

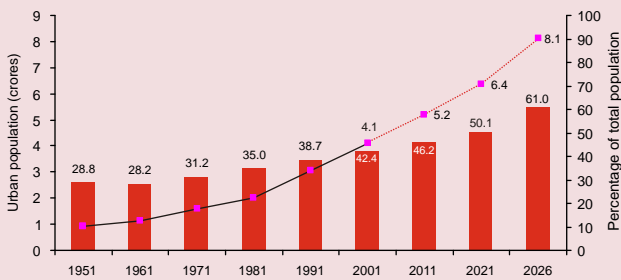


## Health of the Urban Poor in Maharashtra Key Results from the National Family Health Survey, 2005 - 06

Maharashtra is the second most urbanized state in India. It has an urban population of 4.1 crore comprising 42.4% of the state's population which is expected to be double by the year 2026. It is estimated that 1.46 crore persons comprising 32.2 % of the urban population of the state live below the poverty line. Maharashtra has the highest urban poor population in India and is rapidly growing. The urban poor rarely benefit from the facilities in urban areas and are as deprived as those in the rural areas. The health of the slum communities is considerably worse off than the non poor in urban areas and is comparable to the rural figures.

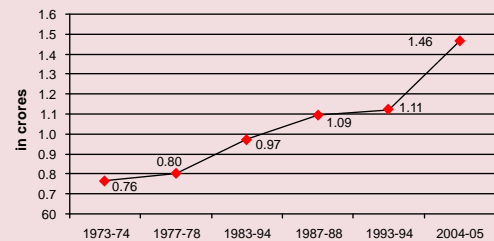
This wall chart presents health of the urban poor in Maharashtra compared with other population groups based on an analysis of the Third National Family Health Survey conducted in 2005-06. A wealth index which measures the economic status of households has been developed based on 33 assets and household characteristics. The bottom quartile in urban areas is taken as the representative of the urban poor.

**Growth of Urban Population in Maharashtra, 1951 - 2026**



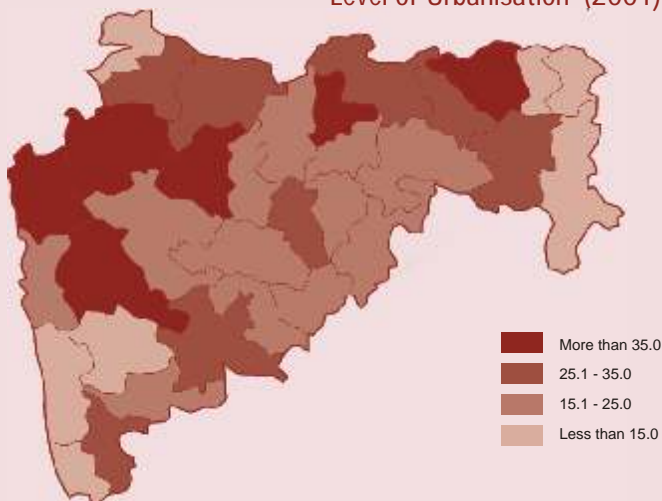
Maharashtra's urban population has been increasing rapidly in recent decades. It is estimated that the urban population of the state will nearly double from 4.1 crores in 2001 to 8.1 crores in 2026.

**Number of Urban Poor Population in Maharashtra 1973-74 to 2004-05**



Unlike rural poverty which has been showing declining trends in recent decades, the number of urban poor persons living below the poverty line is increasing rapidly in Maharashtra.

