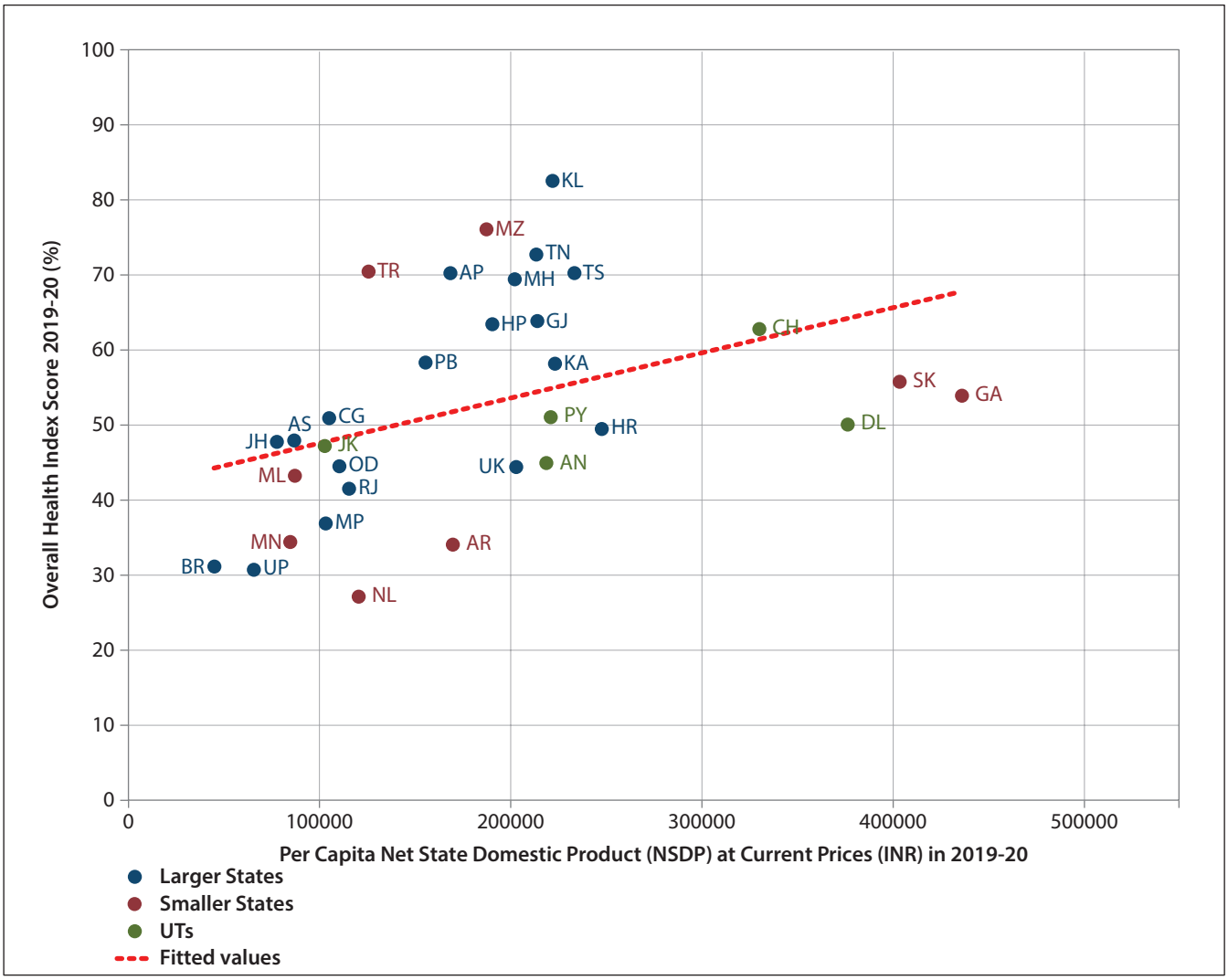
17. **There is a general negative correlation between the Health Index Scores and the poverty levels of states and UTs as measured by the Multidimensional Poverty Index recently released by NITI Aayog.** However, many states with the same level of poverty performed better in Health Index indicating that factors beyond income determine health sector performance. For example, Telangana performed significantly better in Health Index than Haryana or Jammu & Kashmir despite having same level of poverty. On the other hand, states such as Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Bihar with almost the same level of performance on the Health Index had vastly different poverty levels. The lessons from these scenarios may provide some insights on how to improve health situation in the states/UTs with similar or higher level of poverty. Similarly, though there was a general positive correlation between the Health Index Scores and the economic development levels of states and UTs as measured by the State-wise Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (Per Capita NSDP), some of the states/UTs with low per capita NSDP have performed better on the Health Index than the similarly placed states/UTs. Furthermore, there seems to be no or little association between the Per Capita NSDP of the states/UTs and their Incremental Performance from the Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). This suggests that with improved management and governance, the state/UT performance can improve irrespective of the economic or poverty level of the state/UT. Figure ES.4 captures the Composite Index Scores in Reference Year (2019-20) and Multidimensional Poverty Index (2015-16) while Figure ES.5 shows the Composite Index Scores and Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (INR), in 2019-20.

FIGURE ES.4 \ Composite Index Scores in Reference Year (2019-20) and Multidimensional Poverty Index (2015-16)



Source: *Multidimensional Poverty Index, NITI Aayog Baseline Report, 2021.*

FIGURE ES.5 \ Composite Index Scores and Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (INR), in 2019-20



Note: *Per Capita Net State Domestic Product, has been taken from Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective state governments.*

C. Conclusion and Way Forward

18. **The Health Index is a useful tool to measure and compare the Overall Performance and Incremental Performance across states and UTs over time and nudging the states and UTs to shift the focus from inputs and outputs to outcomes.** The previous three rounds of Health Index have triggered many useful discussions, including how to identify barriers and motivate actions using data, and how to promote positive competition and learning among the states and UTs. The MoHFW's decision to link the Index to incentives under the National Health Mission (NHM) has been instrumental in shifting the focus from budget spends, inputs and outputs to outcomes by shining the light on states/UTs that have shown most improvement. Based on the interim findings of the fourth round of the Health Index, MoHFW provided 10 percent of the state/UTs' total NHM funds as NHM incentive based on agreed conditionalities.

19. **The Health Index has strengthened the culture of use of data at the state/UT level to monitor performance and is contributing to the agenda of improving availability, quality and timeliness of data.** In most states/UTs, the annual performance of the state/UT has been monitored at the highest level of the government using the Health Index report. Also, several states such as Andhra Pradesh,

Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Karnataka have replicated the Index and are regularly monitoring district performance using similar tools. The availability, quality and timeliness of data has also by and large improved. For instance, the Maternal Mortality Ratio, a very important health outcome indicator generated by SRS, has recently become available for all Larger States except Himachal Pradesh (earlier it was available only for 13 states), and included in the fourth round of Health Index. The process of data validation and discussions among state and central level programme managers is helping reinforce good practices related to data scrutiny and validation of HMIS data, and thus improving quality of HMIS data. Also, the dialogue has contributed in strengthening definition of indicators (e.g. TB case notification, TB treatment success rate), revision in the denominators (e.g. coverage indicators such as full immunisation coverage), adaptation of indicators to reflect variations in the urban health systems etc. The discussions have also stimulated improvements in indicators such as defining functionality of facilities based on population norms, third party sample verification of data for ascertaining functionality of Health and Wellness Centres (HWC), and expanding the range of indicators for tracking quality at health facilities.

MAIN REPORT

MAIN REPORT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

India is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including those related to Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and other health outcomes. The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and the World Bank embarked on a journey four years ago (in 2017) to develop a Health Index, a first ever systematic exercise, for tracking the progress on health outcomes and health systems performance across states and Union Territories (UTs) in India. The vision behind establishing the annual systematic tool is to propel states/UTs towards undertaking multi-pronged interventions and to drive efforts towards the achievement of health-related SDGs and other health-related outcomes.

The Health Index serves as an annual systematic tool for ranking states/UTs on health systems performance. 'Healthy States, Progressive India: Health Index Round IV (2019-20)' generates Health Index Scores and rankings for different categories of states and UTs based on both Overall Performance and Incremental Performance (year-to-year progress). The annual Health Index is an enabling tool for the state/UT governments to identify parameters in which states/UTs have improved, stagnated, or declined. The magnitude and direction of change at a composite level; as well as for each of the indicators of the Health Index is provided by the report. Incremental Performance tracking not only helps in nurturing optimism amongst states/UTs that have historically lagged in performance and are striving to make substantial improvements, but also reduces complacency among states/UTs that have historically done well.

The Health Index aims to accelerate the pace of achieving health outcomes and encourages cross-learning among states/UTs. The Health Index is conceptualised as a game changer, as it helps to shift the focus of the states and UTs from inputs, outputs and budget spends to health outcomes. It leverages co-operative and competitive federalism and facilitates states/UTs in focusing attention on better targeting of interventions and improving the delivery of health services. States/UTs with similar characteristics that have demonstrated improvement, can learn from each other through sharing of experiences. States such as Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Karnataka have also adapted this tool to monitor district level performance.

1.2 OVERVIEW

The Health Index is a weighted Composite Index based on select indicators in three domains: (a) Health Outcomes; (b) Governance and Information; and (c) Key Inputs and Processes. Each domain is assigned weights based on its importance, with the Health Outcomes carrying the highest weight across the

different categories of states/UTs. Within a domain or sub-domain, the weight is equally distributed among the indicators in that domain or sub-domain. A Composite Index was calculated to measure the state of health in each state and UT for a Base Year (2018-19) and a Reference Year (2019-20). The Composite Score of Reference Year (2019-20) provides the Overall Performance while the change in the Index Score of each state and UT from the Base Year (2018-19) to the Reference Year (2019-20) measures the Incremental Performance of each state/UT.

The indicators have been selected based on their importance and availability of reliable data at least annually from existing data sources. The data sources include the Sample Registration System (SRS), Civil Registration System (CRS) and Health Management Information Systems (HMIS). A snapshot of the number of indicators in each domain and sub-domain along with weights is provided in Table 1.1; while the details of the Health Index 2020 including the indicators, definitions, data sources, weights assigned, Base and Reference Years (2018-19 and 2019-20), and related details are provided in Annexure A.

TABLE 1.1 \ Health Index Round IV (2019-20) Summary

Domain	Sub-domain	Larger States		Smaller States		Union Territories	
		Number of Indicators	Weight	Number of Indicators	Weight	Number of Indicators	Weight
Health Outcomes	Key Outcomes	4	400	0	0	0	0
	Intermediate Outcomes	7	350	7	350	5	250
Governance and Information	Health Monitoring and Data Integrity	1	50	0	0	0	0
	Governance	3	90	3	90	2	60
Key Inputs and Processes	Health Systems/Service Delivery	9	180	8	160	8	160
TOTAL		**24**	**1070**	**18***	**600**	**15****	**470**

** For Smaller States: Indicators 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 2.1.1 and 3.1.9 are not applicable.*

*** For UTs: Indicators 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.2.7, 2.1.1, 2.2.3 and 3.1.9 are not applicable.*

***For generation of ranks, the states are classified into three categories* (Larger States, Smaller States and UTs), to ensure comparability among similar entities.** The details of the methodology for computation of the Index Scores and ranks are summarised in Annexure B. As in the case of generating the previous three rounds of the Health Index, based on the availability of data and the fact that similar states should be compared, the states/UTs are ranked in three categories as indicated in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.2 \ Categorisation of States and UTs

Category	Number of States and UTs	States and UTs
Larger States	19	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand
Smaller States	8	Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura
Union Territories	7	Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (DH & DD), Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Puducherry

Note: *West Bengal (Larger State) did not participate in the Health Index exercise. UT of Ladakh not included due to non-availability of data.*

Based on the experience of the previous three rounds of the Health Index, the Round IV 2019-20 Index was developed. In the current round of Health Index, three new indicators were added. These are Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs and level of registration of deaths. The indicator relating to Community Health Centres (CHCs)/Sub-district hospitals (SDHs) with grading of 4 points or above was dropped and the definition of two indicators on data integrity measure and accreditation of public health facilities were modified/refined. Multi-stakeholder consultations were held to finalise the Health Index including consultations between NITI Aayog and senior administrators from states including Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary and Mission Director National Health Mission (NHM). The fourth round of the Health Index was finalised based on the recommendations of the Working Group co-chaired by AS (Health) NITI Aayog and AS & MD MoHFW in which officials from MoHFW programme divisions, National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC) and the World Bank participated, followed by state consultations. The snapshot of the indicators in each domain/sub-domain is provided in Table 1.3.

TABLE 1.3 \ Health Index Indicators - Summary by Domain/Sub-domain

S. No.	INDICATORS BY DOMAIN AND SUB-DOMAIN
Domain 1: Health Outcomes Sub-domain 1.1 Key Outcomes	
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)*@
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR)*@
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB)*
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)*@
Domain 1: Health Outcomes Sub-domain 1.2 Intermediate Outcomes	
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MCPR)+
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (percent)
1.2.3	a. Proportion of Antenatal care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total registrations
	b. Proportion of pregnant women who received 4 or more ANCs
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (percent)
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on antiretroviral therapy (ART)+
Domain 2: Governance and Information Sub-domain 2.1 Health Monitoring and Data Integrity	
2.1.1	Institutional deliveries - percentage deviation of reported HMIS data from SRS*@
Domain 2: Governance and Information Sub-domain 2.2 Governance	
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for following three posts at state level for last three years. (Principal Secretary/Secretary where PS not applicable; Mission Director (NHM); Director (Health Services)/ DGHS where DHS not applicable)
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full-time CMO (in months) in last three years for all districts
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/ Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year+@
Domain 3: Key Inputs and Processes Sub-domain 3.1 Health Systems/Service Delivery	
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of health care providers (regular + contractual) against required number of health care providers in public health facilities@
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (HRMIS)

TABLE 1.3 \ (Contd...)

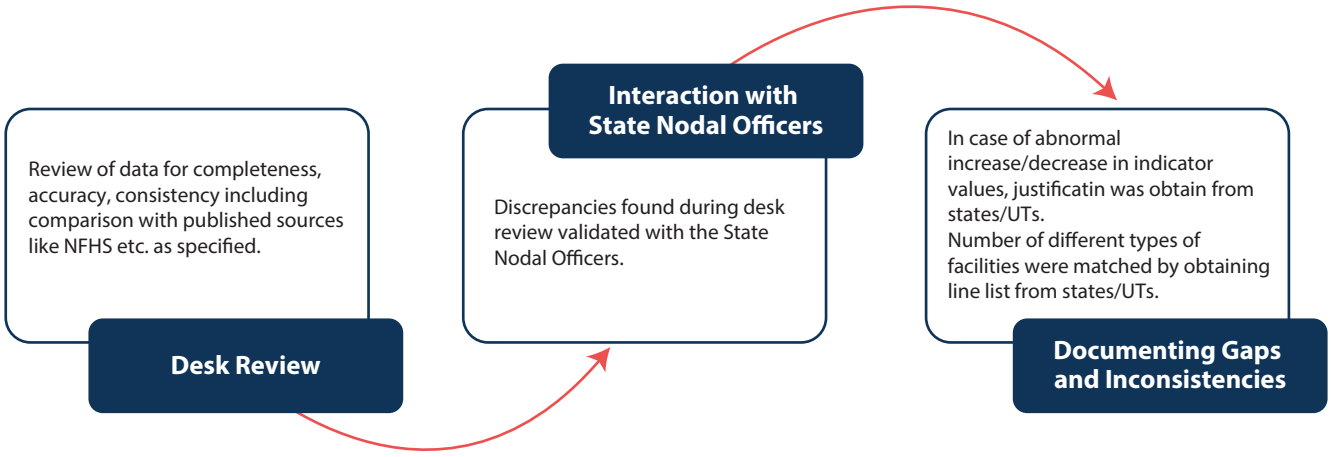
S. No.	INDICATORS BY DOMAIN AND SUB-DOMAIN
3.1.3	a. Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Units (FRUs)
	b. Proportion of public health facilities with Kayakalp score of >70% against total number of public health facilities
3.1.4	Proportion of functional Health and Wellness Centres
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Units (CCUs)
3.1.6	a. Level of registration of births (percent)
	b. Level of registration of deaths (percent)
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P and L Form (percent)
3.1.8	a. Proportion of public health facilities with accreditation certificates by a standard quality assurance programme (NQAS/NABH)
	b. Proportion of district hospitals and CHCs certified under LaQshya (separately for labour room and maternity OT)
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure*

** Applicable for Larger States only; + Applicable for Larger and Smaller States only, Not Applicable for UTs; @ Negative indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

The Health Index covers some of the SDG Targets and tracer indicators related to Goal 3 on Good Health and Well Being. The SDG Targets covered in the Index include Neonatal Mortality Rate, Under-five Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio, institutional deliveries (proxy to skilled birth attendance) and total case notification of Tuberculosis (proxy to Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population). Goal 3 UHC tracer indicators covered in the Index include percentage of incident TB cases that are detected and successfully treated and percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving antiretroviral therapy. The Index also covers indicators related to child immunisation, pregnancy and delivery care, and health work-force, however, the definitions do not exactly match with those used for tracer indicators due to issues around data availability.

Data on indicators and Index calculations were validated by an Independent Validation Agency (IVA). IPE Global, an IVA was hired through a competitive selection process by NITI Aayog to collect, review and validate the data, Index Scores and rankings of states and UTs. The IVA developed a detailed validation methodology for each indicator and sub-indicator, and undertook the exercise to examine the completeness, consistency, and accuracy of data (Figure 1.1). State specific reports were developed, and discrepancies were discussed with the State Nodal Officers and resolved in consultation with concerned stakeholders. During series of state/UT consultations in July and August 2021, the validated data for various indicators was shared, discrepancies discussed, and data sets finalised. The data validated and finalised by the IVA after resolving issues with the states/UTs was used in Index generation and rankings. The final Index Scores and rankings were certified by the IVA.

FIGURE 1.1 \ Steps for Validating Data



1.3 LIMITATIONS

Health Index is a work in progress and continuous refinements will be made as additional quality data becomes available and data systems improve. Some critical areas such as infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), mental health, governance, and financial risk protection are not fully captured in the Health Index due to non-availability of acceptable quality of data on an annual basis. For several indicators, the data is limited to service delivery in public facilities due to paucity and uneven availability of private sector data on health services in the HMIS. For outcome indicators, such as Neonatal Mortality Rate, Under-five Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio and Sex Ratio at Birth, data are available only for Larger States. For several indicators, HMIS data and programme data were used without any field verification due to the lack of feasibility of conducting independent field surveys. Due to unavailability of detailed records at the state/UTs level for a few indicators such as shortfall of human resources and district hospitals with functional CCUs, certified statements provided by the state/UT had to be relied upon. Due to continuous refinements like addition/deletion of indicators, definition refinement of some of the indicators, the Index is not comparable over different rounds.

2.0 UNVEILING PERFORMANCE: RESULTS AND FINDINGS

This section provides states and UTs' Overall Performance and Incremental Performance for the fourth round of the Health Index (Health Index IV 2019-20). The results are presented for each category of states and UTs, i.e., Larger States, Smaller States and UTs. Overall Performance is measured using the Composite Index Scores for Base and Reference Years (2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively), and Incremental Performance is calculated as the change in Composite Index Scores from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). Annexure E summarises the Overall and Incremental Performance of the Health Index and the indicators separately for each category of states and UTs. Annexure F also includes Fact Sheets for each State and UT.

2.1 PERFORMANCE OF LARGER STATES

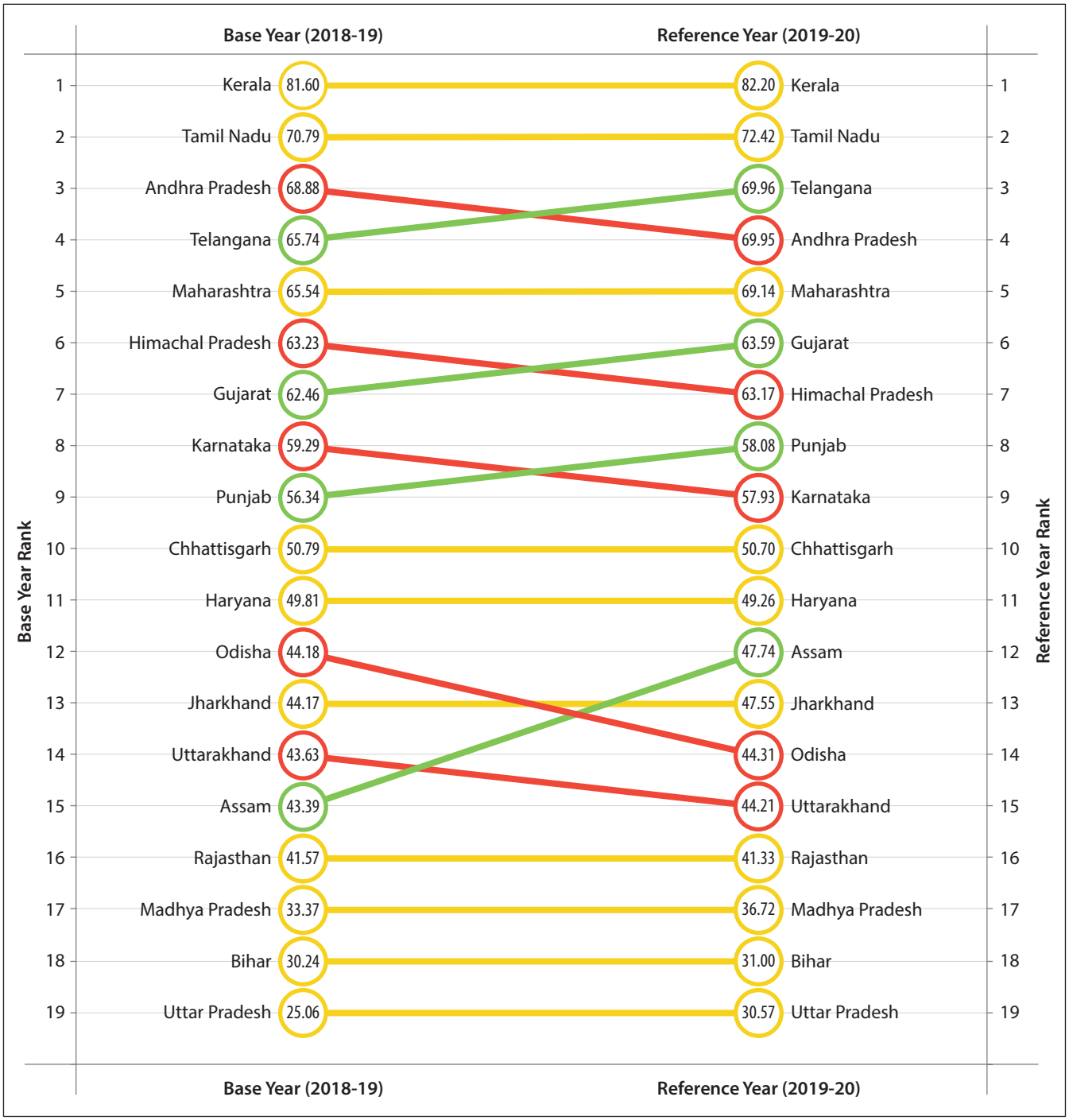
2.1.1 Overall Performance

In Reference Year (2019-20), Kerala and Tamil Nadu occupied the first and second ranks, with Overall Performance Scores of 82.20 and 72.42 respectively. Kerala has been the top ranking Larger State in all the four rounds of the Health Index. Among the Larger States, only four states improved their Base Year (2018-19) rank in the Reference Year (2019-20). Ten states including Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh retained their rank (indicated by yellow lines, Figure 2.1), while four states improved their rankings from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20) (indicated by green lines). Telangana improved its position from fourth to third, Gujarat from seventh to sixth, and Punjab from ninth to eighth. The most significant progress was observed in Assam as it improved its ranking by three positions, from fifteenth to twelfth. On the contrary, five states observed a decline in their ranking from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20) (indicated by red lines). Odisha had the steepest decline of two positions, while the ranking of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttarakhand declined by one position each.

The Health Index Score for the Reference Year (2019-20) revealed wide disparities in Overall Performance across the Larger States. Among the 19 Larger States, the Overall Performance Score of the best-performing state was about 2.7 times of the least-performing state. Kerala continued to champion the Larger States with an Overall Performance Score of 82.20, while Uttar Pradesh was the least performing state with an Overall Performance Score of 30.57. Compared to the Base Year (2018-19), the gap between the best performing Larger State and the least performing Larger State has narrowed down in the Reference Year (2019-20).

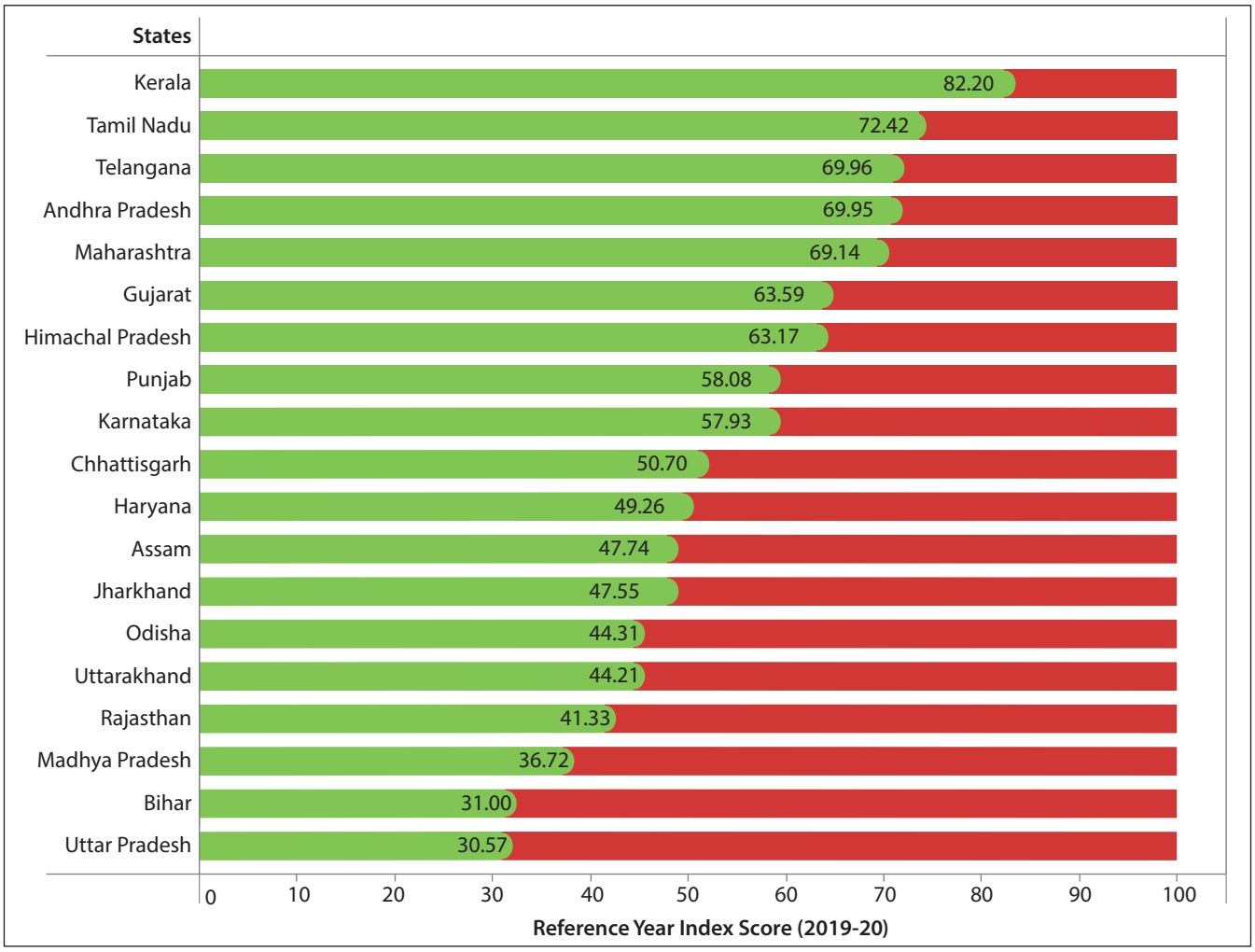
Despite good performance, even the best performing states have significant room for improvement as the highest observed Overall Index Score was 82.20 for Kerala which is some distance from the frontier (maximum potential score is 100). The lowest Index Score is 30.57 for Uttar Pradesh preceded by Bihar (31.00), Madhya Pradesh (36.72) and Rajasthan (41.33). This clearly indicates that there is a scope for improvement for all Larger States, including the best performing states, to reach the potential score of 100. Fifty percent of the Larger States did not even reach the halfway mark in terms of the Composite Index Score for Overall Performance and there is an urgent need to accelerate efforts to narrow the performance gap between the states (Figure 2.2).

FIGURE 2.1 Larger States: Overall Performance - Composite Index Score and Rank, Base and Reference Years (2018-19 and 2019-20)



Note: *Lines depict changes in Composite Index Score rank between Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20). Green lines indicate improvement, red lines denote deterioration while yellow lines indicate no change in the position. The Composite Index Score is presented in the circle.*

FIGURE 2.2 Larger States: Overall Performance for Reference Year (2019-20) and Distance from the Frontier



Eight out of nineteen Larger States fall in the category of Aspirants, based on the Composite Index Score range for the Reference Year (2019-20). Based on the Composite Index Score range for the Reference Year (2019-20), the states were classified in three categories, i.e., Aspirants, Achievers and Front-runners (Table 2.1). Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are categorised as Aspirants and are among the bottom one-third states that have substantial scope for improvement. Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Punjab fall in the category of Achievers belonging to the middle one-third score range. The states of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Telangana are categorised as Front-runners.

TABLE 2.1 Categorisation of Larger States on Overall Performance in Reference Year (2019-20)

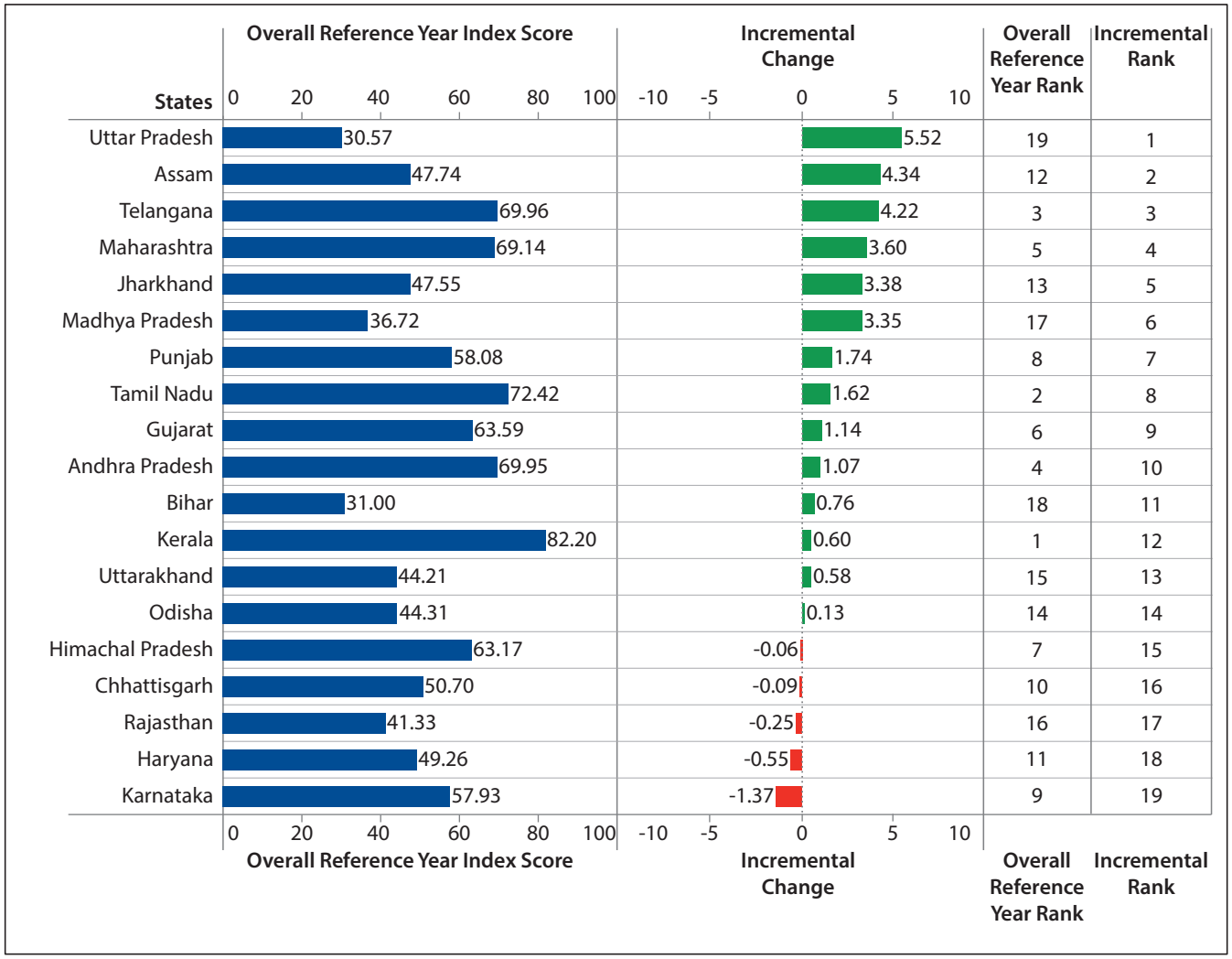
Category	Aspirants	Achievers	Front-runners
Larger States (19)	Assam Bihar Jharkhand Madhya Pradesh Odisha Rajasthan Uttarakhand Uttar Pradesh	Chhattisgarh Gujarat Haryana Himachal Pradesh Karnataka Punjab	Andhra Pradesh Kerala Maharashtra Tamil Nadu Telangana

Note: *Overall Performance: States are categorised on the basis of Reference Year (2019-20) Index Score range: Front-runners: top one-third (Index Score>64.99), Achievers: middle one-third (Index Score between 47.78 and 64.99), Aspirants: lowest one-third (Index Score<47.78).*

2.1.2 *Incremental Performance*

The incremental changes in Health Index Scores from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20) varied significantly across Larger States with a vast majority of the states recording Improved Performance. The largest increase in Index Scores (5.52 points) was shown by Uttar Pradesh while the largest decline was observed by Karnataka (-1.37 points). Apart from Karnataka, all Southern States showed improvements in the Composite Index Scores between the Base Year (2018-19) and the Reference Year (2019-20). All the eight Empowered Action Group (EAG) States[2], except Chhattisgarh, were in the bottom half in terms of Overall Performance. However, in terms of Incremental Performance, the picture was mixed. Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand and Odisha showed improvement in the Incremental Performance, while Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan showed marginal decline of less than half percentage point in Incremental Performance. Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Karnataka, are among one-third of the Larger States in terms of Overall Performance indicating better health systems, but have negative Incremental Performance from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20) (Figure 2.3).

FIGURE 2.3 Larger States: Overall Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores and Incremental Change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), with Overall Reference Year and Incremental Ranks



2. *EAG States - Empowered Action Group States include Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha.*

Among the Larger States, Telangana emerged as the strongest performer both in terms of Incremental Performance as well as Overall Performance. Though Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra were Front-runners in terms of Overall Performance, these states showed least or moderate improvement from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). On the other hand, Assam and Uttar Pradesh, bottom performers in terms of Overall Performance, fall in the category of Most Improved states in terms of Incremental Performance. Rajasthan is the weakest performer both in the case of Incremental Performance and Overall Performance (Table 2.2).

TABLE 2.2 Categorisation of Larger States based on Overall Performance and Incremental Performance between Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

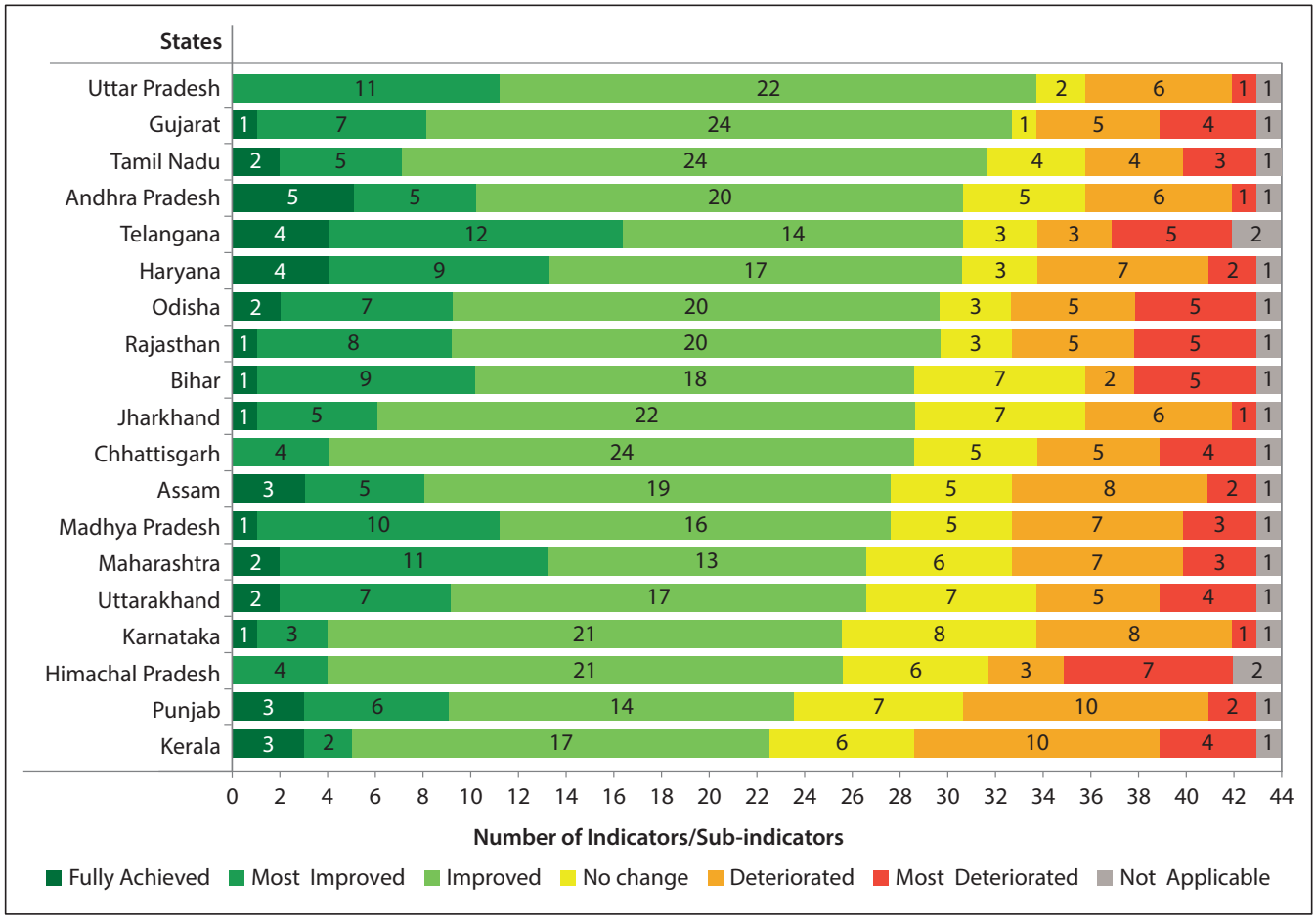
	Overall Performance (2019-20)		
Incremental Performance	**Aspirants**	**Achievers**	**Front-runners**
Not Improved (0 or less)	Rajasthan	Chhattisgarh Haryana Himachal Pradesh Karnataka	–
Least Improved (0.01-2.0)	Bihar Odisha Uttarakhand	Gujarat Punjab	Andhra Pradesh Kerala Tamil Nadu
Moderately Improved (2.01-4.0)	Jharkhand Madhya Pradesh	–	Maharashtra
Most Improved (more than 4.0)	Assam Uttar Pradesh	–	Telangana

Note: *Overall Performance: States are categorised on the basis of Reference Year (2019-20) Index Score range: Front-runners: top one-third (Index Score >64.99), Achievers: middle one-third (Index Score between 47.78 and 64.99), Aspirants: lowest one-third (Index Score <47.78). Incremental Performance: It is categorised on the basis of Incremental Index Score Range: Not Improved (0 or less), Least Improved (0.01-2.0), Moderately Improved (2.01-4.0), and Most Improved (more than 4.0).*

From the Base Year (2018-19) to the Reference Year (2019-20), Uttar Pradesh led in improving the performance of 33 out of 43 indicators/sub-indicators. On the other hand, Kerala showed improvement in only 19 indicators, and additionally had three indicators in the category of Fully Achieved. Though in terms of Overall Performance Kerala was a Front-runner, it had nearly half the indicators/sub-indicators where its performance worsened or remained stagnant (Figure 2.4). A detailed indicator-specific performance snapshot of states is presented in the Annexure E, which provides the direction as well as the magnitude of the incremental change of indicators from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). A review of the Incremental Performance across indicators/sub-indicators reveals that a vast majority of Larger States, registered improvement in performance across the key health outcome indicators (NMR, U5MR, Sex Ratio at Birth and MMR). However, Chhattisgarh showed deterioration in three of the four health outcome indicators. Most Larger States reported improvements on modern contraceptive prevalence rate, first trimester ANC registrations, total case notification of TB and proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on antiretroviral therapy (ART), between the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20). A vast majority of Larger States (13 out of 19 states), reported a decline in the average occupancy of CMOs between the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20). The other indicators where majority of the Larger States registered a decline include full immunisation coverage, institutional deliveries, average occupancy of state level 3 key posts, NHM fund transfer to implementing agency, level of registration of births and share of state government heath

expenditure to total state expenditure (Annexure E). On quality indicators such as public health facilities with accreditation certificates (e.g. NQAS/NABH) and CHCs certified under LaQshya, the level of performance across both Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20) was quite dismal.

