

**EVALUATION OF HEALTH MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM
DATA OF WEST DISTRICT, DELHI**



Submitted to

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANC	Antenatal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activists
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IUCD	Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MTP	Maternal Termination of pregnancy
OPD	Out Patient Department
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccines
PRC	Population Research Centre
RCH	Reproductive and Child Health
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendant

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Health Management Information System (HMIS) is National Health Mission (NHM) Health Statistics Information Portal. This portal is a gateway to a wealth of information regarding the health indicators of India. The information available on this portal is being compiled from HMIS and other varied information sources such as National Health Family Survey (NFHS), District Level Household Survey (DLHS), Census, SRS and performance statistics. The Health Statistics Information Portal facilitates the flow of physical and financial performance from district level to state headquarter and the Centre using a web based Health Management Information System (HMIS) interface.

The HMIS report sponsored by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India to monitor the performance of programmes and interventions under National Health Mission (NHM).

This study has tried to evaluate the data of health services being provided under NHM, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Mainly report has evaluated the health indicators i.e. Institutional Delivery, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Maternal Health, Child Immunization and Family Planning etc. This study has tried to bring out the emerging policy issues which are not addressed so far. This particular report has tried to evaluate the performance of different health indicators of West Delhi District.

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KEY FINDINGS

- ❖ Percentage share of validation error in West District to total validation errors of Delhi is highest (11.2 percent) in 2012-13 while it declined to 8.3 percent in the year 2014-15.
- ❖ There are maximum outliers found during 2013-14 and validation errors in 2010-11 in West District.
- ❖ Maximum cases of validation error are related with child immunization followed by pregnancy related problem in the West District during 2010-11 to 2014-15.
- ❖ Delhi and West District figure rose from 2010-11 to 2012-13 in JSY registration but after that both are showing declining trend and year 2014-15 have recorded least JSY registration in last five year.
- ❖ West District recorded more (8.8 percent) pregnant women having severe Anaemia in comparison to Delhi (6.4 percent).
- ❖ Delhi and West District have recorded more than 93 percent institutional deliveries to total reported deliveries in 2014-15. The trend is more or less constant in case of Delhi while West District is showing rising trend since 2010-11.
- ❖ West District is showing declining trend in home deliveries while Delhi is on rising trend during 2010-11 to 2014-15. But both are at equal level (6.4 percent) in 2014-15.
- ❖ It is found that 71.4 percent and 66.2 percent newborns have breast fed within 1 hour of birth to total live birth in Delhi and West District respectively.
- ❖ Delhi has recorded 15.4 percent vasectomies during 2010-11 while it was 9.6 percent in case of West District. Although, it has declined in later years.
- ❖ There are 1.4 percent male has been found HIV positive in Delhi and West District during 2014-15. The overall trend has been declining since 2010-11 in Delhi and in West District.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India has introduced the HMIS. Health Management Information System provides opportunity to observe and analyze the range of data from grass-root level to higher administrative level in health outcomes. HMIS play key role in assessing the progress, provide output in data and tabular form which are helpful in decision making in terms of programme evaluation and implementation for health functionaries and programme managers. The HMIS, developed by HISP India, a not-for-profit NGO, on Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) in accordance with the State IT Policy, now links 1,200 plus health facilities in the State including all PHCs, CHCs, District Hospitals, Government Hospitals, General Hospitals, Women and Child Hospitals, Medical Colleges, Taluk Hospitals and Specialty hospitals to collect and process data from all institutions up to peripheral Sub Centres and even Private health facilities. Approximately 10,000 Health staff belonging to Health department was given initial training under the programme to switch over to online reporting. From April 2009 onwards, the State started generating data in the new system.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WEST DELHI DISTRICT

West District is one of the eleven administrative districts of the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi in India. West District is bound by North West District from North, by North Delhi and Central Delhi from East, by South West Delhi from South and Jhajjar District of Haryana is located to the West side of West District of Delhi. West District is divided into three subdivisions, 1) Paten Nagar, 2) Rajouri Garden and 3) Punjabi Bagh. Janakpuri and Tilak Nagar also located in West District. Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of West District.

Figure: 1 Map of West District, Delhi



Figure: 2 Map of Delhi



Source: www.mapofindia.com

Table: 1 Key Demographic Characteristics of India, Delhi and West Delhi.

Characteristics	India	Delhi	West District
Total Population	1,21,05,69,573	16,787,941	2,543,243
Male Population	62,31,21,843	8,987,326	1,356,240
Female Population	58,74,47,730	7,800,615	1,187,003
Decadal Population Growth (2001-11)	17.7	21.21	19.46
Sex Ratio	943	868	875
Child Sex Ratio	918	871	872
Population Density (per.sq.km.)	382	11,320	19,563
Literacy Rate	73	86.21	87.0
Male Literacy Rate	80.9	90.94	91.00
Female Literacy Rate	64.6	68.85	82.39

Source: Census of India, 2011.

3. DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The entire report is based on HMIS data, which is available on HMIS portal of Ministry of Health and Family welfare (MoHFW), Government of India https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/MOHFW_MIES/default.aspx .The data from 2010-11 to 2014-15 has been utilized for the analysis purpose. The study has analyzed the data on Maternal Health, Child Immunization, Institutional Deliveries and Family Planning and other related health outcomes. HMIS is based on a composite index calculated on 16 RMNCH+A indicators covering the following 4 states of lifecycle: Pre-pregnancy/Reproductive Age, Pregnancy Care, Child Birth/Delivery, Post Natal, Maternal and New Born. The data has been extracted from standard reports of HMIS web Portal. Quantitative methods in terms of simple statistical techniques like percentages and cartographic techniques like line graph, bar graph has been used for analyzing the levels and trends of various health indicators of West District and Delhi (NCT).

4. OBJECTIVE

The objective of the study is to analyze the performance of reproductive and child health care indicators in West District of Delhi for the period of 2010-11 to 2014-15.

5. VALIDATION AND OUTLIERS

The table 2 reveals the validation errors, outliers and share of validation errors of West District in total state errors. It is clear from the data that numbers of outliers are more in comparison to validation errors in the West District during the year 2010-11 to 2014-15. There are maximum outliers found during 2013-14 and validation errors in 2010-11 in West District. West District share of validation error to total errors of Delhi is highest (11.2 Percent) during 2012-13, while overall share of validation errors are below 10 percent in the district. It is also important to mention regarding counting errors of number of validation and outliers in HMIS data file which has been noted below the table 2.

Table: 2 Validation Errors, Outliers and Share of “West District” in Delhi Errors

Years	West District			Delhi	Share of West District
	VE*	O*	BOTH*	Total Error#	Validation Error
2010-11	22	39@	0	233	9.4
2011-12	16	42	0	196	8.2
2012-13	19@	32	0	170	11.2
2013-14	12	57	0	155	7.7
2014-15	12	42@	0	145	8.3

Source: HMIS 2010-2015

@ -Shows Counting Errors as 19=31, 39=38 and 42=43 on the basis of counting in the HMIS data file.

Note: * J Data Quality-Probable Outliers and Validation Errors

-I File Validation Summary, VE- Validation Errors, O-Outliers, Both- Validation Errors and Outliers. Calculation done on the basis of HMIS file data.

Figure 3 depicts the picture of trends of validation errors and outliers in the West District of Delhi. Since 2013-14 validation errors are constant and in declining path from 2010-11 while outliers are still substantially high (42, 2014-15).

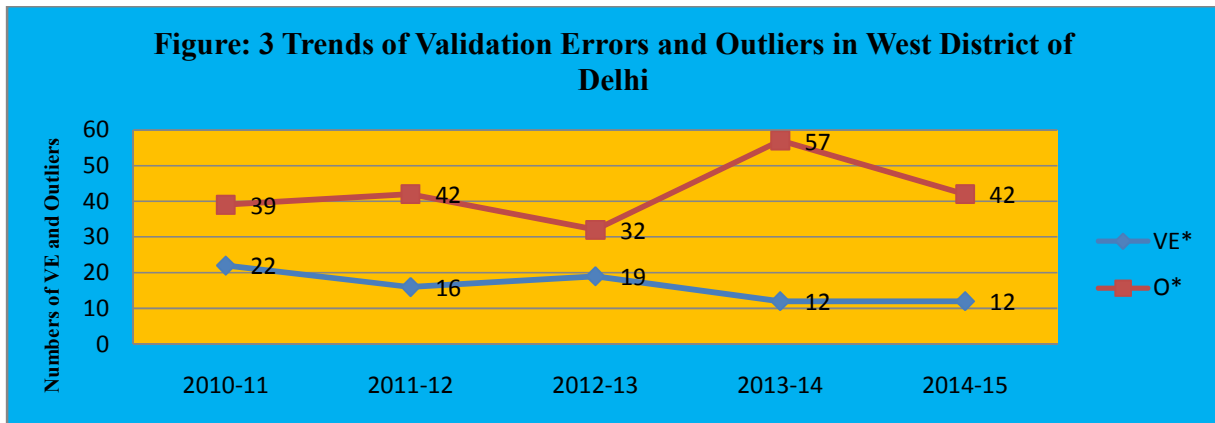


Figure 4 reveals the picture of percentage share of validation errors in West District to the total validation errors of Delhi. Validation error is highest (11.2 percent) in 2012-13 while it declined to 8.3 percent in the year 2014-15.