**Maharashtra  
 Level of Urbanisation (2001)**

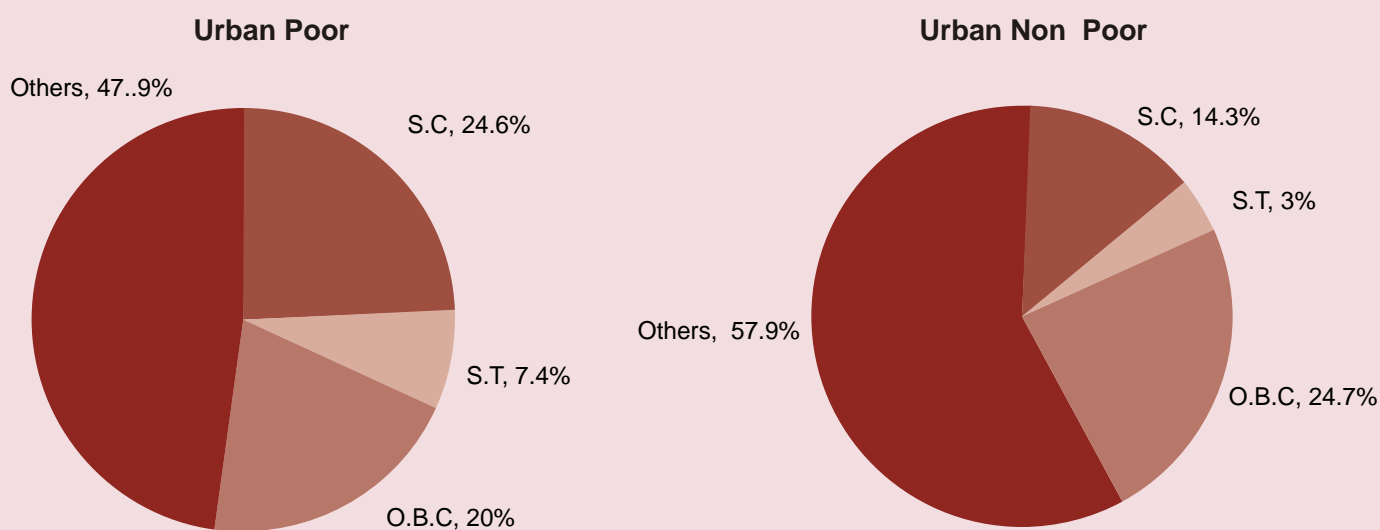


	Number of Poor Persons (in crores)	Percentage of Population below Poverty Line
<b>Urban</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>32.2</b>
<b>Rural</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>29.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>30.7</b>

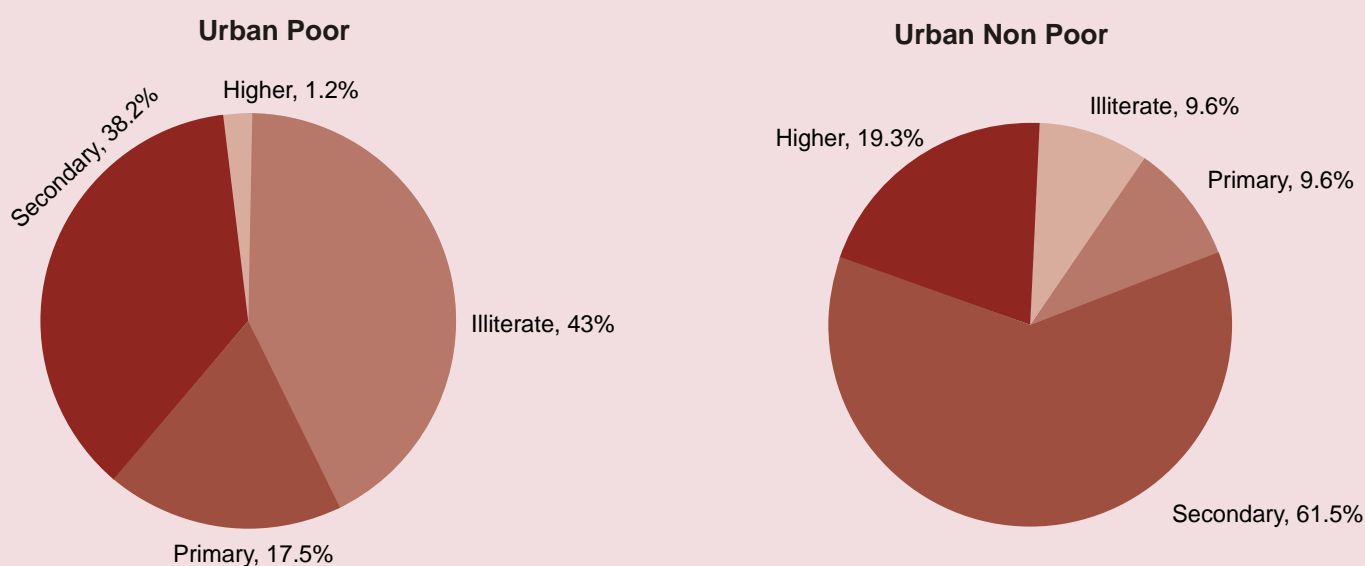
City/town	Total Population in Lakhs (2001)	Decadal Growth Rate (%) (1991-2001)	Total Slum Population in Lakhs (2001)	Slum Population to City total (%)
G. Mumbai	119.78	17.13	64.75	54.06
Pune	25.38	38.20	4.92	19.39
Nagpur	20.52	20.82	7.37	35.93
Thane	12.63	36.36	3.51	27.81
Kalyan	11.94	15.00	0.35	2.92
Nashik	10.77	39.00	1.39	12.88
Pimpri	10.12	51.00	1.24	12.24

