



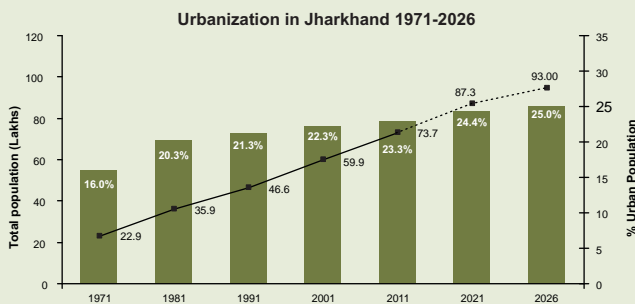
झारखण्ड सरकार

Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Jharkhand

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

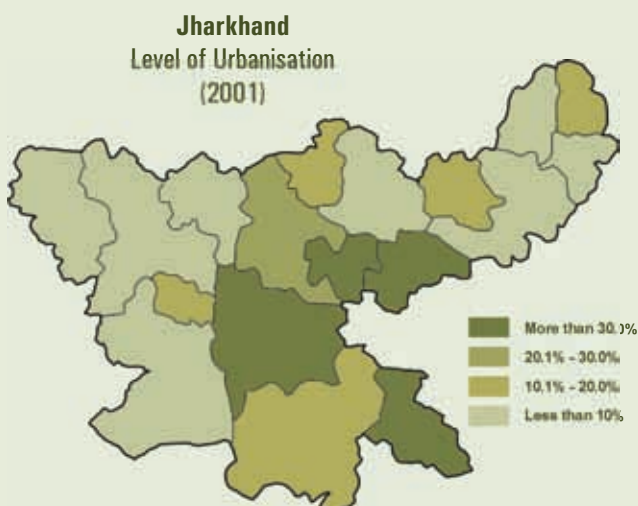
Although Jharkhand is among the less urbanized states of India, the state has been witnessing rapid growth of urban population in recent decades. As per the 2001 Census, 60 lakh persons comprising 22.25 per cent of the state's population were residing in towns and cities. It is estimated that the urban population of Jharkhand will grow rapidly to reach 93 lakh by 2026. Along with rapid urbanization, there is a rapid growth of the urban poor population in Jharkhand. As per estimates of the National Sample Survey Organization, 13.2 lakh persons comprising 20.2 per cent of the state's urban population is living below poverty line. However, estimates of the Jharkhand government put the slum population at around 40 per cent of the total urban population. The urban poor rarely benefit from the facilities in urban areas and are as deprived as those in rural areas. The health of the urban poor is considerably worse off than the non poor and is comparable to the rural figures.

This wall chart presents health of the urban poor in Jharkhand compared with other population groups based on an analysis of the Third National Family Health Survey conducted in 2005-06. A wealth index 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.



Jharkhand has been consistently urbanizing. It is estimated that urban population of the state will increase from the current 60 Lakh (2001) to 93 Lakh by 2026.

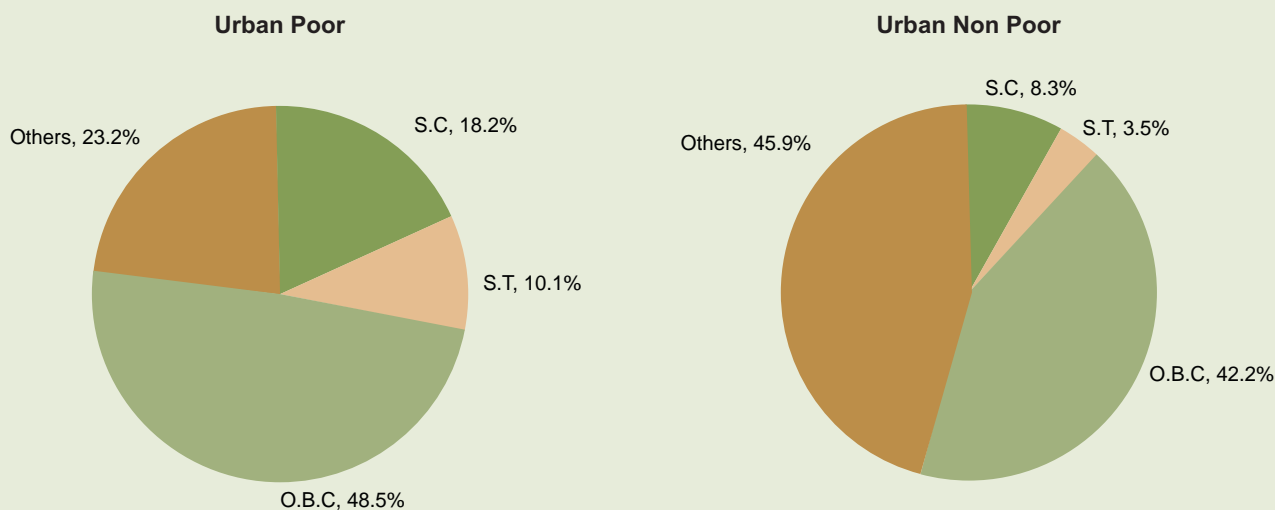
	Number of Poor Persons (in Lakhs)	Percentage of Population below Poverty Line
Urban	13.2	20.2
Rural	103.2	46.3
Total	116.4	40.3



