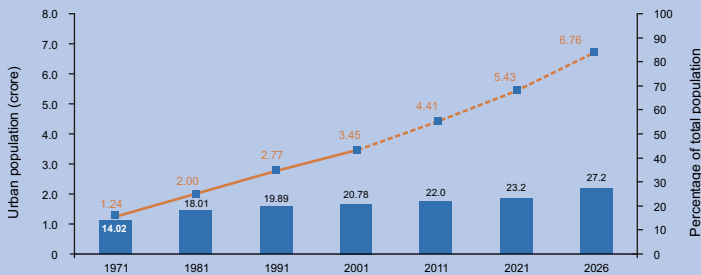


## Health of the Urban Poor in Uttar Pradesh Key Results from the National Family Health Survey, 2005 - 06

The urban poor population in Uttar Pradesh has been increasing rapidly in recent decades along with rapid urbanization. As per the 2001 Census, 3.45 crore persons were residing in towns and cities of Uttar Pradesh. It is estimated that 1.17 crore persons comprising 30.6 per cent of the urban population of the state lives below the poverty line. 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 area and is comparable to the rural figures.

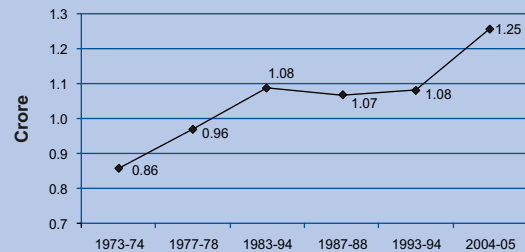
This wall chart presents health of the urban poor in Uttar Pradesh compared with other population groups based on an analysis of the Third National Family Health Survey conducted in 2005-06. A wealth index which measures the economic status of households has been developed based on 33 assets and household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

Growth of Urban Population in Uttar Pradesh, 1971 - 2026



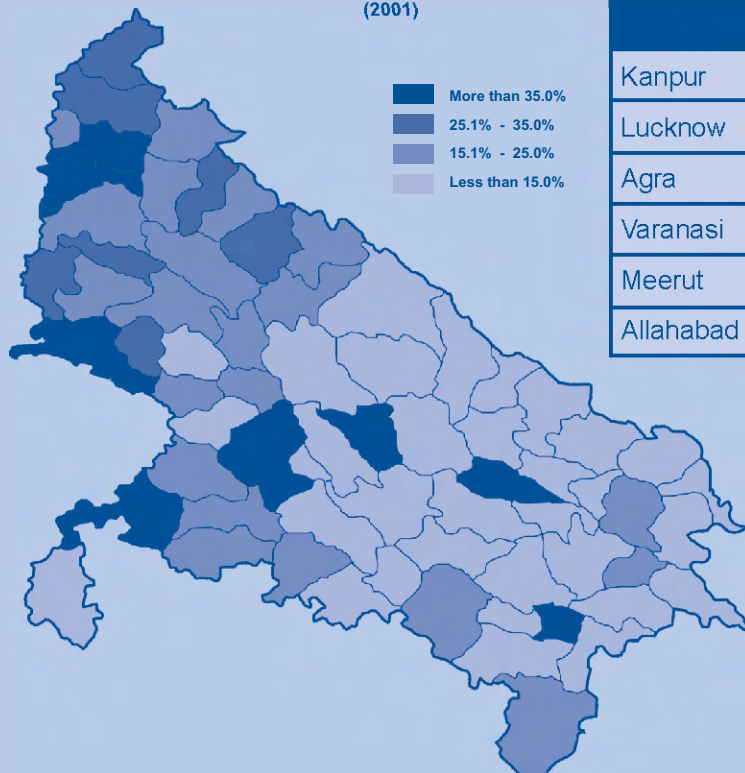
Uttar Pradesh has been urbanizing rapidly in recent decades. It is estimated that the urban population of the state will nearly double from 3.4 crores in 2001 to 6.7 crores in 2026.

Growth of Urban Poor Population in Uttar Pradesh 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 in Uttar Pradesh.