## Health of the Urban Poor in Maharashtra Key Results from the National Family Health Survey, 2005 - 06

### Social Composition of Population

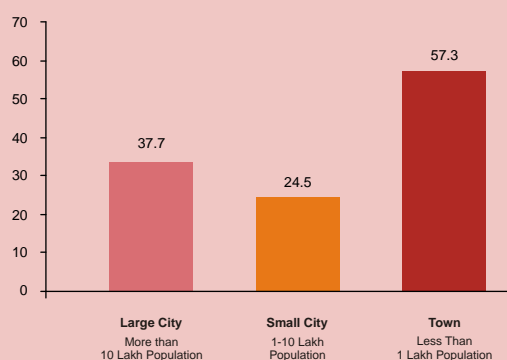


### Highest Level of Education of Women Age 15-49 years

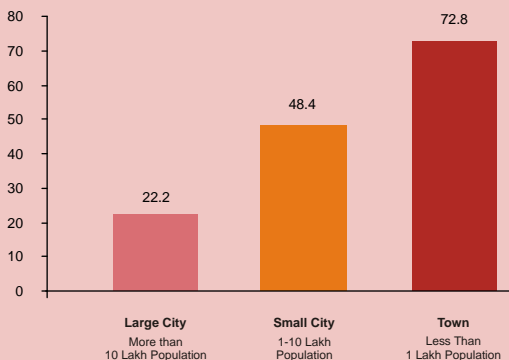


A significantly higher proportion of the urban poor women are illiterate compared to the non-poor. Further, a higher proportion of urban poor families are from disadvantage social groups such as scheduled castes and tribes.

**Percent of Deliveries at Home among Urban Poor in different size of cities of Maharashtra**



**Percent of Urban Poor Homes Without Toilets in different size of cities of Maharashtra**

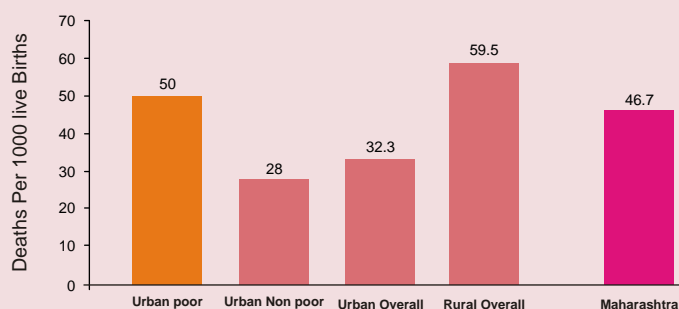


Health conditions and access to basic services among urban poor families in smaller towns of Maharashtra is worse off than those residing in larger cities

## Health of the Urban Poor in Maharashtra

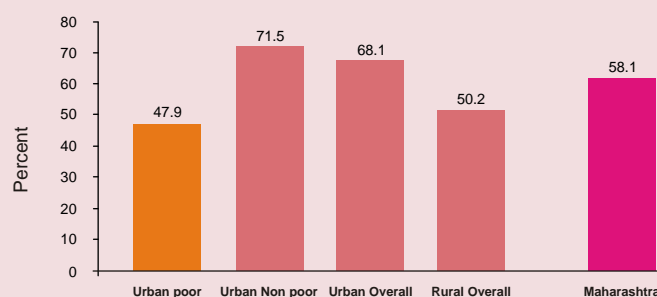
### Key Results from the National Family Health Survey, 2005 - 06