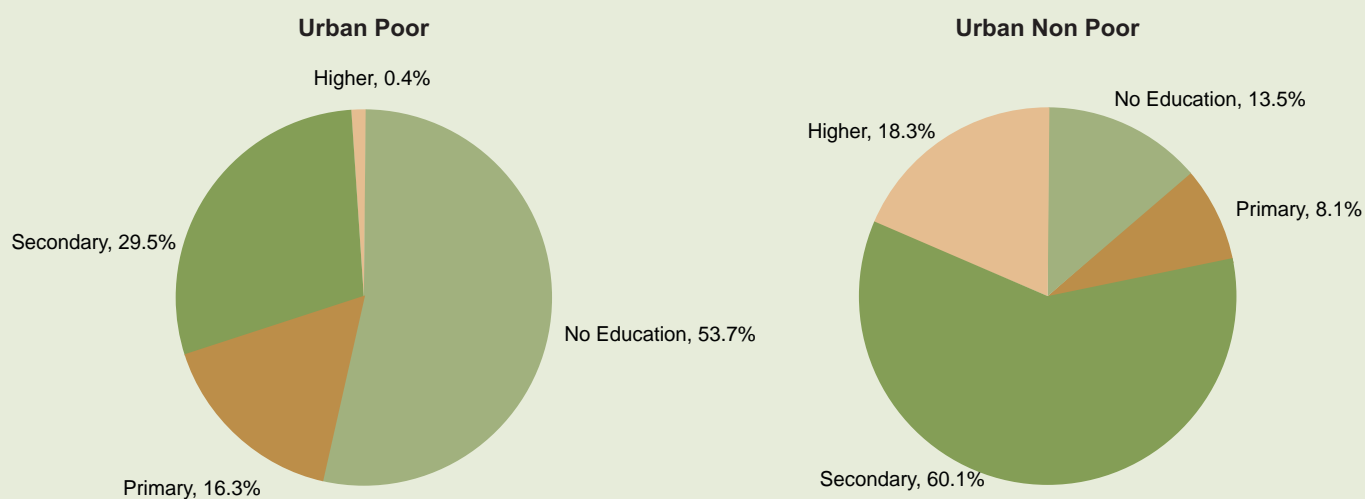
Name of the City	Total Population 2001 (in Lakhs)	Slum Population 2001 (in Lakhs)	Percentage of Slum Population
Ranchi	8.47	0.75	8.8
Jamshedpur	5.73	0.59	10.3
Dhanbad	1.99	0.06	2.7
Hazaribag	1.27	0.16	12.8
Mango	1.66	0.16	9.9
Adityapur	1.19	0.76	6.3
Giridih	0.98	0.12	11.6
Jharia	0.82	0.28	34.7
Sindri	0.77	0.04	4.7
Jhumri Taliya	0.69	0.07	9.4
Chaibasa	0.63	0.03	4.4

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

Social Composition of Population



Highest Level of Education of Women Aged 15-49 years

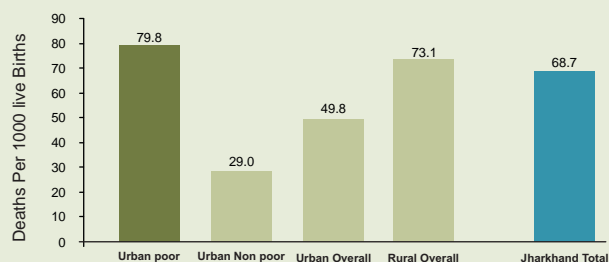


Urban poor have a higher representation from the socially disadvantaged groups like scheduled castes and tribes. More than half of urban poor women are illiterate, which is significantly higher than the urban non poor.