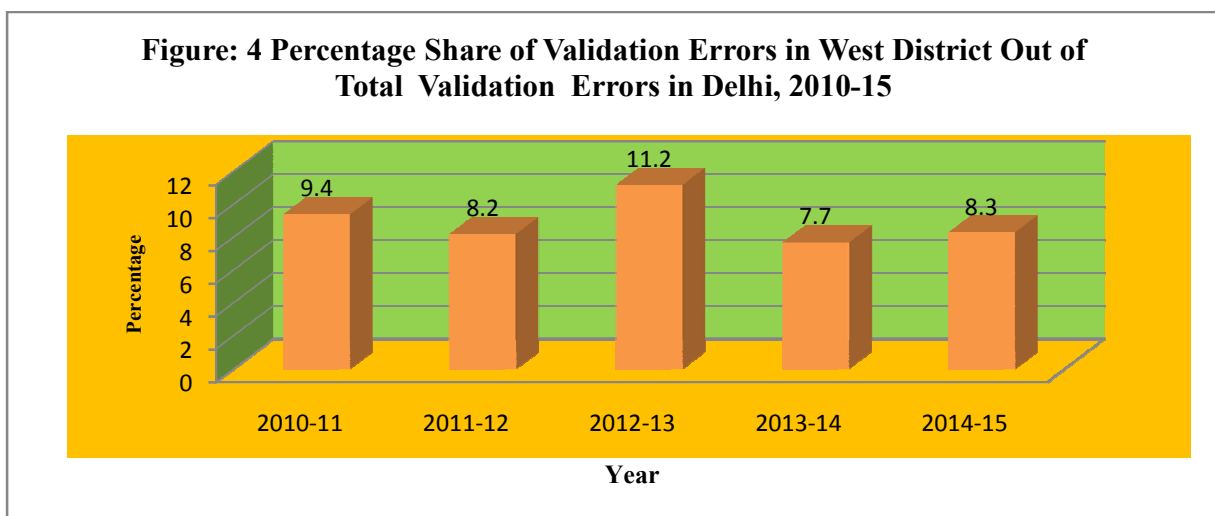


Table 3 reveals the theme wise validation errors and outliers in West District of Delhi. Data shows that maximum cases of validation error are related with child immunization followed by pregnancy related problem in the district during 2010-11 to 2014-15. However, it is clear that there are more outliers in the district in comparison to validation errors in the district over the similar period of time.

Table: 3 Themes of Validation Errors and Outliers of West District

THEMES		YEARS									
ID	DETAILS	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
Part A	Reproductive and Child Health	O	VE	O	VE	O	VE	O	VE	O	VE
M1	Antenatal Care Services ANC	4				2		2		3	
M2	Deliveries			2		1		1		5	
M3	Number of Caesarean C-Section Deliveries Performed										
M4	Pregnancy Outcome & Weight of New-Born	1					18	1		1	
M5	Complicated Pregnancies	1	5	2	3	1		3		2	
M6	Post - Natal Care		1	1			1				
M7	Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP)	1	4	2							
M8	RTI/STI Cases			3						2	
M9	Family Planning	8		6		9		11		8	
M10	Child Immunization		12	3	13	2	12	1	12	2	12
M11	Number of Vitamin A doses							2		1	
M12	Number of Cases of Childhood Diseases Reported during the Month 0-5 Years:	1		2		2		4		2	
Part B	Other Programmes										
M13	Blindness Control Programme			1		3				2	
Part C	Health Facility Services										
M14	Patient Services	8		7		4		5		6	
M15	Laboratory Testing	7		7		3		9		3	
Part E	Mortality Details										
M17	Details of Deaths Reported during the Month with Probable Causes	7		6		5		18		6	

Source – HMIS 2010-2015 – J. Data Quality – Probable Outliers and Validation Errors

6. ASSESSMENT OF KEY REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH) AND FAMILY PLANNING INDICATORS

6.1 ANTENATAL CARE (ANC)

Figure 5 shows the number of pregnant women registered for ANC in Delhi and West District. Data reveals that ANC registration has been increased from 2010-11 to 2014-15 in both Delhi as

well as in West District. ANC registration has been showing rising trend over the period of time (2010-11 to 2014-15) in West district while Delhi’s ANC registration has been declined in 2013-14 to 2014-15.

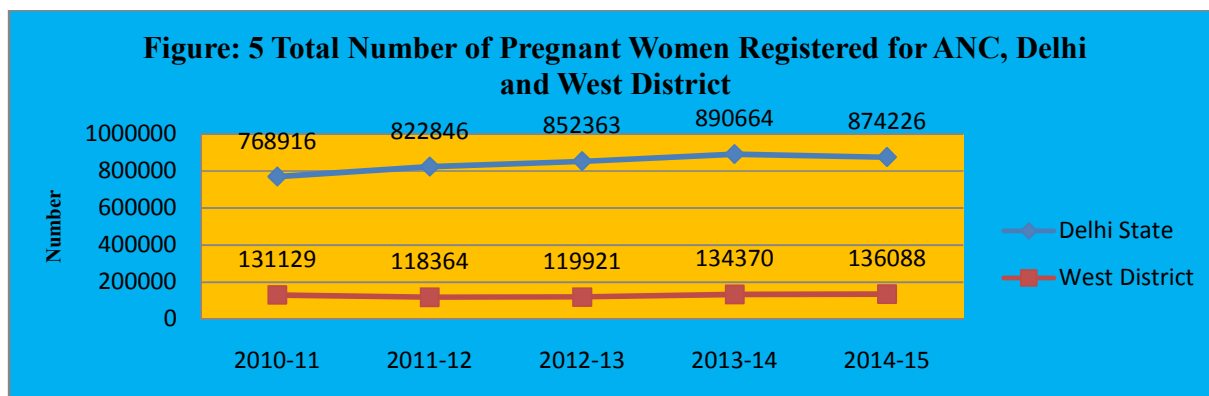
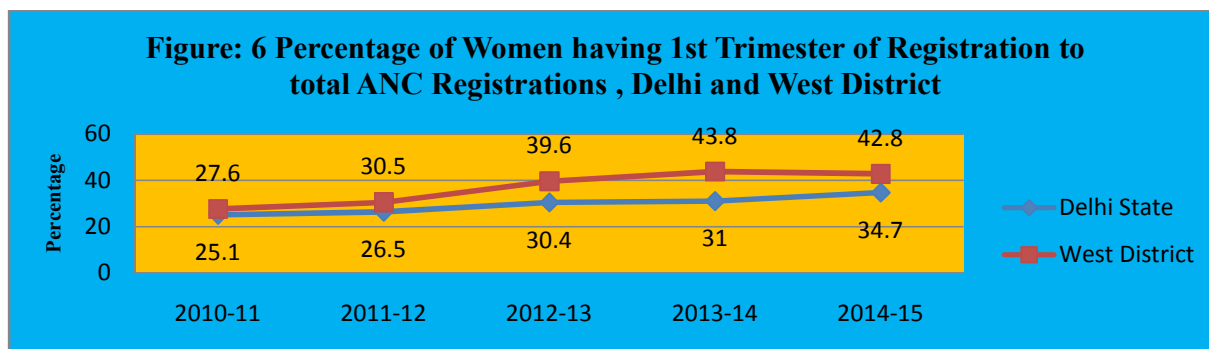


Figure 6 shows about percentage of women having 1st trimester of registration to total ANC registrations in Delhi and West District. Both Delhi as a state and West District are showing increasing trend from 2010-11 to 2014-15. While comparing these two, it is clear from the figure 6 that percentage of women in West District having 1st trimester of registration to total ANC registration is high in comparison to Delhi, although the gap (7 percentage point) has been reduced much in 2014-15.



6.2 JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA (JSY) AND ANC

Figure 7 shows the percentage picture of JSY registration to total ANC registration in Delhi and West District. Both Delhi and West District figure rose from 2010-11 to 2012-13 in JSY registration but after that both are showing declining trend and 2014-15 have recorded least JSY registration in last five year. However, West District JSY registration is more than state average.

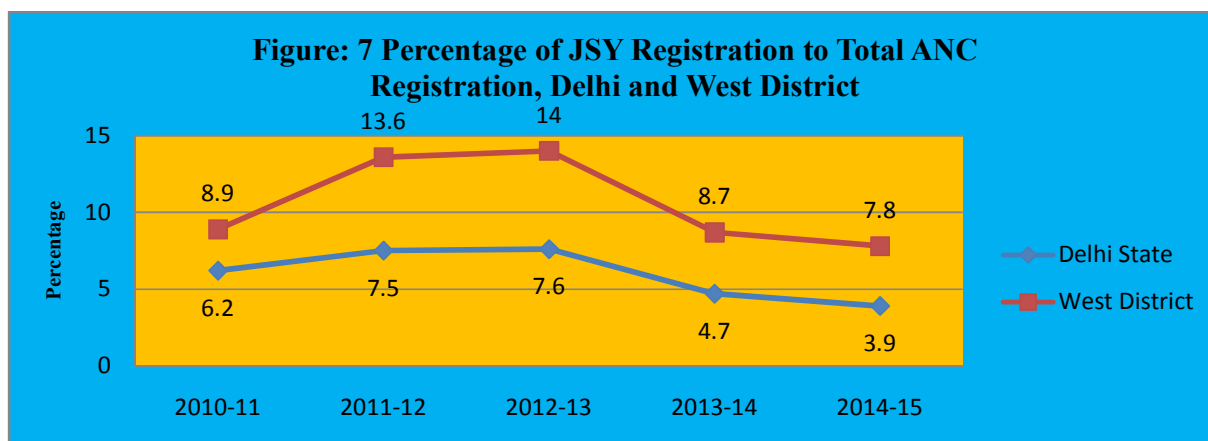


Figure 8 depicts the percentage figure of pregnant women who received 3 ANC check-ups to total ANC registration in Delhi and West District. Both are showing enhancing trend and have no much variation since last five years. However West District pace of enhancement is slightly higher than Delhi.