#### Under-5 Mortality Rate



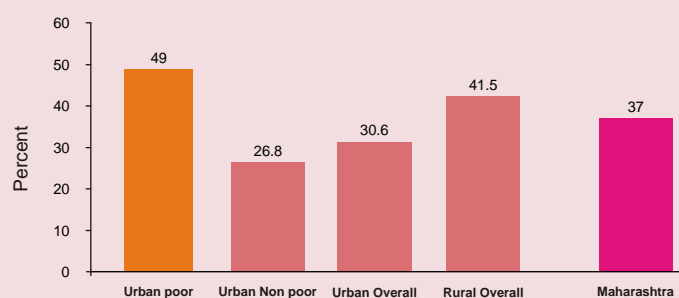
One in twenty children of urban poor children in Maharashtra die before reaching their fifth birthday. This is nearly double the child mortality rate among the urban non-poor. High childhood mortality reflects the lack of access to health care, poor health behaviors, nutritional status and environmental conditions results in urban poor areas of the state.

#### Children Aged 12-23 Months Receiving Complete Vaccination



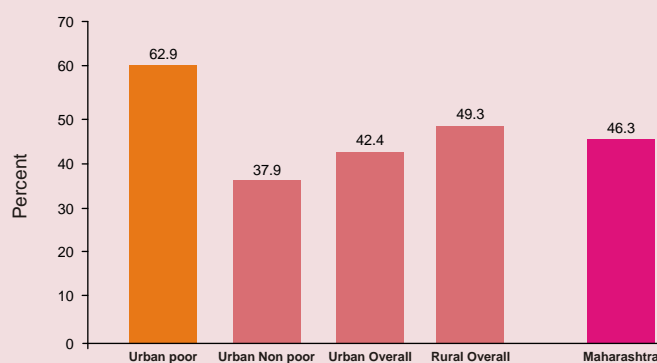
Less than half of urban poor children in Maharashtra received all the recommended vaccinations. This reflects the gap of health services in urban poor areas and results in spread of vaccine preventable diseases such as tetanus, measles and diphtheria.

#### Percent of Children Underweight



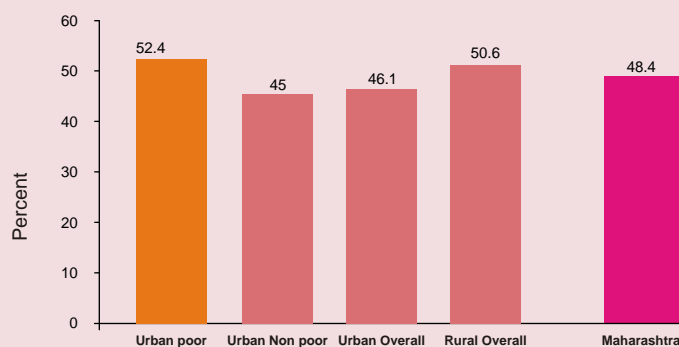
Nearly half of the urban poor children in Maharashtra are underweight for age which is significantly higher than even rural areas of the state. The nutritional well-being of newborn babies and children which is a critical attribute of child development deserves the topmost attention.

#### Percent of Children Stunted



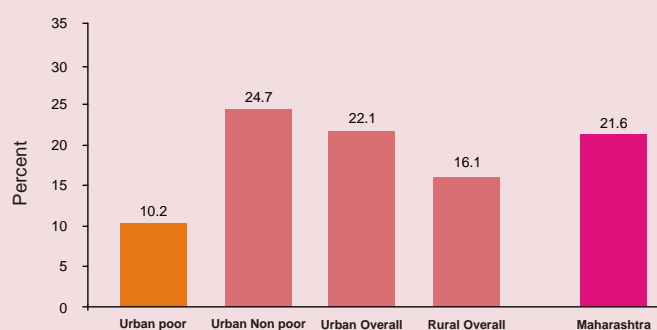
Nearly two-thirds of urban poor women in Maharashtra are stunted. This is significantly higher than the rural figures. This reflects chronic and long term dietary derivation and frequent infections among urban poor children.