Health of the Urban Poor in Jharkhand

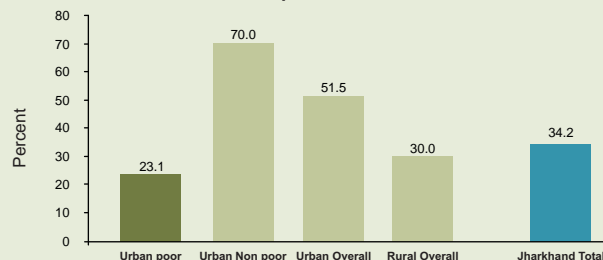
Key Results from the National Family Health Survey, 2005 - 06

Infant Mortality Rate



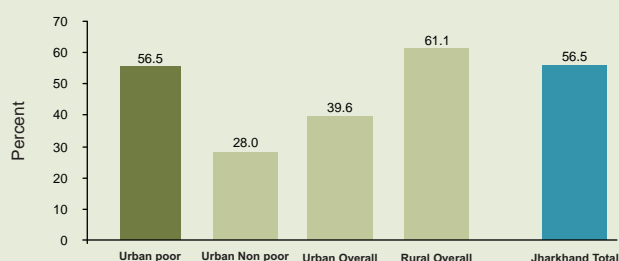
A large number of urban poor children die before reaching their first birthday. Infant mortality rate among the urban poor in Jharkhand is higher than in rural areas and nearly three times that of the urban non-poor. Lack of access to healthcare, poor health behaviors, nutritional status and poor environmental conditions contribute to high infant and child mortality among the urban poor.

Children Aged 12-23 Months Receiving Complete Vaccination



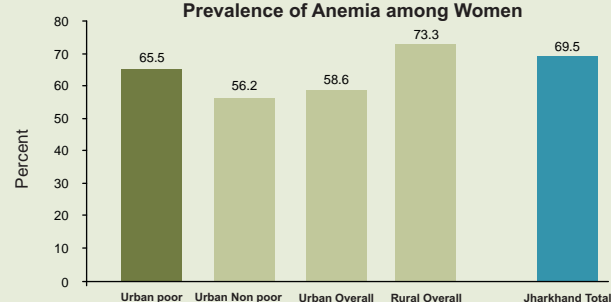
Only 23% of children from urban poor households receive complete immunization owing to poor accessibility and availability of health care services. This is lower than even the rural areas of the states.

Percent of Children Underweight for Age



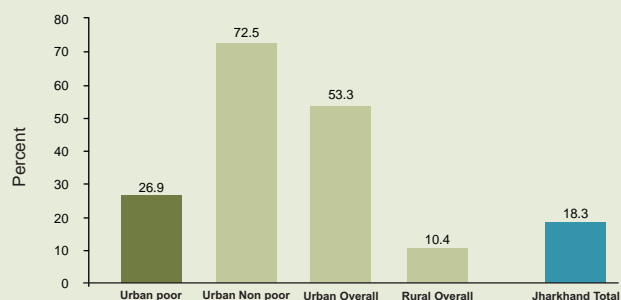
Every second child among urban poor households is underweight. Malnourishment adversely affects child development by way of behavioral changes, including irritability, apathy and decreased social responsiveness, anxiety, attention deficits, developmental delay or permanent cognitive deficits.

Prevalence of Anemia among Women



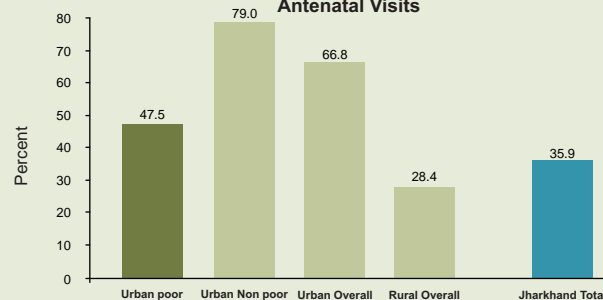
About 65% of the urban poor women aged 15-49 years are anemic. High prevalence of anemia can result in adverse pregnancy outcomes, maternal deaths, reduced work productivity and impaired physical capabilities.