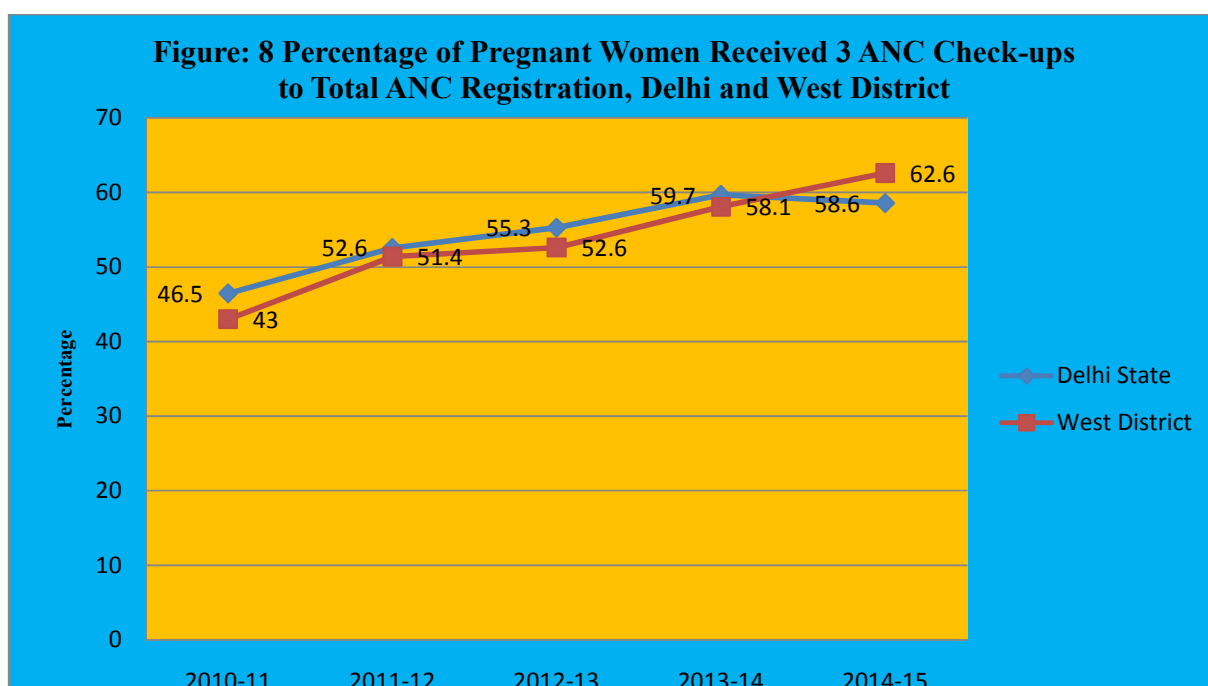
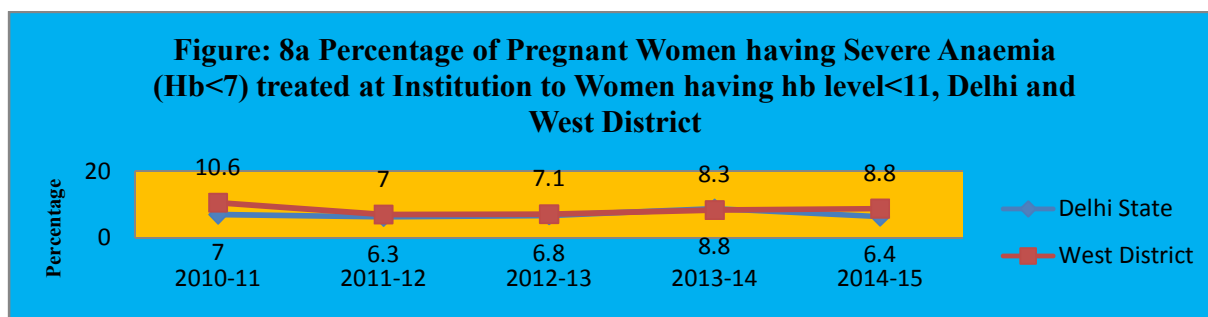


Figure 8a shows the percentage trend of pregnant women having severe Anaemia in Delhi and West District from 2010-11 to 2014-15. West District recorded more (8.8 percent) pregnant women having severe Anaemia in comparison to Delhi (6.4 percent).



6.3 INSTITUTIONAL AND HOME DELIVERY

Figure 9 shows the percentage figure of home deliveries attended by skilled birth attendant (SBA) to total reported home deliveries in Delhi and West District. The trend shows that West District has improved lots in last five years as its figure rose from 1 percent in 2010-11 to 18.4 percent in 2014-15 while in case of Delhi, figure rose to 14.8 percent to 16 percent in similar period.

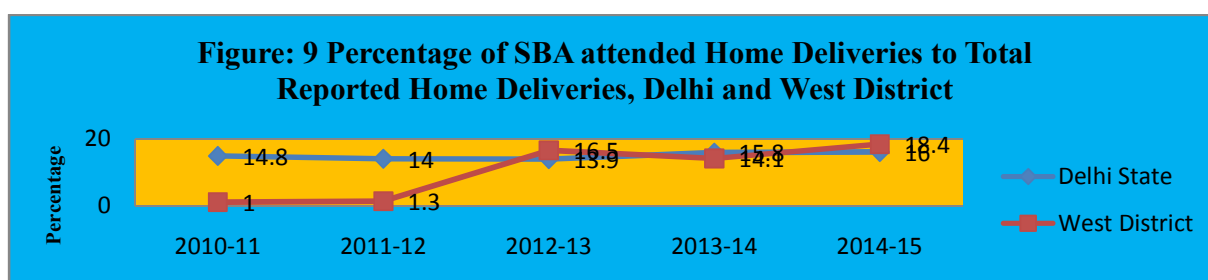


Figure 10 reveals the picture of percentage of women who are discharged in less than 48 hours of delivery to total reported deliveries at public institutions in Delhi and West Delhi during 2010-11 to 2014-15. According to 2014-15, 57 percent women in West District and 55 percent in Delhi have been discharged in less than 48 hours of delivery to total reported deliveries at public institutions.

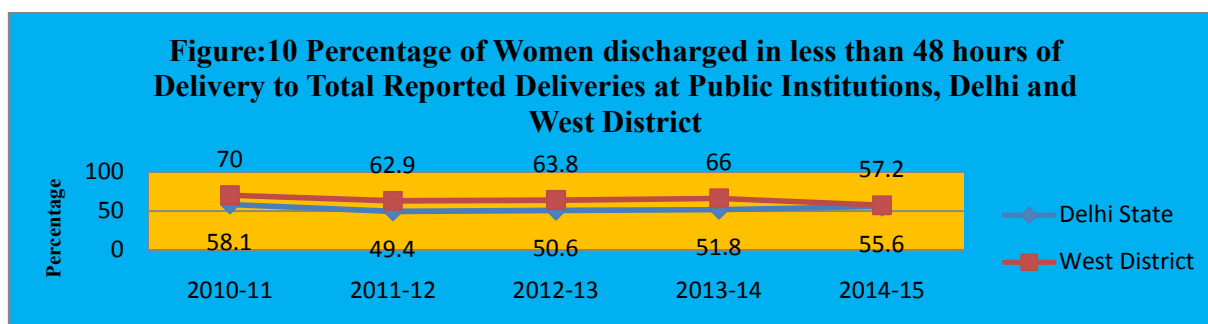


Figure 11 reveals the picture of percentage of institutional deliveries to total ANC registration in Delhi and West District. The trend of institutional deliveries to total ANC registration is rising over the period of time but still it is not adequate. Delhi figure (28.4 percent) is higher in comparison to West District (23.5 percent).