Uttar Pradesh  
 Level of Urbanisation in Different Districts  
 (2001)



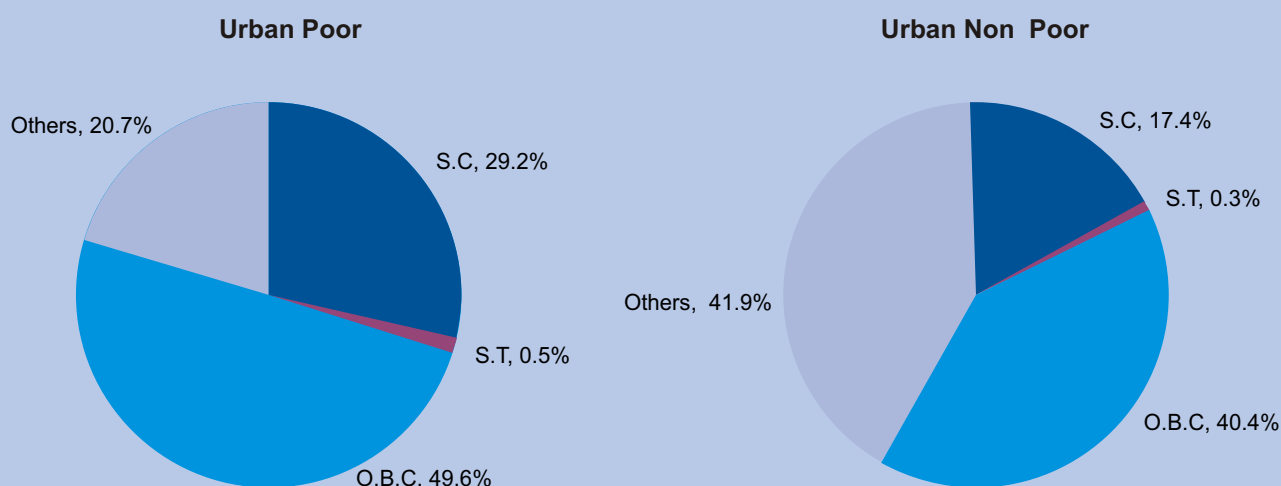
City/town	Total Population in Lakhs (2001)	Decadal Growth Rate (%)	Total Slum Population in Lakhs (2001)	Slum Population to City total (%)
Kanpur	25.32	34.7	3.67	14.50
Lucknow	22.07	36.3	1.80	8.20
Agra	12.60	41.3	1.21	9.67
Varanasi	11.00	18.1	1.38	12.54
Meerut	10.74	42.5	4.71	43.87
Allahabad	9.90	22.8	1.26	12.72

	Number of Poor Persons (in crore)	Percentage of Population below Poverty Line
Urban	1.17	30.6
Rural	4.73	33.4
Total	5.90	32.8

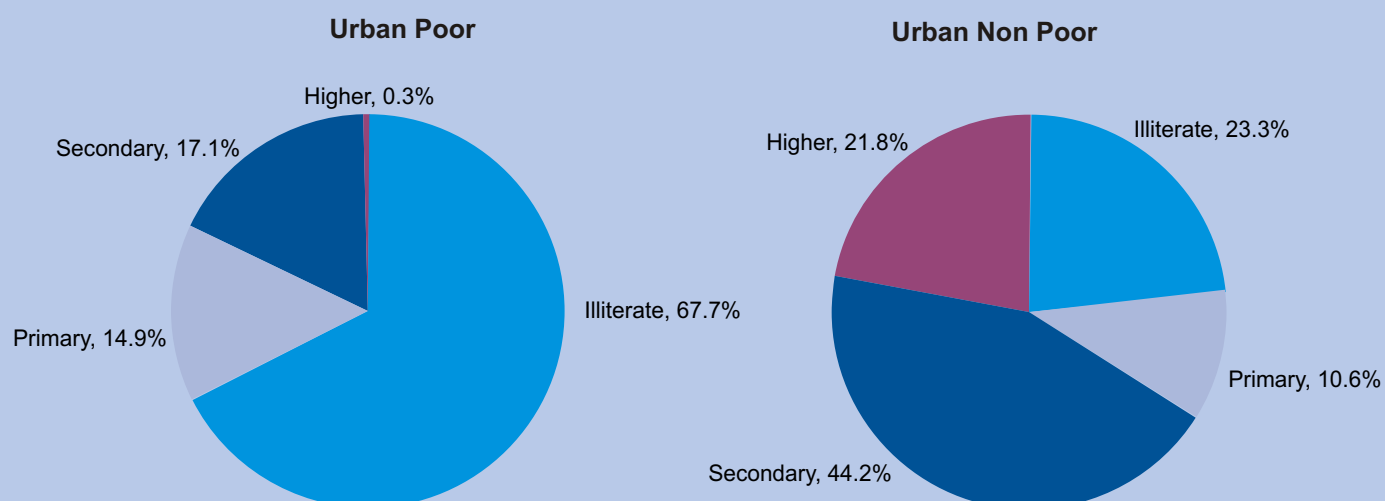
About 1.2 crore persons in towns and cities of Uttar Pradesh are poor which comprises 30.6 per cent of the urban population of the state.