Percent of Deliveries in Health Facility



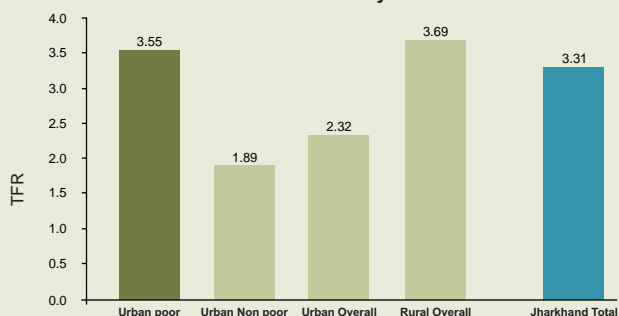
Despite proximity to world class super specialty hospitals, only one-fourth of urban poor children are born in health facilities, increasing the likelihood of neonatal and maternal mortality.

Percent of Pregnant Women Receiving 3 or More Antenatal Visits



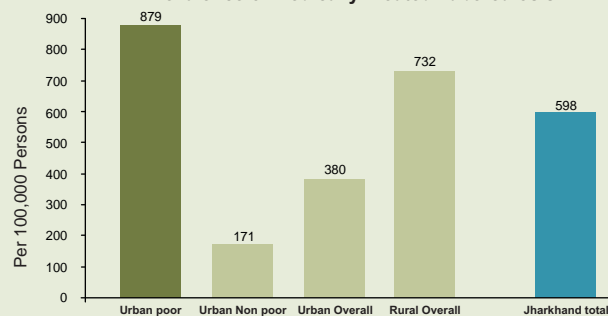
Only half of the urban poor mothers receive recommended 3 or more visits during pregnancy, again highlighting the poor availability and accessibility of health care services among the urban poor in Jharkhand.

Total Fertility Rate



Rapid population growth among the urban poor is the result of not only rapid in-migration but also large family size. Though the fertility rates have decreased in recent years, the total children born to a urban poor woman is 3.55 which is double the urban non poor.

Prevalence of Medically Treated Tuberculosis

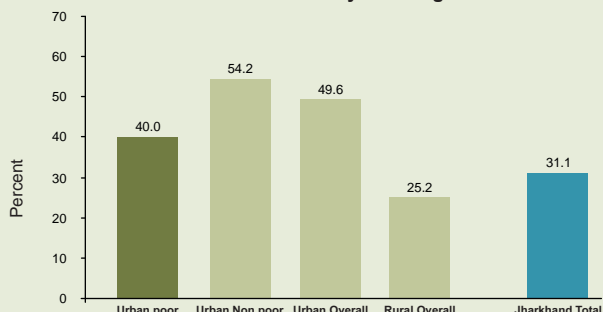


Prevalence of TB among the urban poor in Jharkhand is five times higher than the urban non poor. Overcrowding, poor environmental conditions, poor nutritional status and lack of awareness results in high prevalence of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.

Health of the Urban Poor in Jharkhand

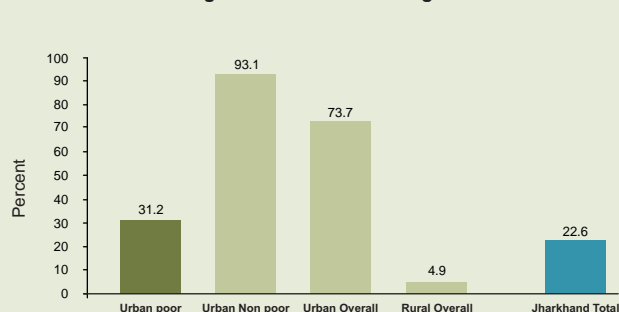
Key Results from the National Family Health Survey, 2005 - 06

Use of Modern Family Planning Methods



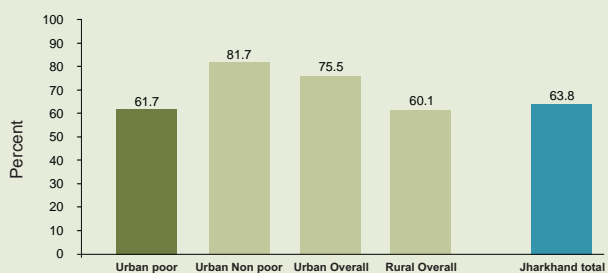
Only 40% of the urban poor families adopt modern contraceptive methods. The use of spacing methods is very low and most of the family planning usage is contributed by female sterilization which is usually adopted after a woman has 3 or more children.