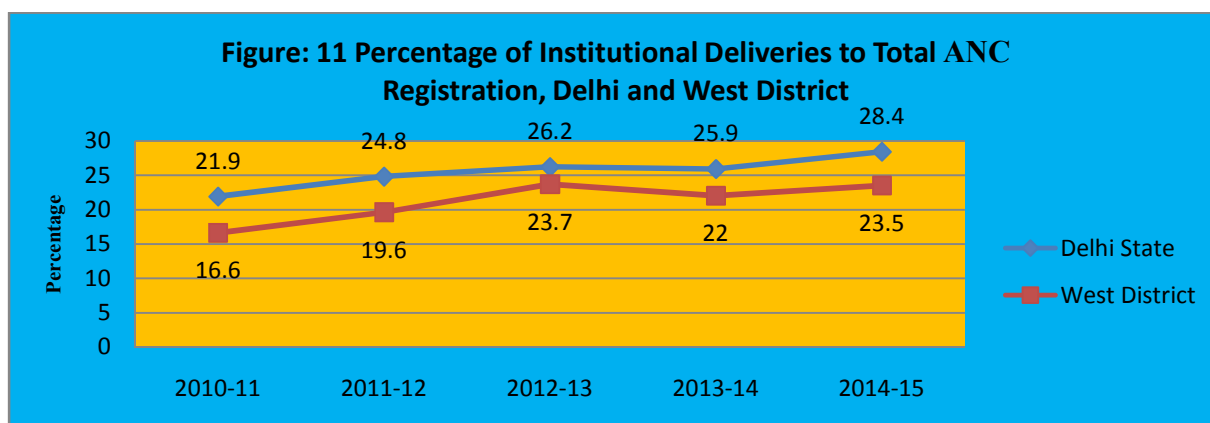


Figure 12 Shows about percentage of institutional delivery to total reported deliveries in Delhi and West District. Both Delhi and West District have recorded more than 93 percent institutional deliveries to total reported deliveries in 2014-15. The trend is more or less constant in case of Delhi while West District is showing rising trend since 2010-11.

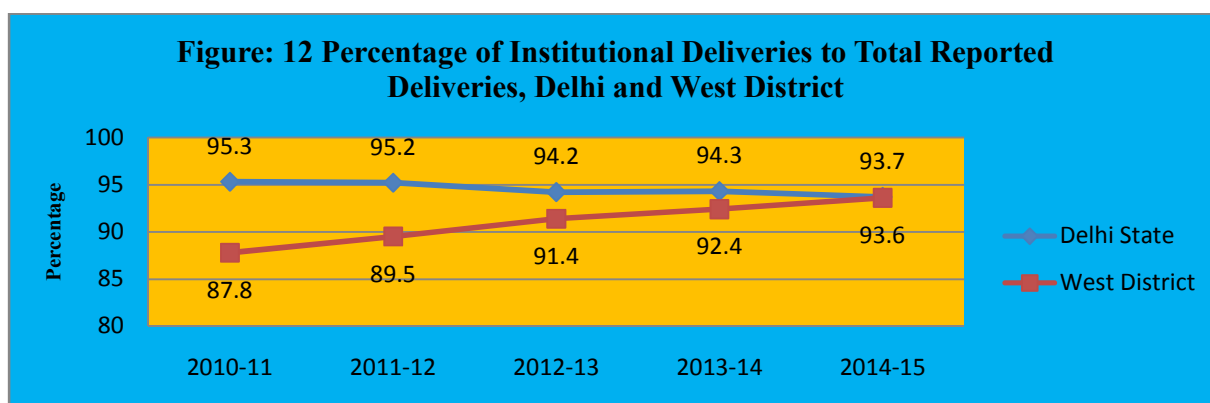


Figure 13 shows the status and trend of percentage of safe deliveries to total reported deliveries in Delhi and West District. On the basis of latest figure (2014-15), more than 94 percent deliveries are safe in Delhi as well as in West District. West district are still showing improving trend since 2010-11.

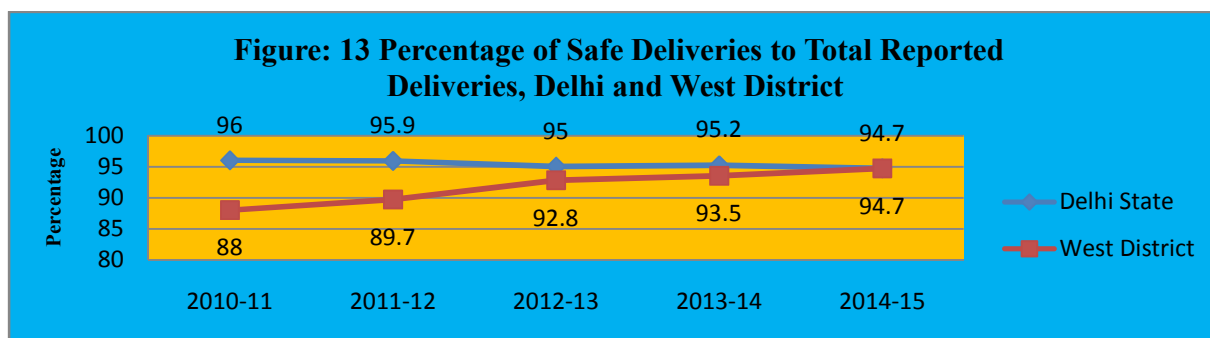


Figure 14 shows the trend of percentage of home deliveries to total reported deliveries in Delhi and West District. West District is showing declining trend in home deliveries while Delhi is on rising trend during 2010-11 to 2014-15. But both are at equal level (6.4 percent) in 2014-15.

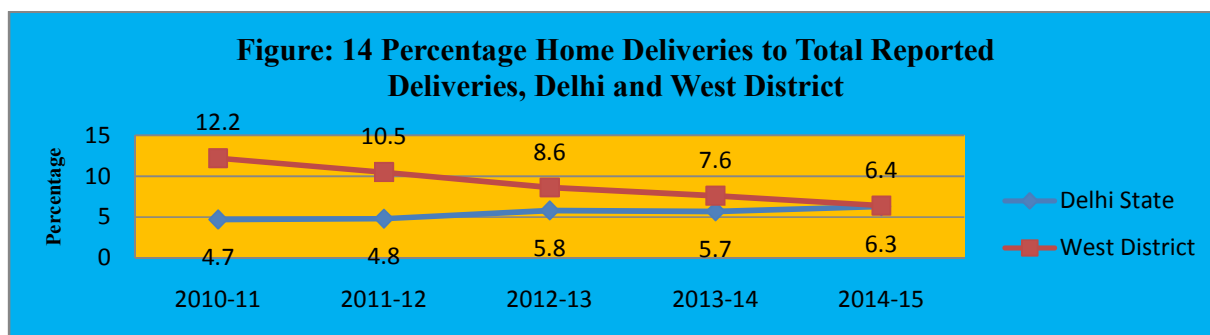


Figure 15 reveals the picture of C-Section deliveries (Public+ Pvt.) to total reported institutional deliveries in Delhi and West District. C-Section deliveries are showing rising trend in both West District as well as in Delhi state. Delhi in 2014-15 has recorded 28.1 percent C-section deliveries while it rose to 34.8 percent in case of West District in the same year.

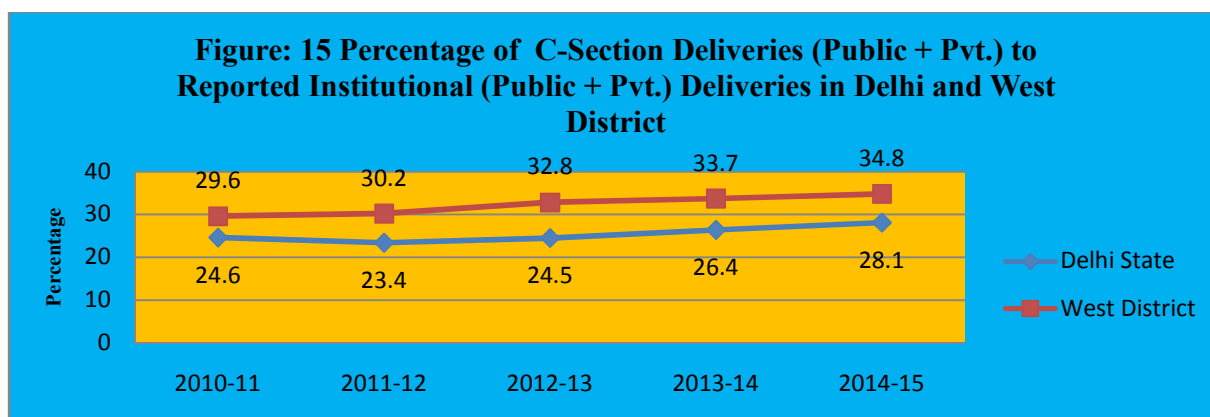


Figure 16 shows the percentage of delivery conducted at public institution to total institutional deliveries in Delhi and West District. The roles of public institutions are more important as these institutions recorded substantially high percentage of institutional deliveries to total institutional deliveries as revealed by the figure 16.