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

### Social Composition of Population



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

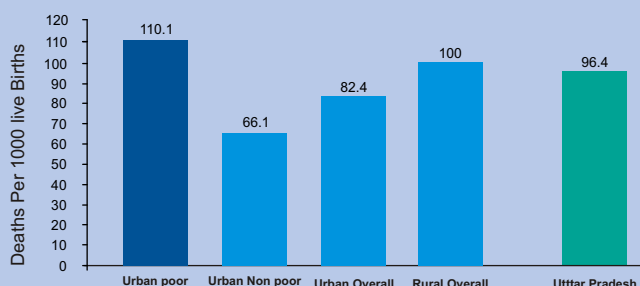


A significantly higher proportion of the urban poor women are illiterate compared to the non-poor. Further, a higher proportion of urban poor families are from disadvantage social groups such as scheduled castes and other backward castes.

## Health of the Urban Poor in Uttar Pradesh

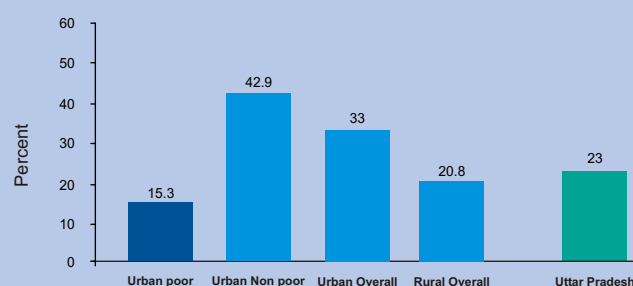
### Key Results from the National Family Health Survey, 2005 - 06

#### Under-5 Mortality Rate



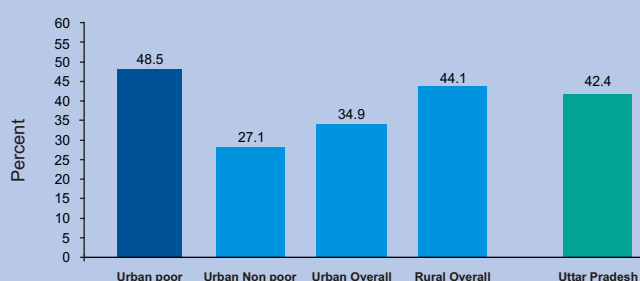
One in ten urban poor children in UP do not live to see their fifth birthday. This is even higher than rural areas of the state. The high child mortality rate reflects poor access to health services, poor health behaviour, nutritional status and environmental conditions in urban poor locations of the state.

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



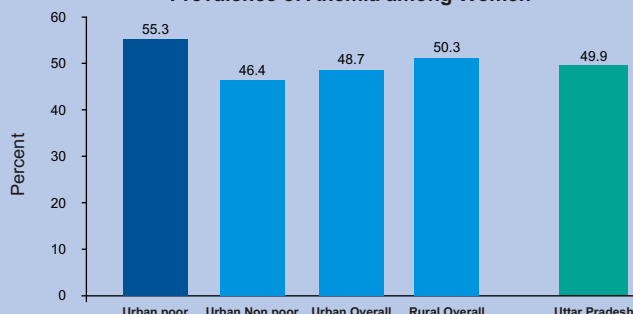
Only 15.3 per cent of urban poor children receive all the recommended vaccinations in UP. This is lower than even rural areas of the state. This results in a high incidence of vaccine preventable illnesses and deaths among the urban poor.