Percentage of Households Having Access to Toilet



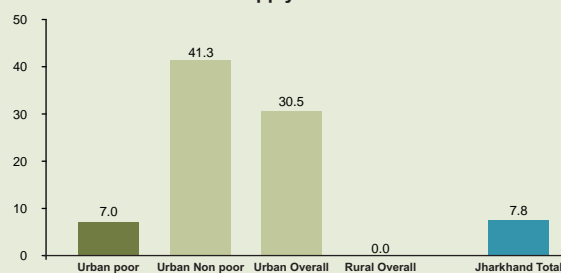
Less than one third of urban poor households have access to toilet facilities. Lack of sanitation contributes significantly to the high disease burden in urban poor communities.

Percent of Children Aged 6 - 17 Years Attending School



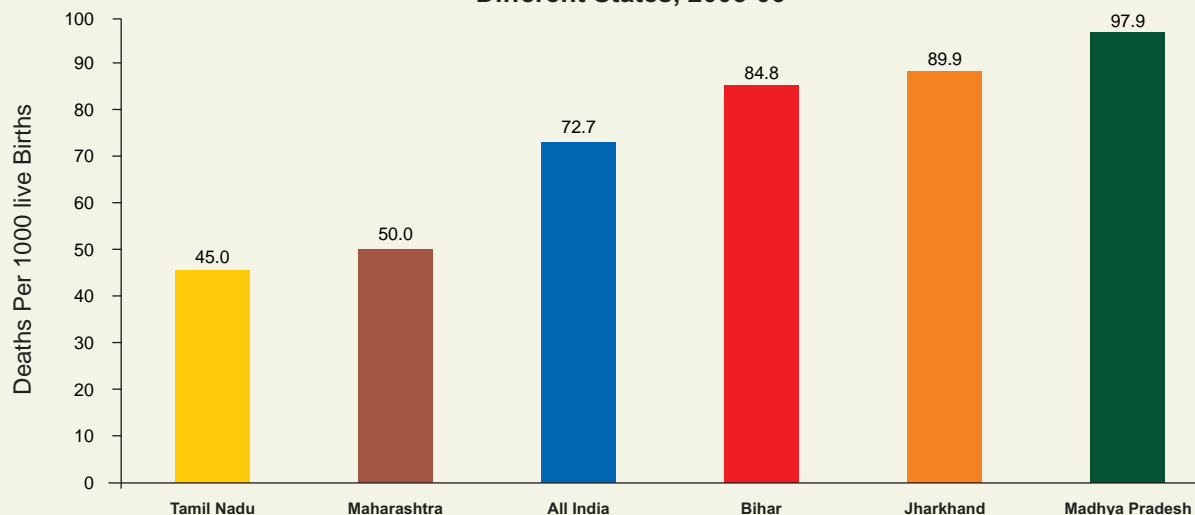
Lack of schooling facilities, rapid migration and other social factors results in nearly 40 per cent of urban poor children of school-going age not attending school. The school attendance rate among the urban poor is similar to that in rural areas.

Percent of Households Having Access to Piped Water Supply at Home



Only 7% of slum dwellers have access to piped water supply at home. Poor water and sanitation contributes to higher morbidity and mortality among urban poor.

Child Mortality Rates among the Urban Poor in Different States, 2005-06



The health of urban poor in Jharkhand is worse off than the health of urban poor in other states of India