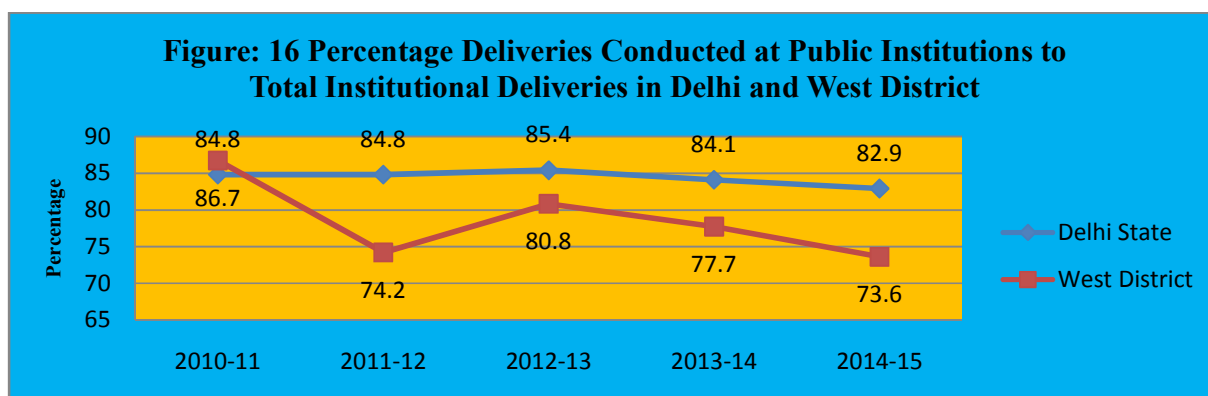
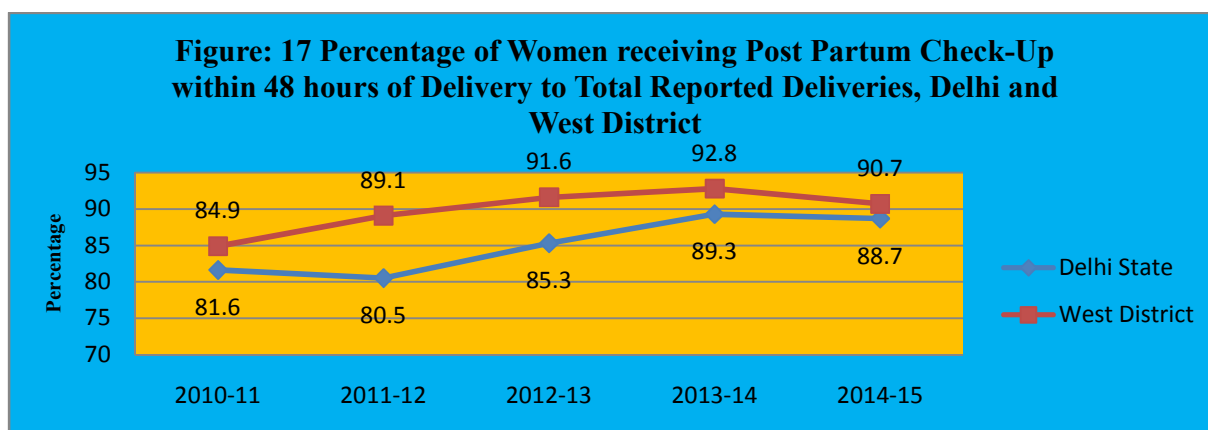
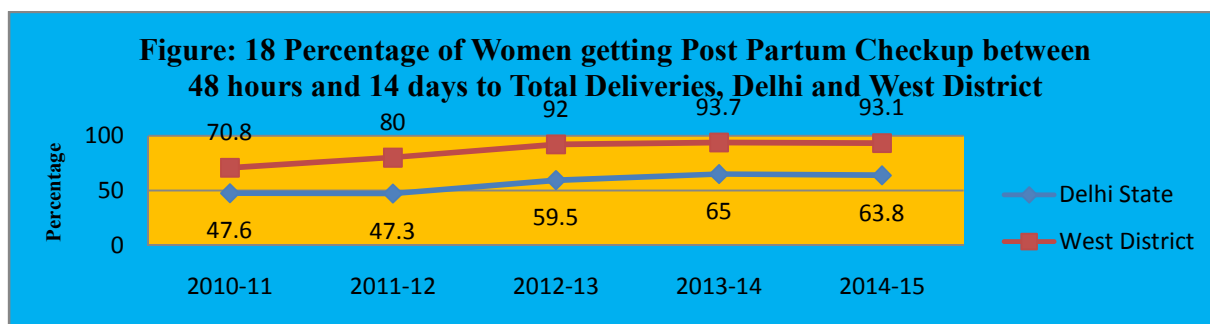


Figure 17 depicts the percentage trend of women receiving post partum Check-Up within 48 hours of delivery to total reported deliveries in Delhi and West District. Women belonging to Delhi (88.7 percent) as well as West District (90.7 percent) have received post partum check-up within 48 hours of delivery in 2014-15. Although, the trend has been declined during 2013-14 to 2014-15.

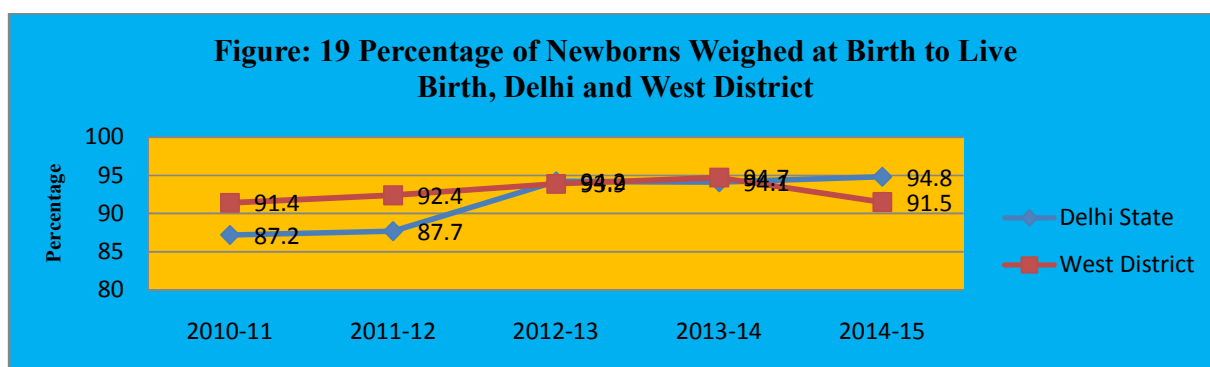


It is clear from the Figure 18 that percentage of women getting post partum checkup between 48 hours and 14 days to total deliveries in Delhi and West District has been improved during last five years. But still there are huge gap between Delhi and West District as it is clear from the figure 18 which shows that West District is performing well.

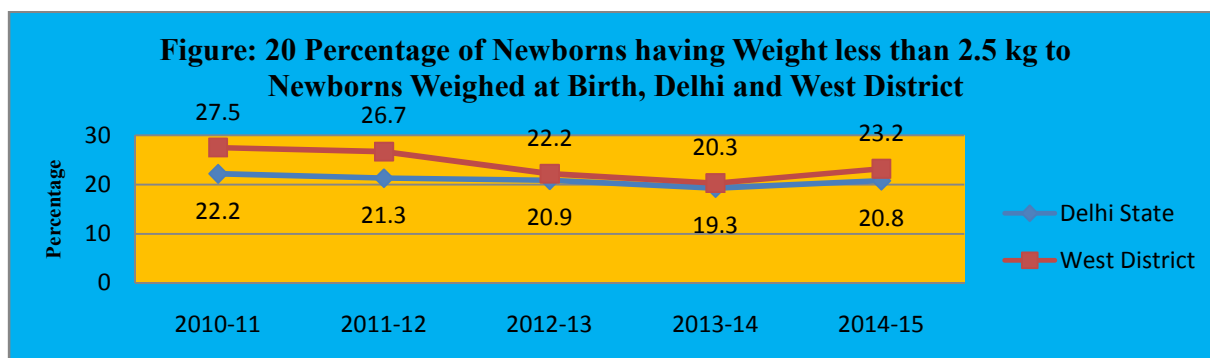


6.4 NEWBORN CARE

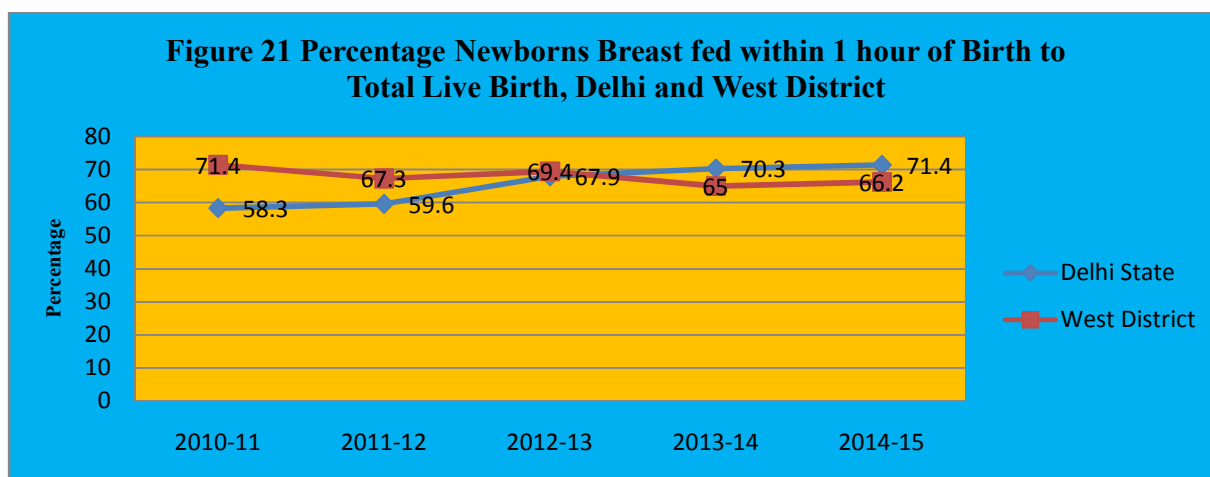
Figure 19 reveals the picture of percentage of newborns weighed at birth to live birth in Delhi and West District. There are more than 92 percent newborns weighed at birth in Delhi and West Delhi in 2014-15.