FIGURE 2.4 Larger States: Number of Indicators/Sub-indicators, by category of Incremental Performance from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)

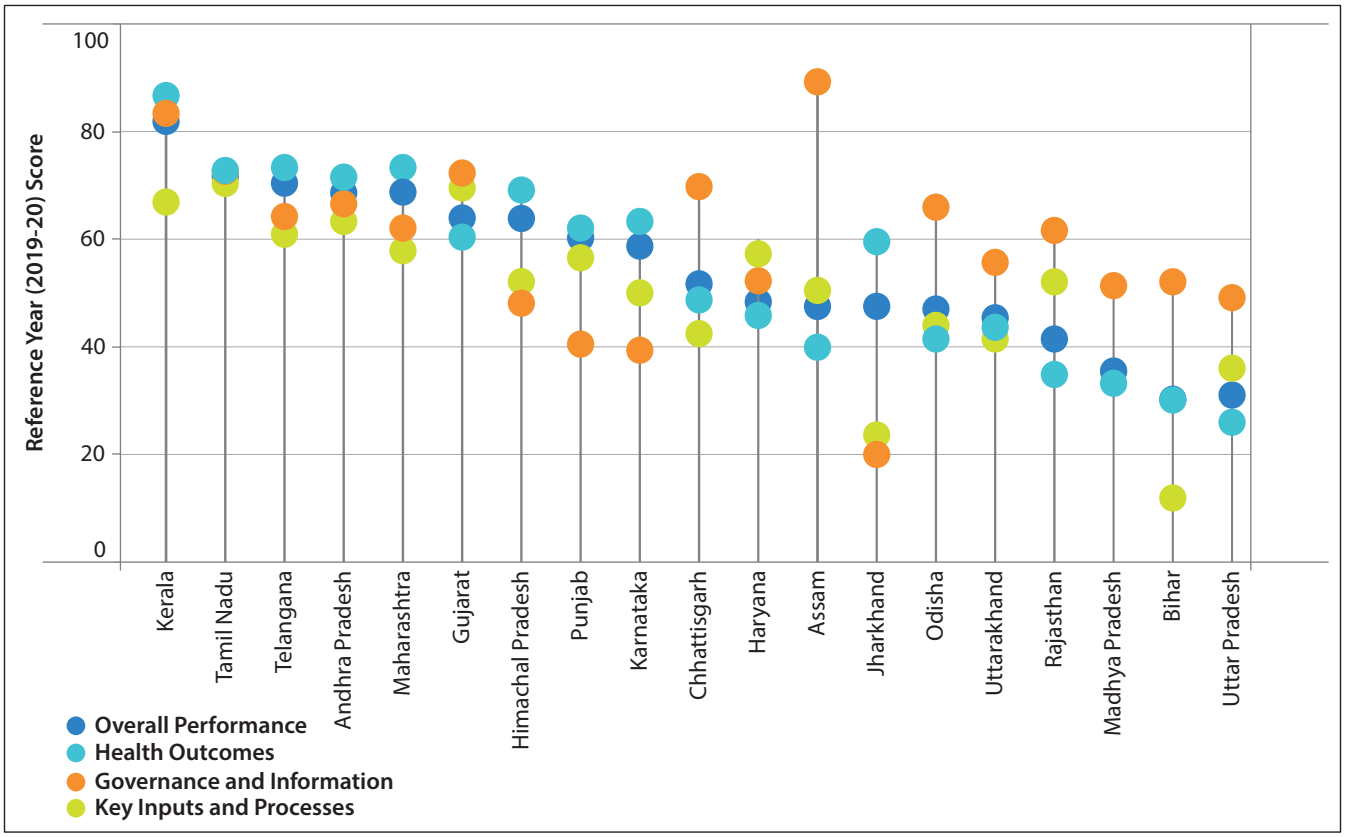


Note: *For a state, the Incremental Performance on an indicator is classified as Not Applicable (N/A) in instances such as: (i) Data Integrity Measure wherein the same data has been used for Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20) and (ii) the data value for a particular indicator is N/A in the Base Year (2018-19) or Reference Year (2019-20) or both. Fully Achieved is a category where the service coverage indicators had 100 percent value or indicators like staff shortfall had 0.00 percent value, both in the Base and Reference Years (2018-19 and 2019-20).*

2.1.3 Domain-specific and Indicator Performance

There is large variation in the domain-specific performance within states. Many states fare significantly better in one domain suggesting that there is scope to improve their performance in the lagging domain with specific targeted interventions. Forty seven percent of the states showed the highest performance in Health Outcomes and Governance and Information domains and only one state showed the highest performance in the Key Inputs and Processes domain. The better performing states such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra performed comparatively better on Health Outcomes domain, but performed worst on Key Inputs and Processes (Figure 2.5).

FIGURE 2.5 Larger States: Overall and Domain-specific Performance, Reference Year (2019-20)

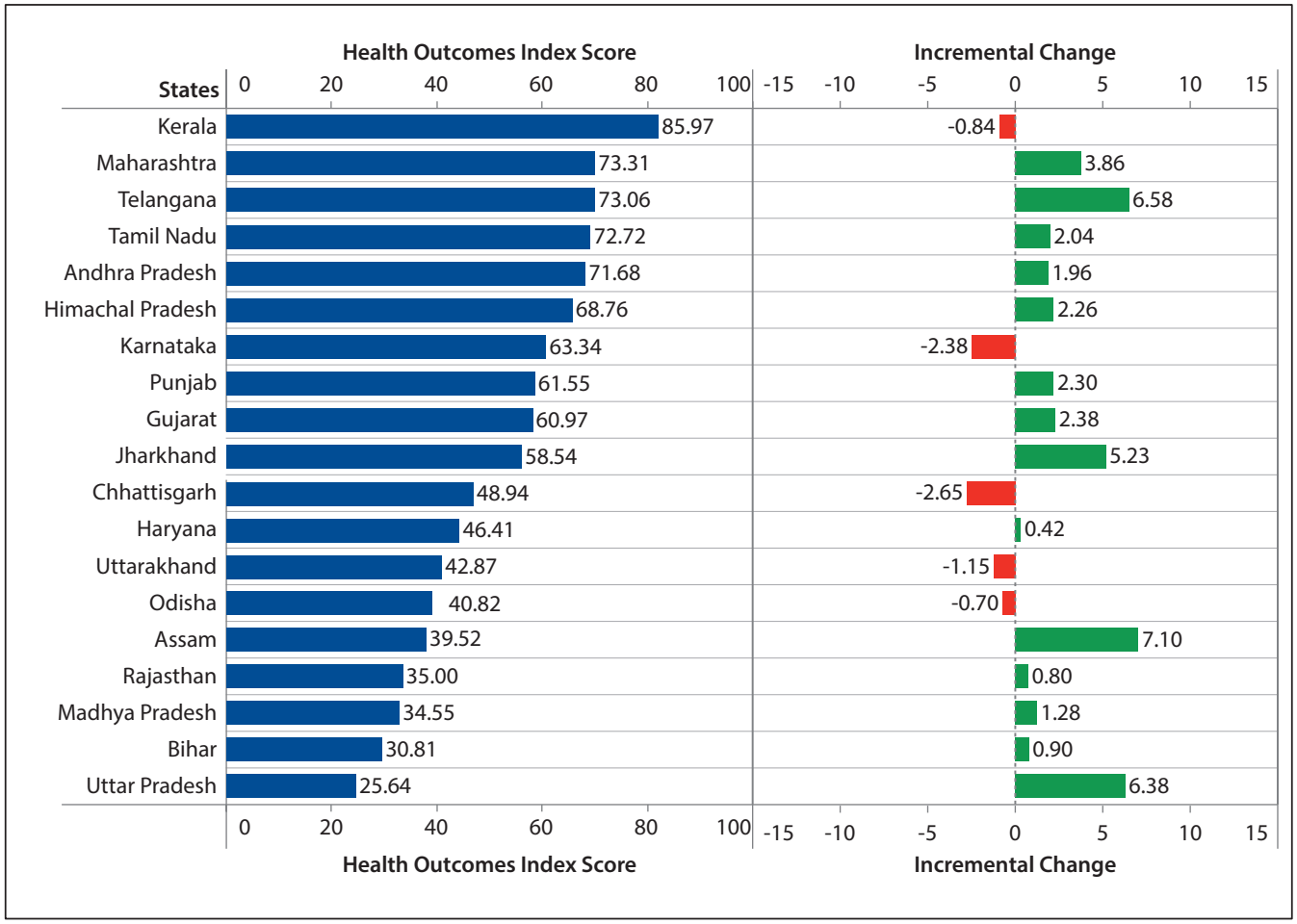


2.1.3.1 Health Outcomes Domain

In the Reference Year (2019-20), the disparity among Larger States was even wider for the Health Outcomes domain than for the Overall Performance. The Health Outcomes Index Score of Kerala (85.97), the best performing state, is about three and half times that of the worst performing state of Uttar Pradesh (25.64). Fourteen of the 19 Larger States did register an improvement in Health Outcomes. Assam witnessed the largest increase (7.1 percentage points) while Chhattisgarh saw the steepest decline (2.7 percentage points) in this domain. The states that registered negative incremental change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20) include Kerala, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Odisha. In the Reference Year (2019-20), all the eight EAG states, Haryana and Assam were among the bottom ten states in this domain (Figure 2.6).

There is large inter-state variation in Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR), Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB), the four key Health Outcome indicators. Based on the Reference Year values for NMR, U5MR and MMR, the states were classified in three categories, i.e., Aspirants, Achievers and Front-runners. In case of NMR, there are only five states in the Front-runner (top one-third) category, viz., Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu; and the NMR in these states ranges between 5 and 13 neonatal deaths per 1000 live births. States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu have already achieved the SDG NMR target of 12 neonatal deaths per 1000 live births while Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab with 13 neonatal deaths per 1000 live births are likely to achieve the SDG target soon. In the case of U5MR, again the same five states are in the Front-runner category, and all these states have already achieved the SDG target of 25 child deaths of less than 5 years per 1000 live births. In the case of MMR, ten states have registered less than 100 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births and all fall in the Front-runners category. Of these, five states including Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have already achieved the SDG target of less than 70 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Jharkhand with MMR of 71 is also poised to achieving the SDG target for MMR soon. Among the Larger States, Kerala had the lowest NMR, U5MR and MMR; while Madhya Pradesh had the highest NMR and U5MR and Assam had the highest MMR (Figure 2.7 and Annexure E).

FIGURE 2.6 Larger States: Performance in Health Outcomes Domain, Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores and Incremental Change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)

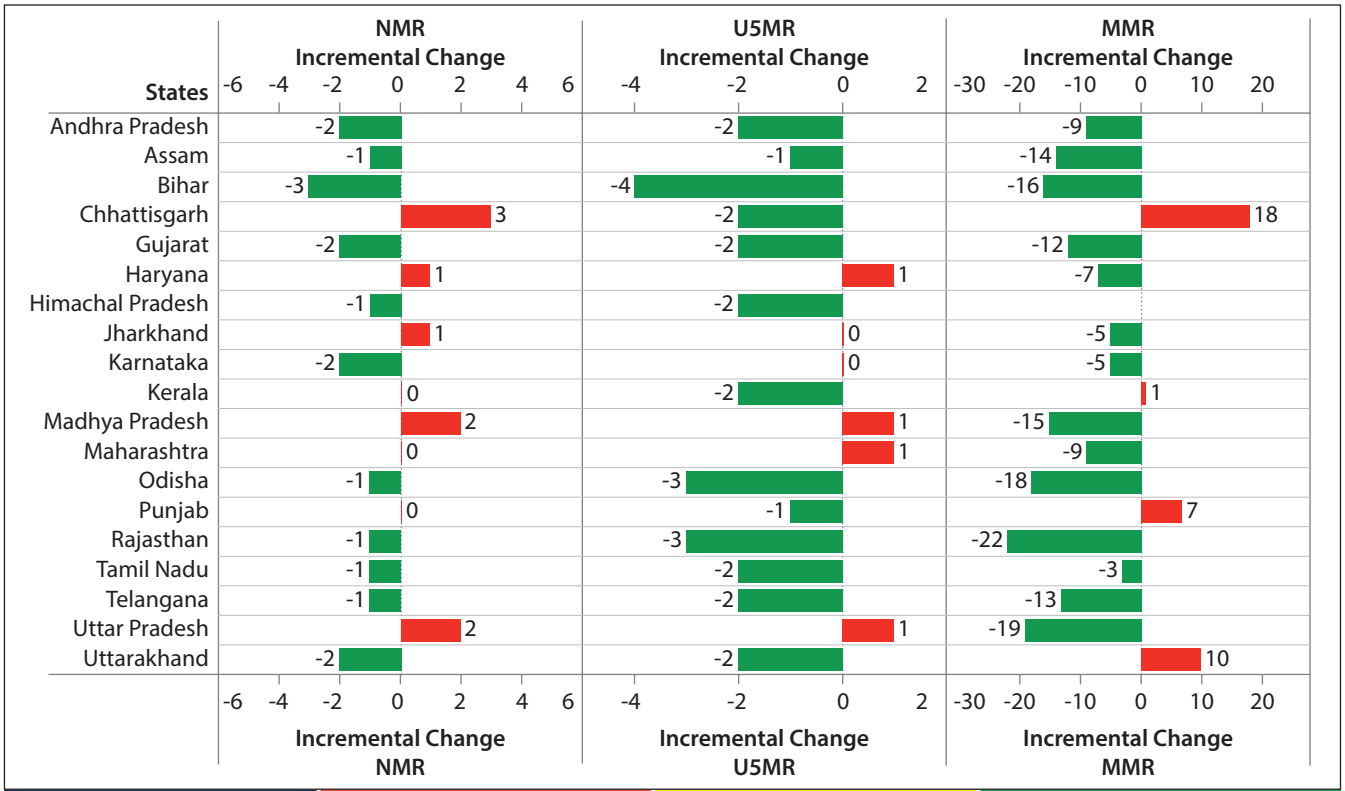


Note: *States ranked based on their Reference Year (2019-20) Score in the Health Outcome domain.*

In majority of the states, progress was observed and NMR, U5MR and MMR either decreased or remained static between 2017 and 2018. The states of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh observed an increase in the level of NMR and U5MR between 2017 and 2018. In addition, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand observed an increase in NMR and Maharashtra observed an increase in U5MR (Figure 2.7 and Annexure E). The states of Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Punjab and Uttarakhand observed increase in MMR during 2017 and 2018.

The SRB varied widely between 840 girls per 1000 boys in Uttarakhand to 958 girls per 1000 boys in Chhattisgarh in the Year 2018. In addition to Chhattisgarh, Kerala was the only Larger State with SRB of over 950 girls to 1000 boys. Eight Larger States (Bihar, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana and Uttarakhand) have SRB of less than 900 girls for every 1000 boys. The SRB improved in vast majority of states between 2017 and 2018, with Rajasthan recording the steepest increase from 856 girls for every 1000 boys in 2017 to 871 girls for every 1000 boys in 2018. The decline in SRB was observed in six states including Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttarakhand (Annexure E).

FIGURE 2.7 Larger States: Incremental Change in Neonatal Mortality Rate, Under-five Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Ratio between 2017 and 2018; and Categorisation based on 2018 levels



Indicator	Aspirants	Achievers	Front-runners
Neonatal Mortality Rate	Chhattisgarh Madhya Pradesh Odisha Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar Gujarat Haryana Jharkhand Karnataka Telangana Uttarakhand	Himachal Pradesh Kerala Maharashtra Punjab Tamil Nadu
Under-five Mortality Rate	Assam Chhattisgarh Madhya Pradesh Odisha Uttar Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Bihar Gujarat Haryana Jharkhand Karnataka Rajasthan Telangana Uttarakhand	Himachal Pradesh Kerala Maharashtra Punjab Tamil Nadu
Maternal Mortality Ratio	Assam Chhattisgarh Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh	Bihar Odisha Punjab	Andhra Pradesh Gujarat Haryana Jharkhand Karnataka Kerala Maharashtra Tamil Nadu Telangana Uttarakhand

Note: *The states are categorised on the basis of Reference Year indicator value; Front-runners: top one-third (Indicator value < 15.0 for NMR, < 25.3 for U5MR and < 100.3 for MMR); Achievers: middle one-third (between 15.0 and 25.0 for NMR, between 25.3 and 40.7 for U5MR, & between 100.3 and 157.7 for MMR); Aspirants: lowest one-third (Indicator value > 25.0 for NMR, > 40.7 for U5MR, and > 157.7 for MMR). The states that have achieved the SDG threshold are represented in green colour font in the Front-runners column. As NMR, U5MR, and MMR are negative indicators, negative incremental change indicates better performance.*

2.1.3.1.1 Trends in Indicator Performance (2014-20): Health Outcomes Domain

Key Outcomes Sub-domain

The Key Outcomes sub-domain indicators that continued to be part of the Health Index since 2014-15 have been discussed below. These indicators are Neonatal Mortality Rate, Under-five Mortality Rate and Sex Ratio at Birth (Table 2.3 and Tables C.1-C.3 in Annexure C).

Kerala continued to be the best performing state with the lowest NMR of five per 1000 live births in 2018. In 2014, the lowest performing state was Odisha with an NMR of 36 per 1000 live births whereas in 2018, the lowest performer was Madhya Pradesh with an NMR of 35 per 1000 live births. All states registered a reduction in NMR or its level remained the same during 2014 to 2018, except Chhattisgarh, where the number of neonatal deaths per 1000 livebirths increased from 28 to 29. This is an important trend as NMR reflects the availability and quality of prenatal, intrapartum and neonatal services. NMR in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh remained at 32 per 1000 live births and 35 per 1000 live births respectively both in 2014 and 2018. The state of Himachal Pradesh registered the highest improvement with 48 percent reduction in NMR during 2014 and 2018 as the NMR declined from 25 per 1000 live births to 13 per 1000 live births.

All the Larger States recorded a reduction in U5MR between 2014 and 2018, a critical indicator for child survival. Kerala continued to be the best performing state with the lowest U5MR of 13 per 1000 live births in 2014 and 10 per 1000 live births in 2018. Assam with an U5MR of 66 per 1000 live births and Madhya Pradesh with an U5MR of 56 per 1000 live births were the worst performers in 2014 and 2018 respectively. The state of Himachal Pradesh registered the highest improvement with 36 percent reduction in U5MR while Maharashtra recorded the least improvement with only 4.3 percent reduction during 2014 to 2018. Further, the state of Bihar observed more than 30 percent decline whereas Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand registered single digit decline during the same period. Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have achieved the 2030 SDG Target for U5MR, i.e., 25 child deaths under 5 years per 1000 live births.

TABLE 2.3 Larger States: Performance of Key Health Outcome indicators between 2014 and 2018

Indicator	Best Performer			Worst Performer		
	2014	2018	% Change between 2014 and 2018	2014	2018	% Change between 2014 and 2018
1.1.1 NMR	Kerala (6)	Kerala (5)	Himachal Pradesh (-48.0)	Odisha (36)	Madhya Pradesh (35)	Chhattisgarh (3.6)
1.1.2 U5MR	Kerala (13)	Kerala (10)	Himachal Pradesh (-36.1)	Assam (66)	Madhya Pradesh (56)	Maharashtra (-4.3)
1.1.3 SRB#	Kerala (974)	Chhattisgarh (958)	Punjab (2.3)	Haryana (866)	Uttarakhand (840)	Gujarat (-4.5)

Note: *NMR and U5MR are negative indicators; a negative change indicates better performance.*

 # For Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB), the values pertain to the preceding three years.

Between 2014 and 2018, the SRB (number of girls born for every 1000 boys) improved only in five Larger States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh), while remaining 14 states registered a decline. The trend in SRB is significant as it reflects the extent to which gender discrimination leads to sex selective abortions. Among the Larger States, in 2018, the SRB was the highest in Chhattisgarh (958), while in 2014 the highest SRB was in Kerala (974). The worst performer in 2014 was Haryana with the lowest SRB of 866 girls per 1000 boys whereas in 2018 the worst performer was Uttarakhand with SRB of 840 girls per 1000 boys. The highest increase in SRB was observed in Punjab (2.3 percent) and the highest decline was observed in Gujarat (-4.5 percent).

Intermediate Outcomes Sub-domain

The Intermediate Outcomes sub-domain indicators that continued to be part of the Health Index since 2014-15 have been discussed below. These indicators are: full immunisation coverage, first trimester ANC registrations and institutional deliveries (Table 2.4 and Tables C.4-C.6 in Annexure C).

Among the Larger States, universal coverage of full immunisation (BCG, 3 doses of DPT, 3 doses of OPV and measles) was recorded by Telangana, both in 2014-15 and in 2019-20. The lowest full immunisation coverage was recorded by Madhya Pradesh (74.3 percent) in 2014-15 and by Rajasthan (75.1 percent) in 2019-20. During 2014-15 to 2019-20, 12 of the 19 Larger States registered an increase in full immunisation coverage while six states registered a decline and one state remained stagnant. Madhya Pradesh registered the highest increase (22.5 percent) whereas Himachal Pradesh (-7.5 percent) registered the highest decline in full immunisation coverage. Thirteen of the 19 Larger States reported full immunisation coverage of at least 90 percent in 2019-20 against only nine states in 2014-15.

Among the Larger States, Tamil Nadu continued to have the highest first trimester ANC registration of around 93 percent both in 2014-15 and 2019-20. Early registration during pregnancy is necessary for monitoring the maternal and foetal well-being. The lowest ANC registration was registered by Jharkhand (33.7 percent) in 2014-15 and by Uttar Pradesh (57.6 percent) in 2019-20. During 2014-15 to 2019-20, all the Larger States registered an increase in first trimester ANC registrations. Jharkhand registered the highest increase (97.7 percent), while Tamil Nadu (0.4 percent) registered the lowest increase in first trimester registrations. Nine of the 19 Larger States reported first trimester ANC registration of at least 80 percent in 2019-20 compared to only two states in 2014-15.

TABLE 2.4 Larger States: Performance of Intermediate Health Outcome indicators between 2014-15 and 2019-20

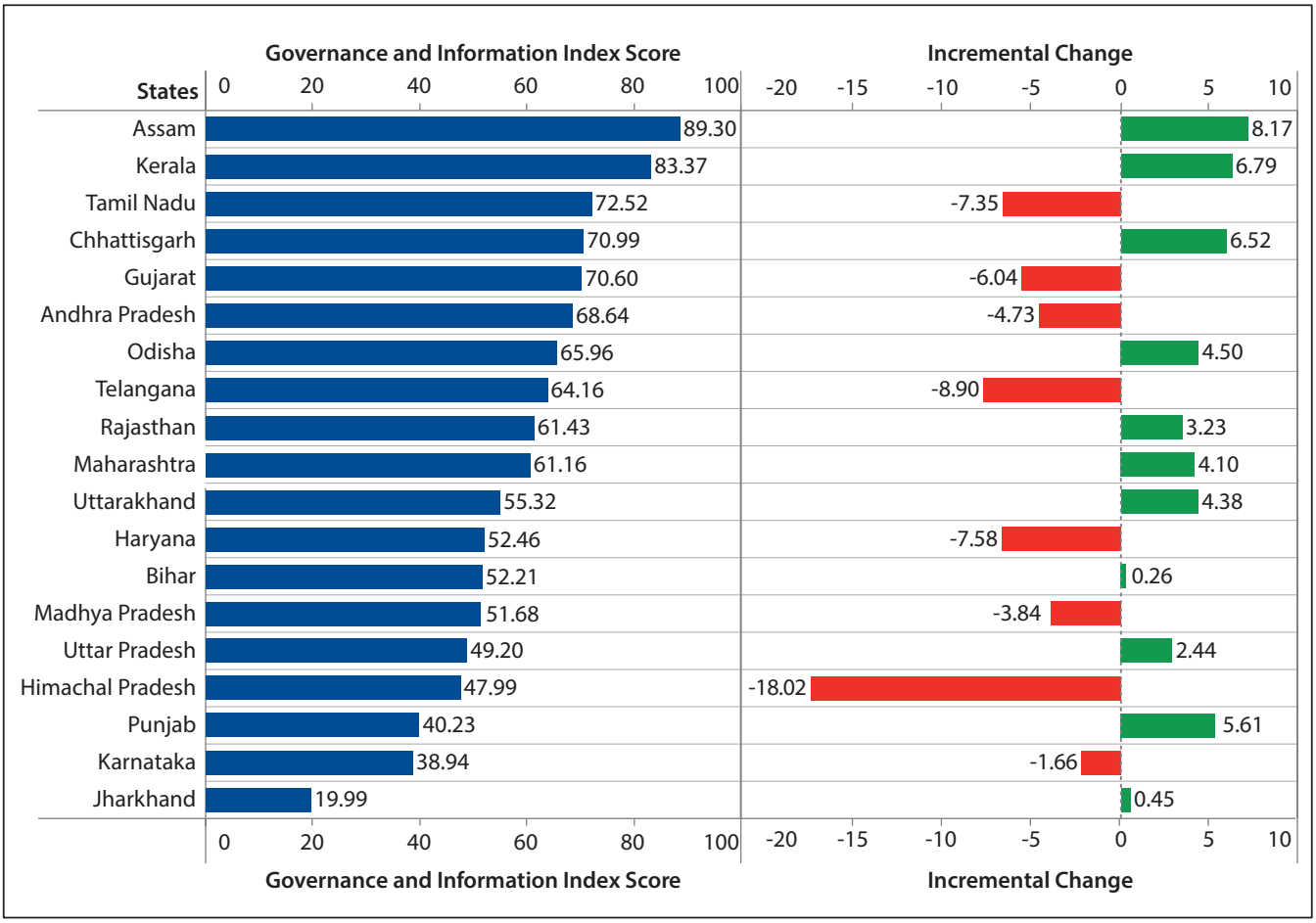
Indicator	Best Performer			Worst Performer		
	2014-15	2019-20	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20
1.2.2 Full immunisation coverage (%)	Telangana (100.0)	Telangana (100.0)	Madhya Pradesh (22.5)	Madhya Pradesh (74.3)	Rajasthan (75.1)	Himachal Pradesh (-7.5)
1.2.3 First trimester ANC registration (%)	Tamil Nadu (92.7)	Tamil Nadu (93.1)	Jharkhand (97.7)	Jharkhand (33.7)	Uttar Pradesh (57.6)	Tamil Nadu (0.4)
1.2.4 Institutional deliveries (%)	Kerala (96.0)	Telangana (96.3)	Telangana (62.8)	Uttar Pradesh (43.6)	Uttar Pradesh (60.8)	Gujarat (-5.2)

Among the Larger States, the highest percentage of institutional deliveries was recorded by Kerala in 2014-15 (96.0 percent) and Telangana in 2019-20 (96.3 percent). In an institutional delivery, the life-saving equipment and hygienic conditions reduce the risk of death and complications among mothers and infants. The lowest percentage of institutional deliveries, was registered in Uttar Pradesh both in 2014-15 (43.6 percent) and in 2019-20 (60.8 percent). During 2014-15 to 2019-20, 15 of the 19 Larger States registered an increase in the institutional deliveries while it declined in the remaining four states. Telangana registered the highest increase (62.8 percent) and Gujarat (-5.2 percent) registered the highest decline in institutional deliveries during 2014-15 to 2019-20. The states that conducted more than 90 percent institutional deliveries were Kerala and Gujarat in 2014-15 and Kerala, Telangana and Maharashtra in 2019-20.

2.1.3.2 Governance and Information Domain

Performance in the Governance and Information domain varied widely across the Larger States. The Governance and Information Index Score of Assam (89.30), the best performing state, is four and half times that of the worst performing state of Jharkhand (19.99). In 11 of the 19 Larger States, improvement in Governance and Information was seen between the Base Year (2018-19) and the Reference Year (2019-20). Assam witnessed the largest increase (8.2 percentage points), followed by Kerala (6.8 percentage points) and Chhattisgarh (6.5 percentage points) while Himachal Pradesh saw the steepest decline (18 percentage points), followed by Telangana (9 percentage points) in this domain (Figure 2.8).

FIGURE 2.8 Larger States: Performance in Governance and Information Domain, Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores and Incremental Change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)

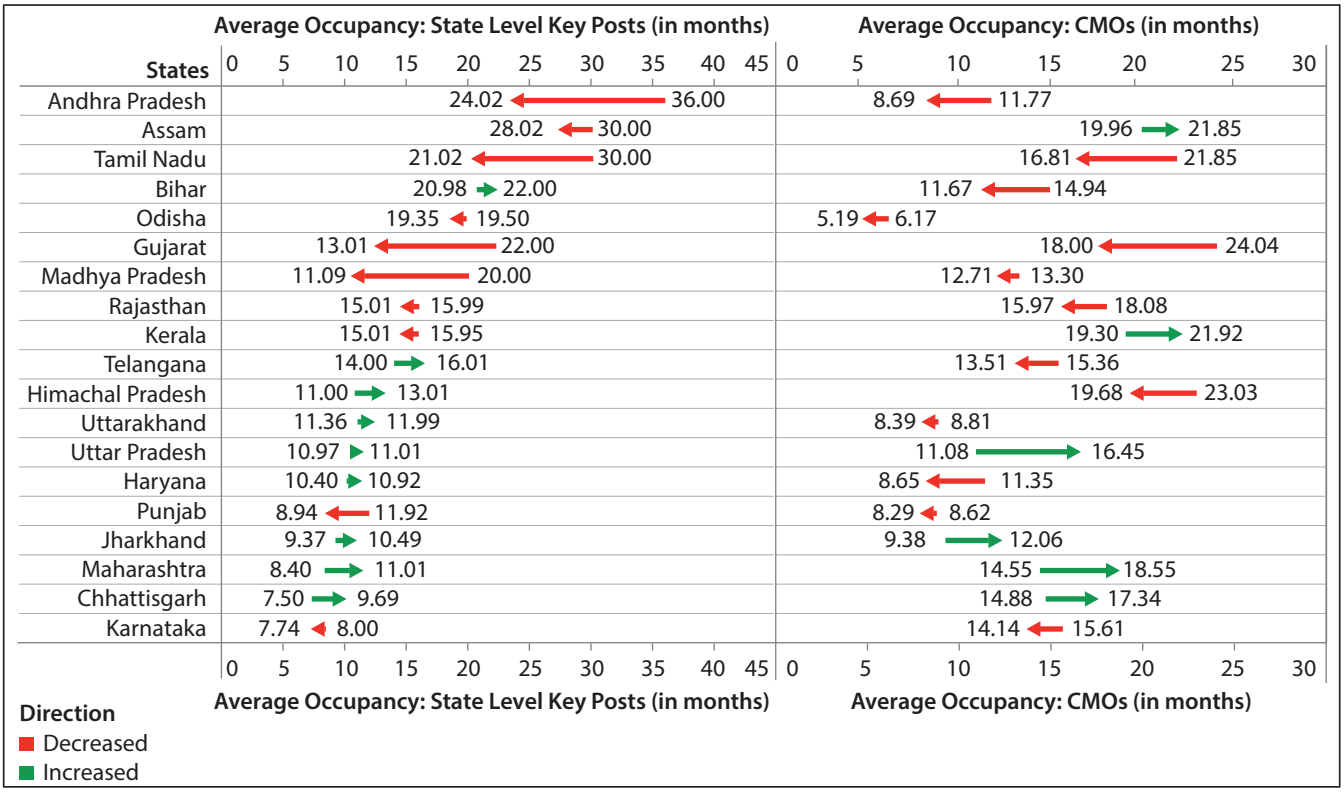


Note: *States ranked based on their Reference Year (2019-20) Score in the Governance and Information domain.*

The gains in Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh in the Governance and Information Index Score were contributed by an increase in the average occupancy of CMOs at the district level over the three-year period (2017-20). In fact, the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh observed positive Incremental Performance from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20) in both the indicators relating to the average occupancy of the state level 3 key posts and the district CMOs (Figure 2.9). Himachal Pradesh followed by Telangana which observed the largest decline in Index Scores from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), saw a marked increase in the number of days for transfer of NHM funds – it increased from the same day to 115 days in Telangana, and 34 to 186 days in Himachal Pradesh (Figure 2.10).

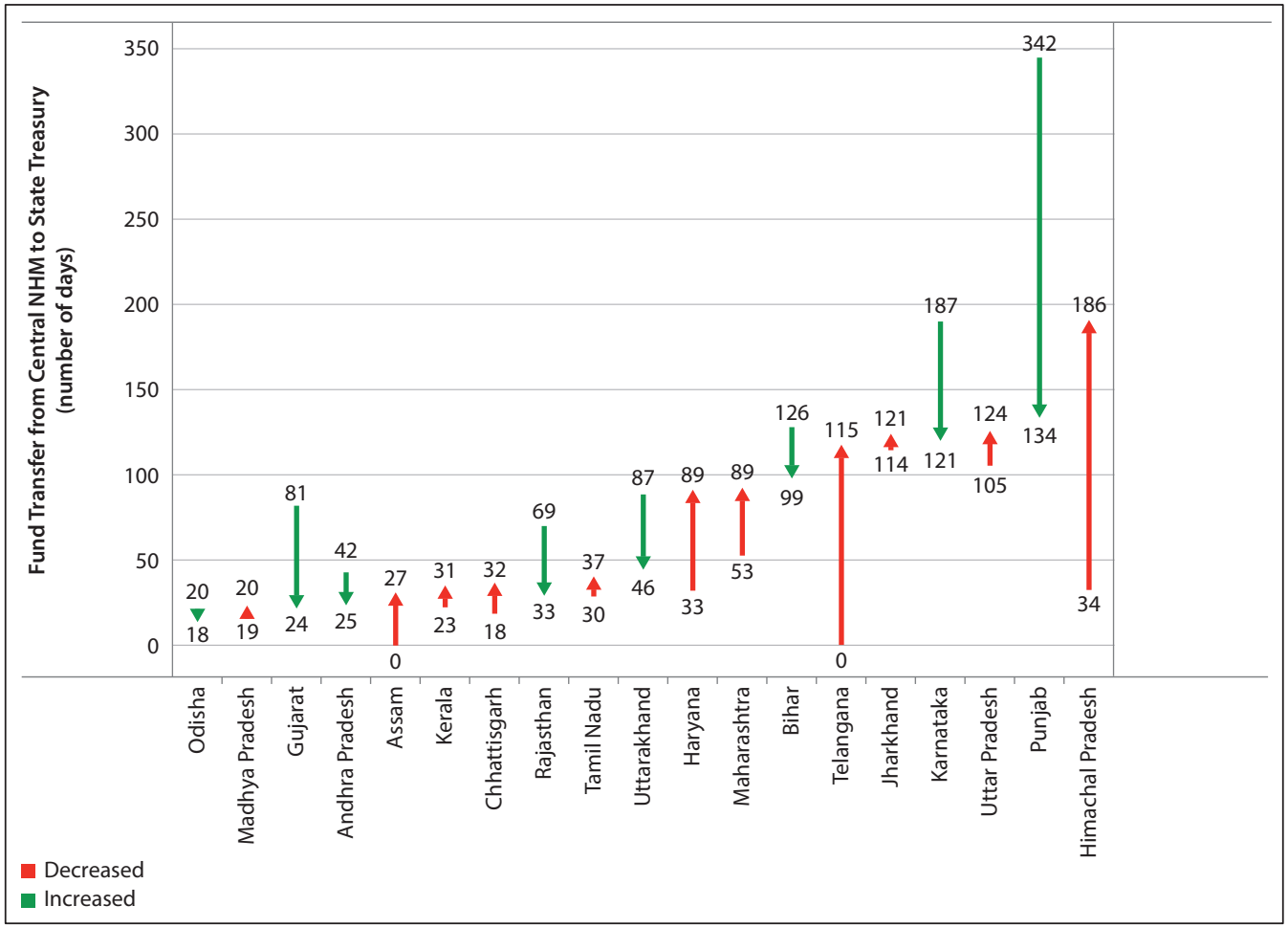
The average occupancy of key administrative positions at the state level and district level was about 14-15 months over a 36-month period (2017-20). The stability of tenure of the key administrative positions at the state and district level is an important aspect captured in the sub-domain of Governance. Based on the data of Larger States during 2017-20, the average occupancy of Principal Secretary, Mission Director (NHM), and Director (Health Services) or equivalent varied between 7.7 months in Karnataka to 28 months in Assam. Andhra Pradesh and Assam were the only two Larger States with an average occupancy of over 24 months for the state level 3 key positions in the three-year reference period. In half of the Larger States, the average occupancy of state level 3 key positions was 12 months or less and included Karnataka (7.7 months), Punjab (8.9 months), Chhattisgarh (9.7 months), Jharkhand (10.5 months), Haryana (10.9 months), Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra (11.0 months), Madhya Pradesh (11.1 months) and Uttarakhand (12.0 months). In terms of stability of tenure of district level administrators, the average occupancy of the District Chief Medical Officer (CMO) or equivalent post for three-year period between 2017-20 varied between 5.2 months in Odisha to about 21.9 months in Kerala and Assam. In six Larger States including Odisha (5.2 months), Punjab (8.3 months), Uttarakhand (8.4 months), Haryana and Andhra Pradesh (8.7 months) and Bihar (11.7 months), the average occupancy of District Chief Medical Officer or equivalent was less than a year. There is clearly room for several states to decrease the frequency of transfer of administrators at the state and district level to ensure continuity, improved accountability and effectiveness (Figure 2.9).

FIGURE 2.9 Larger States: Average Occupancy - Key State and District Administrators, Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)



Note: *The red arrows indicate worsening of the average occupancy and the green arrows indicate improvement in average occupancy from the Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). The average occupancy is based on the preceding three years' period.*

FIGURE 2.10 Larger States: Transfer of Central NHM Fund from State Treasury to Implementation Agency, 2017-18 and 2018-19



Note: *Fund transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency is a negative indicator; negative incremental change indicates better performance.*

The red and green arrows respectively indicate the increase and decrease in the number of days taken by the state government to transfer NHM funds from the state treasury to the implementation agency during 2017-18 and 2018-19.

2.1.3.2.1 Trends in Indicator Performance (2014-20): Governance and Information Domain

A stable tenure of key administrative positions at the state and district level is essential for good governance. This was captured through the indicators on average occupancy of an officer (in months) for a period of three years for key administrative positions at the state (Principal Secretary (Health), Mission Director and Director Health Services) and at the district level (district CMOs). The 2014-15 figures pertain to the period April 2012–March 2015 and the 2019-20 figures pertain to the period April 2017–March 2020 (Table 2.5 and Tables C.7-C.8 in Annexure C).

The average occupancy of three key state level administrative positions over a 36-month period was the highest for Kerala (21.8 months) in 2014-15 and for Assam (28.0 months) in 2019-20. The lowest average occupancy was registered by Karnataka both in 2014-15 (6.9 months) and in 2019-20 (7.7 months). During 2014-15 to 2019-20, 12 out of the 19 Larger States registered increase in the average occupancy, while the remaining seven states recorded a decline. Assam registered the highest increase (175.5 percent) and Punjab (-55.3 percent) registered the highest decline in this indicator.

