Understanding Inequalities in Maternal & Child Health & Communicable Disease Status between Kerala, Gujarat &

Uttar Pradesh: A Social Determinants Approach



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ABSTRACT

There has been a paradigm shift in the manner in which the Health of the population is being currently viewed by health professionals & researchers. There is a realisation that the health of an individual is not just a function of his medical status but is also determined by the environment in which he work and lives. This idea of going beyond a pure bio-medical explanation for health status of individuals and looking at social determinants has provided researchers with tools for explaining the puzzle related to difference in health of individuals and societies who although living in the same country, state or municipal limits have different burden of disease. Various researches conducted around the world have identified factors like Education, Caste/Ethnicity, Religion, Transport etc. which account for the difference that people experience in terms of their health outcomes. These factors are important not only from the purpose of academic interest but are also critical from the perspective of the policy makers. Government agencies at the country level, state level and at local level and other private organisations are increasingly becoming aware of the fact that for health interventions to succeed, a thorough knowledge of the milieu in which people live and work is essential. If interventions are designed to improve the social conditions in which the society functions, then the benefits can be immense in terms of reducing the health inequity.

Although there has been studies identifying various determinants in different national contexts, literature search reveals that within country comparison of social determinants which influence individual health are very few. This study aims to fill this gap by providing a comparative analysis of the manner in which social determinants act on Maternal & Child Health and Communicable diseases status (TB and HIV) between three states in India. Not only is the analysis limited to cross-state comparison among states in India but also looks at the differences within a state by comparing rural and urban areas. The results amply demonstrate that there are differences in factors between states which affect the health outcome status. Not only are the differences found between states but there are differences even within a state between rural and urban areas.

The study contributes to the understanding of the reasons behind the difference in the health status of the population and identifying suitable context driven interventions in each state which will be more effective as opposed to a general set of solutions. The outcomes also provide an evidence of the growing view in public health that the health of the population in general and health inequities in specific cannot be removed just by purely focussing upon improving medical care but a social view of the situation has to be taken in order to bring about any improvement.

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are now emerging as a new public health threat. In this study, NCDs could not be considered due to lack of data on them. This study can be further extended as and when the data becomes available to study the social determinants of NCDs which would contribute very meaningfully to the public health discourse especially in India.

Keywords: Social Determinants, Bio-medical, Health Inequity, Living and Working environment, Context driven interventions

Table of Contents

Abstract	2
Acknowledgement	4
Chapter 1: Introduction	12
1.1 Defining Health	15
1.2 Idea of Social Determinants of Health	17
1.3 Historical Outline of Social Determinants of Health Approach	18
1.4 Theories of SDH	25
Chapter 2: Research Methodology	27
2.1 Data	27
2.2 Choice of States	27
2.3 Sample Design	27
2.4 Statistical Analysis.	28
Chapter 3: Conceptual Framework and Descriptive Statistics	30
3.1 Conceptual Framework	30
3.2 Descriptive Statistics	31
Chapter 4: Health Service Delivery	32
Chapter 5: HIV	39
5.1 Introduction	39
5.2 HIV Estimates for India	41
5.3 Conceptual Framework	42
5.4 Variable	43
5.5 Results	43
5.6 Discussion	48
5.7 Conclusion	50

Chapter 6: TB	53
6.1 Introduction	53
6.2 Social Determinants of TB	55
6.3 TB Estimates for India	56
6.4 Conceptual Framework	57
6.5 Variables	57
6.6 Results	58
6.7 Discussion	63
6.8 Conclusion and Policy Implications	65
Chapter 7: Maternal Health	68
7.1 Introduction	68
7.2 Maternal Health Status for India	69
7.3 Conceptual Framework	70
7.4 Variables	72
7.5 Results	74
7.6 Discussion	89
7.7 Conclusion and Policy Implications	91
Chapter 8: Child Health	94
8.1 Introduction	94
8.2 Child Mortality Estimates for India	96
8.3 Conceptual Framework	97
8.4 Variables	97
8.5 Results	99
8.6 Discussion	108
8.7 Conclusion and policy recommendations	111
7	