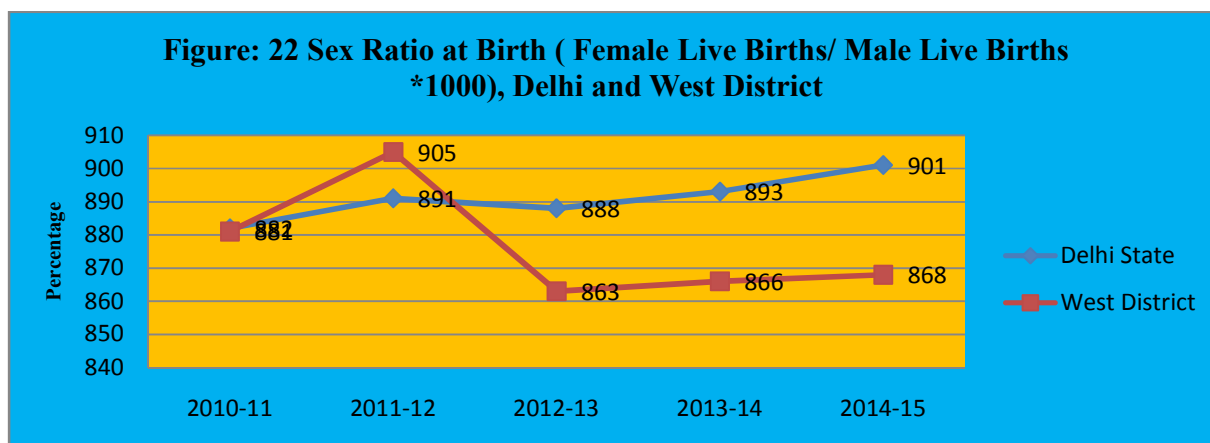
There are 23.2 percent newborns having weight less than 2.5kg in West District while it is 20.8 percent in case of Delhi. On the basis of figure 20 it can be analysed that the trend has been declined from 2010-11 to 2013-14 in both Delhi as well as in West District, but it again slightly rose up from 2013-14 to 2014-15 in Delhi and West District.



It is clear from the figure 21 that 71.4 percent and 66.2 percent newborns has been breast fed within 1 hour of birth to total live birth in Delhi and West District respectively. There has been gradual enhancement in Delhi over the period of time with very slow pace while West district have recorded slightly declining trend since 2010-11.

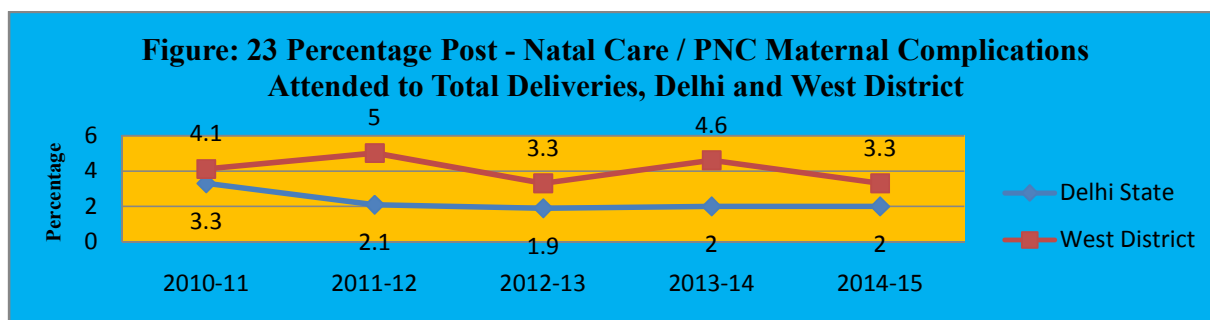


Sex ratio at birth has been declined in West District since 2010-11 in 2014-15 while it has been increased in case of Delhi in the similar period. But after analyzing the trend (figure 22), it is clear that, both West District and Delhi are showing positive improvement since 2012-13 and sex ratio at birth is gradually increasing.



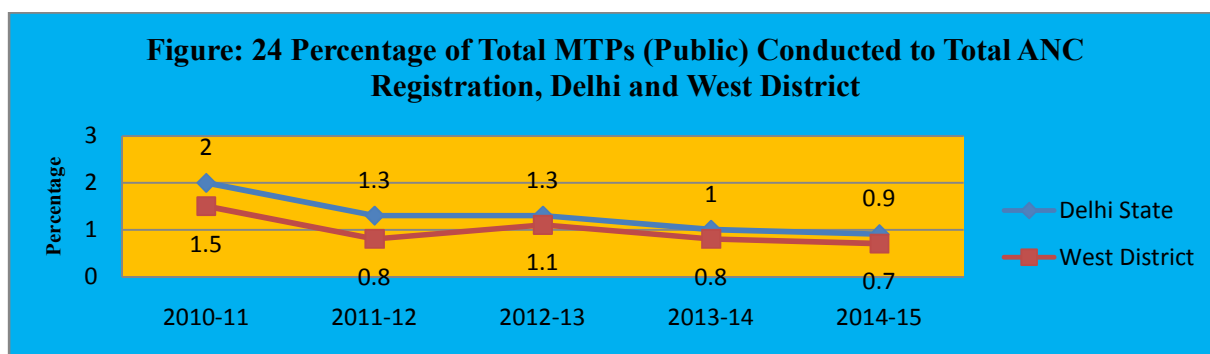
6.5 POSTNATAL CARE

Figure 23 depicts that there are very less percentages of women who have attended PNC maternal complications to total deliveries in Delhi and West District. The figure also shows declining trend in recent years.



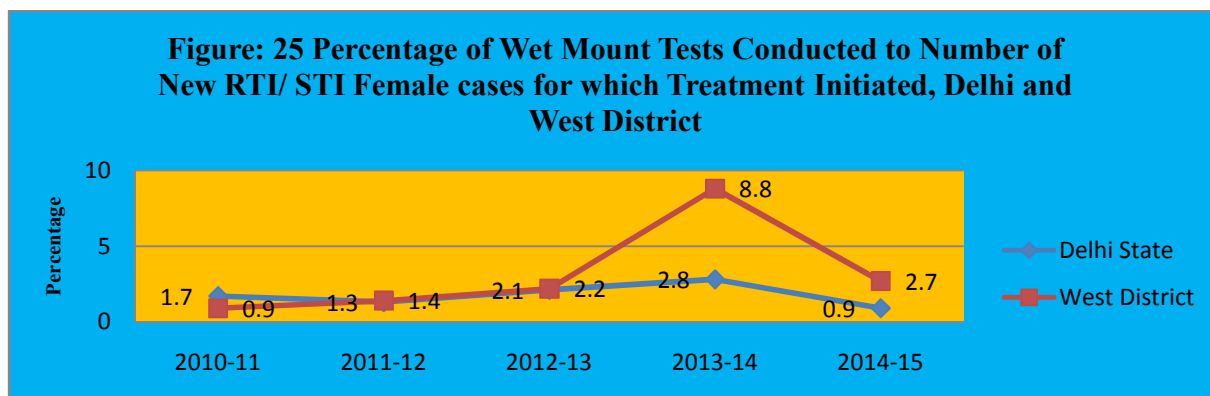
6.6 MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY

Figure 24 reveals the percentage of total MTPs (Public) conducted to total ANC registration in Delhi and West District. Delhi and West District both have shown declining trend over the period of time and now it is less than 1 percent in both the administrative area in 2014-15.



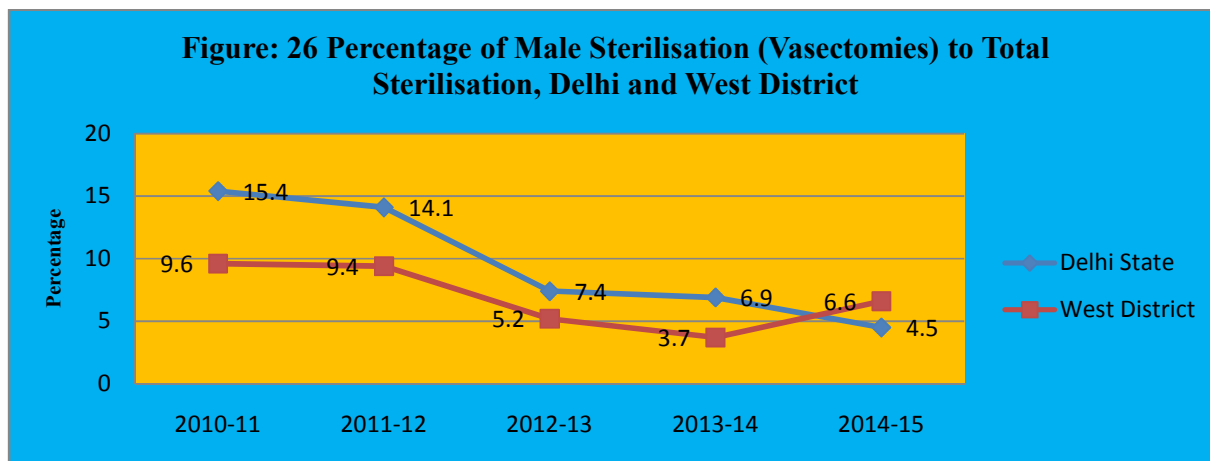
6.7 RTI/STI

Figure 25 reveals that West District has recorded slightly higher percentage of wet mount tests in comparison to Delhi. West District encountered sudden increase (8.8 Percent) in wet mount test during 2013-14 but it again sharply declined and reached to 2.7 percent during 2014-15.