TABLE 2.5 \ Larger States: Performance of Governance and Information indicators between 2014-15 and 2019-20

Indicator	Best Performer			Worst Performer		
	2014-15#	2019-20#	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20	2014-15#	2019-20#	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20
2.2.1 Average occupancy: State level 3 key posts (in months)	Kerala (21.8)	Assam (28.0)	Assam (175.5)	Karnataka (6.9)	Karnataka (7.7)	Punjab (-55.3)
2.2.2 Average occupancy: CMOs (in months)	Chhattisgarh (21.9)	Kerala (21.9)	Assam (175.9)	Tamil Nadu (6.9)	Odisha (5.2)	Odisha (-47.9)

 # Value pertains to the preceding three years.

The average occupancy of the district CMO positions over a 36-month period was the highest for Chhattisgarh (21.9 months) in 2014-15 and for Kerala (21.9 months) in 2019-20. The lowest average occupancy, in 2014-15, was registered by Tamil Nadu (6.9 months) and by Odisha (5.2 months) in 2019-20. During 2014-15 to 2019-20, nine out of the 19 Larger States registered increase in the average occupancy while the remaining states registered a decline. Assam registered the highest increase (175.9 percent) and Odisha (-47.9 percent) registered the highest decline in average occupancy of district CMO positions.

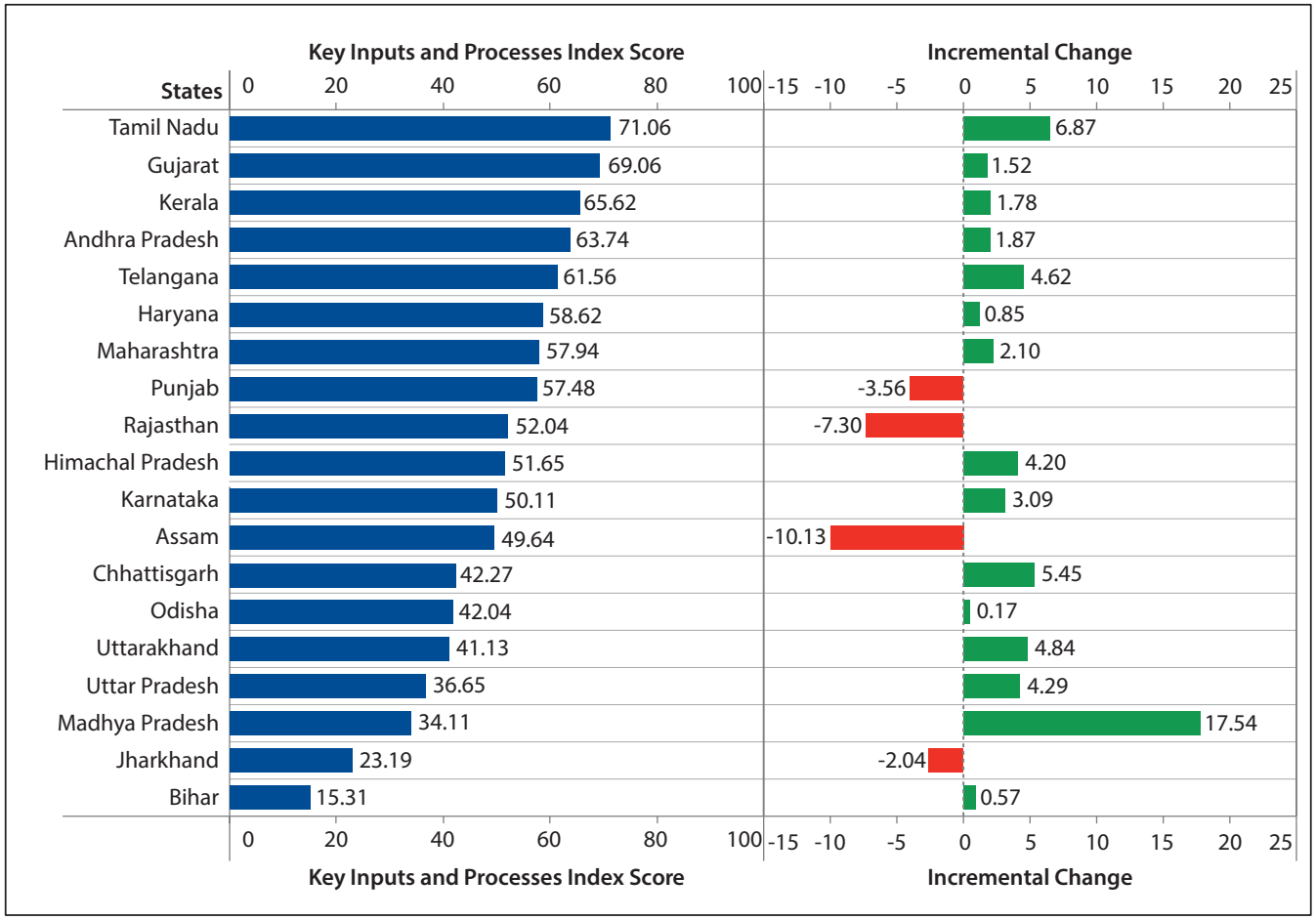
2.1.3.3 Key Inputs and Processes Domain

Vast majority of Larger States (15 of the 19), improved their performance in the Key Inputs and Processes domain with Madhya Pradesh (17.5 points) recording the biggest gains, while Assam (-10.1 points) showed the sharpest decline (Figure 2.11). The performance varied widely across the Larger States. The Key Inputs and Processes Index Score of Tamil Nadu (71.06), the best performing state, was more than four and half times that of the worst performing state of Bihar (15.31). Madhya Pradesh, best performer, did better in all indicators of this domain except Specialists at district hospitals, DH-SDH with accreditation certificates, functional FRUs and state government health expenditure to total state expenditure. On the other hand, Assam, the least performer, had registered a decline in the Reference Year (2019-20) on many indicators such as shortfall of Staff Nurses, Specialists at district hospitals, staff covered under a functional HRMIS, functional FRUs, DH with Kayakalp score of >70%, SDH/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% and state government health expenditure to total state expenditure. Majority of the states have either not yet started or have only a small proportion of public health facilities with quality accreditation and LaQshya certification.

About half of the Larger States did not have any shortfall in positions of ANMs at SCs or that of MOs at PHCs, both in the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20). The highest shortfall in ANM positions was observed in Himachal Pradesh (24.6 percent) while the highest shortfall in MOs was observed in Bihar (52.4 percent). From the Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), the maximum reduction in shortfall of ANM positions was observed in Maharashtra (20.1 percentage points) and for MOs, the maximum reduction in shortfall was registered in Haryana (12.0 percentage points). On the other hand, the highest increase in shortfall of ANMs and MOs was observed in the state of Rajasthan (10.3 and 16.9 percentage points, respectively).

Himachal Pradesh had the highest shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs/CHCs (91 percent) both in the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20), while Haryana was the only state that had no shortfall of Staff Nurse positions for these years. In the Reference Year (2019-20), seven states had a Staff Nurses shortfall of 60 percent or more and only one state had less than 10 percent shortfall. From the Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), the highest reduction in the shortfall of Staff Nurses was made by Uttar Pradesh (23 percentage points) and the highest increase in the shortfall was observed in Punjab (16 percentage points).

FIGURE 2.11 Larger States: Performance in Key Inputs and Processes Domain, Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores and Incremental Change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)



Note: *States ranked based on Reference Year (2019-20) Score in the Key Inputs and Processes domain.*

All Larger States had shortage of required Specialists at the district hospitals. It varied from two percent in Rajasthan to 58 percent in Madhya Pradesh. From Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), maximum reduction in shortfall of Specialists was observed in Bihar (23 percentage points) and maximum increase was observed in Uttarakhand (from 13 percent to 32 percent).

Among the Larger States, eight states (Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat) have covered their entire staff under an IT enabled functional HRMIS, whereas the three states (Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand) are yet to establish such a system. During the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20), Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh made considerable progress to cover their staff under a functional HRMIS.

The availability of the required number of functional First Referral Units (FRUs) was 100 percent or above in five Larger States (Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Telangana). A functional FRU is essential to provide specialised services close to the community and can help in improving access and decongest the patient load at higher level facilities. Bihar continued to have the lowest availability of functional FRUs both in the Base Year (2018-19) (15.4 percent) and in Reference Year (2019-20) (16.0 percent). During Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), 12 of the 19 Larger States registered increase in the availability of functional FRUs while seven states registered a decline. During this period, Punjab registered the highest increase (18.3 percentage points) while Himachal Pradesh (-13.3 percentage points) registered the highest decline in the availability of functional FRUs.

Bihar had the lowest percentage of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70%, while in Telangana and Karnataka all the district hospitals had the Kayakalp score of >70%. In case of SDH/CHCs, PHCs and UPHCs, most states had less than 20 percent of the public health facilities with Kayakalp score of>70%. The number of states where 20 percent or less facilities had Kayakalp scores of >70% were 16 for PHCs, ten for UPHCs and 11 for SDH/CHCs. The lowest percentage of SDH/CHC with Kayakalp score of >70% was in Kerala (6.0 percent) and the highest was in Andhra Pradesh (68.1 percent). In the Reference Year (2019-20), Bihar had the lowest percentage of PHCs and UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (1.4 percent and 0.0 percent respectively). Maharashtra and Uttarakhand also had no UPHC with a Kayakalp score of >70%. In case of PHCs, Gujarat had the highest percentage (59.2) with Kayakalp score of >70 % and for UPHCs the percentage was the highest in Odisha (74.2 percent).

In the Reference Year (2019-20), only four states (Gujarat, Punjab, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand) had more than 20 percent of the SCs functional as HWCs. Kerala had no SC functional as HWC while Gujarat had the highest percentage (38.4 percent) of SCs functional as HWCs. In Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, all PHCs and UPHCs were functional as HWCs, but only 28 percent of the PHCs in Karnataka and 28 percent of the UPHCs in Rajasthan were functional as HWCs. Most states are progressing well in making the PHCs/UPHCs functional as HWCs.

In the Reference Year (2019-20), 50 percent of the Larger States either had no DH with a functional CCU or had less than 10 percent DH with a functional CCU. In Himachal Pradesh all the district hospital had a functional CCU, while there was not a single DH with a functional CCU in the states of Assam, Jharkhand, Punjab and Telangana. During Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20), majority of the states either stagnated or made no progress in establishing CCUs at district hospitals.

The number of states with universal birth registration came down from four in the Base Year (2018-19), to three in the Reference Year (2019-20). The states of Assam, Telangana and Uttarakhand maintained universal birth registration both in the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20), but Kerala slipped from 100.0 percent to 98.2 percent during this period. The lowest birth registration was observed by Bihar (72.3 percent) in the Base Year (2018-19) and by Madhya Pradesh (78.8 percent) in the Reference Year (2019-20). Among the 16 states that did not have universal birth registration, seven observed an increase in birth registration while the remaining nine states observed decline in the birth registration during Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20). The highest increase in the birth registration was observed in Bihar (17 percentage points) and the largest decrease (around three percentage points) was observed each in Haryana, Punjab and Chhattisgarh.

Fifty percent of the Larger States had universal death registrations both in the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20). During this period, Bihar had the lowest death registrations. All the states that had not attained universal death registration made progress between the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20).

Among the Larger States, timely reporting of disease surveillance data in P and L Forms was the highest in Gujarat, both in the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20). The lowest reporting of P Form was observed by Himachal Pradesh. In case of L Form, Madhya Pradesh had the lowest reporting in 2018-19 while Odisha had the lowest reporting in 2019-20. Between 2018-19 and 2019-20, most states made improvement in reporting. The highest improvement in reporting was observed by Tamil Nadu while the highest decline was observed by Odisha.

The highest proportion of SDH-DH accreditation was observed in Andhra Pradesh (53.7 percent). Only three states (Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh) had DH-SDH accreditation of more than 10 percent. About half or more of the states have not yet initiated the accreditation of CHCs, PHCs and UPHCs and among the remaining states, none has more than 10 percent of accredited CHCs, PHCs or UPHCs, except for Telangana with 11 percent PHCs accredited.

In majority of the states, the LaQshya certification of DHs for Labour Room and Maternity OT was below 20 percent level. In the Reference Year (2019-20), all the DHs in Telangana were certified under LaQshya (Labour Room and Maternity OT). The lowest level of LaQshya certification of DH for Labour Room was observed in Uttar Pradesh (5.9 percent) and for Maternity OT it was in Punjab (0.0 percent). The LaQshya certification of CHCs has been initiated only in five states (Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Telangana, Jharkhand and Odisha) and, even in these states, the proportion of certified facilities was below two percent.

According to the available data, half the states registered a decline in state government health expenditure to total state expenditure from 2015-16 to 2016-17. In 2015-16, the highest percentage of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure was observed in Assam (7.5 percent) and the lowest in Bihar and Odisha (4.4 percent). In 2016-17, the highest percentage was observed by Kerala (7.4 percent) and the lowest by Madhya Pradesh (4.3 percent).

2.1.3.3.1 Trends in Indicator Performance (2014-20): Key Inputs and Processes Domain

The Key Inputs and Processes domain indicators that continued to be part of the Health Index since 2014-15 have been discussed below. These indicators are: Functional FRUs, level of registration of births and IDSP reporting of P and L Forms (Table 2.6 and Tables C.9-C.12 in Annexure C).

The availability of functional FRUs against the required number continued to be the highest in Punjab, both in 2014-15 and 2019-20. Bihar continued to have the lowest availability of functional FRUs both in 2014-15 (12.5 percent) and in 2019-20 (16.0 percent). During 2014-15 to 2019-20, 13 of the 19 Larger States registered increase in the availability of functional FRUs while it declined in the remaining six states. During this period, Maharashtra registered the highest increase (147.3 percent) while Uttarakhand (-21.7 percent) registered the highest decline in the availability of functional FRUs.

TABLE 2.6 Larger States: Performance of Key Inputs and Processes indicators between 2014-15 and 2019-20

Indicator	Best Performer			Worst Performer		
	2014-15	2019-20	% Change from 2014-15 to 2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	% Change from 2014-15 to 2019-20
3.1.3.a Functional FRU (%)	Punjab (138.2)	Punjab (140.0)	Maharashtra (147.3)	Bihar (12.5)	Bihar (16.0)	Uttarakhand (-21.7)
3.1.6 Level of registration of births (%)	Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana (100.0)	Assam, Telangana, Uttarakhand (100.0)	Bihar (55.6)	Bihar (57.4)	Madhya Pradesh (78.8)	Himachal Pradesh (-17.5)
3.1.7 IDSP reporting of P Form (%)	Gujarat (96)	Gujarat (99)	Himachal Pradesh (65.9)	Himachal Pradesh (41)	Himachal Pradesh (68)	Bihar (-14.5)
3.1.7 IDSP reporting of L Form (%)	Gujarat (98)	Gujarat, Haryana (99)	Himachal Pradesh (154.3)	Himachal Pradesh (35)	Odisha (63)	Bihar (-14.5)

Compared to 2014-15, fewer Larger States had universal (100 percent) birth registration in 2019-20. The number of states with universal birth registration came down from eight in 2014-15 to three in 2019-20. The lowest birth registration was observed by Bihar (57.4 percent) in 2014-15 and by Madhya Pradesh (78.8 percent) in 2019-20. Among Larger States, during 2014-15 to 2019-20, Telangana was the only state that maintained universal birth registration and five states observed an increase in birth registration while the remaining 13 states observed decline in birth registration. The highest increase in birth registration was observed in Bihar (55.6 percent) and the largest decline was observed in Himachal Pradesh (-17.5 percent).

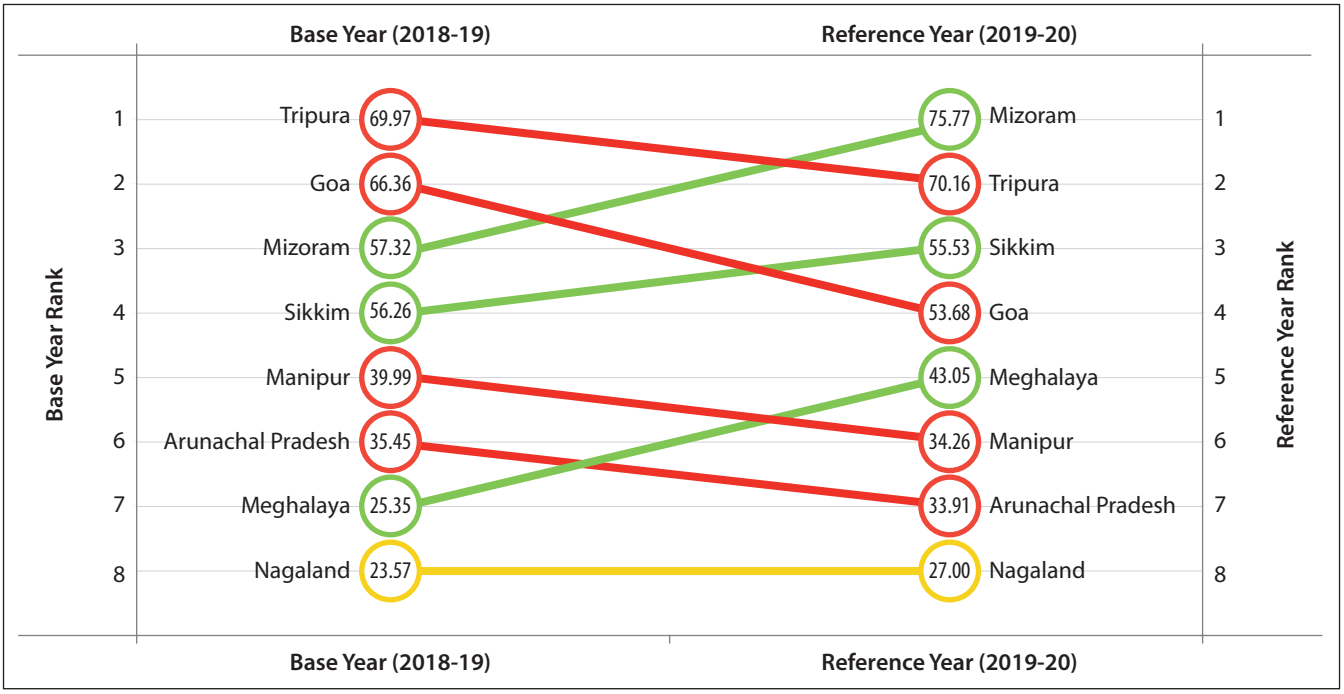
Among the Larger States, timely reporting of disease surveillance data in P and L Forms was the highest in Gujarat, both in 2014-15 and 2019-20. The lowest reporting of P Form was observed by Himachal Pradesh both in 2014-15 and in 2019-20. In case of L Form, Himachal Pradesh again had the lowest reporting in 2014-15, while Odisha had the lowest reporting in 2019-20. Between 2014-15 and 2019-20, the highest improvement in P and L Forms reporting was observed by Himachal Pradesh while the highest decline was observed by Bihar.

2.2 PERFORMANCE OF SMALLER STATES

2.2.1 Overall Performance

Among the Smaller States, in the Reference Year (2019-20), Mizoram ranked at the top and Nagaland at the bottom. Three of the Smaller States, i.e., Mizoram, Sikkim and Meghalaya improved their rankings from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). On the other hand, four states dropped their ranking and one retained its Base Year (2018-19) rank. While Tripura, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh dropped their rank by one place each from Base Year (2018-19) to the Reference Year (2019-20), Goa dropped by two positions and moved from second place to the fourth place. The state of Nagaland continued to be the lowest ranking Smaller State, at eighth position, both in Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20) (Figure 2.12).

FIGURE 2.12 Smaller States: Overall Performance – Composite Index Score and Rank, Base and Reference Years (2018-19 and 2019-20)

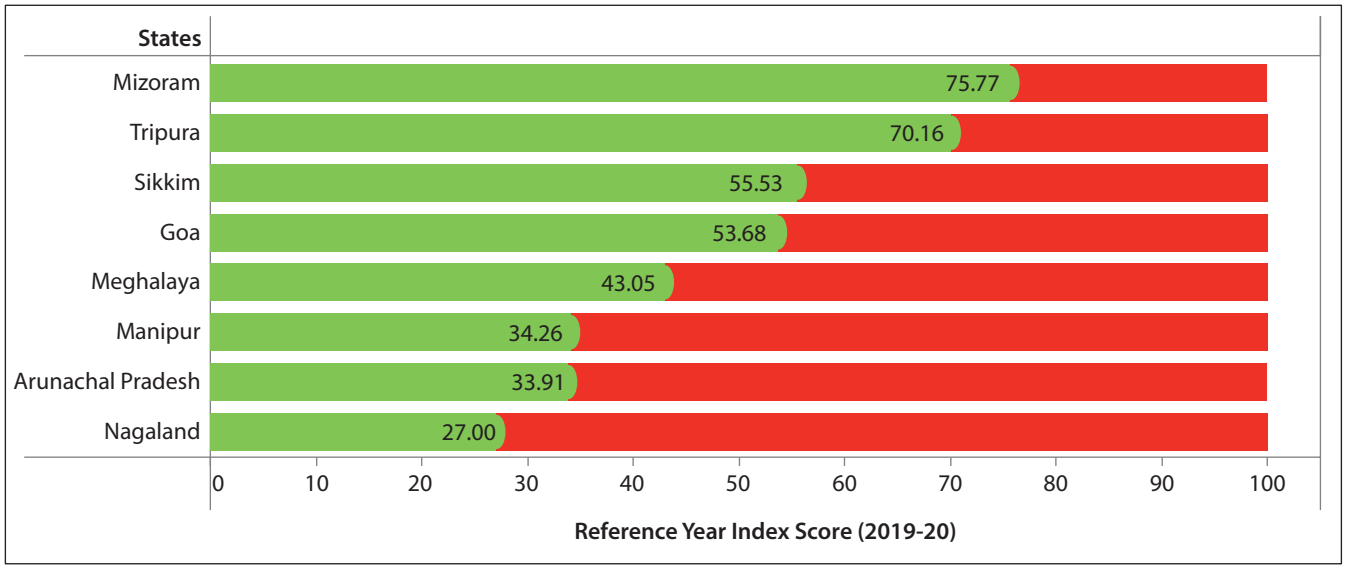


Note: *Lines depict changes in Composite Index Score rank from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). Green lines indicate improvement, red lines denote deterioration while yellow lines indicate no change in the position. The Composite Index Score is presented in the circle.*

The Health Index Score for the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20) revealed wide disparities in Overall Performance across the Smaller States. The Health Index Score ranged from 27.00 in Nagaland to 75.77 in Mizoram in the Reference Year (2019-20), and compared to the Base Year (2018-19), the gap amongst the Smaller States has increased slightly (Figure 2.12).

Only half of the Smaller States reached the halfway mark in terms of the Composite Index Score for Overall Performance. Even the best performers could benefit from improvement in certain indicators, as the highest observed Overall Index Score of 75.77 in 2019-20, for Mizoram, is quite a way from the frontier score of 100. There is substantial scope for improving the performance by all Smaller States and there is an urgent need to accelerate efforts to minimise the performance gap between the states (Figure 2.13).

FIGURE 2.13 \ Smaller States: Overall Performance for Reference Year (2019-20) and Distance from the Frontier



Half of the Smaller States fall in the category of Aspirants. Based on the Composite Index Score range for the Reference Year (2019-20), the states are categorised into three categories: Aspirants, Achievers and Front-runners (Table 2.7). Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, and Nagaland are categorised as Aspirants; are among the bottom one third states; and have substantial scope for improvement. Goa and Sikkim fall in the category of Achievers belonging to the middle one third score range. The states of Mizoram and Tripura are categorised as Front-runners; and could also benefit from improvements in their Index Score, which is well below 100.

TABLE 2.7 \ Categorisation of Smaller States on Overall Performance in Reference Year (2019-20)

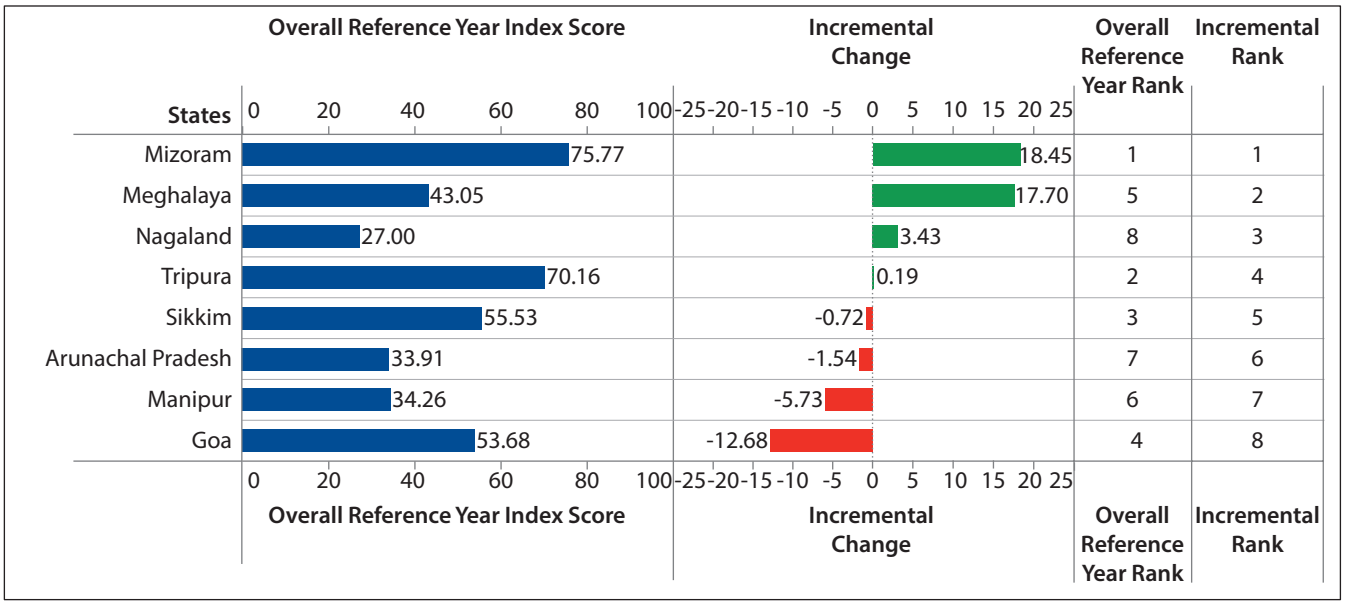
Category	Aspirants	Achievers	Front-runners
Smaller States (8)	Arunachal Pradesh Manipur Meghalaya Nagaland	Goa Sikkim	Mizoram Tripura

Note: *States are categorised on the basis of Reference Year (2019-20) Index Score range: Front-runners: top one-third (Index Score >59.52), Achievers: middle one-third (Index Score between 43.26 and 59.52), Aspirants: lowest one-third (Index Score< 43.26).*

2.2.2 *Incremental Performance*

Among the Smaller States, Mizoram and Meghalaya secured first and second ranks respectively in terms of Incremental Performance. The incremental change in Health Index Scores from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20) varied significantly across Smaller States with half of the states recording improvement (Figure 2.14). In addition to Mizoram and Meghalaya, positive incremental change was also observed in Nagaland and Tripura. The four states that registered negative incremental change are Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Goa. Goa registered the largest decline of 12.7 percentage points in the Health Index Score, while Mizoram observed the highest increase of 18.4 percentage points. The indicators where most Smaller States need to improve include average occupancy of state level key positions/district CMOs positions, delay in fund transfer, shortfall of Specialists, district hospitals with Kayakalp score of more than 70 percent, accreditation of public health facilities and LaQshya certification. The quality accreditation and LaQshya certification of public health facilities is yet to be initiated by most Smaller States.

FIGURE 2.14 Smaller States: Overall Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores and Incremental Change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), with Overall Reference Year and Incremental Ranks



Mizoram emerged as strong performer both in terms of Incremental Performance and Overall Performance. On the other hand, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur emerged as the poor performers both in terms of Incremental Performance and Overall Performance. Similar to the categorisation of Smaller States into Aspirants, Achievers and Front-runners based on the Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores (Table 2.7), the states can also be categorised into Not Improved, Least Improved, Moderately Improved, and Most Improved, based on the incremental change values (footnote Table 2.8). Tripura, though a Front-runner state, falls in the category of Least Improved states. Sikkim and Goa, both Achievers, fall in the category of Not Improved. Nagaland and Meghalaya belonging to Aspirants states category, were Moderately Improved and Most Improved states respectively.

TABLE 2.8 Categorisation of Smaller States based on Overall Performance and Incremental Performance between Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

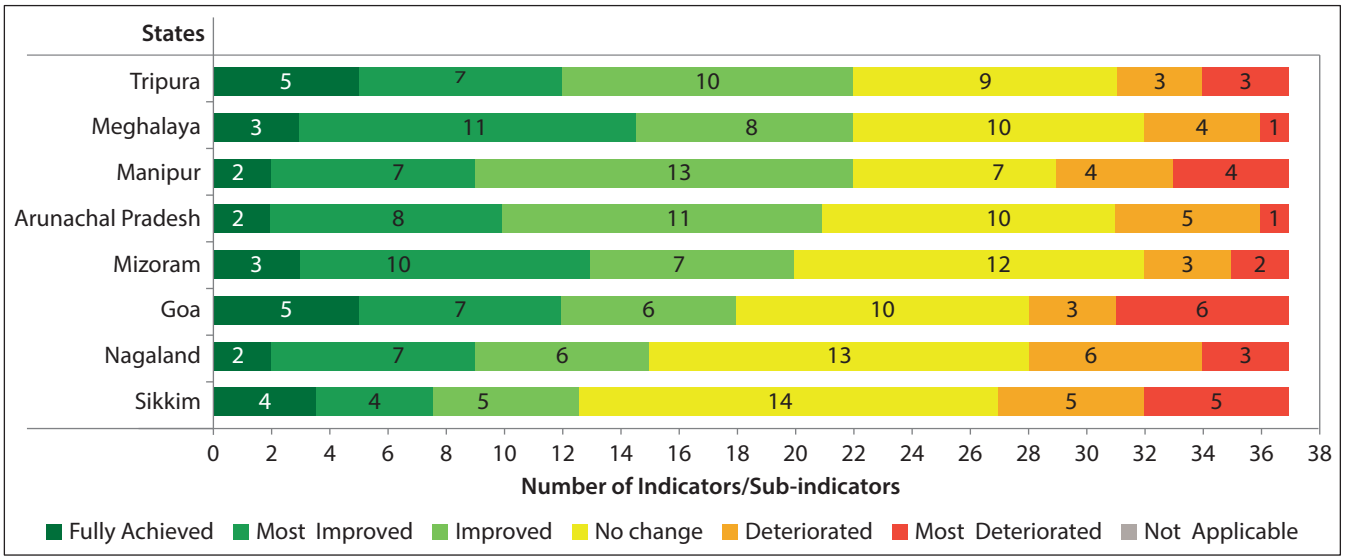
Incremental Performance	Overall Performance (2019-20)		
	Aspirants	Achievers	Front-runners
Not Improved (0 or less)	Arunachal Pradesh Manipur	Goa Sikkim	–
Least Improved (0.01-2.0)	–	–	Tripura
Moderately Improved (2.01-4.0)	Nagaland	–	–
Most Improved (more than 4.0)	Meghalaya	–	Mizoram

Note: *Overall Performance: States are categorised on the basis of Reference Year (2019-20) Index Score range: Front-runners: top one-third (Index Score >59.52), Achievers: middle one-third (Index Score between 43.26 and 59.52), Aspirants: lowest one-third (Index Score <43.26).*

Incremental Performance: It is categorised on the basis of Incremental Index Score Range: Not Improved (0 or less), Least Improved (0.01-2.0), Moderately Improved (2.01-4.0), and Most Improved (more than 4.0).

In all the Smaller States, at least 40 percent of the indicators either registered negative incremental change or observed no change from Base Year to the Reference Year (2018-19 and 2019-20). Sikkim had the highest percentage (65 percent) of the indicators in the categories of Most Deteriorated/Deteriorated/No Change. This shows that there is substantial scope for the states to improve their performance on various indicators (Figure 2.15). A detailed indicator-specific performance snapshot of Smaller States is presented in Annexure E, which provides direction as well as magnitude of the incremental change of indicators from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). The indicators where most Smaller States need to improve include indicators related to governance and programme management to ensure stability of tenure of both key administrative positions at the state and techno-managerial leadership positions (CMOs) at the district level, availability of NHM funds at the implementation level, critical inputs for service delivery such as availability of Specialists at district hospitals and quality indicators related to accreditation of public health facilities, LaQshya certification and Kayakalp.

FIGURE 2.15 Smaller States: Number of Indicators/Sub-indicators, by category of Incremental Performance from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)

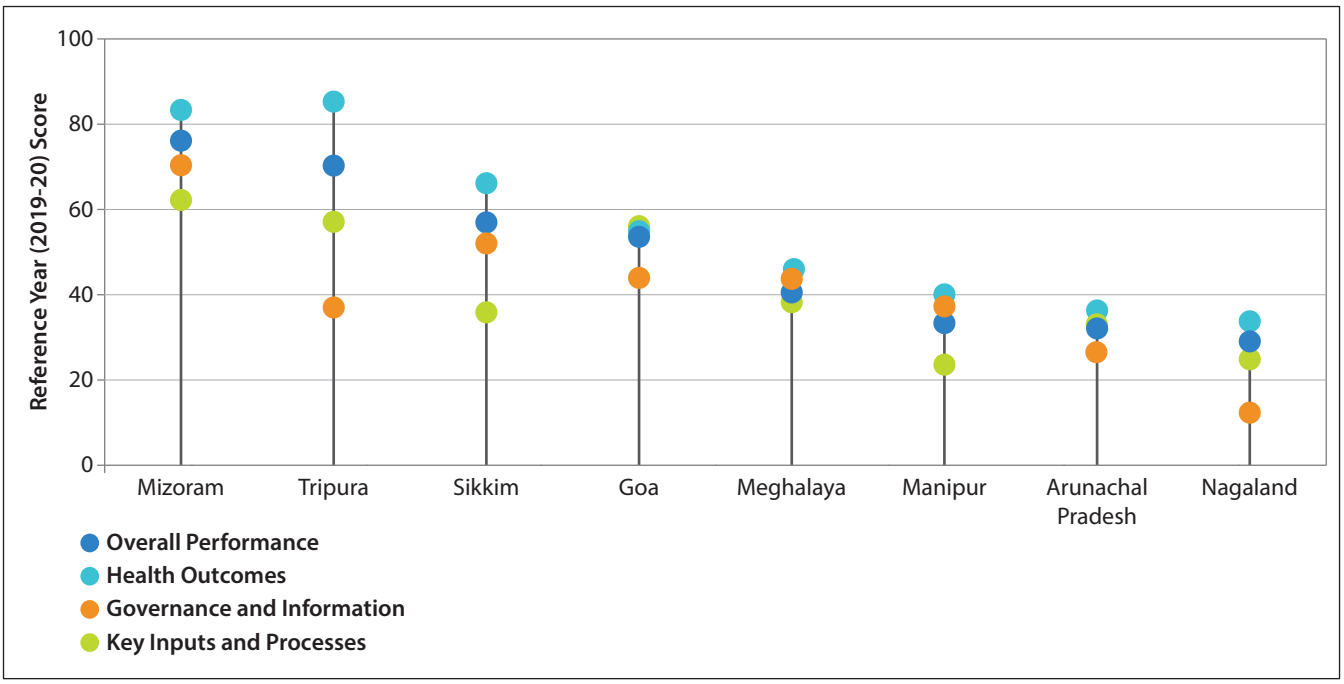


Note: *Incremental Performance of an indicator is classified as Not Applicable (N/A) when the data value for that indicator is N/A in the Base Year (2018-19) or Reference Year (2019-20) or both. Fully Achieved is a category where the service coverage indicators had 100 percent value or indicators like staff shortfall had 0.00 percent value, both in the Base and Reference Years (2018-19 and 2019-20).*

2.2.3 *Domain–specific and Indicator Performance*

All the Smaller States (except Goa) showed the highest performance in Health Outcomes domain compared to other domains. Goa had the highest performance in Key Inputs and Processes domain. Fifty percent of the Smaller States demonstrated better performance in Governance and Information domain as compared to the Key Inputs and Processes domain (Figure 2.16).

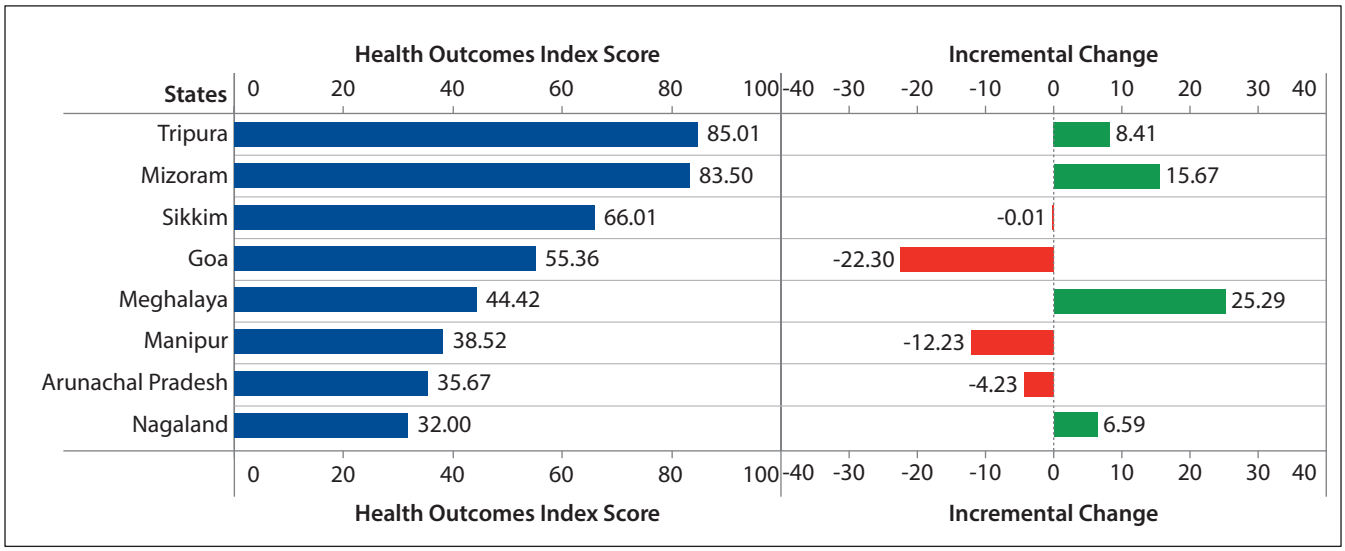
FIGURE 2.16 Smaller States: Overall and Domain-specific Performance, Reference Year (2019-20)



2.2.3.1 Health Outcomes Domain

Among the Smaller States, Tripura ranked at the top in the Health Outcomes domain performance whereas Nagaland ranked at the bottom. There is large variation in Health Outcomes performance (which in the case of Smaller States includes only the intermediate outcome indicators). The Index Score of the best performing state (Tripura) was more than two and half times of the lowest performer (Nagaland) that recorded the lowest levels in several service delivery indicators such as full immunisation, first trimester ANC registration, pregnant women receiving 4 ANCs and institutional delivery. Meghalaya registered the highest increase of 25.3 percentage points in the Index Score from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). Four states (Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland) improved their performance from Base Year to Reference Year (2018-19 and 2019-20), and the performance of the remaining four Smaller States registered a decline in Health Outcomes Index Score. Goa had the largest decline of 22.3 percentage points followed by Manipur with 12.2 percentage points, Arunachal Pradesh with 4.2 percentage points and Sikkim with 0.01 percentage points (Figure 2.17).

FIGURE 2.17 Smaller States: Performance in Health Outcomes Domain, Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores and Incremental Change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)



Note: *States ranked based on their Reference Year (2019-20) Score in the Health Outcomes domain.*

2.2.3.1.1 Trends in Indicator Performance (2014-20): Health Outcomes Domain

Intermediate Outcomes Sub-domain

The highest immunisation coverage (100.0 percent) was observed by Mizoram both in 2014-15 and in 2019-20. Meghalaya also achieved 100.0 percent immunisation coverage in 2019-20. The lowest coverage was observed by Arunachal Pradesh (60.6 percent) in 2014-15 and by Nagaland (56.0 percent) in 2019-20. Between 2014-15 to 2019-20, three of the eight Smaller States, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim recorded decline in immunisation coverage. The remaining five states with positive growth included Mizoram which maintained 100.0 percent immunisation coverage both in 2014-15 and 2019-20. The highest increase in full immunisation coverage was observed in Arunachal Pradesh (20.4 percent) and the highest decline was observed in Sikkim (-15.1 percent) (Table 2.9 and Annexure C Table C.4).

