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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marriage and Fertility</th>
<th>Urban Poor</th>
<th>Urban Non Poor</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>State Total</th>
<th>Urban Poor NFHS-2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women age 20-24 married by age 18 (%)</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>76.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women age 20-24 who became mothers before age 18 (%)</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>41.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (children per woman)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher order births (3+ births) (%)</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>49.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth interval (median number of months between current and previous birth)</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Maternal Health

#### Maternity care
- 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 (%) | 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 Immunization
- 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 children
- 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 children
- Children with anaemia (%) | 77.6 | 68.1 | 71.4 | 74.6 | 73.9 | 79.8 |

#### Childhood diseases and treatment
- Children who had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks (%) | 9.9 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 23.8 |
- Children with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS (%) | 16.0 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 11.9 | 12.5 | 6.9 |
- Children with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%) | 61.2 | 66.7 | 64.3 | 52.3 | 58.1 | 23.8 |
- 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 |

#### Mortality
- 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 | 98.4 | 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 | 10.4 | 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)
- 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 |

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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.
6. NFHS2 figures are for children under age 3 years
7. NFHS 2 figure is for women who receive visit of a health/ family planning worker in the 12 months prior to the survey
8. Rates are calculated for the five-year period preceding the survey.
## Key Indicators for Urban Poor in UTTAR PRADESH from NFHS-3 and NFHS-2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Five Year age groups</th>
<th>Urban Poor</th>
<th>Urban Non Poor</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>State Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>41.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-60</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>50.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

### 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, 15.6, 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

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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.