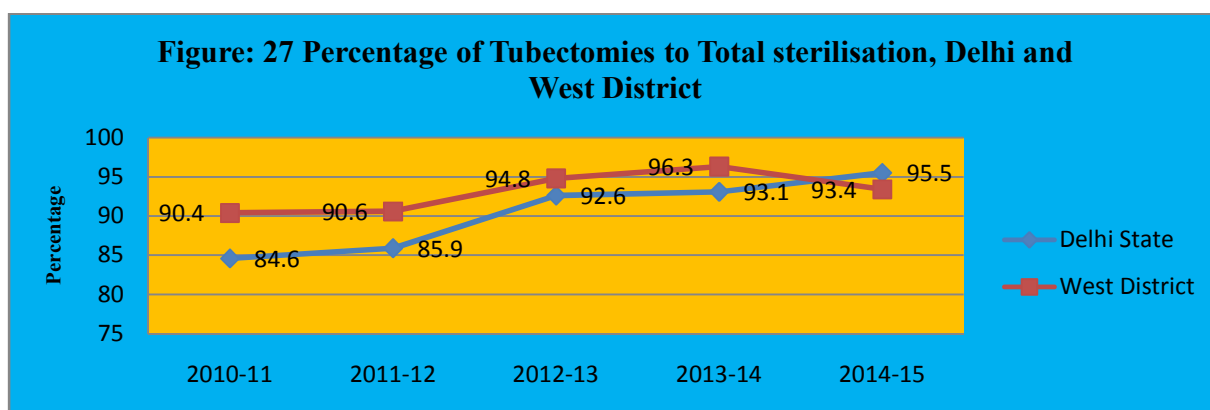


6.8 FAMILY PLANNING

Figure 26 depicts that Delhi has recorded 15.4 percent vasectomies during 2010-11 while it was 9.6 percent in case of West District. Considering the status of male sterilization (vasectomy) in our country, this was quite impressive. But on the basis of recent figure of 2014-15, it is just 6.6 percent and 4.5 percent for Delhi and West District respectively.

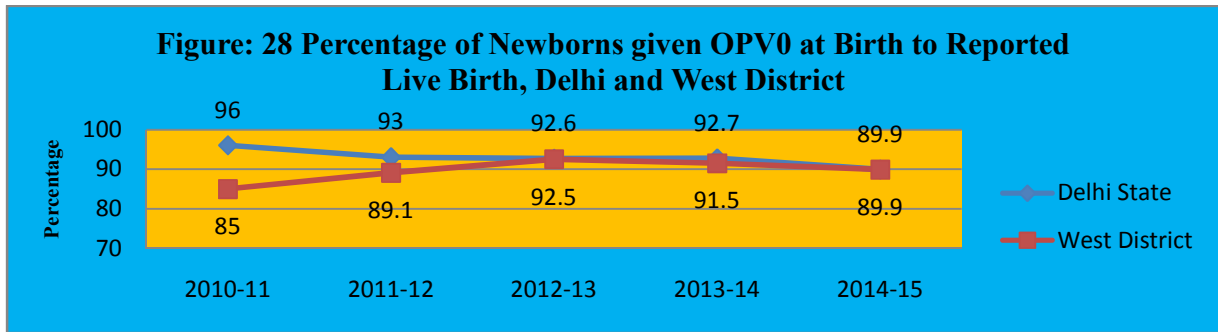


It is clear from the figure 27 that maximum burden of family planning is on women as data shows that 95.5 percent women in Delhi and 93.4 percent women in West District have tubectomies during 2014-15. Delhi is showing continuously increasing trend since 2010-11.

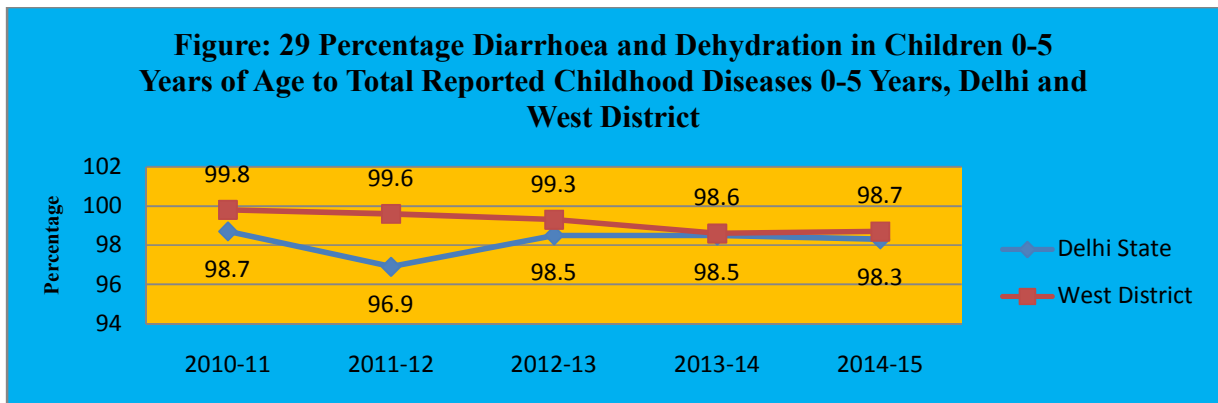


6.9 IMMUNIZATION

There are 90 percent newborns were given OPVO at birth to reported live birth in both Delhi and in West District. There has been no substantial change visible in last five years in Delhi and West District as far as OPVO vaccination is concern (figure 28).

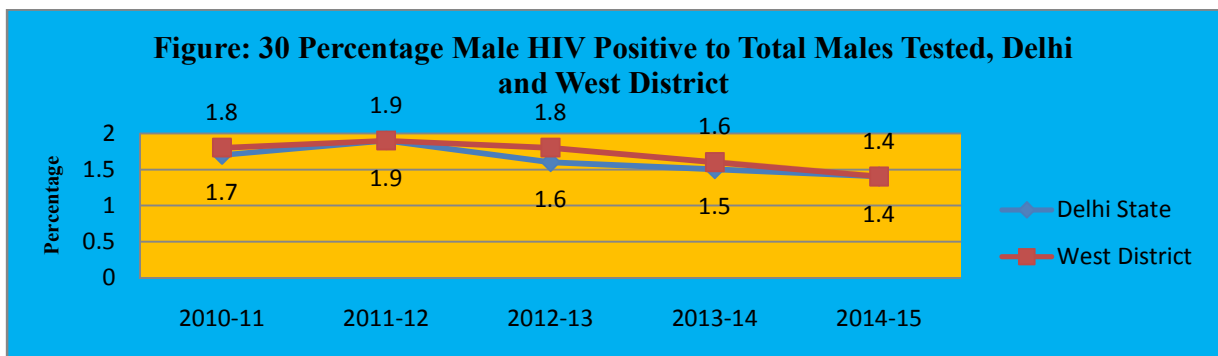


Diarrhoea and Dehydration is the leading childhood disease among other several childhood diseases. Figure 29 reveals that more than 98 percent children of 0-5 years of age have encountered the problem of Diarrhoea and Dehydration in Delhi and West District, which are alarming in nature.

