

Key Indicators for Urban Poor in UTTAR PRADESH from NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

	Urban Poor	Urban Non Poor	Urban	Rural	State Total	Urban Poor NFHS-2
Marriage and Fertility						
Women age 20-24 married by age 18 (%)	60.0	21.9	30.0	61.2	53.1	76.4
Women age 20-24 who became mothers before age 18 (%)	33.5	9.5	14.6	29.0	25.2	41.1
Total fertility rate (children per woman)	4.3	2.5	3.0	4.1	3.8	5.0
Higher order births (3+ births) (%)	52.9	21.5	33.0	39.6	38.3	49.1
Birth Interval (median number of months between current and previous birth)	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	34.0
Maternal Health						
Maternity care¹						
Mothers who had at least 3 antenatal care visits (%)	20.7	53.2	42.1	22.5	26.6	13.7
Mothers who consumed IFA for 90 days or more (%)	5.7	22.0	16.4	6.8	8.8	20.2
Mothers who received tetanus toxoid vaccines (minimum of 2) (%)	61.6	85.9	77.6	61.1	64.5	65.0
Mothers who received complete ANC ² (%)	1.8	12.0	8.4	2.4	4.1	2.8
Institutional delivery (%)	16.7	52.3	39.5	15.8	20.6	14.7
Home delivery (%)	83.3	47.7	60.5	84.2	79.4	85.3
Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	23.6	64.8	50.0	21.5	27.2	27.2
Anaemia among women						
Women age 15-49 with anaemia (%)	55.3	46.4	48.7	50.3	49.9	57.8
Child Health & Survival						
Child immunization³						
Children completely immunized (%)	15.3	42.9	33.0	20.8	23.0	23.4
Children receiving measles immunization (%)	29.6	60.2	49.3	35.0	37.7	28.1
Children left out from UIP (Children not receiving DPT 1) (%)	58.2	27.8	38.7	45.7	44.3	42.2
Children dropping out from UIP (DPT 1 to DPT 3) (%)	23.5	21.9	22.5	26.4	25.7	18.7
Child feeding practices						
Children under 5 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	4.6	11.0	8.9	7.0	7.3	4.8 [®]
Children age 0-5 months exclusively breastfed (%)	34.0	31.4	32.4	55.8	51.5	39.1 [®]
Children age 6-9 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breast milk (%)	42.9	53.0	49.5	44.9	46.1	42.1 [®]
Nutritional status of children⁴						
Children who are stunted (%)	63.5	42.4	50.2	58.0	56.8	60.7 [®]
Children who are underweight (%)	48.5	27.1	34.9	44.1	42.4	54.1 [®]
Anaemia among children⁴						
Children with anaemia (%)	77.6	68.1	71.4	74.6	73.9	79.8 [®]
Childhood diseases and treatment⁴						
Children who had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks (%)	9.9	6.9	7.9	8.1	8.1	23.6 [®]
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS (%)	16.0	15.9	15.9	11.9	12.5	6.3 [®]
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	61.2	66.7	64.3	52.3	58.3	23.6 [®]
Children with fever in the last 2 weeks (%)	18.5	13.3	15.2	15.7	15.6	27.0 [®]
Children with acute respiratory infection in the last 2 weeks (%)	7.8	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.1	35.0 [®]
Children with acute respiratory infection in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	87.2	84.5	85.6	70.3	73.4	55.1 [®]
Mortality⁵						
Neonatal Mortality	50.0	35.5	40.7	49.4	47.6	53.1
Infant Mortality	86.2	51.9	64.2	74.8	72.7	79.8
Under-5 Mortality	110.1	66.1	82.4	100.0	96.4	129.2
Family Planning (Currently Married Women, age 15-49)						
Current use						
Any modern method (%)	24.4	49.4	42.4	25.3	29.3	20.5
Spacing method (%)	11.0	27.9	23.1	8.4	11.6	8.0
Permanent sterilization method rate (%)	13.3	21.4	19.2	16.9	17.5	12.4
Unmet need for family planning						
Total unmet need (%)	29.9	14.6	15.1	23.1	21.2	24.9
a. For spacing (%)	8.2	4.8	5.8	10.1	9.1	8.8
b. For limiting (%)	16.0	6.7	9.3	13.0	12.1	16.1
Environmental Conditions						
Households with access to piped water supply at home (%)	11.5	40.9	32.2	1.2	9.0	6.8
Households accessing public tap / hand pump for drinking water (%)	84.6	58.1	65.9	90.7	84.4	88.2
Household using a sanitary facility for the disposal of excreta (flush / pit toilet) (%)	53.5	96.4	83.8	16.0	33.1	47.9
Median number of household members per sleeping room	5.0	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5
Infectious Diseases						
Prevalence of medically treated TB (per 100,000 persons)	532	235	321	468	425	555
Women (age 15-49) who have heard of AIDS (%)	41.9	82.7	72.2	35.8	45.2	16.6
Access to Health Service						
Children under age six living in enumeration areas covered by an AWC (%)	24.9	32.9	30.0	88.2	76.2	na
Women who had at least one contact with a health worker in the last three months (%)	13.6	6.4	8.2	18.5	15.9	1.0 [§]