TABLE 2.9 Smaller States: Performance of Intermediate Health Outcome indicators between 2014-15 and 2019-20

Indicator	Best Performer			Worst Performer		
	2014-15	2019-20	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20
1.2.2 Full immunisation coverage (%)	Mizoram (100.0)	Meghalaya Mizoram (100.0)	Arunachal Pradesh (20.4)	Arunachal Pradesh (60.6)	Nagaland (56.0)	Sikkim (-15.1)
1.2.3.a First trimester ANC registration (%)	Sikkim (77.8)	Sikkim (76.9)	Tripura (12.2)	Meghalaya (32.2)	Nagaland (27.3)	Nagaland (-41.6)
1.2.4 Institutional deliveries (%)	Mizoram (100.0)	Mizoram (100.0)	Meghalaya (22.1)	Arunachal Pradesh (56.0)	Nagaland (58.4)	Sikkim (-10.4)

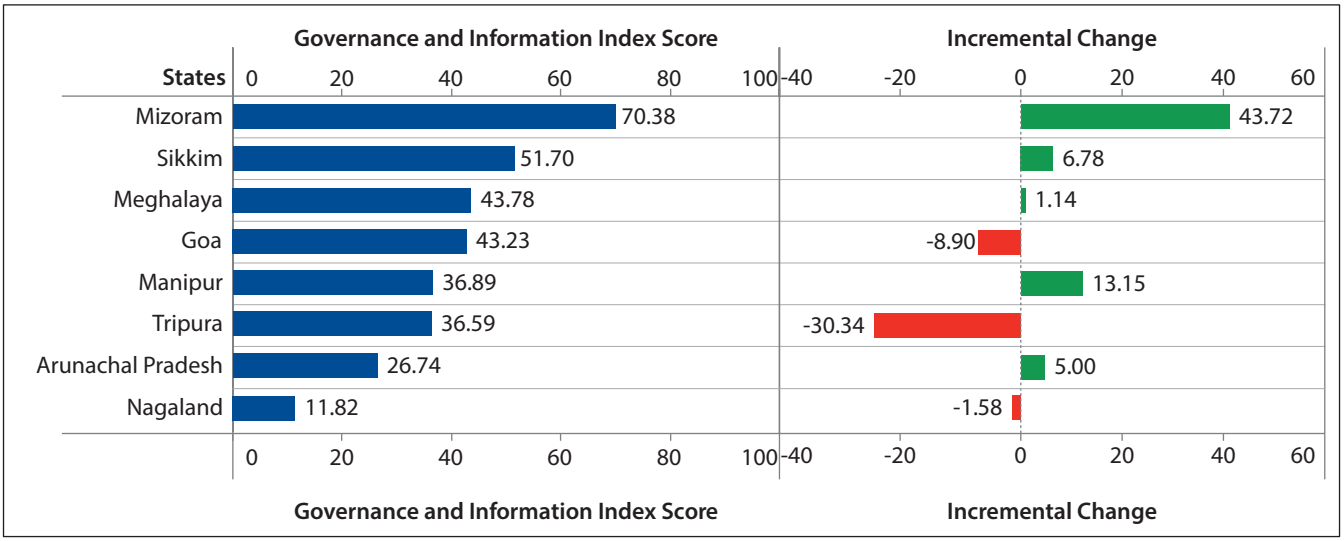
Sikkim continued to have the highest first trimester ANC registrations both in 2014-15 (77.8 percent) and in 2019-20 (76.9 percent). The lowest ANC registrations were recorded by Meghalaya (32.2 percent) in 2014-15 and by Nagaland (27.3 percent) in 2019-20. During 2014-15 to 2019-20, four out of the eight Smaller States recorded an increase in first trimester ANC registrations while the remaining four recorded decrease in this indicator. The highest increase in first trimester ANC registrations was recorded by Tripura (12.2 percent) and the highest decline was observed by Nagaland (-41.6 percent) (Table 2.9 and Annexure C Table C.5).

The highest percentage (100.0 percent) of institutional deliveries was observed by Mizoram both in 2014-15 and in 2019-20. The lowest percentage of institutional deliveries was recorded by Arunachal Pradesh (56.0 percent) in 2014-15 and by Nagaland (58.4 percent) in 2019-20. During 2014-15 to 2019-20, three of the eight Smaller States recorded decline in the institutional deliveries while the remaining four states (Tripura Fully Achieved) recorded an increase in this indicator. The highest increase in institutional deliveries was observed in Meghalaya (22.1 percent) and the highest decline was observed in Sikkim (-10.4 percent) (Table 2.9 and Annexure C Table C.6).

2.2.3.2 Governance and Information Domain

In the Governance and Information domain, Mizoram ranked at the top and Nagaland ranked at the bottom in the Reference Year (2019-20). From Base Year (2018-19) to the Reference Year (2019-20), five out of the eight Smaller States registered an increase in the Index Scores. Three states that registered decline in Index Scores were Goa, Tripura and Nagaland. Nagaland had the lowest decline of 1.6 percentage points while Tripura had the highest decline of 30.3 percentage points. The maximum score in this domain was 70.38 for Mizoram and the minimum score was 11.82 for Nagaland, clearly suggesting that Nagaland needs to put tremendous efforts to improve its performance (Figure 2.18). In the Governance and Information domain, most Smaller States (six of eight) need to improve their performance on all the three indicators of this domain, i.e., average occupancy of state level key positions/district CMOs positions and delay in fund transfer.

FIGURE 2.18 Smaller States: Performance in Governance and Information Domain, Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores and Incremental Change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)



Note: *States ranked based on their Reference Year (2019-20) Score in the Governance and Information domain.*

2.2.3.2.1 Trends in Indicator Performance (2014-20): Governance and Information Domain

The highest average occupancy of state level three key positions was observed by Sikkim (24.0 months) in 2014-15 and by Mizoram (20.0 months) in 2019-20. The lowest average occupancy was observed by Mizoram (11.1 months) in 2014-15 and by Meghalaya (8.6 months) in 2019-20. During 2014-15 to 2019-20, six of the eight Smaller States registered decline in the average occupancy while the remaining two states (Mizoram and Tripura) recorded an increase in this indicator. The highest increase in the average occupancy was observed in Mizoram (80.0 percent) and the highest decline was observed in Meghalaya (-56.8 percent) (Table 2.10 and Annexure C Table C.7).

TABLE 2.10 Smaller States: Performance of Governance and Information indicators between 2014-15 and 2019-20

Indicator	Best Performer			Worst Performer		
	2014-15#	2019-20#	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20	2014-15#	2019-20#	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20
2.2.1 Average occupancy: state level 3 key posts (in months)	Sikkim (24.0)	Mizoram (20.0)	Mizoram (80.0)	Mizoram (11.1)	Meghalaya (8.6)	Meghalaya (-56.8)
2.2.2 Average occupancy: CMOs (in months)	Sikkim (31.5)	Goa (27.0)	Goa (80.1)	Tripura (14.3)	Tripura (15.2)	Sikkim (-33.3)

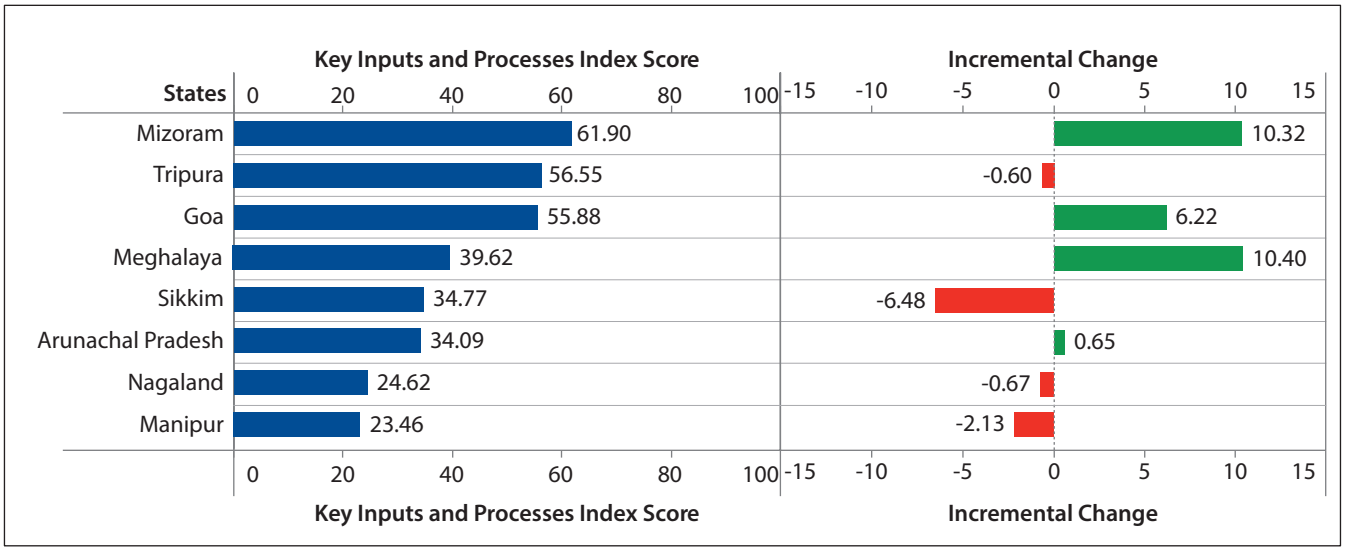
 # Value pertains to the preceding three years.

The highest average occupancy of CMOs was observed by Sikkim (31.5 months) in 2014-15 and by Goa (27.0 months) in 2019-20. The lowest average occupancy was observed by Tripura both in 2014-15 (14.3 months) and in 2019-20 (15.2 months). During 2014-15 to 2019-20, five of the eight Smaller States registered an increase in the average occupancy while the remaining three states (Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim) recorded decline in this indicator. The highest increase in the average occupancy was observed by Goa (80.1 percent) and the highest decline was observed by Sikkim (-33.3 percent) (Table 2.10 and Annexure C Table C.8).

2.2.3.3 Key Inputs and Processes Domain

In the Key Inputs and Processes domain, Mizoram ranked at the top and Manipur ranked at the bottom in the Reference Year (2019-20). Half of the Smaller States registered an increase in Index Scores from Base Year (2018-19) to the Reference Year (2019-20). Among the states that registered increase in Index Scores, Mizoram, Goa and Meghalaya registered an increase of 10.3, 6.2 and 10.4 percentage points respectively; whereas Arunachal Pradesh registered a marginal increase of less than one percentage point. Among the four states that registered decline in their performance from Base Year to Reference Year (2018-19 and 2019-20), Sikkim and Manipur registered a decrease of 6.5 and 2.1 percentage points respectively, whereas Tripura and Nagaland registered a marginal decline of less than one percentage point. The maximum score in this domain was 61.90 for Mizoram and the minimum score was 23.46 for Manipur. This suggests that all states need to put tremendous efforts to improve their performance (Figure 2.19).

FIGURE 2.19 Smaller States: Performance in Key Inputs and Processes Domain, Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores and Incremental Change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)



Note: *States ranked based on their Reference Year (2019-20) Score in the Key Inputs and Processes domain.*

2.2.3.3.1 Trends in Indicator Performance (2014-20): Indicator Key Inputs and Processes Domain

Among the Smaller States, the highest availability of FRUs (one and half times of the required number) was observed by Mizoram and Nagaland in 2014-15 and by Mizoram (three times of the required number) in 2019-20. The lowest availability of the functional FRUs was observed by Tripura (42.9 percent) in 2014-15 and by Manipur (66.7 percent) in 2019-20. Goa continued to have 100 percent required FRUs both in 2014-15 and in 2019-20. Four of the eight Smaller States registered increase in the availability of functional FRUs while the remaining three observed decline in this indicator. The highest increase in the availability of functional FRUs was observed in Tripura (162.5 percent) and the highest decline was observed in Nagaland (-33.3 percent) (Table 2.11 and Annexure C Table C.9).

TABLE 2.11 Smaller States: Performance of Key Inputs and Processes indicators between 2014-15 and 2019-20

Indicator	Best Performer			Worst Performer		
	2014-15	2019-20	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20
3.1.3.a Functional FRU (%)	Mizoram, Nagaland (150.0)	Mizoram (300.0)	Tripura (162.5)	Tripura (42.9)	Manipur (66.7)	Nagaland (-33.3)
3.1.6 Level of registration of births (%)	Arunachal Pradesh Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland (100.0)	Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura (100.0)	Tripura (9.4)	Sikkim (79.9)	Sikkim (61.2)	Manipur (-32.3)
3.1.7 IDSP reporting of P Form (%)	Sikkim (91)	Mizoram, Tripura (97)	Manipur (137.1)	Manipur (35)	Nagaland (80)	Sikkim (-3.3)
3.1.7 IDSP reporting of L Form (%)	Sikkim (86)	Mizoram (98)	Arunachal Pradesh (160.6)	Manipur (32)	Nagaland (70)	Sikkim (2.3)

The number of Smaller States with universal birth registration remained same (six) both in 2014-15 and 2019-20. In 2014-15, Sikkim (79.9 percent) and Tripura (91.4 percent) were the only two states that did not have universal birth registration while in 2019-20, Manipur (67.7 percent) and Sikkim (61.2 percent) did not have universal birth registration. Although, Manipur had universal birth registration in 2014-15, it could not maintain the same in 2019-20 as it came down to 67.7 percent. On the contrary, Tripura attained universal birth registration in 2017-18 and has maintained it since then. Sikkim needs to make concerted effort as its birth registration has come down from 79.9 percent in 2014-15 to 61.2 percent in 2019-20 (Table 2.11 and Annexure C Table C.10).

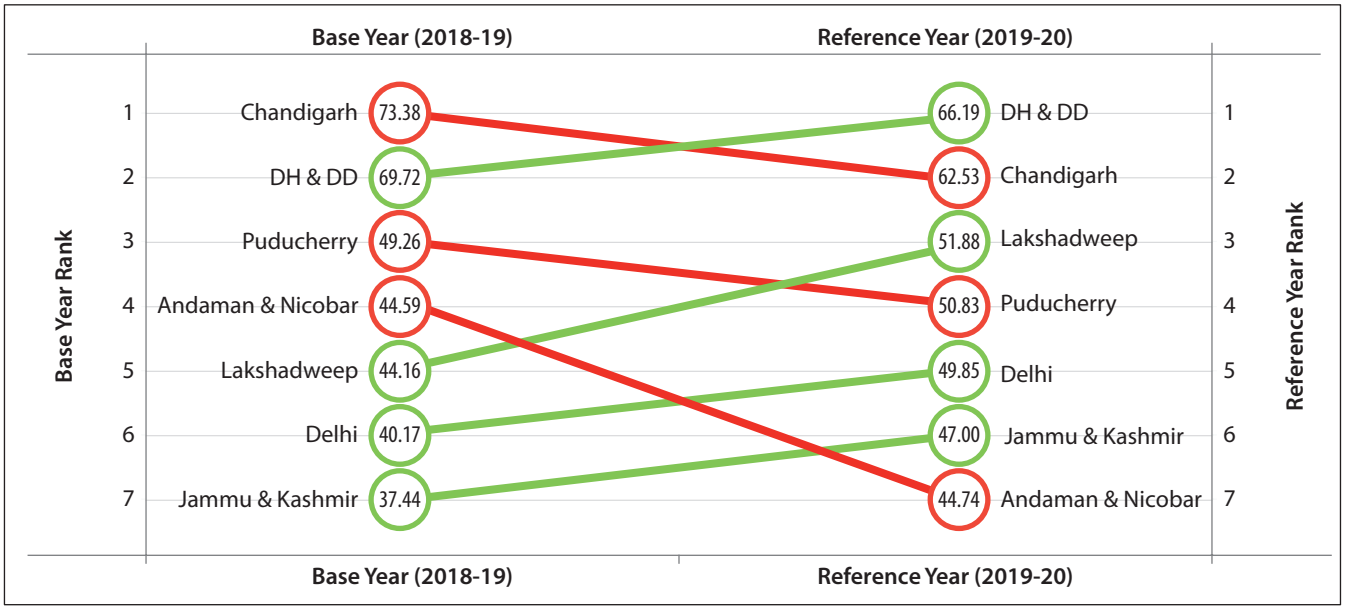
Sikkim had the highest timely reporting of surveillance data in P and L Forms in 2014-15 while Mizoram had the highest reporting in 2019-20. Tripura also had the highest reporting of P Form in 2019-2020. Manipur had the lowest reporting in P and L Forms in 2014-15 while Nagaland had the lowest reporting in 2019-20. During 2014-15 to 2019-20, the highest improvement in reporting of P Form/L Form was observed by Manipur/Arunachal Pradesh while lowest reporting was observed by Sikkim (Table 2.11 and Annexure C Table C.11 and C12).

2.3 PERFORMANCE OF UNION TERRITORIES

2.3.1 Overall Performance

Among the UTs, DH & DD and Chandigarh secured first and second ranks respectively in terms of Overall Performance in the Reference Year (2019-20). Compared to the Base Year (2018-19), the rankings of DH & DD, Lakshadweep, Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir have improved in the Reference Year (2019-20). DH & DD improved its position from second to first, Lakshadweep from fifth to third, Delhi from sixth to fifth and Jammu & Kashmir from seventh to sixth. There has been a drop in the ranking of three UTs. The ranking of Chandigarh dropped from the first place in the Base Year (2018-19) to second in the Reference Year (2019-20), Puducherry from third place to fourth place; whereas the ranking of Andaman & Nicobar dropped from fourth place to the seventh place (Figure 2.20).

FIGURE 2.20 UTs: Overall Performance – Composite Index Score and Rank, Base and Reference Years (2018-19 and 2019-20)

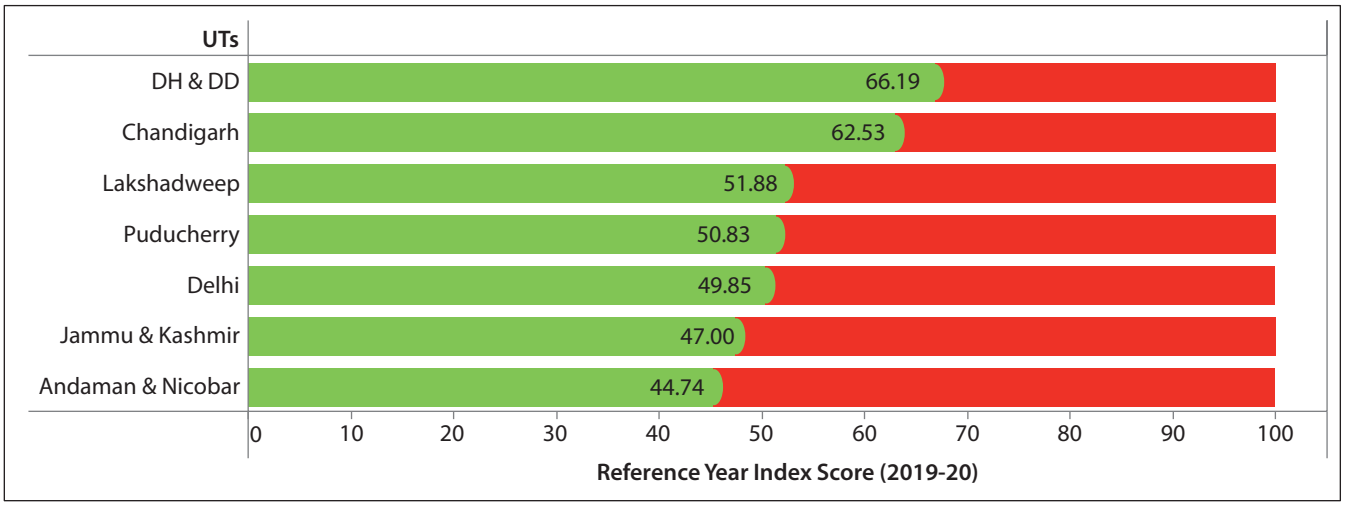


Note: *Lines depict changes in Composite Index Score rank from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). Green lines indicate improvement, red lines denote deterioration while yellow lines indicate no change in the position. The Composite Index Score is presented in the circle. UT of Ladakh not included due to non-availability of data.*

The gap between the lowest and the highest performing UT has narrowed in the Reference Year (2019-20). The Overall Performance based on the Health Index Score of UTs for the Base Year (2018-19) ranged from 37.44 in Jammu & Kashmir to 73.38 in Chandigarh whereas for the Reference Year (2019-20), the Index Score ranged from 44.74 in Andaman & Nicobar to 66.19 in DH & DD.

Three out of the seven UTs did not cross the halfway mark in terms of the Composite Index Score for Overall Performance. Despite good performance, even the Front-runners could benefit from improvement in certain indicators, as the highest observed Overall Index Score of 66.19 for DH & DD followed by Chandigarh (62.53), is quite a way from 100. This clearly indicates that there is significant room for improvement for all UTs, and there is an urgent need to accelerate efforts to reduce the performance gap (Figure 2.21).

FIGURE 2.21 \ UTs: Overall Performance for Reference Year (2019-20) and Distance from the Frontier



Note: *UT of Ladakh not included due to non-availability of data.*

Five out of the seven UTs fall in the category of Aspirants. Based on the Composite Index Score range for the Reference Year (2019-20), the UTs are categorised into three categories: Aspirants, Achievers and Front-runners (Table 2.12). Andaman & Nicobar, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Lakshadweep and Puducherry are categorised as Aspirants, they are among the bottom one third UTs and have substantial scope for improvement. None of the UTs fall in the category of Achievers. The UTs of Chandigarh and DH & DD are categorised as Front-runners and could also benefit from improvements in their Index Score which are well below 100.

TABLE 2.12 \ UTs: Categorisation of UTs on Overall Performance in Reference Year (2019-20)

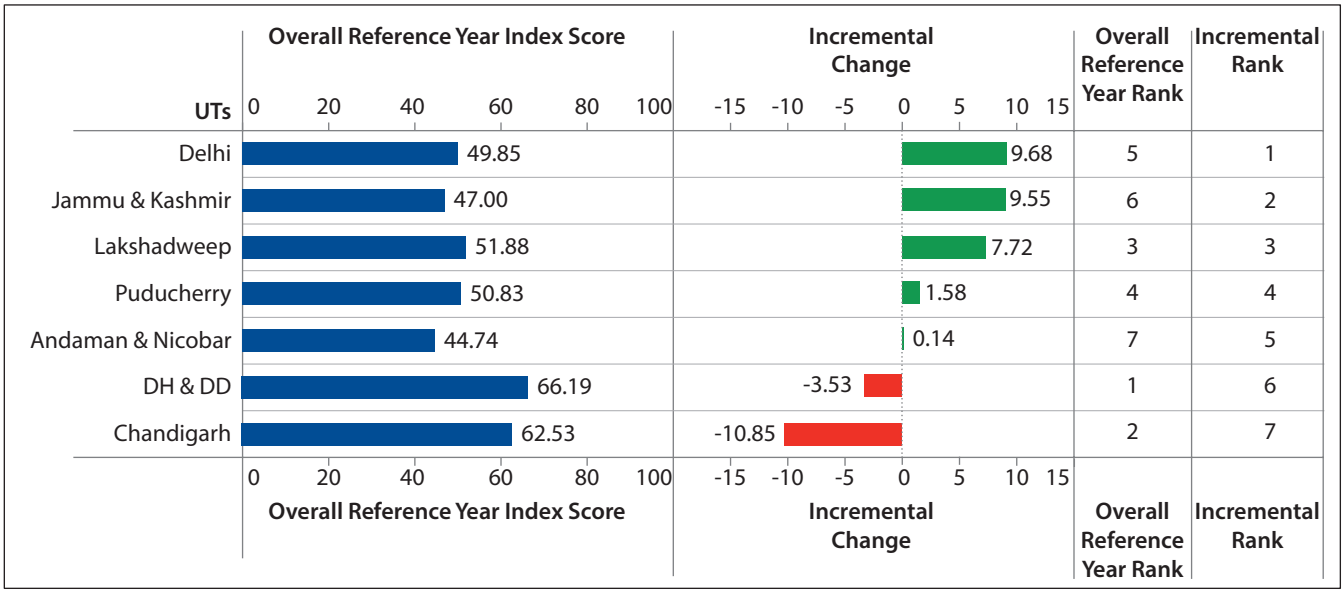
Category	Aspirants	Achievers	Front-runners
UTs (7)*	Andaman & Nicobar Delhi Jammu & Kashmir Lakshadweep Puducherry	–	Chandigarh DH & DD

Note: *UTs are categorised on the basis of Reference Year (2019-20) Index Score range: Front-runners: top one-third (Index Score >59.04), Achievers: middle one-third (Index Score between 51.89 and 59.04), Aspirants: lowest one-third (Index Score <51.89). UT of Ladakh not included due to non-availability of data.*

2.3.2 *Incremental Performance*

Among the UTs, Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir secured first and second ranks respectively in terms of Incremental Performance. From Base Year (2018-19) to the Reference Year (2019-20), most UTs registered incremental progress, but two UTs registered negative incremental change. The UTs of Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar observed positive incremental change whereas DH & DD and Chandigarh registered negative incremental change. Delhi observed the highest incremental change of 9.7 percentage points while Andaman & Nicobar observed the lowest incremental change of 0.1 percentage points. The UT of Chandigarh (ranked at the bottom) had the largest decline of 10.9 percentage points, and the UT of DD & DH (ranked 6) had a decline of 3.5 percentage points (Figure 2.22).

FIGURE 2.22 UTs: Overall Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores and Incremental Change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), with Overall Reference Year and Incremental Ranks



Note: *UT of Ladakh not included due to non-availability of data.*

Lakshadweep and Puducherry secured third and fourth ranks respectively in terms of Overall Performance as well as Incremental Performance. For the remaining UTs, there seems to be an inverse association between the Overall Reference Year (2019-20) rank and the Incremental rank.

None of the UTs emerged as strong performers both in terms of Incremental Performance and Overall Performance. Similar to categorisation of UTs into Aspirants, Achievers and Front-runners based on the Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores (Table 2.12), the UTs can also be categorised into Not Improved, Least Improved, Moderately Improved, and Most Improved based on the incremental change values (footnote Table 2.13). The UTs of DH & DD and Chandigarh, though Front-runners, fall in the category of Not Improved. Puducherry and Andaman & Nicobar, both Aspirants fall in the category of Least Improved, indicating these UTs are making some efforts to improve their health outcomes. Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Lakshadweep in spite of being Aspirants, fall in the category of Most Improved. None of the UTs fall in the category of Achievers. The indicators where most UTs need to focus include full immunisation, first trimester ANC registrations, TB treatment success rate, DH with functional CCUs, quality accreditation of public health facilities and certification of district hospitals and CHCs under LaQshya.

TABLE 2.13 UTs: Categorisation of UTs based on Overall Performance and Incremental Performance between Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

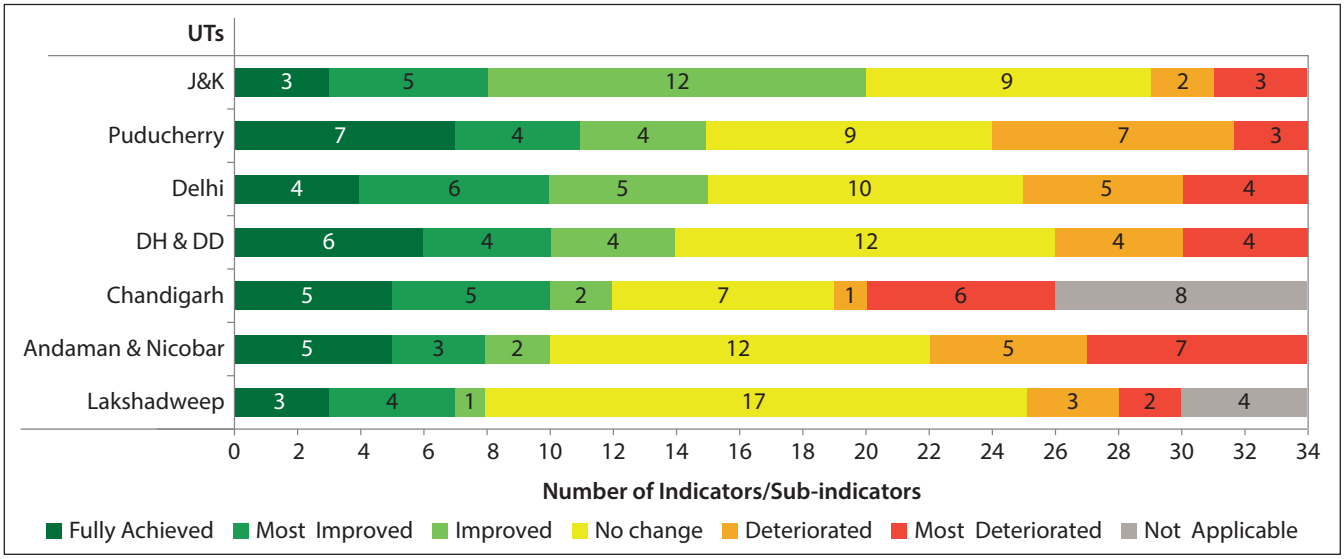
Incremental Performance	Overall Performance (2019-20)		
	Aspirants	Achievers	Front-runners
Not Improved (0 or less)	–	–	Chandigarh DH & DD
Least Improved (0.01-2.0)	Andaman & Nicobar Puducherry	–	–
Moderately Improved (2.01-4.0)	–	–	–
Most Improved (more than 4.0)	Delhi Jammu & Kashmir Lakshadweep	–	–

Note: *Overall Performance: UTs are categorised on the basis of Reference Year (2018-19) Index Score range: Front-runners: top one-third (Index Score >59.04), Achievers: middle one-third (Index Score between 51.89 and 59.04), Aspirants: lowest one-third (Index Score <51.89).*

Incremental Performance: It is categorised on the basis of Incremental Index Score range: Not Improved (0 or less), Least Improved (0.01-2.0), Moderately Improved (2.01-4.0), Most Improved (more than 4.0). UT of Ladakh not included due to non-availability of data.

In J&K, nearly 60 percent of the indicators were in the improved/most improved/fully achieved category so far as the Incremental Performance from the Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20) was concerned. On the other hand, Lakshadweep had only around 24 percent of the indicators in these categories. In all UTs (except J&K and Chandigarh), more than 55 percent of the indicators were either stagnant, or had worsened in the Reference Year (2019-20). This shows that there is substantial scope for UTs to improve their performance on various indicators (Figure 2.23). A detailed indicator-specific performance snapshot of UTs is presented in Annexure E, which provides direction as well as magnitude of the incremental change of indicators from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20).

FIGURE 2.23 UTs: Number of Indicators/Sub-indicators, by category of Incremental Performance from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)

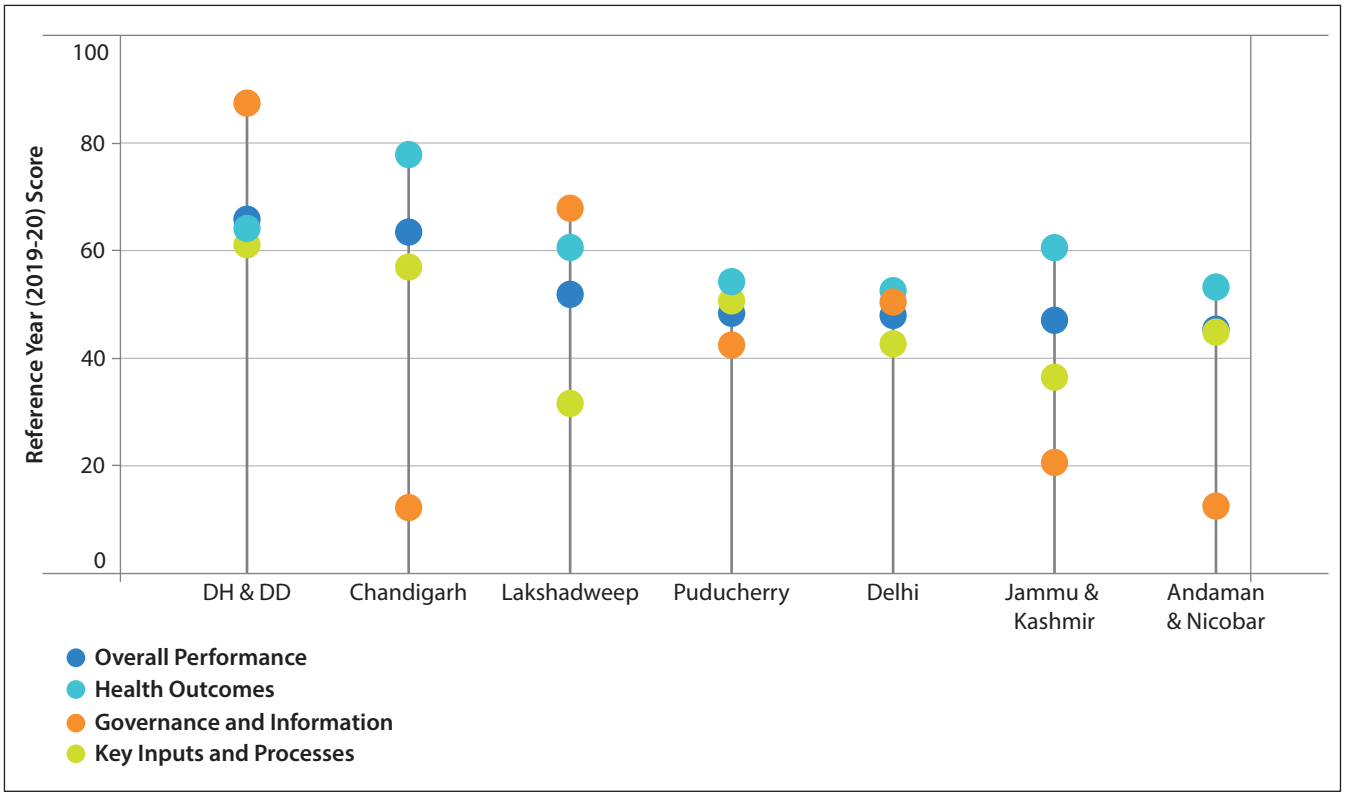


Note: *Incremental Performance of an indicator is classified as Not Applicable (N/A) when the data value for that indicator is N/A in the Base Year (2018-19) or Reference Year (2019-20) or both. Fully Achieved is a category where the service coverage indicators had 100 percent value or indicators like staff shortfall had 0.00 percent value, both in the Base and Reference Years (2018-19 and 2019-20).*

2.3.3 *Domain–specific and Indicator Performance*

The domain-specific performance of UTs suggests opportunities to improve the performance in lagging domain(s). The highest performance domain was Health Outcomes in 71 percent of the UTs and the lowest performance domain was Governance and Information in 57 percent of the UTs. DH & DD had the highest Index Score for Governance and Information domain whereas Chandigarh had the lowest Index Score followed by Andaman & Nicobar. Lakshadweep had the lowest Key Inputs and Processes Index Scores among all UTs followed by Jammu & Kashmir (Figure 2.24).

FIGURE 2.24 \ UTs: Overall and Domain-specific Performance, Reference Year (2019-20)

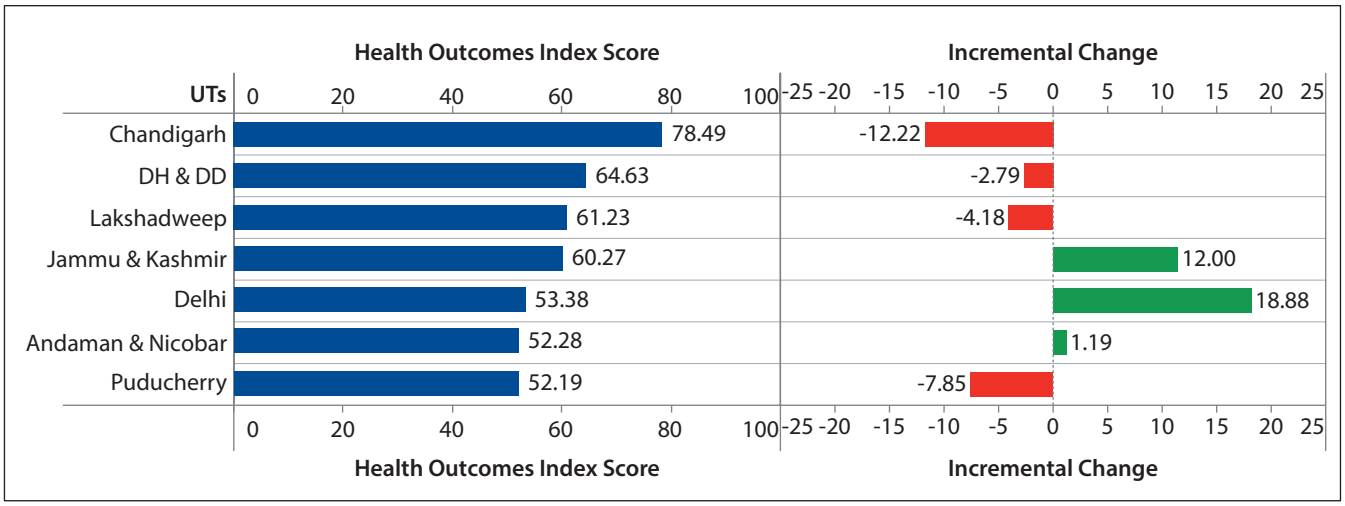


Note: *UT of Ladakh not included due to non-availability of data.*

2.3.3.1 Health Outcomes Domain

Among the UTs, in the domain of Health Outcomes, Chandigarh ranked at the top and Puducherry ranked at the bottom. Four UTs observed a decline, whereas the remaining registered an increase in their performance from Base Year (2018-19) to the Reference Year (2019-20) (Figure 2.25). The decline has been the highest in Chandigarh and the lowest in DH & DD. The gap in the Health Outcomes domain Index Scores across UTs narrowed down in the Reference Year (2019-20) as compared to the Base Year (2018-19). At least four of the seven UTs, need to improve their performance on Health Outcomes indicators related to full immunisation, first trimester ANC registration and TB treatment success rate.

FIGURE 2.25 UTs: Performance in Health Outcomes Domain, Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores and Incremental Change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)



Note: *UTs ranked based on their Reference Year (2019-20) Score in the Health Outcomes domain. UT of Ladakh not included due to non-availability of data.*

2.3.3.1.1: Trends in Indicator Performance (2014-20): Health Outcomes Domain

Intermediate Outcomes Sub-domain

Lakshadweep reported universal immunisation coverage in 2014-15 and Delhi observed near universal coverage (97.6 percent) in 2019-20. Puducherry continued to have the lowest performance with 73.9 percent coverage in 2014-15 and 64.6 percent coverage in 2019-20. During 2014-15 to 2019-20, four UTs (Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, and Puducherry) recorded decline in full immunisation coverage while Delhi recorded an increase in full immunisation coverage (Table 2.14 and Annexure C Table C.4).

TABLE 2.14 UTs: Performance of Intermediate Health Outcome indicators between 2014-15 and 2019-20

Indicator	Best Performer			Worst Performer		
	2014-15	2019-20	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20
1.2.2 Full immunisation coverage (%)	Lakshadweep (100.0)	Delhi (97.6)	Delhi (7.40)	Puducherry (73.9)	Puducherry (64.6)	Chandigarh (-15.9)
1.2.3.a First trimester ANC registration (%)	Andaman & Nicobar (77.8)	Lakshadweep (83.8)	Chandigarh (47.5)	Delhi (34.7)	Puducherry (27.5)	Puducherry (-39.5)
1.2.4 Institutional deliveries (%)	Chandigarh, Puducherry (100.0)	Chandigarh, Puducherry (100.0)	Delhi (6.4)	Andaman & Nicobar (76.2)	Andaman & Nicobar (67.6)	Andaman & Nicobar (-11.3)

Note: *DH & DD, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh not included due to non-availability of data.*

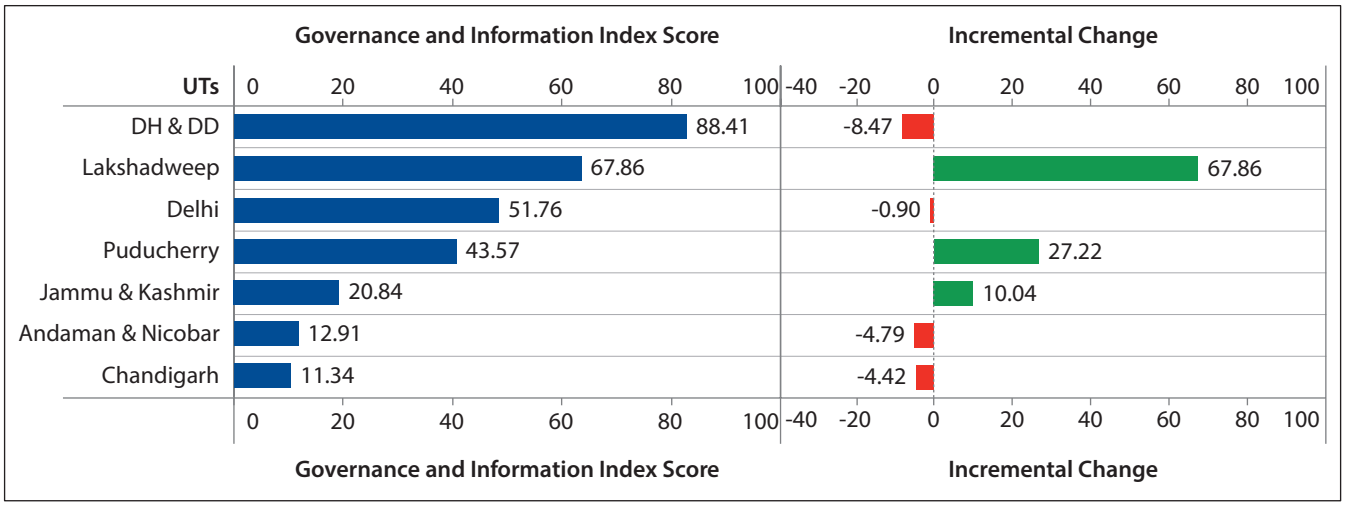
Andaman & Nicobar had the highest first trimester ANC registration of 77.8 percent in 2014-15 while Lakshadweep (83.8 percent) had the highest registrations in 2019-20. Delhi had the lowest first trimester ANC registration of 34.7 percent in 2014-15 while Puducherry (27.5 percent) had the lowest registrations in 2019-20. During 2014-15 to 2019-20, three of the five UTs recorded an increase in first trimester ANC registrations while the remaining two recorded decline in this indicator. The highest increase (47.5 percent) was recorded by Chandigarh while the highest decline was observed in Puducherry (-39.5 percent) (Table 2.14 and Annexure C Table C.5).