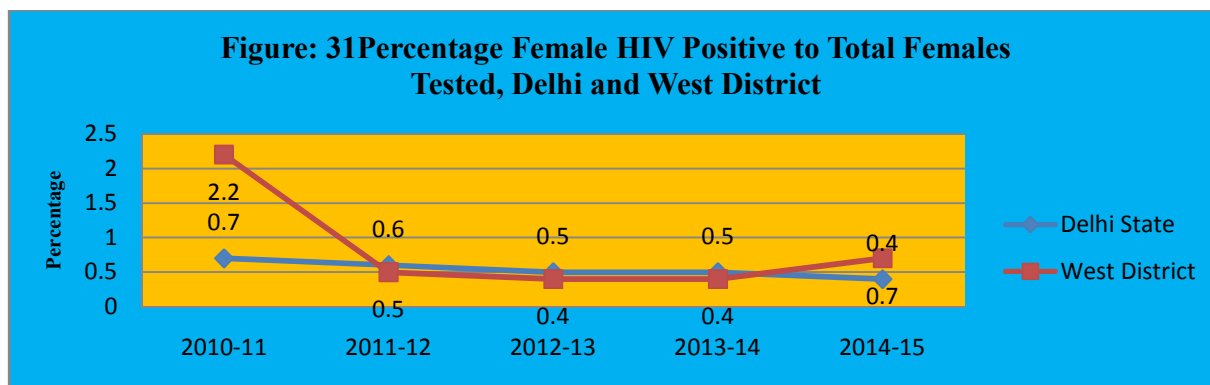


6.10 HIV

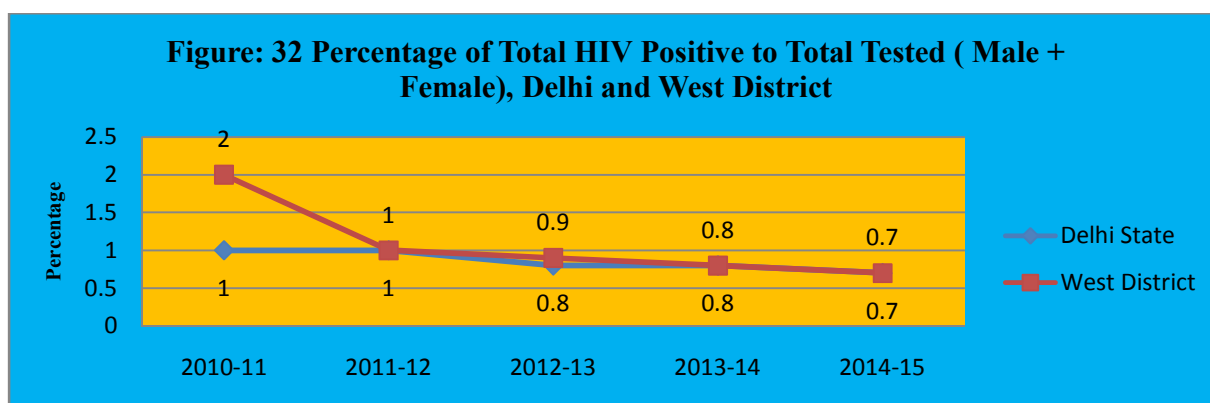
There are 1.4 percent male has been found HIV positive in Delhi and West District during 2014-15. As figure 30 shows that, the overall trend has been declining since 2010-11 in Delhi and in West District.



Female HIV positive cases are less in comparison to their male counterpart. As figure 31 shows that, 0.4 percent and 0.7 percent women have been found HIV positive in West District and Delhi in 2014-15 respectively.



The overall picture of HIV positive (Male+Female) are 0.7 percent in Delhi as well as in West District in 2014-15. The figure 32 shows the declining trend in HIV cases since last five years.



7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

- ❖ Home deliveries attended by Skilled Birth Attendants (SBAs) have been improved in last five years (2010-11 to 2014-15) in Delhi and as well as in West District.
- ❖ Home delivery cases have been declined and reached up to 6.4 percent level in Delhi and West District.
- ❖ JSY registration to total ANC registration was more in West District in comparison to Delhi.

- ❖ Percentage of women having first trimester of registration to total ANC registration is more in West District in comparison to Delhi.
- ❖ Institutional deliveries have reached to satisfactory level in Delhi as well as in West District. As HMIS data revealed that 94 percent deliveries were institutional in Delhi and West District in 2014-15.
- ❖ C-Section deliveries are on rising trend during 2010-11 to 2014-15 in Delhi as well as in West District. West District recorded more percentage of C-Section deliveries in comparison to Delhi.
- ❖ Public institutions play leading role in institutional deliveries as around 80 percent institutional deliveries take place in public institutions in Delhi and West District.
- ❖ Percentage of Newborns having weight less than 2.5 kg is still substantially high in West District (23.2 percent) and Delhi (20.8 percent) in 2014-15.
- ❖ It was observed that the status of vasectomy (male sterilization) was substantially high during 2010-11, but after that it shows declining trend in Delhi as well as in West Districts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ HMIS data has been improved over the period of time but still there are various errors persist when it comes to quality of data. There are still scope for better quality of data in HMIS as it lacks compatibility with other data sources.
- ❖ There should be more refined tools and technical provision to overcome the problem of validation errors and outliers in HMIS data file. There were counting errors also found in case of validation errors and outliers which are also one of the causes of concern for data users.

APPENDIX Table: 1

Indicators	Delhi State					West District				
	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11
% 1st Trimester registration to Total ANC Registrations	34.7	31	30.4	26.5	25.1	42.8	43.8	39.6	30.5	27.6
% JSY registration to Total ANC Registration	3.9	4.7	7.6	7.5	6.2	7.8	8.7	14	13.6	8.9
% Pregnant Woman received 3 ANC check ups to Total ANC Registrations	58.6	59.7	55.3	52.6	46.5	62.6	58.1	52.6	51.4	43
% Pregnant women having severe anaemia (Hb<7) treated at institution to women having hb level<11	6.4	8.8	6.8	6.3	7	8.8	8.3	7.1	7	10.6
% SBA attended home deliveries to Total Reported Home Deliveries	16	15.8	13.9	14	14.8	18.4	14.1	16.5	1.3	1
% Mothers paid JSY incentive for home deliveries to Total Reported Home Deliveries	0.5	0.9	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.8	0
% Women discharged in less than 48 hours of delivery to Total Reported Deliveries at public institutions	55.6	51.8	50.6	49.4	58.1	57.2	66	63.8	62.9	70
% Institutional Deliveries to total ANC registration	28.4	25.9	26.2	24.8	21.9	23.5	22	23.7	19.6	16.6
% Institutional deliveries to Total Reported Deliveries	93.7	94.3	94.2	95.2	95.3	93.6	92.4	91.4	89.5	87.8
% Safe deliveries to Total Reported Deliveries	94.7	95.2	95	95.9	96	94.7	93.5	92.8	89.7	88
% Home deliveries to Total Reported Deliveries	6.3	5.7	5.8	4.8	4.7	6.4	7.6	8.6	10.5	12.2
% C-section deliveries (Public + Pvt.) to reported institutional (Public + Pvt.) deliveries	28.1	26.4	24.5	23.4	24.6	34.8	33.7	32.8	30.2	29.6
% Deliveries conducted at Public Institutions to Total Institutional Deliveries	82.9	84.1	85.4	84.8	84.8	73.6	77.7	80.8	74.2	86.7
% Women receiving post partum check-up within 48 hours of delivery to Total Reported Deliveries	88.7	89.3	85.3	80.5	81.6	90.7	92.8	91.6	89.1	84.9
% Women getting Post Partum Checkup between 48 hours and 14 days to Total Deliveries	63.8	65	59.5	47.3	47.6	93.1	93.7	92	80	70.8
% Total Reported Live Births to Total Deliveries	99.3	99.3	98.9	99.7	101.4	99.5	99.3	96.3	99.9	102.4
% live birth to Reported Birth	98.3	98.2	98.1	98.2	97.9	98.2	97.8	98.1	98.1	98.1
% Newborns weighed at birth to live birth	94.8	94.1	94.2	87.7	87.2	91.5	94.7	93.9	92.4	91.4
% Newborns having weight less than 2.5 kg to Newborns weighed at birth	20.8	19.3	20.9	21.3	22.2	23.2	20.3	22.2	26.7	27.5
% Newborns breast fed within 1 hour of birth to Total live birth	71.4	70.3	67.9	59.6	58.3	66.2	65	69.4	67.3	71.4
Sex Ratio at birth (Female Live Births/ Male Births *1000)	901	893	888	891	882	868	866	863	905	881
% Post - Natal Care / PNC maternal complications attended to Total Deliveries	2	2	1.9	2.1	3.3	4.6	4.1	3.3	5	4.1
% MTPs (Public) to Abortions	26.1	31.4	35.1	37.8	57.8	22.3	27.2	40.2	32.6	66.8

% MTPs Conducted at Public Institutions to Total MTPs	38.1	44.3	48.9	47.2	51.7	26.2	31.9	43.1	33.8	66.1
% Total MTPs (Public) Conducted to Total ANC Registration	0.9	1	1.3	1.3	2	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.5
% Number of Wet Mount Tests conducted to Number of new RTI/ STI female cases for which treatment initiated	0.9	2.8	2.1	1.3	1.7	2.7	8.8	2.2	1.4	0.9
% Male Sterilisation (Vasectomies) to Total sterilisation	4.5	6.9	7.4	14.1	15.4	6.6	3.7	5.2	9.4	9.6
% Tubectomies to Total sterilisation	95.5	93.1	92.6	85.9	84.6	93.4	96.3	94.8	90.6	90.4
% Newborns given OPV0 at birth to Reported live birth	89.9	92.7	92.6	93	96	89.9	91.5	92.5	89.1	85
% Newborns given BCG to Reported live birth	115.4	121	123.1	126.1	136.1	115.6	125.6	135.2	143.4	147.4
% Infants 0 to 11 months old who received Measles vaccine to reported live births	114.5	105.2	101.7	102.1	111	121.7	121.6	122.5	131.7	129.1
% Children given Vit A dose1 to Reported live birth	113.8	96.1	39.3	60.4	87.2	116.2	114.8	48.6	78.9	106.6
% Diarrhoea and dehydration in Children 0-5 Years of Age to Total Reported Childhood Diseases 0-5 Years	98.3	98.5	98.5	96.9	98.7	98.8	98.6	99.3	99.6	99.8
% Hb < 7 mg to Total Hb Tests Conducted	5.2	4.2	4.3	4.9	4.8	7.1	7.3	6.7	7.3	6.1
% Male HIV Positive to Total Males Tested	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8
% Female HIV Positive to Total Females Tested	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.2
% Total HIV Positive to Total Tested (Male + Female)	0.7	0.8	0.8	1	1	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	2

Source: HMIS, https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/MOHFW_MIES/default.aspx