#### Prevalence of Anemia among Women



Over half of urban poor women are anemic. Anemia is an underlying cause for a range of morbidities including premature and low birth weight babies and a key contributing factor for maternal and neonatal deaths.

#### Percent of Pregnant Women Received Complete ANC

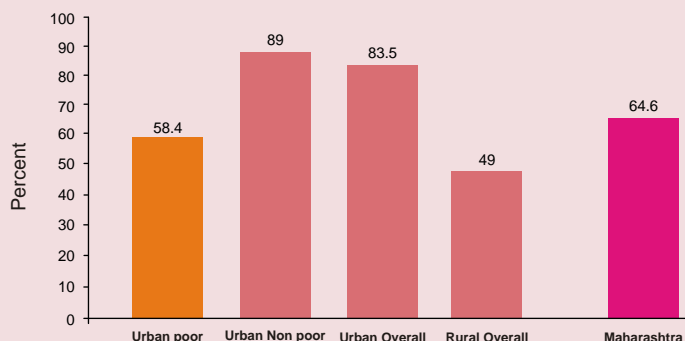


Only 10.2 percent of urban poor women in Maharashtra received complete antenatal care. This reflects the poor availability and accessibility of health services in urban poor areas of the state.

## Health of the Urban Poor in Maharashtra

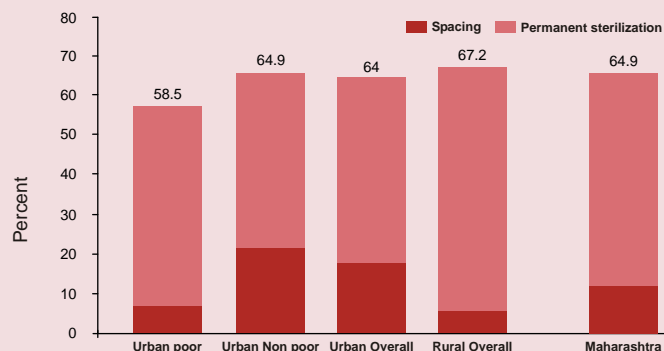
### Key Results from the National Family Health Survey, 2005 - 06

#### Percent of Deliveries in Health Facility



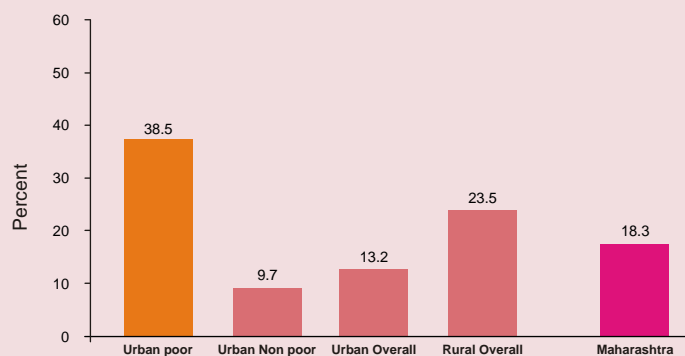
Despite proximity to world class health facilities, nearly 40 per cent of deliveries in urban poor families in Maharashtra take place at home. This contributes to high neonatal and maternal mortality among the urban poor.

#### Use of Modern Family Planning Methods



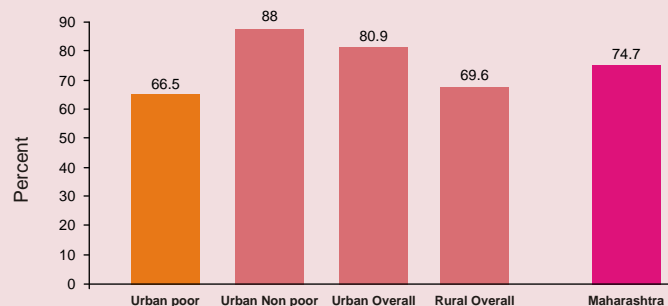
Although use of modern contraceptive methods is nearly 60 per cent among urban poor, most of this is accounted for by sterilization and the use of spacing methods is very low (6.7%). Sterilization is not a method of choice as it is generally adopted after couples have already had large number of children. It is therefore necessary to promote spacing methods.