#### Percent of Children Underweight



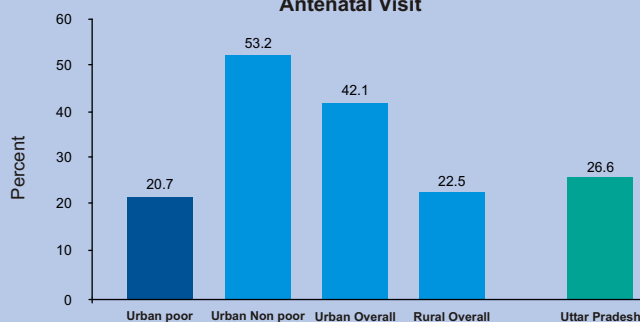
Nearly half of the urban poor children in UP are underweight. Prevalence of childhood malnutrition among urban poor children is higher than rural areas. High malnutrition, repeated episodes of morbidity and poor access to health care adversely affect child development.

#### Prevalence of Anemia among Women



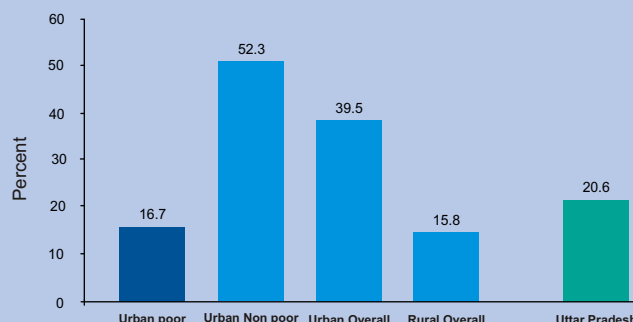
More than half of the urban poor women in UP are anemic. High prevalence of anemia contributes to high infant and maternal mortality, premature births and low birth weight babies.

#### Percent of Pregnant Women Receiving 3 or More Antenatal Visit



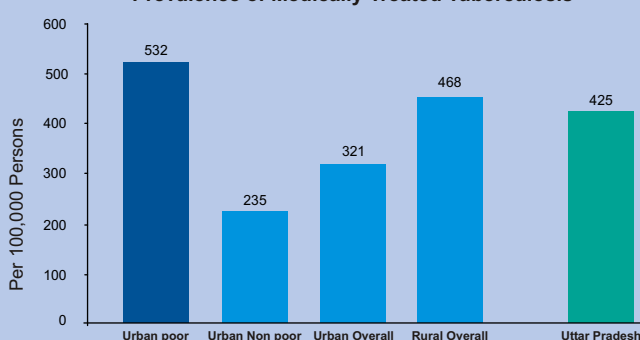
Only one in five urban poor women receive the recommended three antenatal checkups during pregnancy. Such low ANC coverage reflects glaring gaps in the health care system and accessibility in urban poor areas.

#### Percent of Deliveries in Health Facility



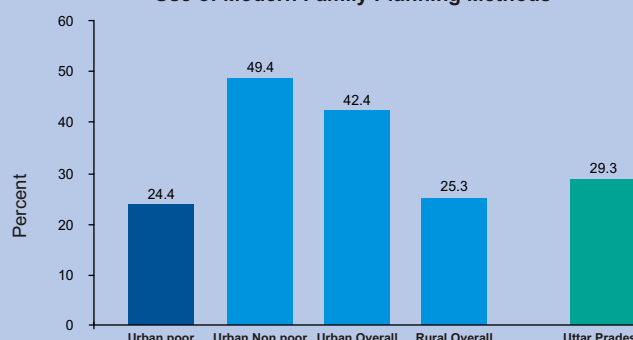
Despite proximity to world class health facilities, only 16.7 per cent of the urban poor babies are born in health facilities in the state. This contributes to high maternal and neonatal mortality among the urban poor.

#### Prevalence of Medically Treated Tuberculosis



Prevalence of tuberculosis among the urban poor in UP is higher than the rural figure and more than double the urban non-poor prevalence rate. Over crowding and poor environmental conditions contribute to the high prevalence of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases among the urban poor.