Cent percent institutional deliveries continued to be conducted in Chandigarh and Puducherry both in 2014-15 and 2019-20. The lowest percentage of institutional deliveries was recorded by Andaman & Nicobar in both the years, i.e., in 2014-15 (76.2 percent) and in 2019-20 (67.6 percent). During 2014-15 to 2019-20, only the UT of Andaman & Nicobar recorded decline in institutional deliveries. The highest increase in institutional deliveries was observed in Delhi (6.4 percent) (Table 2.14 and Annexure C Table C.6).

2.3.3.2 Governance and Information Domain

In the Governance and Information domain, DH & DD had the highest Index Score of 88.41 points, while Chandigarh had the lowest Index Score of 11.34 points (Figure 2.26). Four UTs registered decline in their performance from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). The decline has been the highest in DH & DD and the lowest in Delhi. The highest incremental change was observed by Lakshadweep (67.9 points) followed by Puducherry (27.2 points) and Jammu & Kashmir (10.0 points). In the Governance and Information domain, Andaman & Nicobar and Delhi need to improve average occupancy of key UT level positions, whereas Chandigarh and DH & DD need to improve average occupancy of district level administrative positions.

FIGURE 2.26 UTs: Performance in Governance and Information Domain, Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores and Incremental Change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)



Note: *UTs ranked based on their Reference Year (2019-20) score in the Governance and Information domain. UT of Ladakh not included due to non-availability of data.*

2.3.3.2.1 Trends in Indicator Performance (2014-20): Governance and Information Domain

The average occupancy of three key UT level administrative positions over a 36 month period was the highest in Lakshadweep both in 2014-15 (26.8 months) and in 2019-20 (18.0 months). Chandigarh had the lowest average occupancy of 10.8 months in 2014-15 while Andaman & Nicobar had the lowest average occupancy in 2019-20 (9.0 months). During 2014-15 to 2019-20, all UTs, except Chandigarh, registered decline in the average occupancy. The highest decline was observed in Andaman & Nicobar (-65.4 percent) and the remaining UTs observed at least a decline of 30 percent (Table 2.15 and Annexure C Table C.7).

TABLE 2.15 UTs: Performance of Governance and Information indicators between 2014-15 and 2019-20

Indicator	Best Performer			Worst Performer		
	2014-15#	2019-20#	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20	2014-15#	2019-20#	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20
2.2.1 Average occupancy: state level 3 key posts (in months)	Lakshadweep (26.8)	Lakshadweep (18.0)	Chandigarh (11.2)	Chandigarh (10.8)	Andaman & Nicobar (9.0)	Andaman & Nicobar (-65.4)
2.2.2 Average occupancy: CMOs## (in months)	Andaman & Nicobar (25.5)	Delhi (28.4)	Delhi (79.4)	Chandigarh (15.5)	Chandigarh (9.0)	Andaman & Nicobar (-45.0)

 # Value pertains to the preceding three years.

CMO post is not available in Lakshadweep.

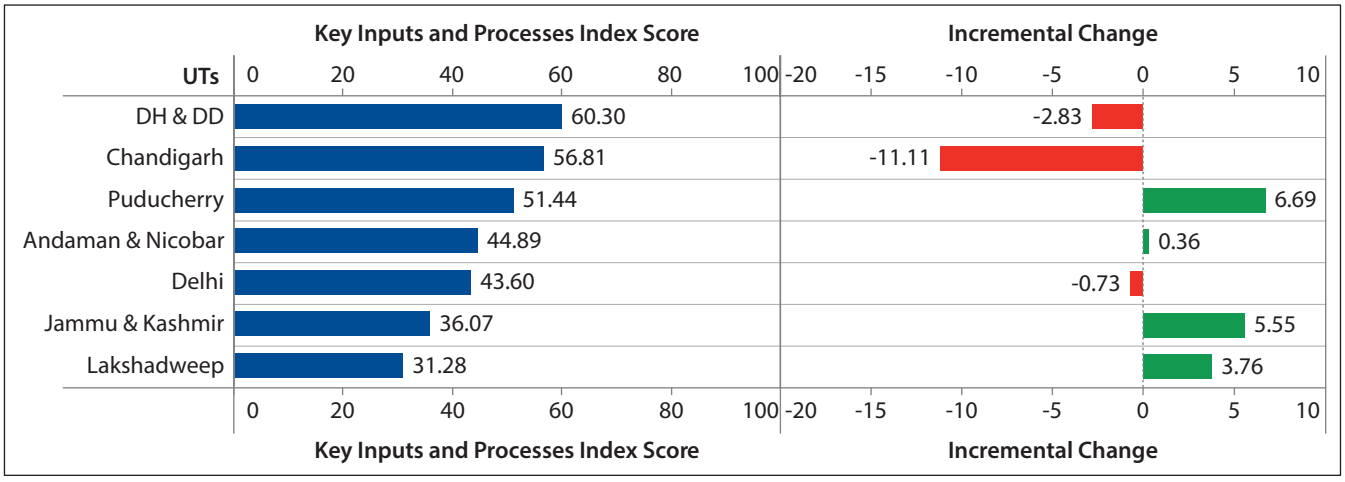
Note: *DH & DD, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh not included due to non-availability of data.*

Andaman & Nicobar had the highest average occupancy of 25.5 months for CMO positions in 2014-15 while Delhi (28.4 months) had the highest occupancy in 2019-20. Chandigarh had the lowest average occupancy of 15.5 months and nine months, in 2014-15 and 2019-20 respectively. During 2014-15 to 2019-20, all UTs except Delhi (indicator not applicable for Lakshadweep) registered a decline in the average occupancy. The highest decline was observed by Andaman & Nicobar (-45.0 percent) (Table 2.15 and Annexure C Table C.8).

2.3.3.3 Key Inputs and Processes Domain

In Key Inputs and Processes domain, DH & DD scored the highest with 60.30 points, while Lakshadweep scored the lowest with 31.28 points (Figure 2.27). Four UTs (Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar, Jammu & Kashmir and Lakshadweep) improved their performance between the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20); whereas the performance of the remaining UTs (DH & DD, Chandigarh and Delhi) has declined. The Key Inputs and Processes domain indicators where most UTs need to improve their performance include staff covered under a functional HRMIS, functional CCUs, quality accreditation of public health facilities and certification of district hospitals and CHCs under LaQshya. The quality accreditation and LaQshya certification of public health facilities is yet to be initiated by most UTs.

FIGURE 2.27 UTs: Performance in Key Inputs and Processes Domain, Reference Year (2019-20) Index Scores and Incremental Change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)



Note: *UTs ranked based on their Reference Year (2019-20) Score in the Key Inputs and Processes domain. UT of Ladakh not included due to non-availability of data.*

2.3.3.3.1 Trends in Indicator Performance (2014-20): Key Inputs and Processes Domain

The highest availability of functional FRUs was observed in Puducherry both in 2014-15 and in 2019-20. The lowest availability of the functional FRUs was observed by Andaman & Nicobar (0.0 percent) in 2014-15 and by Delhi (59.5 percent) in 2019-20. In 2014-15, three UTs had the required number of functional FRUs, while in 2019-20 all UTs, except Delhi, had the required number of functional FRUs (Table 2.16 and Annexure C Table C.9).

Chandigarh, Delhi and Puducherry maintained 100 percent birth registration levels both in 2014-15 and 2019-20. Andaman & Nicobar also attained 100 percent birth registration in 2019-20. Lakshadweep continued to have the lowest birth registration level in 2014-15 (60.0 percent) and in 2019-20 (91.0 percent). Although Lakshadweep has made significant improvement in birth registration during 2014-15 and 2019-20, it is yet to reach the 100 percent mark (Table 2.16 and Annexure C Table C.10).

TABLE 2.16 \ UTs: Performance of Key Inputs and Processes indicators between 2014-15 and 2019-20

Indicator	Best Performer			Worst Performer		
	2014-15	2019-20	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20	2014-15	2019-20	% Change between 2014-15 and 2019-20
3.1.3.a Functional FRU (%)	Puducherry (300.0)	Puducherry (166.7)	Andaman & Nicobar*	Andaman & Nicobar (0.0)	Delhi (59.5)	Puducherry*
3.1.6 Level of registration of births (%)	Chandigarh, Delhi, Puducherry (100.0)	Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Puducherry (100.0)	Lakshadweep*	Lakshadweep (60.0)	Lakshadweep (91.0)	Andaman & Nicobar*
3.1.7 IDSP reporting of P Form (%)	Chandigarh (84)	Puducherry (97)	Andaman & Nicobar*	Lakshadweep (0)	Lakshadweep (0)	Lakshadweep*
3.1.7 IDSP reporting of L Form (%)	Chandigarh (93)	Puducherry (97)	Andaman & Nicobar*	Lakshadweep (0)	Lakshadweep (0)	Chandigarh*

** In terms of percentage points.*

***Note:** DH & DD, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh not included due to non-availability of data.*

Chandigarh had the highest reporting of surveillance data in P and L Forms in 2014-15 while in 2019-20, Puducherry had the highest reporting. During 2014-15 to 2019-20, all UTs improved their reporting except for L Form in Chandigarh where it declined by four percentage points. Lakshadweep, however, showed zero reporting in all the rounds undertaken thus far (Figure 2.16 and Annexure C Tables C.11 and C.12).

3.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Health Index is a useful tool to track Overall Performance and Incremental Performance of states and UTs and incentivising states/UTs to focus on outputs and outcomes rather than inputs and budget spends. The previous three rounds of Health Index have triggered many useful discussions, including how to identify barriers and motivate actions using data, and how to promote positive competition and learning among the states and UTs. The MoHFW's decision to link the Index to incentives under the NHM has been instrumental in shifting the focus from budget spends, inputs and outputs to outcomes by shining the light on states/UTs that have shown most improvement. Based on the interim findings of the fourth round of the Health Index, MoHFW provided 10 percent of the state/UTs' total NHM funds as NHM incentive based on agreed conditionalities.

The mandate of the Health Index should be expanded to also include a qualitative component to support systematic cross learning among states and UTs to adapt and replicate best practices for enhancing performance: During the state/UT consultations while validating data, various states/UTs shared practices that helped them in improving the performance of different Health Index indicators. For instance, among the Larger States, Uttar Pradesh has been one of the leading states that observed most improvement in performance, from the Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), of intermediate health outcome indicators such as full immunisation coverage, first trimester ANC registration, pregnant women receiving 4 or more ANCs, total case notification of TB and TB treatment success rate. The discussions indicated that this was achieved by Uttar Pradesh through intensive monitoring and review of the programme performance at state and district level, identification of the beneficiaries through line listing, sharing due lists of beneficiaries with the field workers and by ensuring regular follow up of services. Creating awareness about TB, involvement of private practitioners, use of IT and incentives to TB patients helped in improving TB notification and treatment success rate. Assam and Telangana were the leading states in TB case notification. Involvement of ASHA in active case finding, use of IT, creating awareness and regular follow ups helped these states in increasing the TB case notification. Haryana has been one of the leading states in improvement in quality accreditation of district and sub-district hospitals, PHCs and UPHCs. Discussions with state representative indicated that this was achieved through involvement of all stakeholders, intensive monitoring and regular review, strategic planning and capacity building of healthcare staff. Several states/UTs could learn from Telangana on how it covered all district hospital under LaQshya certification. Among the smaller states, Meghalaya is one of the leading states with almost all intermediate health outcomes indicators in the Most Improved category in terms of incremental change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20). It appears that this distinction was achieved by Meghalaya through regular programme reviews, better governance, capacity building, use of IT, creating awareness, line listing of beneficiaries and intensive follow ups. Sharing of these experiences in a systematic manner can be very helpful as other states/UTs can adapt and replicate these practices to enhance their performance.

ANNEXURES

Annexure A: Health Index Round IV (2019-20): Indicators, definitions, data sources, Base and Reference Years

S. No.	Indicator	Definition	Data Source	Base Year (BY) & Reference Year (RY)
DOMAIN 1 – HEALTH OUTCOMES				
SUB-DOMAIN 1.1 - KEY OUTCOMES (Weight - Larger States: 400, Smaller States & UTs: 0)				
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)*@	Number of infant deaths of less than 29 days per thousand live births during a specific year.	SRS [pre-entered]	BY: 2017 RY: 2018
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR)*@	Number of child deaths of less than 5 years per thousand live births during a specific year.	SRS [pre-entered]	BY: 2017 RY: 2018
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB)*	The number of girls born for every 1,000 boys born during a specific year.	SRS [pre-entered]	BY: 2015-17 RY: 2016-18
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)*@	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births during a specific period.	SRS [pre-entered]	BY: 2015-17 RY: 2016-18
SUB-DOMAIN 1.2 - INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES (Weight - Larger & Smaller States: 350, UTs: 250)				
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate+	Percentage of women of reproductive age who are using (or whose partner is using) a modern contraceptive method at a specific point in time.	Family Planning Division, MoHFW [pre-entered]	BY: 2018 (As on 31st December 2018) RY: 2019 (As on 31st December 2019)
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%)	Proportion of infants 9-11 months old who have received BCG, 3 doses of DPT, 3 doses of OPV and one dose of measles against estimated number of infants during a specific year.	HMIS for number of infants fully immunised and MoHFW for estimated number of infants	BY: 2018-19 RY: 2019-20
1.2.3	a. Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total registrations	Proportion of pregnant women registered for ANC within 12 weeks of pregnancy during a specific year.	HMIS	BY: 2018-19 RY: 2019-20
	b. Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs	Proportion of pregnant women who received 4 or more ANCs against total number of women registered for ANC during a specific year.	HMIS	BY: 2018-19 RY: 2019-20
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries	Proportion of deliveries conducted in public and private health facilities against the number of estimated deliveries during a specific year.	HMIS for number of institutional deliveries and MoHFW for estimated number of deliveries	BY: 2018-19 RY: 2019-20
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%)	Proportion of new and previously treated TB cases notified (public + private) against the target of TB cases to be notified during a specific year.	RNTCP MIS, MoHFW [pre-entered]	BY: 2018 RY: 2019

S. No.	Indicator	Definition	Data Source	Base Year (BY) & Reference Year (RY)
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate	Proportion of total TB notified cases (public + private) with successful treatment outcome (cured + treatment completed) against the TB cases notified a year prior to the specific year.	RNTCP MIS, MoHFW [pre-entered]	BY: 2018-19 RY: 2019-20
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on antiretroviral therapy (ART)+	Proportion of PLHIVs receiving ART treatment against the number of estimated PLHIVs who needed ART treatment for the specific year.	NACO, MoHFW [pre-entered]	BY: 2018-19 RY: 2019-20
DOMAIN 2 – GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION				
SUB-DOMAIN 2.1 – HEALTH MONITORING AND DATA INTEGRITY (Weight - Larger States: 50, Smaller States & UTs: 0)				
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure: Institutional deliveries*@	Percentage deviation of reported HMIS data from SRS for institutional deliveries to assess the quality/integrity of reported data for a specific period.	HMIS and SRS	BY & RY: 2018-19 (HMIS) 2018 (SRS)
SUB-DOMAIN 2.2 – GOVERNANCE (Weight - Larger & Smaller States: 90, UTs: 60)				
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for following posts in last three years: 1. Principal Secretary 2. Mission Director (NHM) 3. Director - Health Services	State Report	BY: April 1, 2016-March 31, 2019 RY: April 1, 2017-March 31, 2020
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full-time officer (in months) for all the districts in last three years - District CMOs or equivalent post (heading District Health Services)	Average occupancy (in months) of a CMO in last three years for all districts.	State Report	BY: April 1, 2016-March 31, 2019 RY: April 1, 2017-March 31, 2020
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/ Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year+@	Average time taken (in number of days) by the state treasury to transfer funds to implementation agency during a specific year.$	Centre NHM Finance Data [pre-entered]	BY & RY: 2018-19
DOMAIN 3 – KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES				
SUB DOMAIN 3.1 – HEALTH SYSTEMS/SERVICE DELIVERY (Weight - Larger States: 180, Smaller States & UTs: 160)				
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of health care providers (regular + contractual) against required number of health care providers in public health facilities@	Proportion of shortfall of health care provider positions in public health facilities against total number of required health care providers (essential number as per IPHS 2012/NUHM) for each of the following cadres during a specific year: a. ANM at SCs including SC-HWCs b. Staff nurse at PHCs/UPHCs, CHCs/ UCHCs	State Report	BY: 2018-19 RY: 2019-20

S. No.	Indicator	Definition	Data Source	Base Year (BY) & Reference Year (RY)
		c. MOs at PHCs/UPHCs d. Specialists at District Hospitals (Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Anaesthesia, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedics, Radiology, Pathology, ENT, Dental, Psychiatry).		
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated HRMIS	Proportion of staff (regular + contractual) for whom pay-slip and transfer/postings are generated in the IT enabled HRMIS against total number of staff (regular + contractual) during a specific year.	State Report	BY: As on March 31, 2019 RY: As on March 31, 2020
3.1.3	a. Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Units (FRUs)	Proportion of public sector facilities conducting specified number of C-sections# per year (FRUs) against the norm of 1 FRU per 500,000 population during a specific year.	State Report on number of functional FRUs, MoHFW on required number of FRUs [pre-entered]	BY: 2018-19 RY: 2019-20
	b. Proportion of public health facilities with Kayakalp score of >70% against total number of public health facilities	Proportion of public health facilities (DHs, SDHs, CHCs, PHCs and UPHCs) with Kayakalp score of >70% against total number of public health facilities (district and sub-district hospitals, CHCs, PHCs and UPHCs).	MoHFW [pre-entered]	BY: 2018-19 RY: 2019-20
3.1.4	Proportion of functional Health and Wellness Centres	Proportion of sub centres, PHCs and UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres at the end of specific year against the total number of sub centres, PHCs, and UPHCs.	MoHFW [pre-entered]	BY: As on March 31, 2019 RY: As on March 31, 2020
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with Functional Cardiac Care Units (CCUs)	Proportion of district hospitals with functional CCUs [with ventilator, monitor, defibrillator, CCU beds, portable ECG machine, pulse oxymeter etc., drugs, diagnostics and desired staff as per programme guidelines] against total number of district hospitals.	State Report	BY: As on March 31, 2019 RY: As on March 31, 2020
3.1.6	a. Level of registration of births (%)	Proportion of births registered under CRS against the estimated number of births during a specific year.	CRS [pre-entered]	BY: 2018 RY: 2019
	b. Level of registration of deaths (%)	Proportion of deaths registered under CRS against the estimated number of deaths during a specific year.	CRS [pre-entered]	BY: 2018 RY: 2019
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P and L Form (%)	Proportion of Reporting Units (RU) reporting in stipulated time period against total Reporting Units, for P and L Forms during a specific year.	Central IDSP, MoHFW [pre-entered]	BY: 2018 RY: 2019

S. No.	Indicator	Definition	Data Source	Base Year (BY) & Reference Year (RY)
3.1.8	a. Proportion of public health facilities with accreditation certificates by a standard quality assurance programme (NQAS/NABH)	Proportion of specified type of public health facilities with accreditation certificates by a standard quality assurance programme against the total number of following specified type of facilities during a specific year. 1. DH and SDH 2. CHC 3. PHC 4. UPHC	State Report	BY: As on March 31, 2019 RY: As on March 31, 2020
	b. Proportion of DHs and CHCs certified under LaQshya	Proportion of facilities (DHs and CHCs) certified under LaQshya (labour room and maternity OT, separately) against total number of DHs and CHCs.	MoHFW [pre-entered]	BY: As on March 31, 2019 RY: As on March 31, 2020
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure*	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure, during the specific year.	National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW [pre-entered]	BY: 2015-16 RY: 2016-17

** Applicable for Larger States only; + Applicable for Larger and Smaller States only; not applicable for UTs.*

@ Negative indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.

 # Criteria for fully functional FRUs: SDHs/CHCs - conducting minimum 60 C-sections per year (36 C-sections per year for hilly and North Eastern States except for Assam); DHs - conducting minimum 120 C-sections per year (72 C-sections per year for hilly and North Eastern States except Assam).

$ The delay is computed by considering the tranche with maximum amount instead of all the tranches.

***Note:** On January 1, 2020, RNTCP has been renamed as National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP). However, it is referred to as RNTCP as the Index pertains to 2018-19 and 2019-20.*

Annexure B: Methodology for Computation of Index Scores and Ranks

After validation of data by the Independent Validation Agency (IVA), data submitted by the states/UTs and pre-filled from established sources was used for the Health Index Score calculations. Each indicator value was scaled, based on the nature of the indicator. For positive indicators, where *higher the value, better the performance* (e.g. service coverage indicators), the scaled value (S_i) for the i^{th} indicator, with data value as X_i was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Scaled value } (S_i) \text{ for positive indicator} = \frac{(X_i - \text{Minimum value})}{(\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value})} \times 100$$

Similarly, for negative indicators where *lower the value, better the performance* [e.g. NMR, U5MR, human resource shortfall, etc.], the scaled value was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Scaled value } (S_i) \text{ for negative indicator} = \frac{(\text{Maximum value} - X_i)}{(\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value})} \times 100$$

The minimum and maximum values of each indicator were ascertained based on the values for that indicator across states/UTs within the grouping of states (Larger States, Smaller States, and UTs) for that year.

The scaled value for each indicator lies between the range of 0 to 100. Thus, for a positive indicator such as institutional deliveries, the state/UT with the lowest institutional deliveries will get a scaled value of 0, while the state/UT with the highest institutional deliveries will get a scaled value of 100. Similarly, for a negative indicator such as NMR, the state/UT with the highest NMR will get a scaled value of 0, while the state/UT with the lowest NMR will get a scaled value of 100.

Based on the above scaled values (S_i), a Composite Index Score was then calculated for the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20) after application of the weights using the following formula:

$$\text{Composite Index} = \frac{\sum W_i \times S_i}{\sum W_i}$$

where W_i is the weight for i^{th} indicator.

The Composite Index Score provides the Overall Performance and domain-wise performance for each state/UT and has been used for generating Overall Performance ranks. Incremental Performance from Base Year (2018-19) Composite Scores to Reference Year (2019-20) Composite Scores was measured and used in ranking. The ranking is primarily based on the incremental progress made by the states and UTs from the Base Year (2018-19) to the Reference Year (2019-20). However, rankings based on Index Scores for the Base Year (2018-19) and the Reference Year (2019-20) have also been presented to provide the Overall Performance of the states and UTs. A comparison of the change in ranks between the Base and Reference Years (2018-19 and 2019-20) has also been presented.

Annexure C: Health Index Indicators' Performance: Round I through Round IV

Table C.1 : Trends in indicator value from 2014 to 2018 Domain Name : Health Outcomes Sub-domain Name : Key Outcomes Indicator : Neonatal Mortality Rate					
States	**2014**	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**	**% change between 2014 and 2018**
Andhra Pradesh	26	24	23	21	-19.23
Assam	26	25	22	21	-19.23
Bihar	27	28	28	25	-7.41
Chhattisgarh	28	27	26	29	3.57
Gujarat	24	23	21	19	-20.83
Haryana	23	24	21	22	-4.35
Himachal Pradesh	25	19	14	13	-48.00
Jharkhand	25	23	20	21	-16.00
Karnataka	20	19	18	16	-20.00
Kerala	6	6	5	5	-16.67
Madhya Pradesh	35	34	33	35	0.00
Maharashtra	16	15	13	13	-18.75
Odisha	36	35	32	31	-13.89
Punjab	14	13	13	13	-7.14
Rajasthan	32	30	27	26	-18.75
Tamil Nadu	14	14	11	10	-28.57
Telangana	25	23	20	19	-24.00
Uttar Pradesh	32	31	30	32	0.00
Uttarakhand	26	28	24	22	-15.38
Best performer	Kerala	Kerala	Kerala	Kerala	Himachal Pradesh
Worst performer	Odisha	Odisha	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattisgarh

Note: *Since NMR is a negative indicator, a negative growth rate shows better performance.*

Table C.2 : Trends in indicator value from 2014 to 2018 Domain Name : Health Outcomes Sub-domain Name : Key Outcomes Indicator : Under-five Mortality Rate					
States	**2014**	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**	**% change between 2014 and 2018**
Andhra Pradesh	40	39	35	33	-17.50
Assam	66	62	48	47	-28.79
Bihar	53	48	41	37	-30.19
Chhattisgarh	49	48	47	45	-8.16
Gujarat	41	39	33	31	-24.39
Haryana	40	43	35	36	-10.00
Himachal Pradesh	36	33	25	23	-36.11
Jharkhand	44	39	34	34	-22.73
Karnataka	31	31	28	28	-9.68
Kerala	13	13	12	10	-23.08
Madhya Pradesh	65	62	55	56	-13.85
Maharashtra	23	24	21	22	-4.35
Odisha	60	56	47	44	-26.67
Punjab	27	27	24	23	-14.81
Rajasthan	51	50	43	40	-21.57
Tamil Nadu	21	20	19	17	-19.05
Telangana	37	34	32	30	-18.92
Uttar Pradesh	57	51	46	47	-17.54
Uttarakhand	36	38	35	33	-8.33
Best performer	Kerala	Kerala	Kerala	Kerala	Himachal Pradesh
Worst performer	Assam	Assam, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra

Note: *Since U5MR is a negative indicator, a negative growth rate shows better performance.*

Table C.3 : Trends in indicator value from 2014 to 2018 Domain Name : Health Outcomes Sub-domain Name : Key Outcomes Indicator : Sex Ratio at Birth					
States	**2014#**	**2015#**	**2017#**	**2018#**	**% change between 2014 and 2018**
Andhra Pradesh	919	918	916	920	0.11
Assam	918	900	915	925	0.76
Bihar	907	916	900	895	-1.32
Chhattisgarh	973	961	961	958	-1.54
Gujarat	907	854	855	866	-4.52
Haryana	866	831	833	843	-2.66
Himachal Pradesh	938	924	918	930	-0.85
Jharkhand	910	902	916	923	1.43
Karnataka	950	939	929	924	-2.74
Kerala	974	967	948	957	-1.75
Madhya Pradesh	927	919	916	925	-0.22
Maharashtra	896	878	881	880	-1.79
Odisha	953	950	938	933	-2.10
Punjab	870	889	886	890	2.30
Rajasthan	893	861	856	871	-2.46
Tamil Nadu	921	911	907	908	-1.41
Telangana	919	918	897	901	-1.96
Uttar Pradesh	869	879	878	880	1.27
Uttarakhand	871	844	841	840	-3.56
Best performer	Kerala	Kerala	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Punjab
Worst performer	Haryana	Haryana	Haryana	Uttarakhand	Gujarat

 # Value pertains to the preceding three years.

Table C.4 : Trends in indicator value from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (Larger States) Domain Name : Health Outcomes Sub-domain Name : Intermediate Outcomes Indicator : Full immunisation coverage (%)						
States	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**% change between 2014-15 and 2019-20**
Andhra Pradesh	97.58	91.62	100.00	100.00	98.87	1.32
Assam	84.10	88.00	85.30	86.25	85.80	2.02
Bihar	82.10	89.73	90.82	98.57	94.50	15.10
Chhattisgarh	85.81	90.53	87.21	92.47	94.69	10.35
Gujarat	90.26	90.55	92.93	90.55	90.97	0.79
Haryana	82.54	83.47	89.42	87.47	93.46	13.23
Himachal Pradesh	94.90	95.22	80.17	89.97	87.82	-7.46
Jharkhand	80.82	88.10	100.00	93.18	96.54	19.45
Karnataka	92.30	96.24	95.25	94.83	94.11	1.96
Kerala	95.50	94.61	100.00	94.29	92.44	-3.20
Madhya Pradesh	74.26	74.78	78.91	84.01	90.98	22.52
Maharashtra	98.55	98.22	98.80	96.01	98.94	0.40
Odisha	88.03	85.32	60.60	88.40	85.61	-2.75
Punjab	96.08	99.64	92.73	85.89	89.59	-6.75
Rajasthan	78.95	78.06	82.01	79.22	75.05	-4.94
Tamil Nadu	85.54	82.66	76.53	85.03	85.16	-0.44
Telangana	100.00	89.09	91.71	97.30	100.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	82.88	84.82	85.56	89.58	95.99	15.82
Uttarakhand	91.77	99.30	90.58	98.24	93.63	2.03
Best performer	Telangana	Punjab	Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana	Madhya Pradesh
Worst performer	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Odisha	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Himachal Pradesh

Table C.4 (Contd.) : Trends in indicator value from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (Smaller States/UTs) Domain Name : Health Outcomes Sub-domain Name : Intermediate Outcomes Indicator : Full immunisation coverage (%)						
States/UTs	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**% change between 2014-15 and 2019-20**
Smaller States						
Arunachal Pradesh	60.58	64.95	68.01	71.62	72.92	20.37
Goa	91.26	95.24	100.00	91.96	92.70	1.58
Manipur	94.39	96.32	88.44	78.11	83.65	-11.38
Meghalaya	96.43	93.34	80.68	59.49	100.00	3.70
Mizoram	100.00	100.00	92.69	89.18	100.00	0.00
Nagaland	61.91	63.86	59.99	48.90	55.97	-9.59
Sikkim	74.07	74.44	70.56	71.09	62.85	-15.15
Tripura	87.43	84.33	91.15	92.72	95.38	9.09
Best performer	Mizoram	Mizoram	Goa	Tripura	Meghalaya Mizoram	Arunachal Pradesh
Worst performer	Arunachal Pradesh	Nagaland	Nagaland	Nagaland	Nagaland	Sikkim
UTs*						
Andaman & Nicobar	84.62	100.00	78.16	84.31	76.67	-9.40
Chandigarh	92.30	93.58	85.90	93.83	77.58	-15.94
Delhi	90.88	96.21	100.00	95.73	97.60	7.40
Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	96.35	97.52	93.30	-6.70
Puducherry	73.93	77.60	73.38	69.34	64.62	-12.59
Best performer	Lakshadweep	Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep	Delhi	Lakshadweep	Delhi	Delhi
Worst performer	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry	Chandigarh

** DH & DD, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh not included due to non-availability of trends data.*

Table C.5	:	**Trends in indicator value from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (Larger States)**
Domain Name	:	**Health Outcomes**
Sub-domain Name	:	**Intermediate Outcomes**
Indicator	:	**Proportion of ANC registered within first trimester against total registrations**

States	2014-15	2015-16	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	% change between 2014-15 and 2019-20
Andhra Pradesh	64.42	74.38	78.68	81.26	81.45	26.44
Assam	77.24	80.55	84.76	85.84	88.03	13.97
Bihar	51.43	55.47	61.75	66.89	69.12	34.40
Chhattisgarh	59.99	74.60	89.49	88.23	90.09	50.18
Gujarat	73.58	74.91	78.40	83.66	84.25	14.50
Haryana	57.68	62.20	71.46	70.78	75.60	31.07
Himachal Pradesh	78.62	81.39	85.14	87.28	87.50	11.29
Jharkhand	33.67	36.36	51.65	58.52	66.57	97.71
Karnataka	72.82	71.22	79.09	81.43	78.85	8.28
Kerala	80.98	80.63	83.22	86.20	83.01	2.51
Madhya Pradesh	61.54	63.79	62.78	65.65	69.56	13.03
Maharashtra	63.58	66.82	71.50	77.88	85.72	34.82
Odisha	68.48	75.75	83.64	85.67	87.21	27.35
Punjab	71.16	73.01	75.17	77.66	79.88	12.25
Rajasthan	58.50	60.66	62.77	65.90	70.03	19.71
Tamil Nadu	92.72	94.35	94.11	93.01	93.10	0.41
Telangana	61.26	55.90	47.27	64.29	71.39	16.54
Uttar Pradesh	51.19	48.72	45.21	48.98	57.61	12.54
Uttarakhand	59.06	62.47	60.96	64.46	70.62	19.57
Best performer	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Jharkhand
Worst performer	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Tamil Nadu

Table C.5 (Contd.) : Trends in indicator value from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (Smaller States/UTs) Domain Name : Health Outcomes Sub-domain Name : Intermediate Outcomes Indicator : Proportion of ANC registered within first trimester against total registrations						
States/UTs	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**% change between 2014-15 and 2019-20**
Smaller States						
Arunachal Pradesh	38.66	36.99	34.73	38.87	36.74	-4.97
Goa	57.00	58.74	55.33	57.14	57.56	0.98
Manipur	59.07	63.23	61.14	60.02	58.66	-0.69
Meghalaya	32.24	32.07	34.38	31.03	34.80	7.94
Mizoram	72.26	73.61	75.36	74.13	75.23	4.11
Nagaland	46.80	35.83	29.73	28.00	27.31	-41.65
Sikkim	77.81	79.89	76.97	75.87	76.89	-1.18
Tripura	62.75	61.85	60.92	64.68	70.42	12.22
Best performer	Sikkim	Sikkim	Sikkim	Sikkim	Sikkim	Tripura
Worst performer	Meghalaya	Meghalaya	Nagaland	Nagaland	Nagaland	Nagaland
UTs*						
Andaman & Nicobar	77.84	76.94	75.11	74.03	72.22	-7.22
Chandigarh	49.63	36.79	66.34	80.57	73.19	47.48
Delhi	34.74	33.69	33.18	36.03	45.40	30.68
Lakshadweep	74.88	73.24	79.72	87.05	83.83	11.95
Puducherry	45.53	39.54	33.58	33.55	27.54	-39.51
Best performer	Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Chandigarh
Worst performer	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry

** DH & DD, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh not included due to non-availability of trends data.*

Table C.6 : Trends in indicator value from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (Larger States) Domain Name : Health Outcomes Sub-domain Name : Intermediate Outcomes Indicator : Proportion of institutional deliveries						
States	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**% change between 2014-15 and 2019-20**
Andhra Pradesh	53.09	87.08	86.96	86.98	85.17	60.43
Assam	72.70	74.25	73.74	73.78	75.99	4.53
Bihar	52.96	57.10	56.86	56.47	61.66	16.43
Chhattisgarh	59.64	64.51	76.15	74.59	74.03	24.13
Gujarat	90.83	97.78	92.50	85.98	86.13	-5.17
Haryana	80.76	80.25	85.01	81.65	83.67	3.60
Himachal Pradesh	67.50	67.49	68.50	68.36	70.48	4.41
Jharkhand	60.52	67.36	88.93	85.20	84.22	39.16
Karnataka	77.12	78.78	80.52	79.84	78.32	1.56
Kerala	95.99	92.62	91.53	97.46	92.29	-3.85
Madhya Pradesh	63.07	64.79	63.02	64.95	66.33	5.17
Maharashtra	89.19	85.30	90.93	88.43	91.19	2.24
Odisha	74.76	73.49	72.06	77.24	75.85	1.46
Punjab	83.23	82.33	82.24	81.90	83.37	0.17
Rajasthan	74.67	73.85	75.45	73.54	72.72	-2.61
Tamil Nadu	85.97	81.82	81.04	83.92	83.87	-2.44
Telangana	59.15	85.35	93.38	95.21	96.31	62.82
Uttar Pradesh	43.55	52.38	51.15	58.18	60.78	39.56
Uttarakhand	64.32	62.63	64.31	67.14	69.72	8.40
Best performer	Kerala	Gujarat	Telangana	Kerala	Telangana	Telangana
Worst performer	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Uttar Pradesh	Gujarat

Table C.6 (Contd.) : Trends in indicator value from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (Smaller States/UTs) Domain Name : Health Outcomes Sub-domain Name : Intermediate Outcomes Indicator : Proportion of institutional deliveries						
States/UTs	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**% change between 2014-15 and 2019-20**
Smaller States						
Arunachal Pradesh	55.99	56.46	62.44	61.69	67.36	20.31
Goa	91.27	92.46	89.26	82.89	83.23	-8.81
Manipur	74.93	73.47	70.38	69.05	72.66	-3.03
Meghalaya	59.57	62.11	65.16	66.31	72.74	22.11
Mizoram	100.00	96.29	98.32	96.16	100.00	0.00
Nagaland	56.95	58.07	56.30	55.71	58.38	2.51
Sikkim	71.96	70.19	67.26	64.84	64.46	-10.42
Tripura	78.48	79.36	93.09	90.55	93.29	18.87
Best performer	Mizoram	Mizoram	Mizoram	Mizoram	Mizoram	Meghalaya
Worst performer	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Nagaland	Nagaland	Nagaland	Sikkim
UTs*						
Andaman & Nicobar	76.21	80.20	77.07	73.46	67.63	-11.26
Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Delhi	79.41	80.60	84.49	85.73	84.50	6.41
Lakshadweep	76.44	85.40	79.72	78.97	80.46	5.26
Puducherry	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Best performer	Chandigarh, Puducherry	Chandigarh, Puducherry	Chandigarh, Puducherry	Chandigarh, Puducherry	Chandigarh, Puducherry	Delhi
Worst performer	Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar

** DH & DD, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh not included due to non-availability of trends data.*

Table C.7	**:**	**Trends in indicator value from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (Larger States)**
Domain Name	**:**	**Governance and Information**
Sub-domain Name	**:**	**Governance**
Indicator	**:**	**Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years**

States	2014-15#	2015-16#	2017-18#	2018-19#	2019-20#	% change between 2014-15 and 2019-20
Andhra Pradesh	17.70	17.51	23.99	36.00	24.02	35.71
Assam	10.17	12.11	21.99	30.00	28.02	175.52
Bihar	15.00	13.01	18.98	20.98	22.00	46.67
Chhattisgarh	11.39	11.40	8.97	7.50	9.69	-14.93
Gujarat	20.22	20.71	22.21	22.00	13.01	-35.66
Haryana	13.80	11.21	7.35	10.40	10.92	-20.87
Himachal Pradesh	11.38	12.39	15.65	11.00	13.01	14.32
Jharkhand	12.98	12.00	10.77	9.37	10.49	-19.18
Karnataka	6.85	6.49	6.69	8.00	7.74	12.99
Kerala	21.84	12.02	11.72	15.95	15.01	-31.27
Madhya Pradesh	10.75	16.00	19.98	20.00	11.09	3.16
Maharashtra	10.86	15.74	9.98	8.40	11.01	1.38
Odisha	11.07	12.01	15.86	19.50	19.35	74.80
Punjab	20.00	20.42	14.36	11.92	8.94	-55.30
Rajasthan	19.00	22.02	23.98	15.99	15.01	-21.00
Tamil Nadu	11.94	16.51	26.39	30.00	21.02	76.05
Telangana	8.71	7.81	15.98	14.00	16.01	83.81
Uttar Pradesh	9.62	19.64	9.67	10.97	11.01	14.45
Uttarakhand	10.65	10.35	10.99	11.36	11.99	12.58
Best performer	Kerala	Rajasthan	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Assam
Worst performer	Karnataka	Karnataka	Karnataka	Chhattisgarh	Karnataka	Punjab