#### Percent of Women who became mothers before 18 years



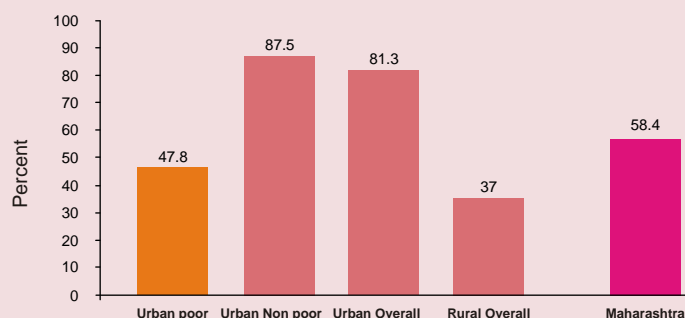
Nearly 40 % of urban poor women became mothers before the age of 18. This not only adversely affects the health and well-being of the mother and new born but also reflects the poor status of women among the urban poor.

#### Percent of Female Aged 6 - 17 Years Attending School



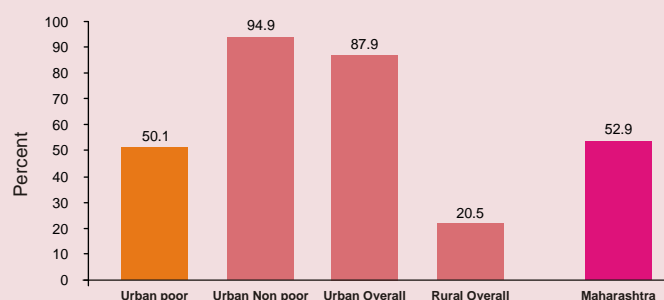
Lack of schooling facilities, rapid mobility and other social factors result in about one third of urban poor girls of school going age not attending schools. The proportion of girls not attending schools is higher than even rural areas of the state.

#### Percent of Households Having Access to Piped Water Supply at Home



Over half of urban poor household do not have access to piped water supply at home. Lack of access to clean and adequate water supply contributes in a large measure to the high morbidity and mortality in these areas.

#### Percentage of Households Having Access to Toilet



Only half of urban poor in Maharashtra have access to toilets. Lack of sanitation results in high prevalence of morbidities in urban poor areas.

