National Health Profile

**Syllabus sub topic:** Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.

**News:** National Health Profile, 2019 has been released by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI). This is the 14\textsuperscript{th} edition.

**Prelims Focus:** Key findings and areas of improvement.

**Mains Focus:** Concerns raised, challenges ahead and measures needed.

**Key Findings:**

1. **Life expectancy in India has increased** from 49.7 years in 1970-75 to 68.7 years in 2012-16. Life expectancy for females is 70.2 years and 67.4 years for males.

2. **Diabetes and hypertension** rate are **high among Indians** while **dengue and chikungunya** are a cause of **great concern to public health**.

3. **Highest population density** of 11,320 people per square kilometre was reported by the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT) whereas Arunachal Pradesh reported the lowest population density of 17.

4. **High incidence** in the young and economically active population

**About NHP:**

- Covers **comprehensive information on demographic, socio-economic health status, health finance indicators, health infrastructure and health of human resources in the country**.

- Prepared by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI).

- **Objective:** To create a versatile database of health information and making it available to all stakeholders in the healthcare sector.
The NHP highlights substantial health information under major indicators:

1. Demographic indicators (population and vital statistics).
2. Socio-economic indicators (education, employment, housing and amenities, drinking water and sanitation).
3. Health status indicators (incidence and prevalence of common communicable and non-communicable diseases and RCH), etc.
4. The health finance indicators provides an overview of health insurance and expenditure on health, both public and Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOP), etc.
5. Human resources provides an overview of availability of manpower working in the health sector.
6. Health infrastructure section provides details of medical and dental colleges, AYUSH institutes, nursing courses and paramedical courses, etc.

Additional Information:

- There has been consistent decrease in the birth rate, death rate and natural growth rate in India since 1991 to 2017

- As on 2017, India has registered birth rate of 20.2 per population of 1,000 and death rate of 6.3 while the natural growth rate was 13.9 per population of 1,000.

- The birth rate in rural areas was higher than in the urban.

- The death rate and natural growth rate were also higher in rural areas as compared to the urban.
- The population, however, continues to grow, as the decline in the birth rate is not as rapid as the decline in the death rate.
- The infant mortality rate (IMR) has declined considerably (33 per 1,000 live births in 2016), however differentials of rural (37) and urban (23) are still high.
- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the country was 2.3 whereas in rural areas it was 2.5 and 1.8 in urban areas during 2016 as per the latest available information.

**About Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI)**

- CBHI is the National Nodal agency for Health Intelligence in the Directorate General of Health Services (Dte.GHS), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, and Government of India.
- CBHI is committed to build an integrated health informatics platform which can provide reliable, accurate, and relevant national health information and enable evidence based policy formulation and decision making.