 # Value pertains to the preceding three years.

Table C.7 (Contd.) : Trends in indicator value from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (Smaller States/UTs) Domain Name : Governance and Information Sub-domain Name : Governance Indicator : Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years						
States/UTs	**2014-15#**	**2015-16#**	**2017-18#**	**2018-19#**	**2019-20#**	**% change between 2014-15 and 2019-20**
Smaller States						
Arunachal Pradesh	19.85	13.87	11.35	11.00	9.01	-54.61
Goa	14.84	21.69	13.99	16.01	12.01	-19.07
Manipur	13.29	21.02	11.98	10.40	9.72	-26.86
Meghalaya	19.99	19.25	9.97	11.45	8.63	-56.83
Mizoram	11.12	9.77	13.91	10.99	20.01	79.95
Nagaland	11.61	7.25	5.81	8.27	9.38	-19.21
Sikkim	24.00	24.02	23.99	15.99	14.01	-41.63
Tripura	11.99	10.87	11.85	22.00	18.01	50.21
Best performer	Sikkim	Sikkim	Sikkim	Tripura	Mizoram	Mizoram
Worst performer	Mizoram	Nagaland	Nagaland	Nagaland	Meghalaya	Meghalaya
UTs*						
Andaman & Nicobar	26.00	15.01	14.35	11.69	9.00	-65.40
Chandigarh	10.80	12.01	17.96	11.95	12.01	11.20
Delhi	13.70	9.63	6.98	10.33	9.46	-30.91
Lakshadweep	26.77	26.79	13.98	10.00	18.01	-32.71
Puducherry	21.96	19.98	24.69	11.11	12.89	-41.32
Best performer	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Puducherry	Chandigarh	Lakshadweep	Chandigarh
Worst performer	Chandigarh	Delhi	Delhi	Lakshadweep	Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar

 # Value pertains to the preceding three years.

** DH & DD, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh not included due to non-availability of trends data.*

Table C.8 : Trends in indicator value from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (Larger States) Domain Name : Governance and Information Sub-domain Name : Governance Indicator : Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts						
States	**2014-15#**	**2015-16#**	**2017-18#**	**2018-19#**	**2019-20#**	**% change between 2014-15 and 2019-20**
Andhra Pradesh	12.80	13.22	9.25	11.77	8.69	-32.11
Assam	7.92	7.95	13.76	19.96	21.85	175.88
Bihar	17.62	11.88	13.25	14.94	11.67	-33.77
Chhattisgarh	21.88	25.40	18.07	14.88	17.34	-20.75
Gujarat	18.68	18.09	18.98	24.04	18.00	-3.64
Haryana	13.43	12.56	13.20	11.35	8.65	-35.59
Himachal Pradesh	13.86	10.50	18.33	23.03	19.68	41.99
Jharkhand	11.19	11.46	10.01	9.38	12.06	7.77
Karnataka	14.83	13.23	15.69	15.61	14.14	-4.65
Kerala	16.47	11.72	13.14	19.30	21.92	33.09
Madhya Pradesh	18.14	17.62	14.73	13.30	12.71	-29.93
Maharashtra	12.25	15.64	17.37	14.55	18.55	51.43
Odisha	9.97	13.95	13.48	6.17	5.19	-47.94
Punjab	9.12	10.19	8.41	8.62	8.29	-9.10
Rajasthan	12.26	11.94	17.32	18.08	15.97	30.26
Tamil Nadu	6.85	7.29	7.74	21.85	16.81	145.40
Telangana	11.72	11.19	16.48	15.36	13.51	15.27
Uttar Pradesh	11.57	14.15	10.53	11.08	16.45	42.18
Uttarakhand	11.63	13.93	10.06	8.81	8.39	-27.86
Best performer	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Gujarat	Gujarat	Kerala	Assam
Worst performer	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Odisha	Odisha	Odisha

 # Value pertains to the preceding three years.

Table C.8 (Contd.) : Trends in indicator value from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (Smaller States/UTs) Domain Name : Governance and Information Sub-domain Name : Governance Indicator : Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts						
States/UTs	**2014-15#**	**2015-16#**	**2017-18#**	**2018-19#**	**2019-20#**	**% change between 2014-15 and 2019-20**
Smaller States						
Arunachal Pradesh	19.29	17.50	18.21	18.93	22.73	17.83
Goa	15.00	12.00	11.98	36.00	27.02	80.13
Manipur	18.64	17.31	25.92	24.66	22.12	18.67
Meghalaya	15.49	14.76	22.67	21.36	21.03	35.77
Mizoram	20.51	25.98	25.98	22.66	16.48	-19.65
Nagaland	17.43	19.94	23.44	16.87	16.07	-7.80
Sikkim	31.50	25.52	25.49	20.99	21.00	-33.33
Tripura	14.32	17.26	24.90	17.02	15.16	5.87
Best performer	Sikkim	Mizoram	Mizoram	Goa	Goa	Goa
Worst performer	Tripura	Goa	Goa	Nagaland	Tripura	Sikkim
UTs*						
Andaman & Nicobar	25.49	17.43	13.29	12.99	14.01	-45.03
Chandigarh	15.53	15.55	8.95	11.95	9.01	-42.00
Delhi	15.82	16.72	25.02	24.80	28.39	79.43
Lakshadweep	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puducherry	23.05	25.32	22.48	13.85	20.22	-12.28
Best performer	Andaman & Nicobar	Puducherry	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
Worst performer	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Andaman & Nicobar

 # Value pertains to the preceding three years.

** DH & DD, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh not included due to non-availability of trends data.*

Table C.9	**:**	**Trends in indicator value from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (Larger States)**
Domain Name	**:**	**Key Inputs and Processes**
Sub-domain Name	**:**	**Health Systems/Service Delivery**
Indicator	**:**	**Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Units (FRUs)**

States	2014-15	2015-16	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	% change between 2014-15 and 2019-20
Andhra Pradesh	48.48	57.58	84.76	84.76	88.57	82.68
Assam	67.74	72.58	83.58	80.88	74.29	9.67
Bihar	12.50	11.54	14.22	15.35	15.98	27.84
Chhattisgarh	21.57	23.53	25.00	30.36	32.76	51.89
Gujarat	32.23	42.98	58.78	44.70	51.45	59.63
Haryana	52.94	50.98	48.21	47.37	50.00	-5.55
Himachal Pradesh	107.14	121.43	100.00	100.00	86.67	-19.11
Jharkhand	15.15	22.73	27.78	30.14	34.21	125.81
Karnataka	105.74	116.39	113.85	114.50	120.30	13.77
Kerala	120.90	120.90	102.86	107.14	108.45	-10.30
Madhya Pradesh	44.83	49.66	46.25	45.68	38.92	-13.18
Maharashtra	31.11	32.44	65.98	85.83	76.92	147.25
Odisha	61.90	65.48	65.17	61.80	61.11	-1.28
Punjab	138.18	141.82	122.03	121.67	140.00	1.32
Rajasthan	23.36	29.20	29.80	31.58	33.76	44.52
Tamil Nadu	129.17	122.92	128.67	135.33	136.18	5.43
Telangana	80.00	80.00	108.11	114.86	102.67	28.34
Uttar Pradesh	15.25	15.75	23.15	22.62	25.55	67.54
Uttarakhand	100.00	95.00	59.09	86.36	78.26	-21.74
Best performer	Punjab	Punjab	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Punjab	Maharashtra
Worst performer	Bihar	Bihar	Bihar	Bihar	Bihar	Uttarakhand

Table C.9 (Contd.) : Trends in indicator value from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (Smaller States/UTs) Domain Name : Key Inputs and Processes Sub-domain Name : Health Systems/Service Delivery Indicator : Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Units (FRUs)						
States/UTs	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**% change between 2014-15 and 2019-20**
Smaller States						
Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	133.33	200.00	166.67	200.00	100.00
Goa	100.00	100.00	100.00	66.67	100.00	0.00
Manipur	83.33	66.67	66.67	66.67	66.67	-19.99
Meghalaya	83.33	100.00	66.67	50.00	71.43	-14.28
Mizoram	150.00	100.00	200.00	300.00	300.00	100.00
Nagaland	150.00	125.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-33.33
Sikkim	100.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	100.00
Tripura	42.86	57.14	75.00	100.00	112.50	162.48
Best performer	Mizoram, Nagaland	Sikkim	Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram	Mizoram	Mizoram	Tripura
Worst performer	Tripura	Tripura	Meghalaya, Manipur	Meghalaya	Manipur	Nagaland
UTs*						
Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chandigarh	150.00	150.00	166.67	100.00	100.00	-50.00
Delhi	91.18	100.00	68.29	73.81	59.52	-31.66
Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Puducherry	300.00	200.00	266.67	133.33	166.67	-133.33
Best performer	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry	Andaman & Nicobar**
Worst performer	Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar	Delhi	Delhi	Puducherry**

** DH & DD, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh not included due to non-availability of trends data.*

*** Based on increase/decrease in percentage points.*

Table C.10 : Trends in indicator value from 2014 to 2019 (Larger States) Domain Name : Key Inputs and Processes Sub-domain Name : Health Systems/Service Delivery Indicator : Level of registration of births (%)						
States	**2014**	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**% change between 2014 and 2019**
Andhra Pradesh	98.50	100.00	96.50	90.20	90.20	-8.43
Assam	97.70	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2.35
Bihar	57.40	64.20	73.70	80.30	89.30	55.57
Chhattisgarh	87.80	100.00	100.00	95.30	85.90	-2.16
Gujarat	100.00	95.00	91.90	92.00	87.30	-12.70
Haryana	100.00	100.00	93.20	94.00	90.60	-9.40
Himachal Pradesh	100.00	93.10	89.40	85.60	82.50	-17.50
Jharkhand	77.70	82.00	90.10	85.60	84.30	8.49
Karnataka	96.00	97.80	100.00	94.00	92.30	-3.85
Kerala	100.00	100.00	98.70	97.20	98.20	-1.80
Madhya Pradesh	84.10	82.60	74.60	75.20	78.80	-6.30
Maharashtra	100.00	100.00	94.50	90.00	91.40	-8.60
Odisha	93.90	98.50	88.20	86.00	82.20	-12.46
Punjab	100.00	100.00	95.10	91.70	88.30	-11.70
Rajasthan	98.40	98.20	94.40	96.60	96.40	-2.03
Tamil Nadu	100.00	100.00	91.20	88.80	84.40	-15.60
Telangana	100.00	95.60	97.20	100.00	100.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	68.60	68.30	61.50	80.10	88.70	29.30
Uttarakhand	76.60	86.00	87.80	100.00	100.00	30.55
Best performer	Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu	Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka	Assam, Telangana, Uttarakhand	Assam, Telangana, Uttarakhand	Bihar
Worst performer	Bihar	Bihar	Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh

Table C.10 (Contd.) : Trends in indicator value from 2014 to 2019 (Smaller States/UTs) Domain Name : Key Inputs and Processes Sub-domain Name : Health Systems/Service Delivery Indicator : Level of registration of births (%)						
States/UTs	**2014**	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**% change between 2014 and 2019**
Smaller States						
Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Goa	100.00	100.00	80.40	79.10	100.00	0.00
Manipur	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	67.70	-32.30
Meghalaya	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Mizoram	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Nagaland	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Sikkim	79.90	74.10	66.20	65.20	61.20	-23.40
Tripura	91.40	81.70	100.00	100.00	100.00	9.41
Best performer	Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland	Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	Tripura
Worst performer	Sikkim	Sikkim	Sikkim	Sikkim	Sikkim	Manipur
UTs*						
Andaman & Nicobar	97.20	71.90	72.80	71.80	100.00	2.80
Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Delhi	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	60.00	59.50	66.90	64.60	91.00	31.00
Puducherry	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Best performer	Chandigarh, Delhi, Puducherry	Chandigarh, Delhi, Puducherry	Chandigarh, Delhi, Puducherry	Chandigarh, Delhi, Puducherry	Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Delhi, Puducherry	Lakshadweep**
Worst performer	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Andaman & Nicobar**

** DH & DD, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh not included due to non-availability of trends data.*

*** Based on increase/decrease in percentage points.*

Table C.11 : Trends in indicator value from 2014 to 2019 (Larger States) Domain Name : Key Inputs and Processes Sub-domain Name : Health Systems/Service Delivery Indicator : Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%)						
States	**2014**	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**% change between 2014 and 2019**
Andhra Pradesh	94	99	96	95	95	1.06
Assam	92	88	88	92	97	5.43
Bihar	83	88	79	79	71	-14.46
Chhattisgarh	77	84	88	87	90	16.88
Gujarat	96	95	80	97	99	3.13
Haryana	89	84	89	91	96	7.87
Himachal Pradesh	41	66	88	64	68	65.85
Jharkhand	69	73	74	79	80	15.94
Karnataka	82	95	93	93	92	12.20
Kerala	94	96	92	92	96	2.13
Madhya Pradesh	81	80	72	63	72	-11.11
Maharashtra	71	79	86	87	93	30.99
Odisha	66	83	90	81	70	6.06
Punjab	77	73	69	86	92	19.48
Rajasthan	59	73	79	88	92	55.93
Tamil Nadu	70	90	75	89	98	40.00
Telangana	94	97	93	94	90	-4.26
Uttar Pradesh	64	42	71	84	74	15.63
Uttarakhand	88	93	85	86	92	4.55
Best performer	Gujarat	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Gujarat	Himachal Pradesh
Worst performer	Himachal Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Punjab	Madhya Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	Bihar

Table C.11 (Contd.) : Trends in indicator value from 2014 to 2019 (Smaller States/UTs) Domain Name : Key Inputs and Processes Sub-domain Name : Health Systems/Service Delivery Indicator : Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%)						
States/UTs	**2014**	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**% change between 2014 and 2019**
Smaller States						
Arunachal Pradesh	43	82	80	88	89	106.98
Goa	65	79	80	91	85	30.77
Manipur	35	63	57	59	83	137.14
Meghalaya	62	84	88	88	93	50.00
Mizoram	51	48	89	91	97	90.20
Nagaland	80	79	63	77	80	0.00
Sikkim	91	97	100	100	88	-3.30
Tripura	75	97	84	92	97	29.33
Best performer	Sikkim	Sikkim, Tripura	Sikkim	Sikkim	Mizoram, Tripura	Manipur
Worst performer	Manipur	Mizoram	Manipur	Manipur	Nagaland	Sikkim
UTs*						
Andaman & Nicobar	12	50	82	93	91	79
Chandigarh	84	78	94	94	91	7
Delhi	40	57	77	78	82	42
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	82	90	95	95	97	15
Best performer	Chandigarh	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry	Puducherry	Andaman & Nicobar**
Worst performer	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep**

** DH & DD, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh not included due to non-availability of trends data.*

*** Based on increase/decrease in percentage points.*

Table C.12	:	**Trends in indicator value from 2014 to 2019 (Larger States)**
Domain Name	:	**Key Inputs and Processes**
Sub-domain Name	:	**Health Systems/Service Delivery**
Indicator	:	**Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%)**

States	2014	2015	2017	2018	2019	% change between 2014 and 2019
Andhra Pradesh	94	99	96	95	95	1.06
Assam	92	88	90	94	97	5.43
Bihar	83	87	83	79	71	-14.46
Chhattisgarh	66	82	74	80	89	34.85
Gujarat	98	96	87	97	99	1.02
Haryana	90	88	91	94	99	10.00
Himachal Pradesh	35	62	86	61	89	154.29
Jharkhand	68	72	75	79	80	17.65
Karnataka	82	94	91	93	90	9.76
Kerala	93	96	95	93	96	3.23
Madhya Pradesh	82	80	72	61	72	-12.20
Maharashtra	72	76	79	82	90	25.00
Odisha	63	74	82	74	63	0.00
Punjab	93	85	70	89	93	0.00
Rajasthan	57	68	77	86	90	57.89
Tamil Nadu	72	87	73	88	97	34.72
Telangana	94	95	95	94	89	-5.32
Uttar Pradesh	70	57	66	80	72	2.86
Uttarakhand	84	93	80	85	92	9.52
Best performer	Gujarat	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Gujarat, Haryana	Himachal Pradesh
Worst performer	Himachal Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh	Odisha	Bihar

Table C.12 (Contd.) : Trends in indicator value from 2014 to 2019 (Smaller States/UTs) Domain Name : Key Inputs and Processes Sub-domain Name : Health Systems/Service Delivery Indicator : Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%)						
States/UTs	**2014**	**2015**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**% change between 2014 and 2019**
Smaller States						
Arunachal Pradesh	33	77	71	83	86	160.61
Goa	67	88	83	93	88	31.34
Manipur	32	38	44	52	76	137.50
Meghalaya	63	82	84	85	90	42.86
Mizoram	74	58	88	91	98	32.43
Nagaland	61	65	51	63	70	14.75
Sikkim	86	100	80	98	88	2.33
Tripura	61	94	72	91	96	57.38
Best performer	Sikkim	Sikkim	Mizoram	Sikkim	Mizoram	Arunachal Pradesh
Worst performer	Manipur	Manipur	Manipur	Manipur	Nagaland	Sikkim
UTs*						
Andaman & Nicobar	5	21	83	93	91	86
Chandigarh	93	88	92	92	89	-4
Delhi	42	56	82	76	78	36
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	100	0	0
Puducherry	77	88	98	98	97	20
Best performer	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Puducherry	Puducherry	Lakshadweep	Puducherry	Andaman & Nicobar**
Worst performer	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Delhi	Lakshadweep	Chandigarh**

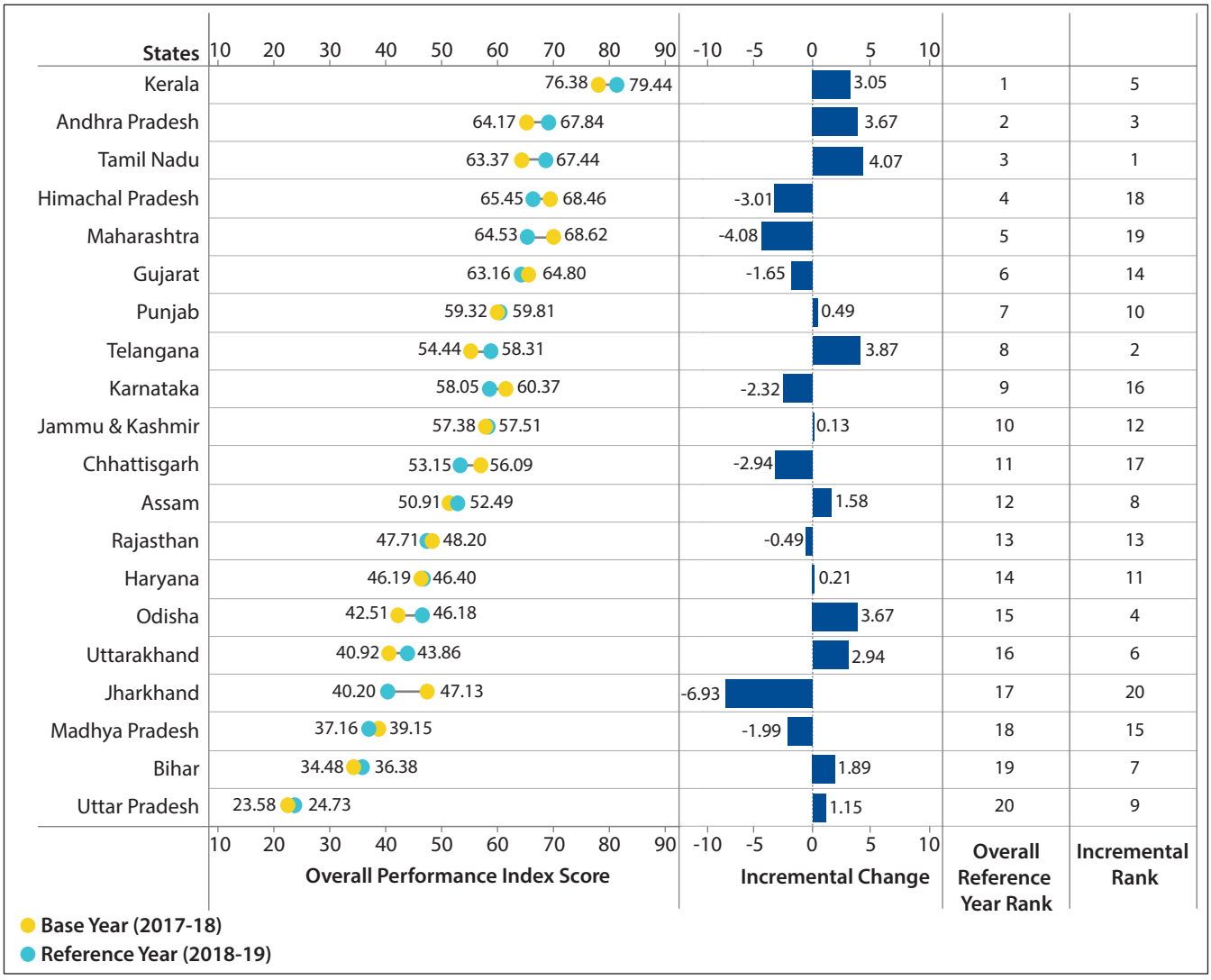
** DH & DD, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh not included due to non-availability of trends data.*

*** Based on increase/decrease in percentage points.*

Annexure D: Health Index: Round III (2018-19) - Key Findings

1. **Among the Larger States, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala emerged among the strongest performers in terms of Overall Performance as well as Incremental Performance.** Kerala for the third successive time emerged as the best performer in terms of Overall Performance while Tamil Nadu made spectacular gains to emerge as the best performer in terms of Incremental Performance, followed by Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha. Among the Smaller States, Goa and Tripura emerged as the best performers in Incremental Performance as well as in Overall Performance while among UTs, Dadra & Nagar Haveli secured the top rank in the case of both Overall Performance and Incremental Performance (Figures D.1, D.2 and D.3).

FIGURE D.1 Larger States: Incremental Scores and Ranks, with Overall Performance Scores and Ranks for Base and Reference Years (2017-18 and 2018-19)



Note: *Due to introduction of new indicators and refinement in the definition of few indicators, the data for Base Year and Reference Year was available for limited set of indicators. Therefore, the Health Index Round III (2018-19) was based on truncated set of indicators, and the results are not comparable to Round IV (2019-20).*

FIGURE D.2 Smaller States: Incremental Scores and Ranks, with Overall Performance Scores and Ranks for Base and Reference Years (2017-18 and 2018-19)

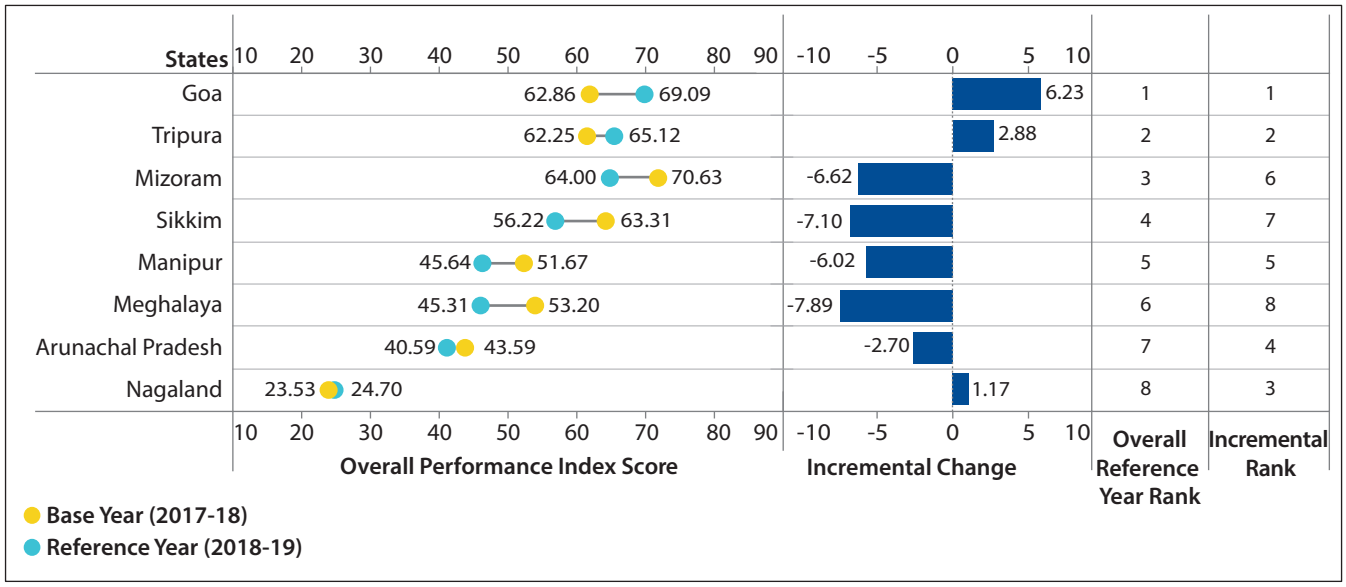
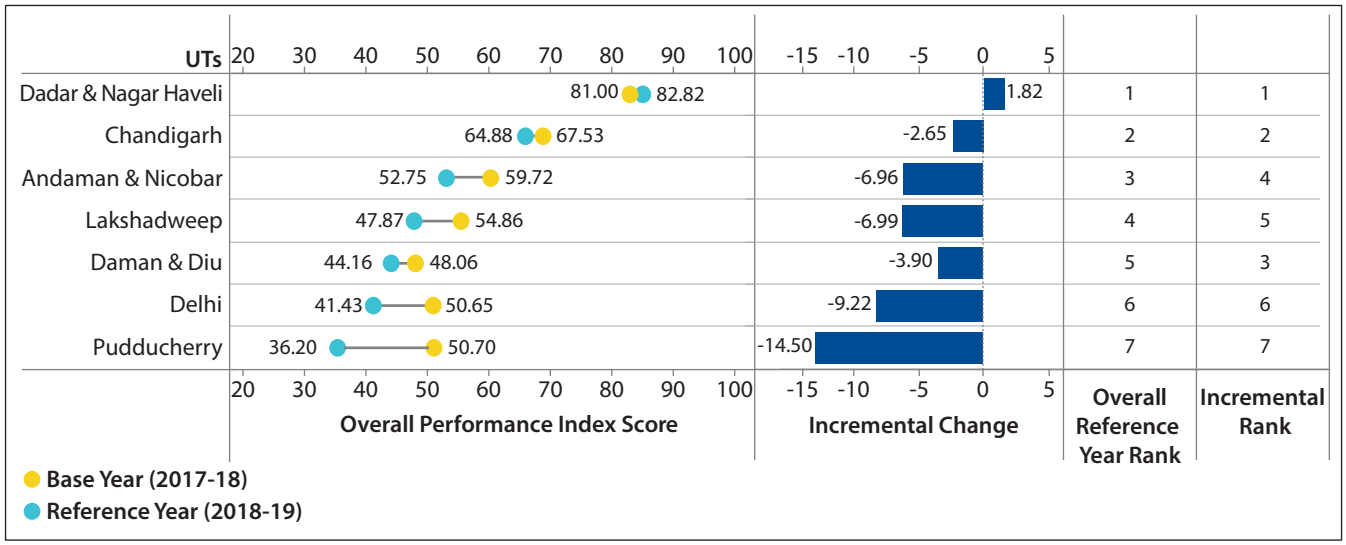


FIGURE D.3 Union Territories: Incremental Scores and Ranks, with Overall Performance Scores and Ranks for Base and Reference Years (2017-18 and 2018-19)



2. **There has been a shift in the overall ranking of many states/UTs from Base Year (2017-18) to Reference Year (2018-19).** Among the 20 Larger States, seven improved their rankings while an equal number of states deteriorated in their rankings from Base Year (2017-18) to Reference Year (2018-19), and six states retained their Base Year (2017-18) ranks. Three out of the eight Smaller States improved their rankings, three deteriorated and the remaining two retained their Base Year (2017-18) ranks. Compared to the Base Year (2017-18), the rankings of five out of the seven UTs remained unchanged in the Reference Year (2018-19), whereas one UT improved its rank and one deteriorated in the Base Year (2017-18) rank. The changes in overall rankings are summarised in Table D.1.

TABLE D.1 Change in Overall Performance Ranks of Larger States, Smaller States and UTs between Base Year (2017-18) and Reference Year (2018-19)

Category	Improved Rank	Retained Rank	Deteriorated Rank
Larger States (20)*	(5→2) Andhra Pradesh (6→3) Tamil Nadu (8→7) Punjab (11→8) Telangana (15→14) Haryana (16→15) Odisha (17→16) Uttarakhand	(1) Kerala (12) Assam (13) Rajasthan (18) Madhya Pradesh (19) Bihar (20) Uttar Pradesh	(3→4) Himachal Pradesh (2→5) Maharashtra (4→6) Gujarat (7→9) Karnataka (9→10) Jammu & Kashmir (10→11) Chhattisgarh (14→17) Jharkhand
Smaller States (8)	(3→1) Goa (4→2) Tripura (6→5) Manipur	(7) Arunachal Pradesh (8) Nagaland	(1→3) Mizoram (2→4) Sikkim (5→6) Meghalaya
UTs (7)	(7→5) Daman & Diu	(1) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (2) Chandigarh (3) Andaman & Nicobar (4) Lakshadweep (6) Delhi	(5→7) Puducherry

* Among the Larger States, West Bengal did not participate in this round.

Note: *For each state/UTs, the numbers in parentheses (second and fourth column) denote the shift in rank from Base Year (2017-18) to rank in Reference Year (2018-19).*

3. **The gap in the Overall Performance between the best and the worst performing Larger State and UTs grew wider in the third round of the Health Index, while it narrowed for the Smaller States.** Among the Larger States, Kerala was at the top with the Index Score of 79.44 and Uttar Pradesh at the bottom with the Index Score of 24.73, in the Reference Year (2018-19). The gap between the best and worst performing Larger States was 52.80 points in Base Year (2017-18) which increased to 54.71 points in the Reference Year (2018-19). In case of Smaller States, Goa was at the top with Index score of 69.09 and Nagaland at the bottom with Index Score of 24.70. The gap between the best and worst performer decreased from 47.10 points in the Base Year (2017-18) to 44.39 points in Reference Year (2018-19). Among the UTs, Dadra & Nagar Haveli was at the top with Index Score of 82.82 and Puducherry at the bottom with Index Score of 36.20. The gap between the best and worst performer UT increased from 32.94 in the Base Year (2017-18) to 46.62 in Reference Year (2018-19).

4. **Despite good performance, even the Front-runners could benefit from further improvement in the Health Index Scores:** The maximum Index Score that a state/UT can achieve is 100. In the case of Larger States, the highest observed Overall Index Score of 79.44 is for Kerala, followed by 67.84 for Andhra Pradesh and 67.44 for Tamil Nadu which is quite a distance from the frontier (100 points). In case of Smaller States, the Front-runner states were Goa with Index Score of 69.09, Tripura with Index Score of 65.12, Mizoram with Index Score of 64.00 and Sikkim with Index Score of 56.22. Among the UTs, the Front-runner was only Dadra & Nagar Haveli with Index Score of 82.82. This clearly indicates that there is room for improvement (to reach to the potential score of 100) for all states/UTs, including even the best performing states/UTs. Forty percent of the Larger States, 50 percent of Smaller States and 57 percent of the UTs did not even reach the halfway mark in terms of the Composite Overall Index Score and there is an urgent need to accelerate efforts to narrow the performance gap between the states/UTs.

5. **The incremental changes in Health Index Scores from Base Year (2017-18) to Reference Year (2018-19) varied significantly across states/UTs.** Twelve out of the 20 Larger States, three out of the eight Smaller States and one out of the seven UTs showed improvement in Health Index scores from Base Year (2017-18) to Reference Year (2018-19). A snapshot of the states/UTs registering positive or negative incremental change from the Base Year (2017-18) to Reference Year (2018-19) is provided in Table D.2.

TABLE D.2 Categorisation of States/UTs by Incremental Performance between Base Year (2017-18) and Reference Year (2018-19)

Category	Positive Incremental Performance	Negative Incremental Performance
Larger States (20)*	(4.07) Tamil Nadu (3.87) Telangana (3.67) Andhra Pradesh (3.67) Odisha (3.05) Kerala (2.94) Uttarakhand (1.89) Bihar (1.58) Assam (1.15) Uttar Pradesh (0.49) Punjab (0.21) Haryana (0.13) Jammu & Kashmir	(-6.93) Jharkhand (-4.08) Maharashtra (-3.01) Himachal Pradesh (-2.94) Chhattisgarh (-2.32) Karnataka (-1.99) Madhya Pradesh (-1.65) Gujarat (-0.49) Rajasthan
Smaller States (8)	(6.23) Goa (2.88) Tripura (1.17) Nagaland	(-7.89) Meghalaya (-7.10) Sikkim (-6.62) Mizoram (-6.02) Manipur (-2.70) Arunachal Pradesh
UTs (7)	(1.82) Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(-14.50) Puducherry (-9.22) Delhi (-6.99) Lakshadweep (-6.96) Andaman & Nicobar (-3.90) Daman & Diu (-2.65) Chandigarh

* Among the Larger States, West Bengal did not participate in this round.

Note: *Figure in parentheses indicate Incremental Performance Score, i.e., difference in the Composite Index Score of Reference Year (2018-19) and Base Year (2017-18).*

6. **Only six states and UTs, showed good Overall Performance and also continued to improve on their Health Index Score from the Base Year (2017-18) to the Reference Year (2018-19).** Among the Larger States, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala emerged as strong performers both in terms of Incremental Performance as well as Overall Performance. Tamil Nadu did exceedingly well with over 70 percent of the indicators showing improvements between the Base Year (2017-18) and Reference Year (2018-19). Although Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra were Front-runners in Overall Performance, they registered negative Incremental Performance. In case of Smaller States, Goa and Tripura emerged as strong performers both in terms of Incremental Performance as well as the Overall Performance. Tripura did well because 60 percent of the Health Index indicators registered improvement from Base Year (2017-18) to Reference Year (2018-19). Sikkim and Mizoram, Front-runner states in Overall Performance, registered negative Incremental Performance. Among the UTs, Dadra & Nagar Haveli emerged as a strong performer in terms of Overall Performance, while in the case of Incremental Performance none of the UTs demonstrated strong progress. Table D.3 provides an overview of the categorisation of states/UTs based on Incremental Performance and Overall Performance for the Health Index- 2018-19.

TABLE D.3 Categorisation of Larger States, Smaller States and UTs based on Overall Performance and Incremental Performance between Base Year (2017-18) and Reference Year (2018-19)

Incremental Performance	Overall Performance		
	Aspirants	Achievers	Front-runners
Not Improved (0 or less)	Madhya Pradesh Jharkhand Daman & Diu Lakshadweep Delhi Puducherry	Rajasthan Karnataka Chhattisgarh Arunachal Pradesh Meghalaya Manipur Chandigarh Andaman & Nicobar	Gujarat Himachal Pradesh Maharashtra Mizoram Sikkim
Least Improved (0.01– 2.0)	Bihar Uttar Pradesh Nagaland	Assam Haryana Punjab Jammu & Kashmir	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Moderately Improved (2.01– 4.0)	–	Telangana Odisha Uttarakhand	Andhra Pradesh Kerala Tripura
Most Improved (more than 4.0)	–	–	Tamil Nadu Goa

Note: *Overall Performance: The states/UTs are categorised on the basis of Reference Year (2018-19) Index Score range: Front-runners: top one-third; Achievers: middle one-third, Aspirants: lowest one-third.*

Incremental Performance: It is categorised on the basis of Incremental Index Score Range - Not Improved (0 or less), Least Improved (0.01-2.0), Moderately Improved (2.01-4.0), and Improved (more than 4.0).

7. **The Overall Performance of the states/UTs is not always consistent with the domain-specific performance.** Fifty-five percent of the Larger States, about 62 percent of the Smaller States and 57 percent of the UTs performed better in Governance and Information domain compared to any other domain. In the case of Health Outcomes domain, forty percent of the Larger States, 12 percent of the Smaller States and about 29 percent of the UTs performed better than any other domain. Five percent of the Larger States, 25 percent of the Smaller States and over 14 percent of the UTs performed better in Key Inputs and Processes domain compared to any other domain.

8. **There are wide disparities in the Health Outcome Domain Index Scores across states/UTs.** Among the Larger States, the Health Outcome Index Score of the best performing state Kerala (85.03), was over four times that of the worst performing state, Uttar Pradesh (19.65). In case of Smaller States, the Index Score of the best performing state Goa (70.96), was two and half times that of the lowest performer Arunachal Pradesh (28.35) and for best performing UT (Chandigarh), the Index Score at 86.84 was 2.6 times that of the lowest performer Delhi (32.80). The gap between the best and the worst performing Larger State and UTs grew wider on Health Outcomes in the third round of the Health Index while it declined in Smaller States. Fourteen of the 20 Larger States, four out of eight Smaller States and one out of seven UTs registered an improvement in Health Outcomes. The largest increase in Index Scores was observed by Odisha and Telangana (8.54 and 8.21 points respectively) among Larger States, Tripura and Nagaland (10.66 and 8.68 points respectively) among Smaller States and Chandigarh (3.84 percentage points) among the UTs. The states/UTs with largest decline in Index Scores in this domain were Jharkhand (-6.97 points), Mizoram (-9.69 points) and Delhi (-16.90 points).

9. **In the Governance and Information domain, most states/UTs registered a decline in Index Scores from Base Year (2017-18) to the Reference Year (2018-19).** Fourteen Larger States, seven Smaller States and six UTs registered a decline in the Index Scores in the Governance and Information domain. The 14 Larger States that registered decline include eight Empowered Action Group (EAG) States. Among the six Larger States that registered increase in Index Scores, Tamil Nadu registered the highest increase of 10 points. Among the Smaller States and UTs, only Goa and Dadra & Nagar Haveli registered increase in Index Score in this domain. The gap between the best and the worst performing states/UTs has increased in the Reference Year (2018-19) but relatively higher increase is observed among UTs.

10. **There are wide disparities in the Key Inputs and Processes Domain Index Scores across states/UTs.** Among the Larger States, the Key Inputs and Processes Domain Score of best performing state Telangana (76.84) was about five times that of the worst performing State of Madhya Pradesh (15.57). In case of Smaller States, the Index Score of the best performing State Mizoram (65.77) was twice that of the lowest performer Manipur (31.72). Among the UTs, the score of best performer Dadra & Nagar Haveli (78.07) was four times that of Lakshadweep (19.66). The gap between the best and the worst performing states has increased among the Larger States whereas it declined for Smaller States and UTs. Eleven out of the 20 Larger States, five out of eight Smaller States and three out of the seven UTs registered improvements in Key Inputs and Processes domain from Base Year (2017-18) to Reference Year (2018-19). The largest increase was observed by Telangana and Uttar Pradesh (15.57 and 13.68 points respectively) among Larger States, Tripura and Nagaland (12.19 and 8.88 points respectively) among Smaller States and Lakshadweep (9.62 points) among UTs. The states/UTs with the largest decline were Himachal Pradesh (-16.59 points), Arunachal Pradesh (-3.51 points) and Puducherry (-9.90 points).

11. **Only few states/UTs emerged strong performers both in terms of Incremental and Overall Performance (Table D.4).** Among the Larger States, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala emerged as strong performers both in terms of Incremental Performance as well as Overall Performance. These states did exceedingly well because of the Incremental Performance observed from Base Year (2017-18) to Reference Year (2018-19) in the Key Health Outcomes indicators such as Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR), Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR), and Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB), in addition to the large number of indicators spread over other domains. Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand emerged as worst performers both in terms of Incremental Performance as well as Overall Performance. These states registered deterioration from Base Year (2017-18) to Reference Year (2018-19) in the Key Health Outcomes indicators besides other indicators spread over other domains. Total case notification of Tuberculosis (TB) observed deterioration both in the best and worst performing states whereas Sex Ratio at Birth, Modern Contraceptive Prevalence and people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (ART) registered improvements in the worst and best performing states. Transfer of the largest tranche of funds for National Health Mission (NHM) from state treasury to implementation agency worsened for all best and worst performing states except Andhra Pradesh.

12. **In case of Smaller States, Goa and Tripura emerged as strong performers both in terms of Incremental and Overall Performance.** Both the states registered improvement from Base Year (2017-18) to Reference Year (2018-19) in indicators such as modern contraceptive prevalence, first trimester ANC registration, PLHIV on ART, average occupancy of state level key positions and IDSP reporting of P and L Forms. In addition, Goa observed improvements in total case notification of TB and average occupancy of CMOs while Tripura observed improvements in full immunisation, TB treatment success rate, functional FRUs, CHCs/SDHs grading and CHC-Block PHC accreditation. Sikkim, a Front-runner state in Overall Performance, registered negative Incremental Performance from Base

Year (2017-18) to Reference Year (2018-19) due to deterioration in performance of first trimester ANC registrations, institutional deliveries, TB treatment success rate, average occupancy of state and district level key positions, delays in fund transfer and level of birth registration. None of the UTs emerged as strong performers in terms of Incremental Performance as well as Overall Performance. Further, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Delhi and Puducherry emerged as worst performers both in terms of Overall Performance and Incremental Performance.