#### Use of Modern Family Planning Methods

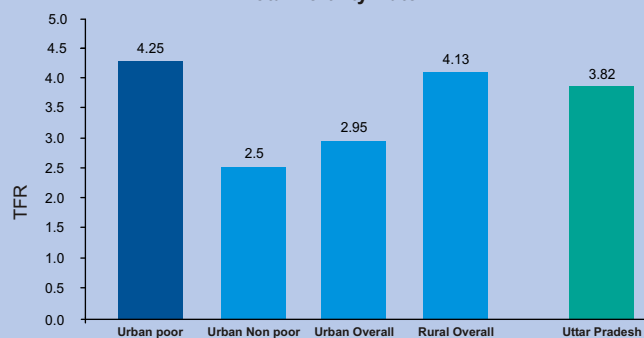


Only 24.4 per cent of urban poor couples in UP use modern methods of contraception. This results in a large number of unwanted pregnancies and child births and deprives women to control their fertility and childbearing.

## Health of the Urban Poor in Uttar Pradesh

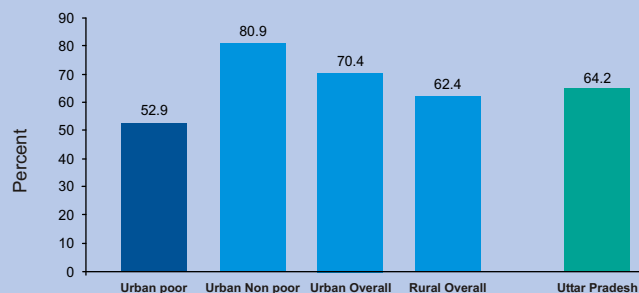
### Key Results from the National Family Health Survey, 2005 - 06

#### Total Fertility Rate



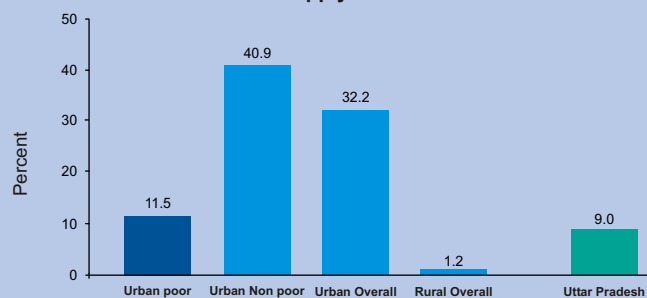
High population growth in slums is not only because of rapid in-migration but also because of large family size. An urban poor woman give birth to an average of 4.25 children during her reproductive span which is higher than figure in rural areas.

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



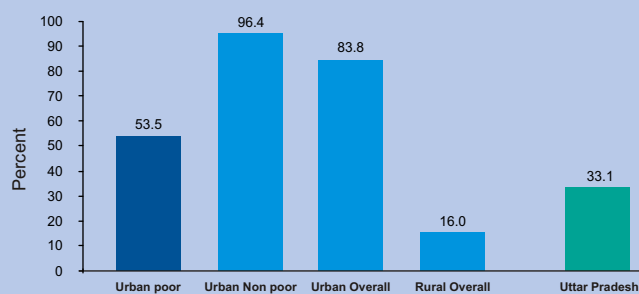
Due to lack of schooling facilities, rapid mobility and other social factors, nearly half of the urban poor girls of school going age do not attend school. This is significantly lower than even rural areas of the state.