Health of the Urban Poor in Jharkhand

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

Key Indicators for Urban Poor in Jharkhand from NFHS-3	Urban Poor	Urban Non Poor	Overall Urban	Overall Rural	State Total
Marriage and Fertility					
Women aged 20-24 married by age 18 (%)	(65.9)	22.0	33.6	71.0	61.2
Women aged 20-24 who became mothers before age 18 (%)	(37.2)	9.8	17.0	44.1	37.0
Total fertility rate (children per woman)	3.6	1.9	2.3	3.7	3.3
Higher order births (4+ births) (%)	25.3	9.8	16.0	39.0	34.8
Birth Interval (median number of months between current and previous birth)	29.2	30.5	30.0	31.0	30.0
Maternal Health					
Maternity care¹					
Mothers who had at least 3 antenatal care visits (%)	47.5	79.0	66.8	28.4	35.9
Mothers who consumed IFA for 90 days or more (%)	12.2	35.9	26.5	11.3	14.2
Mothers who received tetanus toxoid vaccines (minimum of 2) (%)	82.0	90.2	87.0	63.0	67.6
Mothers who received complete ANC ² (%)	6.6	25.4	17.5	4.5	7.5
Births in health facilities (%)	26.9	72.5	53.3	10.4	18.3
Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	35.8	78.8	61.0	20.4	27.8
Anaemia among women					
Women aged 15-49 with anaemia (%)	65.5	56.2	58.6	73.3	69.5
Family Planning (Currently Married Women, aged 15-49) Current use					
Any modern method (%)	40.0	54.2	49.6	25.2	31.1
Spacing method (%)	9.9	15.9	14.1	5.2	7.2
Permanent sterilization method rate (%)	30.0	38.1	35.5	20.1	23.8
Unmet need for family planning					
Total unmet need (%)	21.7	9.7	13.4	26.2	23.2
a. For spacing (%)	9.4	4.1	5.7	13.0	11.3
b. For limiting (%)	12.3	5.6	7.6	13.2	11.9
Child Health & Survival					
Child immunization³					
Children completely immunized (%)	(23.1)	70.0	51.5	30.0	34.2
Children receiving measles immunization (%)	(32.1)	78.0	59.7	44.1	47.6
Children left out from UIP (Children not receiving DPT 1) (%)	(32.1)	7.5	16.9	38.9	34.0
Children dropping out from UIP (DPT 1 to DPT 3) (%)	(33.4)	16.9	23.4	43.4	25.7
Child feeding practices					
Children below 5 years of age breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	15.4	25.0	21.2	9.3	10.7
Children aged 0-5 months exclusively breastfed (%)	*	*	(42.9)	61.9	57.8
Children aged 6-9 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breast milk (%)	*	*	*	64.7	67.3

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

Key Indicators for Urban Poor in Jharkhand from NFHS-3	Urban Poor	Urban Non Poor	Overall Urban	Overall Rural	State Total
Nutritional status of children⁴					
Children who are stunted (%)	47.8	26.6	35.1	53.2	49.8
Children who are underweight (%)	56.5	28.0	39.6	61.1	56.5
Anaemia among children⁴					
Children with anaemia (%)	68.3	49.6	57.1	73.4	70.3
Childhood diseases and treatment⁴					
Children who had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks (%)	14.7	6.6	9.7	14.0	13.3
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS (%)	*	*	(32.3)	15.3	17.3
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	*	*	(58.6)	43.2	44.1
Children with fever in the last 2 weeks (%)	20.6	20.4	20.5	20.1	20.2
Children with acute respiratory infection in the last 2 weeks (%)	4.8	4.4	4.6	5.4	5.2
Children with acute respiratory infection in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	*	*	*	64.3	67.0
Mortality⁵					
Neonatal Mortality	46.2	21.6	31.7	52.4	48.6
Infant Mortality	79.8	29.0	49.8	73.1	68.7
Under-5 Mortality	89.9	36.1	58.0	101.2	93.0
Environmental Conditions					
Households with access to piped water supply at home (%)	7.0	41.3	30.5	0.0	7.8
Households accessing public tap / hand pump for drinking water (%)	73.6	44.0	53.4	46.3	48.0
Household using a sanitary facility for the disposal of excreta (flush / pit toilet) (%)	31.2	93.1	73.7	4.9	22.6
Median number of household members per sleeping room	4.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Infectious Diseases					
Prevalence of medically treated TB (per 100,000 persons)	879	171	380	732	598
Women (aged 15-49) who have heard of AIDS (%)	51.8	85.3	76.4	18.5	38.7
Educational Attainment and Schooling					
School attendance of the age group 6-17 years (male) (%)	65.0	80.7	77.2	69.2	71.2
School attendance of the age group 6-17 years (female) (%)	58.2	82.8	73.6	51.6	56.5
Women with no education (%)	53.7	13.5	24.2	71.0	58.5
Access to Health Service					
Children under age six living in enumeration areas covered by an AWC (%)	80.3	70.9	74.8	95.6	91.5
Women who had at least one contact with a health worker in the last three months (%)	4.6	2.4	3.0	10.4	8.4

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 two births before the survey within the age group of 12-23 months
4. For children below the age of five years
5. Rates are calculated for the five-year period preceding the survey
- *. Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 cases
- (). Based on 25-49 cases