TABLE D.4 Incremental performance of Indicators: Best and Worst Performing States (Figures in the Table are for 2018-19)

Indicator		Best Performers			Worst Performers	
		Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Jharkhand
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN						
1.1.1	NMR (per 1000 live births)@	10	21	5	35	21
1.1.2	U5MR (per 1000 live births)@	17	33	10	56	34
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth	908	920	957	925	923
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence (%)	55.50	71.10	53.00	53.80	41.50
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%)	85.03	100.00	94.29	84.01	93.18
1.2.3	First trimester ANC registration (%)	93.01	81.26	86.20	65.65	58.52
1.2.4	Institutional deliveries (%)	83.92	86.98	97.46	64.95	85.20
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%)	66.23	79.33	77.08	75.33	69.00
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (%)	83.60	90.97	89.68	87.05	80.28
1.2.7	PLHIV on ART (%)	85.59	70.27	66.31	50.39	32.83
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN						
2.2.1	Average occupancy: State level 3 Key posts (in months)	30.00	36.00	15.95	20.00	9.37
2.2.2	Average occupancy: CMOs (in months)	21.85	11.77	19.30	13.30	9.38
2.2.3	Fund transfer (no. of days)@	37	25	31	20	121
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES						
3.1.3.a	Functional FRUs (%)	135.33	84.76	107.14	45.68	30.14
3.1.6	Level of registration of births (%)	88.80	90.20	97.20	75.20	85.60
3.1.7	IDSP reporting of P Form (%)	89	95	92	63	79
3.1.7	IDSP reporting L Form (%)	88	95	93	61	79
3.1.8	CHCs graded 4 points or above (%)	83.17	77.27	1.74	68.20	30.11
3.1.8	SDHs graded 4 points or above (%)	11.36	75.00	9.76	34.92	0.00
3.1.9.a	DH-SDH with accreditation certificates (%)	2.90	52.38	4.00	0.75	0.00
3.1.9.a	CHC-Block PHC with accreditation certificates (%)	3.02	1.52	4.29	0.00	0.00
3.1.10	State government health expenditure to total state expenditure (%)	5.73	5.40	7.43	4.31	4.62

Incremental Indicator Performance	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

@ Negative indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.

Annexure E: Snapshot of Overall and Incremental Performance – Larger States, Smaller States and UTs

This annexure provides state/UT-wise detailed snapshot of the Overall and Incremental Performance of Health Index and indicators. The Overall Index Performance relates to the Reference Year (2019-20) while the Incremental Performance is the change registered from the Base Year (2018-19) to the Reference Year (2019-20). The details are presented in Tables E.1 to E.8.

The annexure captures the Index Scores, ranks and performance category for both Overall Index Performance (2019-20) and Incremental Index Performance. The states and UTs have been classified into different performance categories, based on Overall Index Score in the Reference Year (2019-20) and Incremental Index Score from Base Year to Reference Year (2018-19 and 2019-20).

Using the Overall Index Scores in the Reference Year (2019-20), states and UTs are categorised into three: 1) Front-runners (top one-third); 2) Achievers (middle one-third); and 3) Aspirants (lowest one-third). Using the Incremental Index Scores from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), states and UTs are categorised into four categories: 1) Not Improved (incremental change<=0); 2) Least Improved (incremental change between 0.01 and 2.00); 3) Moderately Improved (incremental change between 2.01 and 4.00); 4) Most Improved (incremental change>4.00).

Similarly, for each indicator, the overall indicator value in the Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20) has been presented and used to classify states and UTs into three categories: 1) Front-runners (top one-third); 2) Achievers (middle one-third); and 3) Aspirants (lowest one-third). These classifications were done separately for Larger States, Smaller States and UTs. The cut-off points for categorising the states and UTs for each indicator within each class of entities were calculated as min + (max-min)/3 and min + (max-min)*2/3. A fourth category Not Applicable (N/A) was added for the missing data.

Using the incremental change in indicator values, states and UTs were categorised into: 1) Fully Achieved, 2) Most Improved, 3) Improved, 4) No Change, 5) Deteriorated and 6) Most Deteriorated. There was also a category, Not Applicable (N/A), where data was not available. Fully Achieved category represents a situation where a state/UT achieved the best possible scenario for an indicator both in the Base Year and Reference Year (2018-19 and 2019-20) and had no room for further improvement.

The purpose of providing incremental performance by indicator is to help the states and UTs to better interpret the Incremental Performance Index and understand in which areas the state/UT has registered improvement and helps identify areas where concerted effort are needed to make progress.

EXPLANATION TO THE LEGEND (TABLES E.1-E.8)

Overall Index Reference Year (2019-20) Performance Category	The states and UTs are categorised based on Reference Year (2019-20) Index Score range as follows: ***Larger States:*** Front-runners: top one-third (Index Score>64.99), Achievers: middle one-third (Index Score between 47.78 and 64.99), Aspirants: lowest one-third (Index Score<47.78). ***Smaller States:*** Front-runners: top one-third (Index Score>59.52), Achievers: middle one-third (Index Score between 43.26 and 59.52), Aspirants: lowest one-third (Index Score<43.26). ***UTs:*** Front-runners: top one-third (Index Score>59.04), Achievers: middle one-third (Index Score between 51.89 and 59.04), Aspirants: lowest one-third (Index Score<51.89).

Incremental Index Base Year (2018-19) Reference Year (2019-20) Performance Category	The states and UTs are categorised based on Incremental Index Score range: Not Improved (Incremental Index Score<=0), Least Improved (Incremental Index Score between 0.01 and 2.00), Moderately Improved (Incremental Index Score between 2.01 and 4.00), Most Improved (Incremental Index Score>4.00).
Overall Indicator Performance	The state/UT's performance on a specific indicator in the Base Year and the Reference Year (2018-19 and 2019-20) is categorised into 3 categories based on the respective year's range of indicator values - Front-runners: top one-third, Achievers: middle one-third, Aspirants: lowest one-third. **Overall Indicator Performance** | **Front-runners** | **Achievers** | **Aspirants**
Incremental Indicator Performance	The state/UT's Incremental Performance on a specific indicator is categorised into seven categories based on incremental change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20): Fully Achieved, Most Improved, Improved, No Change, Deteriorated, Most Deteriorated and Not Applicable. **Incremental Indicator Performance** | **Fully Achieved** | **Most Improved** | **Improved** | **No Change** | **Deteriorated** | **Most Deteriorated** | **Not Applicable**

Note: *In some cases, the RY-BY value may differ slightly due to rounding off.*

TABLE E.1 Larger States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Health Index and Health Outcomes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	Overall Index Reference Year (2019-20)			Incremental Index Base Year (2018-19) Reference Year (2019-20)			1.1.1. NMR			1.1.2. U5MR			1.1.3. SRB			1.1.4. MMR		
	Score	Rank	Performance Category	Score	Rank	Performance Category	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
							BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Andhra Pradesh	69.95	4	Front-runner	1.07	10	Least Improved	23	21	-2	35	33	-2	916	920	4	74	65	-9
Assam	47.74	12	Aspirant	4.34	2	Most Improved	22	21	-1	48	47	-1	915	925	10	229	215	-14
Bihar	31.00	18	Aspirant	0.76	11	Least Improved	28	25	-3	41	37	-4	900	895	-5	165	149	-16
Chhattisgarh	50.70	10	Achiever	-0.09	16	Not Improved	26	29	3	47	45	-2	961	958	-3	141	159	18
Gujarat	63.59	6	Achiever	1.14	9	Least Improved	21	19	-2	33	31	-2	855	866	11	87	75	-12
Haryana	49.26	11	Achiever	-0.55	18	Not Improved	21	22	1	35	36	1	833	843	10	98	91	-7
Himachal Pradesh	63.17	7	Achiever	-0.06	15	Not Improved	14	13	-1	25	23	-2	918	930	12	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jharkhand	47.55	13	Aspirant	3.38	5	Moderately Improved	20	21	1	34	34	0	916	923	7	76	71	-5
Karnataka	57.93	9	Achiever	-1.37	19	Not Improved	18	16	-2	28	28	0	929	924	-5	97	92	-5
Kerala	82.20	1	Front-runner	0.60	12	Least Improved	5	5	0	12	10	-2	948	957	9	42	43	1
Madhya Pradesh	36.72	17	Aspirant	3.35	6	Moderately Improved	33	35	2	55	56	1	916	925	9	188	173	-15
Maharashtra	69.14	5	Front-runner	3.60	4	Moderately Improved	13	13	0	21	22	1	881	880	-1	55	46	-9
Odisha	44.31	14	Aspirant	0.13	14	Least Improved	32	31	-1	47	44	-3	938	933	-5	168	150	-18
Punjab	58.08	8	Achiever	1.74	7	Least Improved	13	13	0	24	23	-1	886	890	4	122	129	7
Rajasthan	41.33	16	Aspirant	-0.25	17	Not Improved	27	26	-1	43	40	-3	856	871	15	186	164	-22
Tamil Nadu	72.42	2	Front-runner	1.62	8	Least Improved	11	10	-1	19	17	-2	907	908	1	63	60	-3
Telangana	69.96	3	Front-runner	4.22	3	Most Improved	20	19	-1	32	30	-2	897	901	4	76	63	-13
Uttar Pradesh	30.57	19	Aspirant	5.52	1	Most Improved	30	32	2	46	47	1	878	880	2	216	197	-19
Uttarakhand	44.21	15	Aspirant	0.58	13	Least Improved	24	22	-2	35	33	-2	841	840	-1	89	99	10

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

TABLE E.1 \ (Continued) Larger States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Health Outcomes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	1.2.1. Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate			1.2.2. Full immunisation coverage (%)			1.2.3.a. First trimester ANC registration (%)			1.2.3.b. Pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (%)			1.2.4. Institutional deliveries (%)			1.2.5. Total Case Notification of TB (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Andhra Pradesh	70.70	71.00	0.30	100.00	98.87	-1.13	81.26	81.45	0.19	98.29	98.71	0.42	86.98	85.17	-1.81	79.33	85.97	6.65
Assam	38.90	39.60	0.70	86.25	85.80	-0.45	85.84	88.03	2.18	81.59	85.31	3.72	73.78	75.99	2.20	62.32	97.34	35.02
Bihar	41.90	43.00	1.10	98.57	94.50	-4.07	66.89	69.12	2.23	66.53	69.82	3.29	56.47	61.66	5.19	50.53	58.41	7.89
Chhattisgarh	57.10	57.70	0.60	92.47	94.69	2.22	88.23	90.09	1.86	89.62	93.77	4.15	74.59	74.03	-0.56	73.53	82.49	8.96
Gujarat	60.80	61.20	0.40	90.55	90.97	0.42	83.66	84.25	0.59	84.97	86.52	1.54	85.98	86.13	0.15	95.28	93.62	-1.66
Haryana	60.10	60.40	0.30	87.47	93.46	5.99	70.78	75.60	4.82	73.89	76.97	3.08	81.65	83.67	2.02	86.37	87.06	0.68
Himachal Pradesh	55.90	56.50	0.60	89.97	87.82	-2.15	87.28	87.50	0.22	78.64	77.73	-0.91	68.36	70.48	2.12	93.39	96.92	3.53
Jharkhand	41.50	42.40	0.90	93.18	96.54	3.35	58.52	66.57	8.05	79.73	78.43	-1.30	85.20	84.22	-0.98	69.00	94.39	25.39
Karnataka	64.30	64.60	0.30	94.83	94.11	-0.72	81.43	78.85	-2.58	98.54	97.21	-1.33	79.84	78.32	-1.52	69.49	70.54	1.05
Kerala	53.00	53.50	0.50	94.29	92.44	-1.85	86.20	83.01	-3.19	100.00	99.14	-0.86	97.46	92.29	-5.17	77.08	80.05	2.98
Madhya Pradesh	62.10	62.30	0.20	84.01	90.98	6.97	65.65	69.56	3.91	74.62	79.12	4.50	64.95	66.33	1.38	75.33	82.56	7.23
Maharashtra	64.70	65.00	0.30	96.01	98.94	2.93	77.88	85.72	7.84	89.06	94.74	5.68	88.43	91.19	2.76	77.94	85.79	7.85
Odisha	48.30	49.00	0.70	88.40	85.61	-2.79	85.67	87.21	1.54	80.94	81.77	0.83	77.24	75.85	-1.39	67.65	64.59	-3.05
Punjab	62.50	62.90	0.40	85.89	89.59	3.69	77.66	79.88	2.22	78.64	81.67	3.03	81.90	83.37	1.47	77.03	89.54	12.51
Rajasthan	56.50	57.10	0.60	79.22	75.05	-4.17	65.90	70.03	4.13	49.79	60.73	10.94	73.54	72.72	-0.81	85.57	87.61	2.04
Tamil Nadu	55.50	56.10	0.60	85.03	85.16	0.14	93.01	93.10	0.09	90.81	88.11	-2.70	83.92	83.87	-0.05	66.23	79.18	12.95
Telangana	61.80	61.80	0.00	97.30	100.00	2.70	64.29	71.39	7.10	100.00	84.40	-15.60	95.21	96.31	1.09	68.47	100.00	31.53
Uttar Pradesh	36.50	37.50	1.00	89.58	95.99	6.40	48.98	57.61	8.63	57.07	76.47	19.40	58.18	60.78	2.61	66.62	84.59	17.97
Uttarakhand	52.20	52.70	0.50	98.24	93.63	-4.61	64.46	70.62	6.16	54.49	72.62	18.13	67.14	69.72	2.58	74.91	86.87	11.95

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants
Incremental Indicator Performance	**Fully Achieved**	**Most Improved**	**Improved**	**No Change**	**Deteriorated**	**Most Deteriorated**	**Not Applicable**
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TABLE E.2 Larger States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Health Outcomes and Governance and Information Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	1.2.6. TB Treatment Success Rate			1.2.7. PLHIV on ART (%)			2.1.1. Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries			2.2.1. Average occupancy; state level 3 key posts (in months)			2.2.2. Average occupancy; CMOs (in months)			2.2.3. Fund transfer (no. of days)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Andhra Pradesh	92.20	90.81	-1.39	57.90	63.14	5.24	10.69	10.69	N/A	36.00	24.02	-11.98	11.77	8.69	-3.08	42	25	-17
Assam	77.04	83.03	5.99	33.82	38.28	4.46	10.89	10.89	N/A	30.00	28.02	-1.97	19.96	21.85	1.89	0	27	27
Bihar	61.53	73.56	12.03	41.19	45.66	4.47	19.68	19.68	N/A	20.98	22.00	1.02	14.94	11.67	-3.28	126	99	-27
Chhattisgarh	84.24	83.59	-0.65	34.41	37.92	3.51	3.13	3.13	N/A	7.50	9.69	2.19	14.88	17.34	2.46	18	32	14
Gujarat	75.95	81.99	6.04	69.30	73.27	3.97	9.11	9.11	N/A	22.00	13.01	-8.99	24.04	18.00	-6.04	81	24	-57
Haryana	83.57	82.41	-1.16	27.27	37.94	10.67	4.61	4.61	N/A	10.40	10.92	0.52	11.35	8.65	-2.70	33	89	56
Himachal Pradesh	86.80	88.68	1.88	59.52	64.50	4.98	13.35	13.35	N/A	11.00	13.01	2.01	23.03	19.68	-3.35	34	186	152
Jharkhand	72.93	83.37	10.44	49.17	53.14	3.97	38.09	38.09	N/A	9.37	10.49	1.13	9.38	12.06	2.67	114	121	7
Karnataka	76.79	79.80	3.01	62.17	66.85	4.68	18.19	18.19	N/A	8.00	7.74	-0.26	15.61	14.14	-1.47	187	121	-66
Kerala	85.84	88.21	2.37	62.11	64.82	2.71	2.35	2.35	N/A	15.95	15.01	-0.94	19.30	21.92	2.62	23	31	8
Madhya Pradesh	84.42	81.24	-3.18	43.58	50.25	6.67	20.12	20.12	N/A	20.00	11.09	-8.91	13.30	12.71	-0.58	19	20	1
Maharashtra	67.37	81.33	13.96	69.54	73.64	4.09	8.84	8.84	N/A	8.40	11.01	2.61	14.55	18.55	4.00	53	89	36
Odisha	87.76	88.40	0.64	38.67	42.74	4.07	4.64	4.64	N/A	19.50	19.35	-0.15	6.17	5.19	-0.98	20	18	-2
Punjab	79.17	83.32	4.15	54.95	64.13	9.19	8.70	8.70	N/A	11.92	8.94	-2.98	8.62	8.29	-0.33	342	134	-208
Rajasthan	76.62	76.89	0.27	69.34	74.43	5.08	16.91	16.91	N/A	15.99	15.01	-0.98	18.08	15.97	-2.11	69	33	-36
Tamil Nadu	81.75	84.35	2.60	76.54	81.10	4.56	12.58	12.58	N/A	30.00	21.02	-8.98	21.85	16.81	-5.04	30	37	7
Telangana	88.44	90.17	1.73	68.17	71.18	3.01	1.07	1.07	N/A	14.00	16.01	2.01	15.36	13.51	-1.86	0	115	115
Uttar Pradesh	61.38	78.93	17.55	48.98	54.43	5.45	13.81	13.81	N/A	10.97	11.01	0.04	11.08	16.45	5.37	105	124	19
Uttarakhand	86.34	85.24	-1.10	36.92	40.78	3.86	8.15	8.15	N/A	11.36	11.99	0.62	8.81	8.39	-0.43	87	46	-41

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

TABLE E.3 \ Larger States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	3.1.1. Shortfall: ANMs at SCs (%)			3.1.1. Shortfall: Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (%)			3.1.1. Shortfall: MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (%)			3.1.1. Shortfall: Specialists at DH (%)			3.1.2. Staff covered under a functional HRMIS (%)			3.1.3.a. Functional FRU (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.92	28.50	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.20	14.37	-6.82	100.00	100.00	0.00	84.76	88.57	3.81
Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.09	39.35	4.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.52	13.54	1.02	47.13	42.87	-4.26	80.88	74.29	-6.60
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.41	73.41	0.00	52.37	52.37	0.00	62.23	39.32	-22.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.35	15.98	0.63
Chhattisgarh	3.73	9.10	5.37	40.93	39.03	-1.90	24.49	29.51	5.02	58.66	54.38	-4.28	22.62	41.48	18.87	30.36	32.76	2.40
Gujarat	2.84	3.73	0.89	53.03	52.94	-0.08	5.42	0.00	-5.42	28.71	36.81	8.10	99.74	99.90	0.15	44.70	51.45	6.75
Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.96	0.00	-11.96	12.68	5.79	-6.89	100.00	100.00	0.00	47.37	50.00	2.63
Himachal Pradesh	24.75	24.57	-0.18	90.94	90.90	-0.05	13.86	17.97	4.11	1.45	16.61	15.16	78.27	100.00	21.73	100.00	86.67	-13.33
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.93	74.34	-0.58	11.68	7.12	-4.55	50.37	47.72	-2.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.14	34.21	4.07
Karnataka	24.18	19.50	-4.68	65.46	62.85	-2.61	28.47	21.19	-7.28	16.61	15.56	-1.05	63.44	62.96	-0.49	114.50	120.30	5.80
Kerala	3.75	3.81	0.06	61.22	57.40	-3.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.96	6.94	-1.02	100.00	100.00	0.00	107.14	108.45	1.31
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.75	42.95	-5.80	31.64	19.85	-11.80	50.21	58.32	8.12	0.60	100.00	99.40	45.68	38.92	-6.76
Maharashtra	39.82	19.73	-20.08	67.82	62.48	-5.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.49	21.73	-8.77	58.62	54.48	-4.14	85.83	76.92	-8.91
Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.15	66.13	-5.02	35.20	33.62	-1.58	11.43	10.99	-0.44	76.40	78.22	1.82	61.80	61.11	-0.69
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.41	16.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.92	4.93	-3.99	73.65	74.59	0.93	121.67	140.00	18.33
Rajasthan	13.00	23.30	10.30	35.21	19.38	-15.83	2.74	19.64	16.90	19.95	1.89	-18.06	100.00	100.00	0.00	31.58	33.76	2.18
Tamil Nadu	5.29	2.69	-2.61	19.49	16.35	-3.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.93	12.09	-1.84	85.23	87.16	1.94	135.33	136.18	0.85
Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.30	19.46	-3.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.32	10.69	-7.63	51.90	36.27	-15.63	114.86	102.67	-12.20
Uttar Pradesh	10.72	11.23	0.51	31.16	8.24	-22.92	7.43	7.67	0.25	35.98	16.44	-19.53	60.95	100.00	39.05	22.62	25.55	2.93
Uttarakhand	13.43	18.14	4.71	72.88	72.04	-0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.40	31.78	18.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.36	78.26	-8.10

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

TABLE E.3 \ (Continued) Larger States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	3.1.3.b. DH with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)			3.1.3.b. SDH/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)			3.1.3.b. PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)			3.1.3.b. UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)			3.1.4. SCs functional as HWCs (%)			3.1.4. PHCs functional as HWCs (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Andhra Pradesh	42.86	76.92	34.07	25.44	68.05	42.60	4.63	20.14	15.51	15.23	32.51	17.28	8.21	10.45	2.24	100.00	100.00	0.00
Assam	68.00	62.50	-5.50	27.46	26.47	-0.99	9.10	13.95	4.85	1.79	21.43	19.64	13.51	16.42	2.91	27.41	40.06	12.66
Bihar	8.33	11.11	2.78	1.76	6.69	4.93	0.74	1.42	0.68	8.16	0.00	-8.16	0.84	1.18	0.33	23.89	36.89	13.00
Chhattisgarh	19.23	38.46	19.23	9.47	16.32	6.84	9.97	19.32	9.34	13.33	26.67	13.33	7.30	27.36	20.06	8.46	47.85	39.39
Gujarat	81.82	70.00	-11.82	40.70	50.13	9.42	47.59	59.24	11.65	39.49	42.14	2.65	8.51	38.36	29.86	52.34	72.58	20.24
Haryana	36.36	50.00	13.64	6.94	12.64	5.71	12.14	11.26	-0.88	19.00	45.00	26.00	6.31	6.25	-0.06	37.57	65.67	28.10
Himachal Pradesh	100.00	16.67	-83.33	3.57	8.72	5.15	8.19	16.16	7.97	0.00	15.38	15.38	0.00	12.31	12.31	1.19	66.67	65.47
Jharkhand	21.74	17.39	-4.35	3.26	10.87	7.61	6.71	8.87	2.16	0.00	12.07	12.07	5.28	21.31	16.03	37.10	45.05	7.95
Karnataka	46.67	100.00	53.33	28.93	43.14	14.21	12.18	14.48	2.30	10.44	15.11	4.67	5.50	16.08	10.58	5.07	28.41	23.34
Kerala	55.56	38.89	-16.67	6.71	6.01	-0.70	12.01	5.18	-6.83	10.84	9.52	-1.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.33	77.50	1.17
Madhya Pradesh	50.98	60.78	9.80	7.28	15.52	8.24	2.84	13.51	10.68	0.00	5.73	5.73	0.00	17.15	17.15	13.18	95.41	82.24
Maharashtra	69.57	73.91	4.35	18.02	18.24	0.22	13.84	14.72	0.88	2.48	0.00	-2.48	10.55	11.10	0.54	26.15	95.19	69.04
Odisha	18.75	59.38	40.63	11.71	18.78	7.07	6.68	12.11	5.43	48.28	74.16	25.88	1.39	4.55	3.15	64.21	95.26	31.06
Punjab	45.45	40.91	-4.55	23.37	26.09	2.72	11.68	10.30	-1.38	13.83	13.00	-0.83	12.58	34.54	21.97	80.37	81.73	1.36
Rajasthan	37.04	59.26	22.22	10.15	21.83	11.68	5.72	12.27	6.55	6.30	34.85	28.55	1.01	1.02	0.01	14.36	89.40	75.04
Tamil Nadu	77.42	90.32	12.90	33.63	53.54	19.91	15.33	31.72	16.39	10.15	36.21	26.06	3.36	9.86	6.50	82.35	96.62	14.28
Telangana	100.00	100.00	0.00	4.92	15.13	10.21	22.96	38.82	15.86	26.91	39.82	12.92	5.46	4.85	-0.61	45.44	100.00	54.56
Uttar Pradesh	45.10	50.33	5.23	6.92	15.04	8.13	2.34	4.73	2.38	0.51	5.90	5.40	3.26	9.06	5.80	33.85	49.70	15.85
Uttarakhand	55.56	84.62	29.06	12.79	21.84	9.05	9.73	12.84	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.33	11.42	9.10	24.12	75.49	51.36

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

TABLE E.3 \ (Continued) Larger States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	3.1.4. UPHCs functional as HWCs (%)			3.1.5. DHs with functional CCU (%)			3.1.6.a. Level of birth registration (%)			3.1.6.b. Level of death registration (%)			3.1.7. IDSP reporting of P Form (%)			3.1.7. IDSP reporting of L Form (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Andhra Pradesh	91.36	100.00	8.64	7.14	23.08	15.93	91.40	90.20	-1.20	100.00	100.00	0.00	95	95	0	95	95	0
Assam	89.29	92.86	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	65.50	74.00	8.50	96	97	1	97	97	0
Bihar	96.94	98.98	2.04	8.33	2.78	-5.56	72.30	89.30	17.00	31.20	51.60	20.40	79	71	-8	79	71	-8
Chhattisgarh	20.00	95.56	75.56	3.85	3.85	0.00	89.00	85.90	-3.10	78.00	81.50	3.50	90	90	0	85	89	4
Gujarat	20.06	69.50	49.43	54.55	15.00	-39.55	88.10	87.30	-0.80	100.00	100.00	0.00	97	99	2	97	99	2
Haryana	72.00	99.00	27.00	27.27	22.73	-4.55	93.90	90.60	-3.30	100.00	100.00	0.00	95	96	1	96	99	3
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	30.77	30.77	66.67	100.00	33.33	85.00	82.50	-2.50	83.40	86.40	3.00	65	68	3	89	89	0
Jharkhand	100.00	89.66	-10.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	84.30	4.30	51.40	58.80	7.40	79	80	1	79	80	1
Karnataka	18.96	92.31	73.35	16.67	16.67	0.00	91.40	92.30	0.90	100.00	100.00	0.00	90	92	2	90	90	0
Kerala	36.14	39.29	3.14	16.67	33.33	16.67	100.00	98.20	-1.80	100.00	100.00	0.00	92	96	4	93	96	3
Madhya Pradesh	11.98	58.15	46.17	7.84	9.80	1.96	74.20	78.80	4.60	77.70	89.10	11.40	65	72	7	63	72	9
Maharashtra	0.33	70.25	69.92	91.30	69.57	-21.74	91.50	91.40	-0.10	100.00	100.00	0.00	88	93	5	84	90	6
Odisha	94.25	96.63	2.38	31.25	31.25	0.00	83.00	82.20	-0.80	100.00	100.00	0.00	81	70	-11	75	63	-12
Punjab	95.74	92.00	-3.74	13.64	0.00	-13.64	91.70	88.30	-3.40	100.00	100.00	0.00	86	92	6	88	93	5
Rajasthan	22.05	27.65	5.60	96.30	29.63	-66.67	94.80	96.40	1.60	98.10	98.60	0.50	89	92	3	88	90	2
Tamil Nadu	0.00	98.71	98.71	87.10	90.32	3.23	82.50	84.40	1.90	100.00	100.00	0.00	89	98	9	89	97	8
Telangana	89.16	100.00	10.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	58.50	97.20	38.70	94	90	-4	94	89	-5
Uttar Pradesh	64.70	67.62	2.93	0.00	0.65	0.65	81.20	88.70	7.50	61.60	63.30	1.70	79	74	-5	79	72	-7
Uttarakhand	0.00	94.74	94.74	5.56	7.69	2.14	100.00	100.00	0.00	69.90	95.60	25.70	88	92	4	86	92	6

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

TABLE E.3 (Continued) Larger States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	3.1.8.a. DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (%)			3.1.8.a. CHCs with accreditation certificates (%)			3.1.8.a. PHCs with accreditation certificates (%)			3.1.8.a. UPHCs with accreditation certificates (%)			3.1.8.b. DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Andhra Pradesh	52.38	53.66	1.28	2.84	8.51	5.67	0.00	1.49	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.14	7.69	0.55
Assam	0.00	2.63	2.63	0.00	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	29.17	21.17
Bihar	0.00	1.23	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56	27.78	22.22
Chhattisgarh	8.70	8.70	0.00	0.59	2.94	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.54	15.38	3.85
Gujarat	6.90	4.23	-2.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.52	3.32	0.00	4.09	4.09	18.18	65.00	46.82
Haryana	9.09	14.71	5.61	0.78	1.56	0.79	5.12	9.94	4.82	2.00	7.00	5.00	18.18	18.18	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1.09	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.22	16.67	-5.55
Jharkhand	0.00	2.78	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35	8.70	4.35
Karnataka	1.12	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.82	0.00	36.67	36.67
Kerala	3.96	1.90	-2.06	0.87	2.18	1.31	1.41	2.00	0.59	4.82	7.14	2.32	11.11	11.11	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.75	0.74	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88	17.65	11.76
Maharashtra	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.43	3.01	-1.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.65	95.65
Odisha	0.00	3.08	3.08	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.37	3.37	0.00	18.75	18.75
Punjab	1.59	0.00	-1.59	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.73	22.73
Rajasthan	4.26	0.00	-4.26	0.35	0.36	0.01	0.10	0.05	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.41	29.63	22.22
Tamil Nadu	2.91	5.18	2.27	1.04	0.78	-0.26	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.45	48.39	41.94
Telangana	4.65	6.98	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.93	10.86	6.92	0.40	0.88	0.48	16.67	100.00	83.33
Uttar Pradesh	18.30	28.10	9.80	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.65	5.88	5.23
Uttarakhand	2.70	6.25	3.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56	15.38	9.83

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

TABLE E.3 (Continued) Larger States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	3.1.8.b. DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (%)			3.1.8.b. CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (%)			3.1.8.b. CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (%)			3.1.9. State government health expenditure to total state expenditure (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	7.69	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.28	5.40	0.12
Assam	16.00	25.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.54	5.99	-1.55
Bihar	2.78	16.67	13.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.42	4.71	0.29
Chhattisgarh	3.85	11.54	7.69	1.18	1.76	0.59	0.59	1.18	0.59	5.56	6.01	0.45
Gujarat	22.73	65.00	42.27	0.28	1.72	1.45	0.28	1.15	0.87	6.51	7.24	0.73
Haryana	0.00	4.55	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.59	4.81	0.22
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	8.33	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.44	6.83	0.39
Jharkhand	4.35	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.58	0.58	5.23	4.62	-0.61
Karnataka	0.00	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.97	5.73	-0.24
Kerala	11.11	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.61	7.43	0.82
Madhya Pradesh	9.80	17.65	7.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.86	4.31	-0.55
Maharashtra	0.00	95.65	95.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.31	6.16	-0.15
Odisha	0.00	18.75	18.75	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.27	4.42	4.95	0.53
Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.11	5.74	-0.37
Rajasthan	3.70	22.22	18.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.22	5.86	-0.36
Tamil Nadu	6.45	48.39	41.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.86	5.73	-0.13
Telangana	16.67	100.00	83.33	0.00	1.22	1.22	0.00	1.22	1.22	N/A	N/A	N/A
Uttar Pradesh	1.31	5.88	4.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.15	5.49	0.34
Uttarakhand	0.00	15.38	15.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.89	5.28	-0.61

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

TABLE E.4 \ Smaller States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Health Index and Health Outcomes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	Overall Index Reference Year (2019-20)			Incremental Index Base Year (2018-19) Reference Year (2019-20)			1.2.1. Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate			1.2.2. Full immunisation coverage (%)			1.2.3.a. First trimester ANC registration (%)		
	Score	Rank	Performance Category	Score	Rank	Performance Category	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
							BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Arunachal Pradesh	33.91	7	Aspirant	-1.54	6	Not Improved	50.20	51.10	0.90	71.62	72.92	1.29	38.87	36.74	-2.12
Goa	53.68	4	Achiever	-12.68	8	Not Improved	27.70	28.60	0.90	91.96	92.70	0.74	57.14	57.56	0.42
Manipur	34.26	6	Aspirant	-5.73	7	Not Improved	15.30	16.20	0.90	78.11	83.65	5.54	60.02	58.66	-1.35
Meghalaya	43.05	5	Aspirant	17.70	2	Most Improved	23.40	24.30	0.90	59.49	100.00	40.51	31.03	34.80	3.77
Mizoram	75.77	1	Front-runner	18.45	1	Most Improved	42.00	43.20	1.20	89.18	100.00	10.82	74.13	75.23	1.09
Nagaland	27.00	8	Aspirant	3.43	3	Moderately Improved	25.20	26.30	1.10	48.90	55.97	7.07	28.00	27.31	-0.69
Sikkim	55.53	3	Achiever	-0.72	5	Not Improved	49.80	50.50	0.70	71.09	62.85	-8.24	75.87	76.89	1.02
Tripura	70.16	2	Front-runner	0.19	4	Least Improved	45.30	46.00	0.70	92.72	95.38	2.65	64.68	70.42	5.74

TABLE E.4 \ (Continued) Smaller States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Health Outcomes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	1.2.3.b. Pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (%)			1.2.4. Institutional deliveries (%)			1.2.5. Total Case Notification of TB (%)			1.2.6. TB Treatment Success Rate			1.2.7. PLHIV on ART (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Arunachal Pradesh	27.40	35.96	8.56	61.69	67.36	5.66	70.46	72.54	2.08	67.18	81.52	14.34	22.67	26.40	3.73
Goa	67.50	76.81	9.32	82.89	83.23	0.34	100.00	80.33	-19.67	69.49	70.09	0.60	63.92	67.48	3.55
Manipur	50.66	55.15	4.49	69.05	72.66	3.61	75.62	72.94	-2.68	73.23	79.70	6.47	46.02	48.30	2.28
Meghalaya	37.09	48.97	11.88	66.31	72.74	6.43	69.63	96.98	27.35	56.99	75.78	18.79	21.69	25.27	3.58
Mizoram	48.42	57.13	8.71	96.16	100.00	3.84	72.21	90.58	18.38	62.25	87.58	25.33	45.92	51.16	5.25
Nagaland	21.72	22.93	1.21	55.71	58.38	2.67	100.00	100.00	0.00	59.09	78.55	19.46	38.16	44.96	6.80
Sikkim	66.65	67.37	0.72	64.84	64.46	-0.38	69.34	92.39	23.04	70.59	84.55	13.96	56.97	62.14	5.17
Tripura	56.31	69.47	13.16	90.55	93.29	2.74	49.04	89.06	40.02	77.09	87.31	10.22	58.87	63.70	4.82

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

TABLE E.5 \ Smaller States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Governance and Information and Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	2.2.1. Average occupancy; state level 3 key posts (in months)			2.2.2. Average occupancy; CMOs (in months)			2.2.3. Fund transfer (no. of days)			3.1.1. Shortfall: ANMs at SCs (%)			3.1.1. Shortfall: Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Arunachal Pradesh	11.00	9.01	-1.99	18.93	22.73	3.80	80	106	26	54.91	54.91	0.00	74.53	74.53	0.00
Goa	16.01	12.01	-4.00	36.00	27.02	-8.97	117	119	2	4.63	24.77	20.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	10.40	9.72	-0.68	24.66	22.12	-2.55	101	77	-24	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.86	29.37	14.51
Meghalaya	11.45	8.63	-2.81	21.36	21.03	-0.32	30	38	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.41	5.30	-5.11
Mizoram	10.99	20.01	9.02	22.66	16.48	-6.17	85	20	-65	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.66	15.52	6.86
Nagaland	8.27	9.38	1.11	16.87	16.07	-0.80	74	98	24	11.41	11.41	0.00	61.89	61.89	0.00
Sikkim	15.99	14.01	-1.99	20.99	21.00	0.02	56	61	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.40	25.00	1.60
Tripura	22.00	18.01	-3.98	17.02	15.16	-1.86	10	92	82	18.59	21.02	2.43	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE E.5 \ (Continued) Smaller States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	3.1.1. Shortfall: MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (%)			3.1.1. Shortfall: Specialists at DH (%)			3.1.2. Staff covered under a functional HRMIS (%)			3.1.3.a. Functional FRU (%)			3.1.3.b. DH with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.74	49.50	-9.23	20.86	33.94	13.08	166.67	200.00	33.33	6.67	5.88	-0.79
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	100.00	33.33	50.00	50.00	0.00
Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.01	51.64	30.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.67	66.67	0.00	57.14	71.43	14.29
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.59	50.00	5.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	71.43	21.43	36.36	18.18	-18.18
Mizoram	6.15	6.15	0.00	14.36	14.67	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	88.89	88.89	0.00
Nagaland	52.55	52.55	0.00	41.29	42.79	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	45.45	0.00	-45.45
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.94	20.59	17.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	75.00	50.00	-25.00
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.24	33.10	9.86	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	112.50	12.50	42.86	42.86	0.00

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

TABLE E.5 \ (Continued) Smaller States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	3.1.3.b. SDH/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)			3.1.3.b. PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)			3.1.3.b. UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)			3.1.4. SCs functional as HWCs (%)			3.1.4. PHCs functional as HWCs (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Arunachal Pradesh	6.67	8.33	1.67	3.91	5.47	1.56	25.00	0.00	-25.00	4.41	21.49	17.08	26.56	29.69	3.13
Goa	28.57	25.00	-3.57	0.00	26.09	26.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85	0.00	-1.85	0.00	100.00	100.00
Manipur	16.67	22.22	5.56	35.29	43.53	8.24	0.00	75.00	75.00	8.79	20.19	11.40	4.71	34.12	29.41
Meghalaya	10.71	14.29	3.57	16.36	18.02	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	15.06	14.83	8.18	31.53	23.35
Mizoram	45.45	72.73	27.27	85.96	82.46	-3.51	62.50	50.00	-12.50	0.00	11.35	11.35	3.51	94.74	91.23
Nagaland	19.05	23.81	4.76	15.38	14.62	-0.77	57.14	14.29	-42.86	0.00	23.04	23.04	1.54	35.38	33.85
Sikkim	100.00	100.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.37	18.37	25.00	54.17	29.17
Tripura	29.41	32.35	2.94	14.81	26.85	12.04	20.00	50.00	30.00	3.98	7.17	3.20	24.07	29.63	5.56

TABLE E.5 \ (Continued) Smaller States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	3.1.4. UPHCs functional as HWCs (%)			3.1.5. DHs with functional CCU (%)			3.1.6.a. Level of birth registration (%)			3.1.6.b. Level of death registration (%)			3.1.7. IDSP reporting of P Form (%)			3.1.7. IDSP reporting of L Form (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Arunachal Pradesh	75.00	100.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	43.10	38.60	-4.50	89	89	0	84	86	2
Goa	25.00	100.00	75.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	91	85	-6	93	88	-5
Manipur	0.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	67.70	-32.30	32.30	21.40	-10.90	79	83	4	70	76	6
Meghalaya	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	79.60	97.60	18.00	88	93	5	85	90	5
Mizoram	25.00	100.00	75.00	11.11	11.11	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	95	97	2	95	98	3
Nagaland	42.86	100.00	57.14	9.09	9.09	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	11.10	30.00	18.90	89	80	-9	87	70	-17
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.50	61.20	-4.30	100.00	100.00	0.00	100	88	-12	97	88	-9
Tripura	100.00	83.33	-16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	93	97	4	91	96	5

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

TABLE E.5 \ (Continued) Smaller States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	3.1.8.a. DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (%)			3.1.8.a. CHCs with accreditation certificates (%)			3.1.8.a. PHCs with accreditation certificates (%)			3.1.8.a. UPHCs with accreditation certificates (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	9.09	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	12.50
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	14.29
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE E.5 \ (Continued) Smaller States: Overall & Incremental Performance of Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

State	3.1.8.b. DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (%)			3.1.8.b. DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (%)			3.1.8.b. CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (%)			3.1.8.b. CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	5.88	5.88	0.00	5.88	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Manipur	0.00	28.57	28.57	0.00	14.29	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

TABLE E.6 \ UTs: Overall & Incremental Performance of Health Index and Health Outcomes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

UT	Overall Index Reference Year (2019-20)			Incremental Index Base Year (2018-19) Reference Year (2019-20)			1.2.2. Full immunisation coverage (%)			1.2.3.a. First trimester ANC registration (%)			1.2.3.b. Pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (%)		
	Score	Rank	Performance Category	Score	Rank	Performance Category	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
							BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Andaman & Nicobar	44.74	7	Aspirant	0.14	5	Least Improved	84.31	76.67	-7.64	74.03	72.22	-1.81	83.15	67.18	-15.96
Chandigarh	62.53	2	Front-runner	-10.85	7	Not Improved	93.83	77.58	-16.24	80.57	73.19	-7.37	90.83	100.00	9.17
Delhi	49.85	5	Aspirant	9.68	1	Most Improved	95.73	97.60	1.87	36.03	45.40	9.36	43.79	56.50	12.72
DH & DD	66.19	1	Front-runner	-3.53	6	Not Improved	80.54	72.55	-7.99	96.07	90.93	-5.14	88.23	100.00	11.77
Jammu & Kashmir	47.00	6	Aspirant	9.55	2	Most Improved	100.00	100.00	0.00	67.58	67.15	-0.43	73.37	79.65	6.28
Lakshadweep	51.88	3	Aspirant	7.72	3	Most Improved	97.52	93.30	-4.22	87.05	83.83	-3.22	92.10	89.95	-2.15
Puducherry	50.83	4	Aspirant	1.58	4	Least Improved	69.34	64.62	-4.71	33.55	27.54	-6.02	68.34	43.98	-24.36