## Health of the Urban Poor in Maharashtra

### Key Results from the National Family Health Survey, 2005 - 06

Key Indicators for Urban Poor in Maharashtra from NFHS-3 and NFHS-2	Urban Poor	Urban Non Poor	Overall Urban	Overall Rural	State Total	Urban Poor NFHS-2 (1998-99)
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>						
Women age 20-24 married by age 18 (%)	62.4	24.3	28.9	49.3	39.0	71.4
Women age 20-24 who became mothers before age 18 (%)	38.5	9.7	13.2	23.5	18.3	50.6
Total fertility rate (children per woman)	2.18	1.87	1.91	2.31	2.11	3.59
Higher order births (3+ births) (%)	20.3	8.9	10.6	12.4	11.6	36.0
Birth Interval (median number of months between current and previous birth)	30.0	35.0	33.0	30.0	31.9	28.0
<b>Maternal Health</b>						
<b>Maternity care<sup>1</sup></b>						
Mothers who had at least 3 antenatal care visits (%)	73.3	90.8	88.0	63.6	75.1	64.6
Mothers who consumed IFA for 90 days or more (%)	15.9	35.5	32.3	30.9	31.4	61.9
Mothers who received tetanus toxoid vaccines (minimum of 2) (%)	83.7	88.9	88.2	82.5	85.1	65.8
Mothers who received complete ANC <sup>2</sup> (%)	10.2	24.7	22.1	16.1	21.6	24.8
Births in health facilities (%)	58.4	89.0	83.5	49.0	64.6	64.0
Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	63.0	90.8	85.8	54.7	74.9	68.3
<b>Anaemia among women</b>						
Women age 15-49 with anaemia (%)	52.4	45.0	46.1	50.6	48.4	53.4
<b>Family Planning (Currently Married Women, age 15-49)</b>						
<b>Current use</b>						
Any modern method (%)	58.5	64.9	64.0	67.2	64.9	49.3
Spacing method (%)	6.7	20.7	18.8	5.1	11.7	2.6
Permanent sterilization method (%)	51.9	44.2	45.3	60.6	53.2	46.6
<b>Unmet need for family planning</b>						
Total unmet need (%)	11.7	9.5	9.8	9.0	9.3	18.4
a. For spacing (%)	6.9	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.4	12.3
b. For limiting (%)	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.4	3.9	6.1
<b>Child Health &amp; Survival</b>						
<b>Child immunization<sup>3</sup></b>						
Children completely immunized (%)	47.9	71.5	68.1	50.2	58.8	61.0
Children receiving measles immunization (%)	73.8	89.0	86.8	82.7	84.7	69.8
Children left out from UIP (Children not receiving DPT 1) (%)	6.3	2.8	3.2	8.2	5.7	11.6
Children dropping out from UIP (DPT 1 to DPT 3) (%)	26.1	11.8	14.3	21.7	18.2	12.8
<b>Child feeding practices</b>						
Children under 5 breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	44.1	52.9	51.9	53.1	52.0	24.1
Children age 0-5 months exclusively breastfed (%)	66.7	45.2	49.2	55.0	52.8	22.1
Children age 6-9 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breast milk (%)	25.0	62.7	57.9	40.7	48.2	31.0
<b>Nutritional status of children<sup>4</sup></b>						
Children under 5 years who are stunted (%)	62.9	37.9	42.4	49.3	46.3	44.3 <sup>®</sup>
Children under 5 years who are underweight (%)	49.0	26.8	30.6	41.5	37.0	46.6 <sup>®</sup>
<b>Anaemia among children<sup>4</sup></b>						
Children with anaemia (%)	63.0	57.4	58.4	67.2	63.4	

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<b>Childhood diseases and treatment<sup>4</sup></b>						
Children who had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks (%)	3.2	8.2	7.3	8.8	8.1	33.6 <sup>@</sup>
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS (%)	37.5	38.8	38.7	38.3	38.5	25.5 <sup>@</sup>
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	100.0	80.8	82.1	75.3	77.3	33.6 <sup>@</sup>
Children with fever in the last 2 weeks (%)	6.7	12.5	11.5	10.7	11.1	34.2 <sup>@</sup>
Children with acute respiratory infection in the last 2 weeks (%)	2.7	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.6	34.9 <sup>@</sup>
Children with acute respiratory infection in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	100.0	75.9	78.1	62.5	70.2	86.8 <sup>@</sup>
<b>Mortality<sup>5</sup></b>						
Neonatal Mortality	21.0	18.5	18.9	42.6	31.8	14.6
Infant Mortality	22.1	22.4	22.4	50.2	37.5	38.1
Under-5 Mortality	50.0	28.0	32.3	59.5	46.7	38.1
<b>Environmental Conditions</b>						
Households with access to piped water supply at home (%)	47.8	87.5	81.3	37.0	58.4	24.6
Households accessing public tap / hand pump for drinking water (%)	48.2	11.5	17.2	45.5	31.8	65.8
Household using a sanitary facility for the disposal of excreta (flush / pit toilet) (%)	50.1	94.9	87.9	20.5	52.9	56.1
Median number of household members per sleeping room	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
<b>Infectious Diseases</b>						
Prevalence of medically treated TB (per 100,000 persons)	312	378	368	260	311	427
Women (age 15-49) who have heard of AIDS (%)	72.9	93.3	90.6	72.3	81.6	53.1
<b>Educational Attainment and Schooling</b>						
School attendance 6-17 years (male) (%)	74.3	89.7	83.4	78.2	80.7	70.1
School attendance 6-17 years (female) (%)	66.5	88.0	80.9	69.6	74.7	70.6
Women with no education (%)	43.0	9.6	14.0	33.2	23.5	51.7
<b>Access to Health Service</b>						
Children under age six living in enumeration areas covered by an AWC (%)	49.8	47.8	48.1	98.2	75.4	na
Women who had at least one contact with a health worker in the last three months (%)	8.5	3.4	4.1	18.3	11.1	16.7 <sup>\$</sup>

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