Chapter 9: Conclusion, Limitations and Future Research Direction
9.1 Conclusion
9.2 Limitations of the Study
9.3 Future Research Directions
References
List of Tables, Figures, Abbreviations and Appendices
List of Tables
Table 1.1: HIV Estimates for the year 2011
Table 1.2: Determination of CFA results for Gujarat for Health Service Delivery44
Table 1.3: Determination of CFA results for Kerala for Health Service Delivery44
Table 1.4: Determination of CFA results for Uttar Pradesh for Health Service
Delivery45
Table 1.5: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for
the state of Kerala
Table 1.6: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for
the state of Gujarat
Table 1.7: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for
the state of UP
Table 2.1: TB Estimates for India and Selected States
Table 2.2: Determination of CFA results for Gujarat
Table 2.3: Determination of CFA results for Kerala
Table 2.4: Determination of CFA results for Uttar Pradesh
Table 2.5: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for
the state of Kerala 60

Table 2.6: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for	
the state of Gujarat6	1
Table 2.7: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for	
the state of UP6	1
Table 3.1: Maternal Health Status for India	0
Table 3.2: Percentage of women who had three or more antenatal care visits by	
background characteristics for Kerala, Gujarat & UP	5
Table 3.3: Delivery & postnatal care by background characteristics for Kerala	6
Table 3.4: Delivery & postnatal care by background characteristics for Gujarat	7
Table 3.5: Delivery & postnatal care by background characteristics for Uttar Pradesh78	8
Table 3.6: Determination of CFA results for Gujarat for Health Service Delivery79	9
Table 3.7: Determination of CFA results for Kerala for Health Service Delivery79	9
Table 3.8: Determination of CFA results for Uttar Pradesh for Health Service	
Delivery	0
Table 3.9: Determination of CFA results for Gujarat for Women Empowerment80	0
Table 3.10: Determination of CFA results for Kerala for Women Empowerment80	0
Table 3.11: Determination of CFA results for Uttar Pradesh for Women	
Empowerment8	1
Table 3.12: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for	
the state of Kerala for Ante-natal care	3
Table 3.13: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for	
the state of Gujarat for Ante-natal care	4
Table 3.14: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for	
the state of LIP for Ante-natal care	4

Table 3.15: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for
the state of Kerala for skilled birth attendance
Table 3.16: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for
the state of Gujarat for skilled birth attendance85
Table 3.17: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for
the state of UP for skilled birth attendance
Table 3.18: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for
the state of Kerala for Post-natal care
Table 3.19: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for
the state of Gujarat for Post-natal care
Table 3.20: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for
the state of UP for Post-natal care
Table 3.21: Summary table of significant variables for Maternal health
Table 4.1: Child Mortality Estimates for the year 201396
Table 4.2: Child Mortality rates by background characteristics for Kerala, Gujarat &
UP
Table 4.3: Determination of CFA results for Gujarat for Health Service Delivery 101
Table 4.4: Determination of CFA results for Kerala for Health Service Delivery 101
Table 4.5: Determination of CFA results for Uttar Pradesh for Health Service
Delivery
Table 4.6: Determination of CFA results for Gujarat for Women Empowerment 102
Table 4.7: Determination of CFA results for Kerala for Women Empowerment 103
Table 4.8: Determination of CFA results for Uttar Pradesh for Women Empowerment 103
Table 4.9: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for
the state of Kerala

Table 4.10: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for
the state of Gujarat
Table 4.11: Standardised Path Coefficients from the Structural Portion of the SEM for
the state of UP
List of Figures
Fig.1: Conceptual Framework for HIV
Fig.2: Conceptual Framework for TB
Fig. 3: Conceptual Framework for Ante-natal care
Fig. 4: Conceptual Framework for Skilled Birth Attendance
Fig. 5: Conceptual Framework for Post-natal care
Fig. 6: Conceptual Framework for Child Mortality97
Description of Variables
Abbreviations
Appendices 150