TABLE E.7 \ UTs: Overall & Incremental Performance of Health Outcomes and Governance and Information Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

UT	1.2.4. Institutional deliveries (%)			1.2.5. Total Case Notification of TB (%)			1.2.6. TB Treatment Success Rate			2.2.1. Average occupancy; state level 3 key posts (in months)			2.2.2. Average occupancy; CMOs (in months)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Andaman & Nicobar	73.46	67.63	-5.83	84.01	100.00	15.99	86.16	88.15	1.99	11.69	9.00	-2.70	12.99	14.01	1.02
Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	88.20	87.77	-0.43	11.95	12.01	0.06	11.95	9.01	-2.94
Delhi	85.73	84.50	-1.24	75.83	98.17	22.33	74.44	71.69	-2.75	10.33	9.46	-0.87	24.80	28.39	3.58
DH & DD	74.68	75.83	1.15	100.00	100.00	0.00	90.19	89.08	-1.11	16.20	22.29	6.09	24.00	23.89	-0.11
Jammu & Kashmir	90.14	86.48	-3.66	60.89	63.72	2.83	77.70	83.81	6.11	10.38	10.39	0.01	13.94	15.05	1.11
Lakshadweep	78.97	80.46	1.49	76.00	50.00	-26.00	87.50	94.74	7.24	10.00	18.01	8.01	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puducherry	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	86.22	85.73	-0.49	11.11	12.89	1.78	13.85	20.22	6.37

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

TABLE E.8 \ UTs: Overall & Incremental Performance of Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

UT	3.1.1. Shortfall: ANMs at SCs (%)			3.1.1. Shortfall: Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (%)			3.1.1. Shortfall: MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (%)			3.1.1. Shortfall: Specialists at DH (%)			3.1.2. Staff covered under a functional HRMIS (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.16	62.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	N/A	N/A	55.90	50.61	-5.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	7.50	0.00	55.35	100.00	44.65
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.66	86.81	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.33	10.82	-24.51	73.97	73.97	0.00
DH & DD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.12	13.24	-5.88	65.21	64.43	-0.78
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.03	65.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.58	33.41	10.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.29	64.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.29	47.06	11.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.91	64.24	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.00

TABLE E.8 \ (Continued) UTs: Overall & Incremental Performance of Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

UT	3.1.3.a. Functional FRU (%)			3.1.3.b. DH with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)			3.1.3.b. SDH/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)			3.1.3.b. PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)			3.1.3.b. UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Andaman & Nicobar	100.00	100.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	-33.33	25.00	0.00	-25.00	13.64	0.00	-13.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	N/A	N/A
Delhi	73.81	59.52	-14.29	57.45	0.00	-57.45	3.03	0.00	-3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.13	0.00	-13.13
DH & DD	150.00	150.00	0.00	66.67	100.00	33.33	60.00	100.00	40.00	36.36	53.85	17.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	196.30	176.92	-19.38	20.00	25.00	5.00	1.77	5.31	3.54	0.98	2.17	1.19	8.16	10.20	2.04
Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puducherry	133.33	166.67	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.22	0.00	-22.22	10.26	0.00	-10.26	0.00	0.00	0.00

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

TABLE E.8 \ (Continued) UTs: Overall & Incremental Performance of Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

UT	3.1.4. SCs functional as HWCs (%)			3.1.4. PHCs functional as HWCs (%)			3.1.4. UPHCs functional as HWCs (%)			3.1.5. DHs with functional CCU (%)			3.1.6.a. Level of birth registration (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Andaman & Nicobar	22.58	22.58	0.00	0.00	77.27	77.27	40.00	100.00	60.00	33.33	0.00	-33.33	100.00	100.00	0.00
Chandigarh	50.00	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	N/A	N/A	100.00	0.00	-100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.02	8.11	-8.91	100.00	100.00	0.00
DH & DD	45.36	45.36	0.00	63.64	92.31	28.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	0.00	76.52	66.29	-10.22
Jammu & Kashmir	4.37	9.88	5.51	11.70	21.67	9.97	8.16	26.53	18.37	35.00	25.00	-10.00	74.30	74.60	0.30
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.00	100.00	0.00	80.00	91.00	11.00
Puducherry	0.00	47.50	47.50	43.59	100.00	56.41	0.00	6.67	6.67	40.00	20.00	-20.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

TABLE E.8 \ (Continued) UTs: Overall & Incremental Performance of Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

UT	3.1.6.b. Level of death registration (%)			3.1.7. IDSP reporting of P Form (%)			3.1.7. IDSP reporting of L Form (%)			3.1.8.a. DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (%)			3.1.8.a. CHCs with accreditation certificates (%)			3.1.8.a. PHCs with accreditation certificates (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Andaman & Nicobar	100.00	100.00	0.00	95	91	-4	92	91	-1	66.67	0.00	-66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	0.00	95	91	-4	95	89	-6	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	100.00	100.00	0.00	79	82	3	76	78	2	8.93	21.74	12.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DH & DD	99.05	96.27	-2.79	100	100	0	100	100	0	25.00	0.00	-25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	59.90	66.70	6.80	86	92	6	76	87	11	0.00	3.57	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	83.70	88.20	4.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	100.00	100.00	0.00	100	97	-3	100	97	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

TABLE E.8 \ (Continued) UTs: Overall & Incremental Performance of Key Inputs and Processes Domain Indicators: Base Year (2018-19) and Reference Year (2019-20)

UT	3.1.8.a. UPHCs with accreditation certificates (%)			3.1.8.b. DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (%)			3.1.8.b. DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (%)			3.1.8.b. CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (%)			3.1.8.b. CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (%)		
	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment	Overall		Increment
	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY	BY	RY	RY-BY
Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	2.70	0.00	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DH & DD	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

Annexure F: State and UT Fact Sheets

This annexure provides a detailed snapshot of performance of each state/UT in the Reference Year (2019-20) and the Incremental Performance from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20) on all indicators in the Index, relative to the performance of other states and UTs. This is to help the states and UTs to better interpret their performance on specific indicators.

The first part of a state/UT fact sheet captures Health Index Scores for the state/UT. States and UTs have been classified into different performance categories, based on Overall Index Score in the Reference Year (2019-20) and Incremental Index Score from Base Year to Reference Year (2018-19 and 2019-20). Using the Overall Index Scores in the Reference Year (2019-20), states and UTs are categorised into three: 1) Front-runners (top one-third); 2) Achievers (middle one-third); and 3) Aspirants (lowest one-third). Using the Incremental Index Scores from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20), states and UTs are categorised into four categories: 1) Not Improved (incremental change<=0); 2) Least Improved (incremental change between 0.01 and 2.00); 3) Moderately Improved (incremental change between 2.01 and 4.00); 4) Most Improved (incremental change>4.00).

The second part of the state/UT fact sheet captures the state/UT's performance on each indicator that was used to compute the Health Index. For each indicator, the overall indicator value was used to classify states and UTs into three categories: 1) Front-runners (top one-third); 2) Achievers (middle one-third); and 3) Aspirants (lowest one-third). These classifications were done separately for Larger States, Smaller States and UTs. The cutoff points for categorising the states and UTs for each indicator within each class of entities were calculated as min + (max-min)/3 and min + (max-min)*2/3. A fourth category was added for Not Applicable (N/A) for the missing data. Using the incremental change in indicator values, states and UTs were categorised into: 1) Fully Achieved, 2) Most Improved, 3) Improved, 4) No Change, 5) Deteriorated and 6) Most Deteriorated. There was also a category, Not Applicable (N/A), where data was not available. Fully Achieved category represents a situation where a state/UT achieved the best possible scenario for an indicator both in the Base Year and Reference Year (2018-19 and 2019-20) and had no room for further improvement.

EXPLANATION TO FACT SHEET LEGEND

Overall Index Reference Year (2019-20) Performance Category	The states/UTs are categorised based on Reference Year (2019-20) Index Score range as follows: **Larger States***:* Front-runners: top one-third (Index Score>64.99), Achievers: middle one-third (Index Score between 47.78 and 64.99), Aspirants: lowest one-third (Index Score<47.78). **Smaller States***:* Front-runners: top one-third (Index Score>59.52), Achievers: middle one-third (Index Score between 43.26 and 59.52), Aspirants: lowest one-third (Index Score<43.26). **UTs***:* Front-runners: top one-third (Index Score>59.04), Achievers: middle one-third (Index Score between 51.89 and 59.04), Aspirants: lowest one-third (Index Score<51.89).
Incremental Index Base Year (2018-19) Reference Year (2019-20) Performance Category	The states/UTs are categorised based on Incremental Index Score range: Not Improved (Incremental Index Score<=0), Least Improved (Incremental Index Score between 0.01 and 2.00), Moderately Improved (Incremental Index Score between 2.01 and 4.00), Most Improved (Incremental Index Score>4.00).

Overall Indicator Performance	The state/UT's performance on a specific indicator in the Reference Year (2019-20) is categorised into 3 categories based on the Reference Year's (2019-20) range of indicator values - Front-runners: top one-third, Achievers: middle one-third, Aspirants: lowest one-third.
Incremental Indicator Performance	The state/UT's Incremental Performance on a specific indicator is categorised into seven categories based on incremental change from Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20): Fully Achieved, Most Improved, Improved, No Change, Deteriorated, Most Deteriorated and Not Applicable.

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
ANDHRA PRADESH - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	69.95	4	Front-runner
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	1.07	10	Least Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	21	-2
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	33	-2
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	920	4
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	65	-9
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	71.00	0.30
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	98.87	-1.13
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	81.45	0.19
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	98.71	0.42
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	85.17	-1.81
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	85.97	6.65
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	90.81	-1.39
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	63.14	5.24
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	10.69	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	24.02	-11.98
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	8.69	-3.08
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	25	-17
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	28.50	0.58

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	14.37	-6.82
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	100.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	88.57	3.81
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	76.92	34.07
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	68.05	42.60
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	20.14	15.51
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	32.51	17.28
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	10.45	2.24
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	100.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	100.00	8.64
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	23.08	15.93
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	90.20	-1.20
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	95	0
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	95	0
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	53.66	1.28
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	8.51	5.67
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	1.49	1.49
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	7.69	0.55
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	7.69	7.69
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	5.40	0.12

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
ASSAM - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	47.74	12	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	4.34	2	Most Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	21	-1
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	47	-1
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	925	10
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	215	-14
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	39.60	0.70
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	85.80	-0.45
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	88.03	2.18
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	85.31	3.72
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	75.99	2.20
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	97.34	35.02
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	83.03	5.99
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	38.28	4.46
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	10.89	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	28.02	-1.97
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	21.85	1.89
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	27	27
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	39.35	4.25

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	13.54	1.02
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	42.87	-4.26
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	74.29	-6.60
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	62.50	-5.50
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	26.47	-0.99
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	13.95	4.85
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	21.43	19.64
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	16.42	2.91
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	40.06	12.66
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	92.86	3.57
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	74.00	8.50
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	97	1
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	97	0
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	2.63	2.63
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.53	0.53
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.21	0.21
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	29.17	21.17
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	25.00	9.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	5.99	-1.55

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
BIHAR - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	31.00	18	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	0.76	11	Least Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	25	-3
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	37	-4
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	895	-5
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	149	-16
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	43.00	1.10
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	94.50	-4.07
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	69.12	2.23
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	69.82	3.29
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	61.66	5.19
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	58.41	7.89
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	73.56	12.03
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	45.66	4.47
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	19.68	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	22.00	1.02
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	11.67	-3.28
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	99	-27
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	73.41	0.00

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	52.37	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	39.32	-22.91
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	15.98	0.63
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	11.11	2.78
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	6.69	4.93
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	1.42	0.68
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	-8.16
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	1.18	0.33
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	36.89	13.00
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	98.98	2.04
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	2.78	-5.56
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	89.30	17.00
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	51.60	20.40
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	71	-8
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	71	-8
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	1.23	1.23
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.06	0.06
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	27.78	22.22
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	16.67	13.89
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	4.71	0.29

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
CHHATTISGARH - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	50.70	10	Achiever
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	-0.09	16	Not Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	29	3
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	45	-2
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	958	-3
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	159	18
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	57.70	0.60
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	94.69	2.22
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	90.09	1.86
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	93.77	4.15
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	74.03	-0.56
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	82.49	8.96
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	83.59	-0.65
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	37.92	3.51
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	3.13	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	9.69	2.19
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	17.34	2.46
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	32	14
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	9.10	5.37
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	39.03	-1.90

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	29.51	5.02
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	54.38	-4.28
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	41.48	18.87
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	32.76	2.40
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	38.46	19.23
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	16.32	6.84
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	19.32	9.34
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	26.67	13.33
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	27.36	20.06
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	47.85	39.39
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	95.56	75.56
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	3.85	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	85.90	-3.10
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	81.50	3.50
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	90	0
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	89	4
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	8.70	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	2.94	2.35
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	15.38	3.85
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	11.54	7.69
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	1.76	0.59
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	1.18	0.59
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	6.01	0.45

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
GUJARAT - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	63.59	6	Achiever
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	1.14	9	Least Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	19	-2
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	31	-2
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	866	11
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	75	-12
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	61.20	0.40
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	90.97	0.42
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	84.25	0.59
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	86.52	1.54
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	86.13	0.15
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	93.62	-1.66
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	81.99	6.04
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	73.27	3.97
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	9.11	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	13.01	-8.99
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	18.00	-6.04
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	24	-57
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	3.73	0.89
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	52.94	-0.08

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	-5.42
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	36.81	8.10
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	99.90	0.15
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	51.45	6.75
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	70.00	-11.82
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	50.13	9.42
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	59.24	11.65
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	42.14	2.65
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	38.36	29.86
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	72.58	20.24
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	69.50	49.43
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	15.00	-39.55
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	87.30	-0.80
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	99	2
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	99	2
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	4.23	-2.67
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	3.52	3.32
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	4.09	4.09
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	65.00	46.82
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	65.00	42.27
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	1.72	1.45
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	1.15	0.87
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	7.24	0.73

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
HARYANA - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	49.26	11	Achiever
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	-0.55	18	Not Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	22	1
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	36	1
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	843	10
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	91	-7
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	60.40	0.30
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	93.46	5.99
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	75.60	4.82
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	76.97	3.08
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	83.67	2.02
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	87.06	0.68
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	82.41	-1.16
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	37.94	10.67
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	4.61	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	10.92	0.52
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	8.65	-2.70
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	89	56
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	-11.96
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	5.79	-6.89
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	100.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	50.00	2.63
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	50.00	13.64
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	12.64	5.71
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	11.26	-0.88
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	45.00	26.00
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	6.25	-0.06
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	65.67	28.10
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	99.00	27.00
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	22.73	-4.55
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	90.60	-3.30
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	96	1
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	99	3
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	14.71	5.61
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	1.56	0.79
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	9.94	4.82
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	7.00	5.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	18.18	0.00
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	4.55	4.55
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	4.81	0.22

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	63.17	7	Achiever
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	-0.06	15	Not Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	13	-1
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	23	-2
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	930	12
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	N/A	N/A
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	56.50	0.60
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	87.82	-2.15
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	87.50	0.22
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	77.73	-0.91
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	70.48	2.12
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	96.92	3.53
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	88.68	1.88
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	64.50	4.98
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	13.35	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	13.01	2.01
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	19.68	-3.35
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	186	152
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	24.57	-0.18
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	90.90	-0.05

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	17.97	4.11
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	16.61	15.16
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	100.00	21.73
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	86.67	-13.33
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	16.67	-83.33
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	8.72	5.15
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	16.16	7.97
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	15.38	15.38
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	12.31	12.31
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	66.67	65.47
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	30.77	30.77
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	100.00	33.33
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	82.50	-2.50
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	86.40	3.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	68	3
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	89	0
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	1.09	1.09
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	16.67	-5.55
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	8.33	8.33
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	6.83	0.39

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
JHARKHAND - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	47.55	13	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	3.38	5	Moderately Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	21	1
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	34	0
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	923	7
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	71	-5
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	42.40	0.90
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	96.54	3.35
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	66.57	8.05
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	78.43	-1.30
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	84.22	-0.98
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	94.39	25.39
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	83.37	10.44
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	53.14	3.97
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	38.09	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	10.49	1.13
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	12.06	2.67
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	121	7
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	74.34	-0.58

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	7.12	-4.55
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	47.72	-2.65
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	34.21	4.07
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	17.39	-4.35
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	10.87	7.61
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	8.87	2.16
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	12.07	12.07
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	21.31	16.03
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	45.05	7.95
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	89.66	-10.34
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	84.30	4.30
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	58.80	7.40
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	80	1
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	80	1
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	2.78	2.78
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	8.70	4.35
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	4.35	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.58	0.58
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.58	0.58
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	4.62	-0.61

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
KARNATAKA - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	57.93	9	Achiever
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	-1.37	19	Not Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	16	-2
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	28	0
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	924	-5
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	92	-5
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	64.60	0.30
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	94.11	-0.72
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	78.85	-2.58
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	97.21	-1.33
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	78.32	-1.52
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	70.54	1.05
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	79.80	3.01
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	66.85	4.68
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	18.19	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	7.74	-0.26
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	14.14	-1.47
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	121	-66
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	19.50	-4.68
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	62.85	-2.61

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	21.19	-7.28
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	15.56	-1.05
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	62.96	-0.49
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	120.30	5.80
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	100.00	53.33
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	43.14	14.21
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	14.48	2.30
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	15.11	4.67
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	16.08	10.58
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	28.41	23.34
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	92.31	73.35
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	16.67	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	92.30	0.90
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	92	2
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	90	0
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	1.12	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.82	0.82
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	36.67	36.67
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	33.33	33.33
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	5.73	-0.24

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
KERALA - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	82.20	1	Front-runner
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	0.60	12	Least Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	5	0
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	10	-2
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	957	9
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	43	1
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	53.50	0.50
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	92.44	-1.85
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	83.01	-3.19
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	99.14	-0.86
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	92.29	-5.17
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	80.05	2.98
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	88.21	2.37
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	64.82	2.71
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	2.35	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	15.01	-0.94
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	21.92	2.62
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	31	8
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	3.81	0.06
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	57.40	-3.82

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	6.94	-1.02
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	100.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	108.45	1.31
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	38.89	-16.67
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	6.01	-0.70
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	5.18	-6.83
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	9.52	-1.32
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	77.50	1.17
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	39.29	3.14
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	33.33	16.67
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	98.20	-1.80
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	96	4
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	96	3
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	1.90	-2.06
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	2.18	1.31
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	2.00	0.59
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	7.14	2.32
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	11.11	0.00
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	11.11	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	7.43	0.82

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
MADHYA PRADESH - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	36.72	17	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	3.35	6	Moderately Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	35	2
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	56	1
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	925	9
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	173	-15
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	62.30	0.20
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	90.98	6.97
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	69.56	3.91
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	79.12	4.50
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	66.33	1.38
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	82.56	7.23
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	81.24	-3.18
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	50.25	6.67
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	20.12	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	11.09	-8.91
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	12.71	-0.58
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	20	1
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	42.95	-5.80

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	19.85	-11.80
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	58.32	8.12
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	100.00	99.40
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	38.92	-6.76
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	60.78	9.80
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	15.52	8.24
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	13.51	10.68
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	5.73	5.73
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	17.15	17.15
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	95.41	82.24
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	58.15	46.17
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	9.80	1.96
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	78.80	4.60
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	89.10	11.40
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	72	7
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	72	9
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.74	-0.01
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	17.65	11.76
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	17.65	7.84
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	4.31	-0.55

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
MAHARASHTRA - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	69.14	5	Front-runner
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	3.60	4	Moderately Improved

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	13	0
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	22	1
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	880	-1
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	46	-9
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	65.00	0.30
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	98.94	2.93
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	85.72	7.84
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	94.74	5.68
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	91.19	2.76
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	85.79	7.85
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	81.33	13.96
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	73.64	4.09
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	8.84	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	11.01	2.61
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	18.55	4.00
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	89	36
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	19.73	-20.08
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	62.48	-5.34

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	21.73	-8.77
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	54.48	-4.14
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	76.92	-8.91
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	73.91	4.35
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	18.24	0.22
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	14.72	0.88
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	-2.48
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	11.10	0.54
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	95.19	69.04
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	70.25	69.92
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	69.57	-21.74
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	91.40	-0.10
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	93	5
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	90	6
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.88	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	3.01	-1.42
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	95.65	95.65
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	95.65	95.65
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	6.16	-0.15

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
ODISHA - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	44.31	14	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	0.13	14	Least Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	31	-1
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	44	-3
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	933	-5
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	150	-18
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	49.00	0.70
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	85.61	-2.79
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	87.21	1.54
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	81.77	0.83
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	75.85	-1.39
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	64.59	-3.05
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	88.40	0.64
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	42.74	4.07
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	4.64	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	19.35	-0.15
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	5.19	-0.98
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	18	-2
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	66.13	-5.02

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	33.62	-1.58
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	10.99	-0.44
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	78.22	1.82
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	61.11	-0.69
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	59.38	40.63
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	18.78	7.07
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	12.11	5.43
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	74.16	25.88
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	4.55	3.15
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	95.26	31.06
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	96.63	2.38
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	31.25	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	82.20	-0.80
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	70	-11
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	63	-12
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	3.08	3.08
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.53	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	3.37	3.37
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	18.75	18.75
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	18.75	18.75
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.27	0.27
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.27	0.27
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	4.95	0.53

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
PUNJAB - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	58.08	8	Achiever
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	1.74	7	Least Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	13	0
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	23	-1
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	890	4
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	129	7
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	62.90	0.40
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	89.59	3.69
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	79.88	2.22
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	81.67	3.03
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	83.37	1.47
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	89.54	12.51
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	83.32	4.15
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	64.13	9.19
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	8.70	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	8.94	-2.98
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	8.29	-0.33
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	134	-208
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	16.41	16.41

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	4.93	-3.99
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	74.59	0.93
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	140.00	18.33
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	40.91	-4.55
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	26.09	2.72
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	10.30	-1.38
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	13.00	-0.83
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	34.54	21.97
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	81.73	1.36
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	92.00	-3.74
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	0.00	-13.64
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	88.30	-3.40
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	92	6
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	93	5
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	-1.59
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.70	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	22.73	22.73
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	5.74	-0.37

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
RAJASTHAN - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	41.33	16	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	-0.25	17	Not Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	26	-1
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	40	-3
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	871	15
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	164	-22
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	57.10	0.60
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	75.05	-4.17
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	70.03	4.13
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	60.73	10.94
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	72.72	-0.81
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	87.61	2.04
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	76.89	0.27
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	74.43	5.08
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	16.91	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	15.01	-0.98
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	15.97	-2.11
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	33	-36
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	23.30	10.30
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	19.38	-15.83

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	19.64	16.90
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	1.89	-18.06
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	100.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	33.76	2.18
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	59.26	22.22
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	21.83	11.68
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	12.27	6.55
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	34.85	28.55
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	1.02	0.01
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	89.40	75.04
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	27.65	5.60
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	29.63	-66.67
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	96.40	1.60
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	98.60	0.50
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	92	3
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	90	2
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	-4.26
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.36	0.01
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.05	-0.05
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	29.63	22.22
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	22.22	18.52
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	5.86	-0.36

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
TAMIL NADU - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	72.42	2	Front-runner
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	1.62	8	Least Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	10	-1
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	17	-2
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	908	1
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	60	-3
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	56.10	0.60
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	85.16	0.14
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	93.10	0.09
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	88.11	-2.70
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	83.87	-0.05
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	79.18	12.95
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	84.35	2.60
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	81.10	4.56
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	12.58	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	21.02	-8.98
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	16.81	-5.04
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	37	7
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	2.69	-2.61
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	16.35	-3.14

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	12.09	-1.84
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	87.16	1.94
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	136.18	0.85
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	90.32	12.90
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	53.54	19.91
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	31.72	16.39
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	36.21	26.06
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	9.86	6.50
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	96.62	14.28
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	98.71	98.71
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	90.32	3.23
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	84.40	1.90
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	98	9
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	97	8
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	5.18	2.27
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.78	-0.26
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.49	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	48.39	41.94
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	48.39	41.94
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	5.73	-0.13

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
TELANGANA - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	69.96	3	Front-runner
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	4.22	3	Most Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	19	-1
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	30	-2
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	901	4
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	63	-13
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	61.80	0.00
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	100.00	2.70
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	71.39	7.10
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	84.40	-15.60
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	96.31	1.09
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	100.00	31.53
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	90.17	1.73
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	71.18	3.01
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	1.07	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	16.01	2.01
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	13.51	-1.86
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	115	115
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	19.46	-3.84

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	10.69	-7.63
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	36.27	-15.63
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	102.67	-12.20
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	100.00	0.00
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	15.13	10.21
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	38.82	15.86
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	39.82	12.92
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	4.85	-0.61
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	100.00	54.56
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	100.00	10.84
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	97.20	38.70
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	90	-4
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	89	-5
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	6.98	2.33
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	10.86	6.92
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.88	0.48
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	100.00	83.33
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	100.00	83.33
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	1.22	1.22
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	1.22	1.22
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	N/A	N/A

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
UTTAR PRADESH - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	30.57	19	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	5.52	1	Most Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	32	2
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	47	1
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	880	2
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	197	-19
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	37.50	1.00
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	95.99	6.40
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	57.61	8.63
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	76.47	19.40
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	60.78	2.61
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	84.59	17.97
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	78.93	17.55
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	54.43	5.45
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	13.81	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	11.01	0.04
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	16.45	5.37
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	124	19
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	11.23	0.51
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	8.24	-22.92

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	7.67	0.25
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	16.44	-19.53
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	100.00	39.05
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	25.55	2.93
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	50.33	5.23
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	15.04	8.13
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	4.73	2.38
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	5.90	5.40
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	9.06	5.80
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	49.70	15.85
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	67.62	2.93
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	0.65	0.65
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	88.70	7.50
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	63.30	1.70
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	74	-5
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	72	-7
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	28.10	9.80
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.29	0.29
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.28	0.28
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.17	0.17
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	5.88	5.23
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	5.88	4.58
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	5.49	0.34

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
UTTARAKHAND - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 19 Larger States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	44.21	15	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	0.58	13	Least Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.1.1	Neonatal Mortality Rate (SRS)@	22	-2
1.1.2	Under-five Mortality Rate (SRS)@	33	-2
1.1.3	Sex Ratio at Birth (SRS)	840	-1
1.1.4	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS)@	99	10
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	52.70	0.50
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	93.63	-4.61
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	70.62	6.16
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	72.62	18.13
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	69.72	2.58
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	86.87	11.95
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	85.24	-1.10
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	40.78	3.86
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.1.1	Data Integrity Measure – Institutional deliveries (HMIS & SRS)@	8.15	N/A
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	11.99	0.62
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	8.39	-0.43
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	46	-41
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	18.14	4.71
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	72.04	-0.84

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	31.78	18.38
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	78.26	-8.10
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	84.62	29.06
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	21.84	9.05
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	12.84	3.11
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	11.42	9.10
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	75.49	51.36
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	94.74	94.74
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	7.69	2.14
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	95.60	25.70
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	92	4
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	92	6
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	6.25	3.55
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	15.38	9.83
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	15.38	15.38
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.9	Proportion of state government health expenditure to total state expenditure (National Health Accounts Cell, NHSRC, MoHFW)	5.28	-0.61

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
ARUNACHAL PRADESH - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 8 Smaller States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	33.91	7	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	-1.54	6	Not Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	51.10	0.90
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	72.92	1.29
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	36.74	-2.12
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	35.96	8.56
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	67.36	5.66
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	72.54	2.08
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	81.52	14.34
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	26.40	3.73
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	9.01	-1.99
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	22.73	3.80
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	106	26
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	54.91	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	74.53	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	49.50	-9.23

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	33.94	13.08
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	200.00	33.33
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	5.88	-0.79
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	8.33	1.67
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	5.47	1.56
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	-25.00
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	21.49	17.08
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	29.69	3.13
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	100.00	25.00
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	38.60	-4.50
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	89	0
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	86	2
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	5.88	5.88
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	5.88	5.88
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
GOA - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 8 Smaller States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	53.68	4	Achiever
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	-12.68	8	Not Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	28.60	0.90
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	92.70	0.74
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	57.56	0.42
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	76.81	9.32
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	83.23	0.34
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	80.33	-19.67
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	70.09	0.60
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	67.48	3.55
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	12.01	-4.00
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	27.02	-8.97
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	119	2
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	24.77	20.14
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	100.00	33.33
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	50.00	0.00
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	25.00	-3.57
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	26.09	26.09
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	0.00	-1.85
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	100.00	100.00
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	100.00	75.00
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	50.00	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	85	-6
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	88	-5
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	50.00	50.00
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	50.00	50.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
MANIPUR - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 8 Smaller States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	34.26	6	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	-5.73	7	Not Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	16.20	0.90
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	83.65	5.54
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	58.66	-1.35
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	55.15	4.49
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	72.66	3.61
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	72.94	-2.68
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	79.70	6.47
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	48.30	2.28
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	9.72	-0.68
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	22.12	-2.55
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	77	-24
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	29.37	14.51
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	51.64	30.63

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	66.67	0.00
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	71.43	14.29
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	22.22	5.56
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	43.53	8.24
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	75.00	75.00
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	20.19	11.40
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	34.12	29.41
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	12.50	12.50
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	67.70	-32.30
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	21.40	-10.90
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	83	4
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	76	6
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	25.00	25.00
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	1.18	1.18
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	28.57	28.57
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	14.29	14.29
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
MEGHALAYA - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 8 Smaller States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	43.05	5	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	17.70	2	Most Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	24.30	0.90
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	100.00	40.51
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	34.80	3.77
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	48.97	11.88
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	72.74	6.43
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	96.98	27.35
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	75.78	18.79
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	25.27	3.58
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	8.63	-2.81
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	21.03	-0.32
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	38	8
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	5.30	-5.11
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	50.00	5.41

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	71.43	21.43
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	18.18	-18.18
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	14.29	3.57
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	18.02	1.65
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	15.06	14.83
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	31.53	23.35
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	100.00	100.00
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	97.60	18.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	93	5
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	90	5
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	1.80	1.80
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
MIZORAM - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 8 Smaller States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	75.77	1	Front-runner
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	18.45	1	Most Improved

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	43.20	1.20
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	100.00	10.82
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	75.23	1.09
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	57.13	8.71
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	100.00	3.84
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	90.58	18.38
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	87.58	25.33
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	51.16	5.25
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	20.01	9.02
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	16.48	-6.17
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	20	-65
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	15.52	6.86
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	6.15	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	14.67	0.31

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	300.00	0.00
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	88.89	0.00
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	72.73	27.27
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	82.46	-3.51
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	50.00	-12.50
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	11.35	11.35
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	94.74	91.23
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	100.00	75.00
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	11.11	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	97	2
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	98	3
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	9.09	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	12.50	12.50
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
NAGALAND - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 8 Smaller States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	27.00	8	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	3.43	3	Moderately Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	26.30	1.10
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	55.97	7.07
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	27.31	-0.69
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	22.93	1.21
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	58.38	2.67
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	100.00	0.00
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	78.55	19.46
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	44.96	6.80
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	9.38	1.11
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	16.07	-0.80
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	98	24
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	11.41	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	61.89	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	52.55	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	42.79	1.49

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	100.00	0.00
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	-45.45
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	23.81	4.76
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	14.62	-0.77
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	14.29	-42.86
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	23.04	23.04
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	35.38	33.85
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	100.00	57.14
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	9.09	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	30.00	18.90
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	80	-9
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	70	-17
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	14.29	14.29
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
SIKKIM - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 8 Smaller States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	55.53	3	Achiever
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	-0.72	5	Not Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	50.50	0.70
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	62.85	-8.24
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	76.89	1.02
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	67.37	0.72
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	64.46	-0.38
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	92.39	23.04
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	84.55	13.96
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	62.14	5.17
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	14.01	-1.99
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	21.00	0.02
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	61	5
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	25.00	1.60
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	20.59	17.65

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	200.00	0.00
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	50.00	-25.00
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	100.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	33.33	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	18.37	18.37
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	54.17	29.17
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	61.20	-4.30
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	88	-12
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	88	-9
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
TRIPURA - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 8 Smaller States

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	70.16	2	Front-runner
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	0.19	4	Least Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.2.1	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MoHFW)	46.00	0.70
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	95.38	2.65
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	70.42	5.74
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	69.47	13.16
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	93.29	2.74
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	89.06	40.02
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	87.31	10.22
1.2.7	Proportion of people living with HIV (PLHIV) on Antiretroviral therapy (NACO, MoHFW)	63.70	4.82
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	18.01	-3.98
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	15.16	-1.86
2.2.3	Number of days for transfer of Central NHM fund from state treasury to implementation agency (Department/Society) based on the largest tranche of the last financial year (Centre NHM Finance Data)@	92	82
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	21.02	2.43
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	33.10	9.86

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	100.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	112.50	12.50
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	42.86	0.00
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	32.35	2.94
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	26.85	12.04
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	50.00	30.00
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	7.17	3.20
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	29.63	5.56
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	83.33	-16.67
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	97	4
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	96	5
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	2.78	2.78
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 7 UTs

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	44.74	7	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	0.14	5	Least Improved

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	76.67	-7.64
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	72.22	-1.81
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	67.18	-15.96
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	67.63	-5.83
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	100.00	15.99
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	88.15	1.99
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	9.00	-2.70
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	14.01	1.02
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	62.16	0.00
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	100.00	0.00

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	-33.33
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	-25.00
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	-13.64
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	22.58	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	77.27	77.27
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	100.00	60.00
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	0.00	-33.33
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	91	-4
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	91	-1
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	-66.67
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
CHANDIGARH - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 7 UTs

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	62.53	2	Front-runner
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	-10.85	7	Not Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	77.58	-16.24
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	73.19	-7.37
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	100.00	9.17
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	100.00	0.00
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	100.00	0.00
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	87.77	-0.43
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	12.01	0.06
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	9.01	-2.94
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	N/A	N/A
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	50.61	-5.29
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	7.50	0.00
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	100.00	44.65
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	100.00	0.00

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	100.00	100.00
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	N/A	N/A
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	N/A	N/A
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	N/A	N/A
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	0.00	-100.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	91	-4
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	89	-6
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	N/A	N/A
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	N/A	N/A
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	100.00	100.00
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	100.00	100.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	N/A	N/A
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	N/A	N/A

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN & DIU - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 7 UTs

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	66.19	1	Front-runner
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	-3.53	6	Not Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	72.55	-7.99
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	90.93	-5.14
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	100.00	11.77
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	75.83	1.15
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	100.00	0.00
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	89.08	-1.11
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	22.29	6.09
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	23.89	-0.11
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	13.24	-5.88
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	64.43	-0.78
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	150.00	0.00

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	100.00	33.33
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	100.00	40.00
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	53.85	17.48
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	45.36	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	92.31	28.67
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	33.33	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	66.29	-10.22
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	96.27	-2.79
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	100	0
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	100	0
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	-25.00
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	33.33	0.00
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
DELHI - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 7 UTs

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	49.85	5	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	9.68	1	Most Improved

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	97.60	1.87
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	45.40	9.36
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	56.50	12.72
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	84.50	-1.24
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	98.17	22.33
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	71.69	-2.75
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	9.46	-0.87
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	28.39	3.58
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	86.81	1.15
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	10.82	-24.51
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	73.97	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	59.52	-14.29

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	-57.45
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	-3.03
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	-13.13
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	8.11	-8.91
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	82	3
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	78	2
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	21.74	12.81
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	2.70	2.70
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	2.70	2.70
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
JAMMU & KASHMIR - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 7 UTs

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	47.00	6	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	9.55	2	Most Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	100.00	0.00
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	67.15	-0.43
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	79.65	6.28
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	86.48	-3.66
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	63.72	2.83
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	83.81	6.11
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	10.39	0.01
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	15.05	1.11
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	65.03	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	33.41	10.83
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	176.92	-19.38

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	25.00	5.00
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	5.31	3.54
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	2.17	1.19
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	10.20	2.04
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	9.88	5.51
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	21.67	9.97
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	26.53	18.37
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	25.00	-10.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	74.60	0.30
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	66.70	6.80
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	92	6
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	87	11
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	3.57	3.57
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
LAKSHADWEEP - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 7 UTs

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	51.88	3	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	7.72	3	Most Improved

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	93.30	-4.22
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	83.83	-3.22
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	89.95	-2.15
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	80.46	1.49
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	50.00	-26.00
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	94.74	7.24
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	18.01	8.01
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	N/A	N/A
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	64.29	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	47.06	11.76
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	100.00	0.00

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	N/A	N/A
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	N/A	N/A
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	100.00	0.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	91.00	11.00
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	88.20	4.50
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	0	0
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	0	0
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	N/A	N/A
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable

HEALTHY STATES, PROGRESSIVE INDIA
PUDUCHERRY - FACT SHEET 2019-20

Category: 7 UTs

	Index Score	Rank	Performance Category
Overall Index: Reference Year (2019-20)	50.83	4	Aspirant
Incremental Index: Base Year (2018-19) to Reference Year (2019-20)	1.58	4	Least Improved

	Indicator (Source of Data)	Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
HEALTH OUTCOMES DOMAIN			
1.2.2	Full immunisation coverage (%) (HMIS & MoHFW)	64.62	-4.71
1.2.3.a	Proportion of Antenatal Care (ANC) registered within first trimester against total ANC registrations (HMIS)	27.54	-6.02
1.2.3.b	Proportion of pregnant women received 4 or more ANCs (HMIS)	43.98	-24.36
1.2.4	Proportion of institutional deliveries (HMIS & MoHFW)	100.00	0.00
1.2.5	Total Case Notification of TB (%) (RNTCP MIS)	100.00	0.00
1.2.6	TB Treatment Success Rate (RNTCP MIS)	85.73	-0.49
GOVERNANCE AND INFORMATION DOMAIN			
2.2.1	Average occupancy of an officer (in months), combined for three key posts at state level for last three years (State Report)	12.89	1.78
2.2.2	Average occupancy of a full time Chief Medical Officer (in months) in last three years for all districts (State Report)	20.22	6.37
KEY INPUTS AND PROCESSES DOMAIN			
3.1.1	Proportion of shortfall of ANMs at Sub Centres (including SC–HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Staff Nurses at PHCs, UPHCs, CHCs and UCHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of MOs at PHCs and UPHCs (including PHC-HWCs and UPHC-HWCs) against the number required as per IPHS 2012/NUHM (State Report)@	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of shortfall of Specialists at district hospitals against the number required as per IPHS 2012 (State Report)@	64.24	1.32
3.1.2	Proportion of total staff (regular + contractual) covered under a functional IT enabled integrated Human Resources Management Information System (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.3.a	Proportion of specified type of facilities functioning as First Referral Unit (FRU) (State Report & MoHFW)	166.67	33.33

Indicator (Source of Data)		Overall Indicator Performance (2019-20)	Incremental Indicator Performance (2018-19 to 2019-20)
3.1.3.b	Proportion of district hospitals with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of sub-district hospitals/CHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	-22.22
	Proportion of PHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	-10.26
	Proportion of UPHCs with Kayakalp score of >70% (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
3.1.4	Proportion of Sub Centres functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	47.50	47.50
	Proportion of PHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	100.00	56.41
	Proportion of UPHCs functional as Health and Wellness Centres (MoHFW)	6.67	6.67
3.1.5	Proportion of district hospitals with functional Cardiac Care Unit (CCU) (State Report)	20.00	-20.00
3.1.6.a	Level of registration of births (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.6.b	Level of registration of deaths (%) (CRS)	100.00	0.00
3.1.7	Completeness of IDSP reporting of P Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	97	-3
	Completeness of IDSP reporting of L Form (%) (Central IDSP, MoHFW)	97	-3
3.1.8.a	Proportion of DH-SDHs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of PHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of UPHCs with accreditation certificates (State Report)	0.00	0.00
3.1.8.b	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	20.00	20.00
	Proportion of DHs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	20.00	20.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Labour Room (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00
	Proportion of CHCs certified under LaQshya - Maternity OT (MoHFW)	0.00	0.00

Note: *@ Negative Indicators, i.e., lower the value, better the performance.*

Overall Indicator Performance	Front-runners	Achievers	Aspirants

Incremental Indicator Performance	Fully Achieved	Most Improved	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated	Most Deteriorated	Not Applicable