na: not available

1. For the most recent live birth; 2. Complete ANC includes 3 ANC visits, 2 TT injections and 90 doses of IFA; 3. For the last 2 births before the survey within the age group of 12-23 months; 4. For children under age of five years;

5. Rates are calculated for the five-year period preceding the survey.

® NFHS2 figures are for children under age 3 years

§ NFHS 2 figure is for women who receive visit of a health/ family planning worker in the 12 months prior to the survey



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	Urban Poor	Urban Non Poor	Urban	Rural	State Total
Five Year age groups					
<15	45.1	33.3	36.7	43.4	41.8
15-60	48.7	59.7	56.5	48.2	50.2
>60	6.2	6.9	6.7	8.4	8.0
Highest educational level attained: men (15-49 years)					
No education	34.6	9.0	15.6	24.0	21.4
Primary	21.5	9.8	12.8	14.8	14.2
Secondary	41.8	56.0	52.4	52.9	52.7
Higher	2.0	25.3	19.3	8.3	11.7
Highest educational level attained: women (15-49 years)					
No education	67.7	23.3	34.7	60.1	53.5
Primary	14.9	10.6	11.7	12.4	12.3
Secondary	17.1	44.2	37.2	25.0	28.1
Higher	0.3	21.8	16.3	2.5	6.1
Schooling					
School attendance 6-17 years (male) (%)	52.8	77.8	69.4	75.6	74.2
School attendance 6-17 years (female) (%)	52.9	80.9	70.4	62.4	64.2
Household head's religion					
Hindu	61.1	73.2	69.7	83.7	80.3
Muslim	38.8	25.2	29.2	15.8	19.0
Others	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.7
Type of caste or tribe of the household head					
Scheduled caste	29.2	17.4	20.8	25.1	24.1
Scheduled tribe	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.0
Other backward class	49.6	40.4	43.1	53.5	51.0
None of above	20.7	41.9	35.8	20.2	24.0

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is a national level household survey to gather information on fertility, family planning, infant and child mortality, reproductive health, child health, nutrition of women and children, and the quality of health and family welfare services. The latest round conducted in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) sample represented more than 99 percent of India's population living in all 29 states. The NFHS reports which present health indicators disaggregated by urban and rural areas mask the inherent differences which exist within urban areas.

In order to understand the health conditions of the urban poor, Urban Health Resource Centre (UHRC) undertook the analysis of the NFHS datasets by Wealth Index. The Wealth Index is a summary measure which reflects the economic status of the household by considering the household amenities and assets. The disaggregated health indicators by economic groups within urban areas presented in the above tables reveal the poor health conditions among the urban poor population and the sharp disparities which exist in urban areas.