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



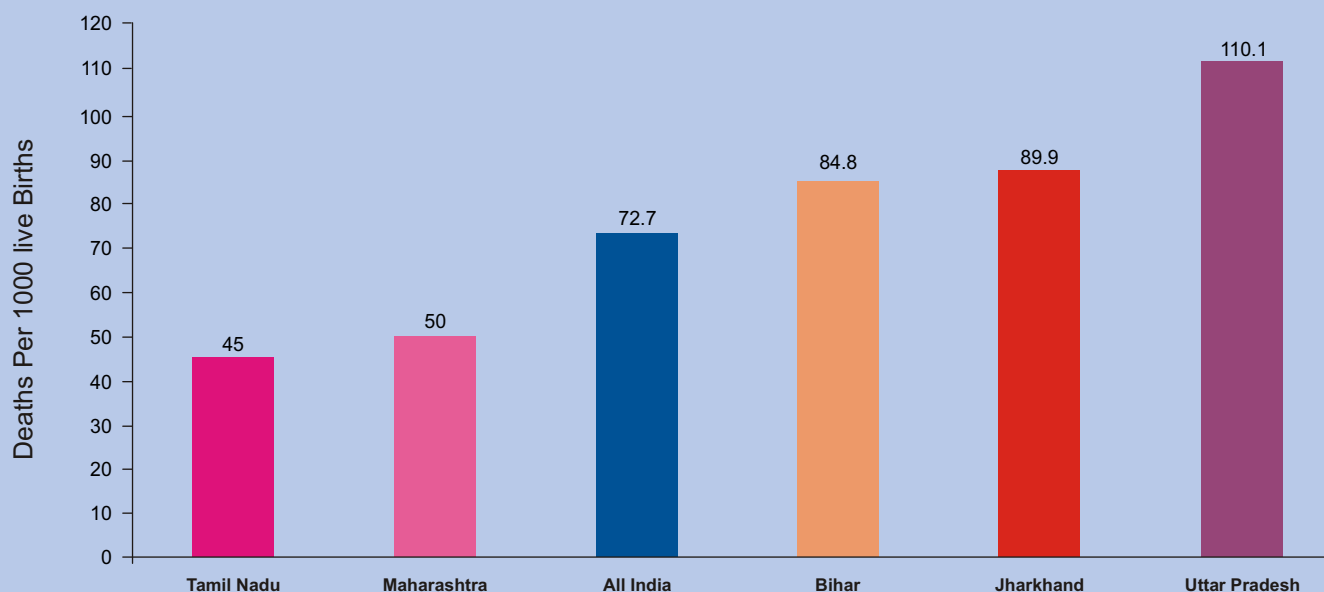
Only one in ten urban poor households have access to piped water supply at home. Lack of access to clean and adequate water supply contributes in a large measure to the high morbidity and mortality in these areas.

#### Percentage of Households Having Access to Toilet



Nearly half of urban poor households do not have access to toilets. Lack of sanitation results in high prevalence of morbidities in urban poor areas.

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



Health conditions among the urban poor in less developed states like Uttar Pradesh are worse. For instance, under-5 mortality rate among the urban poor in Uttar Pradesh is 110.1 which is highest in the country.

## Health of the Urban Poor in Uttar Pradesh

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

<b>Key Indicators for Urban Poor in Uttar Pradesh from NFHS-3 and NFHS-2</b>	<b>Urban Poor</b>	<b>Urban Non Poor</b>	<b>Overall Urban</b>	<b>Overall Rural</b>	<b>State Total</b>	<b>Urban Poor NFHS-2 (1998-99)</b>
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>						
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)	4.25	2.5	2.95	4.13	3.8	24.96
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
<b>Maternal Health</b>						
<b>Maternity care<sup>1</sup></b>						
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 <sup>2</sup> (%)	1.8	12.0	8.4	2.4	4.1	2.8
Births in health facilities (%)	16.7	52.3	39.5	15.8	20.6	14.7
Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	23.6	64.8	50.0	21.5	27.2	27.2
<b>Anaemia among women</b>						
Women age 15-49 with anaemia (%)	55.3	46.4	48.7	50.3	49.9	57.8
<b>Family Planning (Currently Married Women, age 15-49)</b>						
<b>Current use</b>						
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
<b>Unmet need for family planning</b>						
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
<b>Child Health &amp; Survival</b>						
<b>Child immunization and vitamin A supplementation<sup>3</sup></b>						
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
<b>Child feeding practices</b>						
Children under 3 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
<b>Nutritional status of children<sup>4</sup></b>						
Children who are stunted (%)	63.5	42.4	50.2	58.0	56.8	60.7 <sup>®</sup>
Children who are underweight (%)	48.5	27.1	34.9	44.1	42.4	54.1 <sup>®</sup>
<b>Anaemia among children<sup>4</sup></b>						
Children with anaemia (%)	77.6	68.1	71.4	74.6	73.9	79.8 <sup>®</sup>
<b>Childhood diseases and treatment<sup>4</sup></b>						
Children who had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks (%)	9.9	6.9	7.9	8.1	8.1	23.6 <sup>®</sup>
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS (%)	16.0	15.9	15.9	11.9	12.5	6.3 <sup>®</sup>

## Health of the Urban Poor in Uttar Pradesh

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

Key Indicators for Urban Poor in Uttar Pradesh from NFHS-3 and NFHS-2	Urban Poor	Urban Non Poor	Overall Urban	Overall Rural	State Total	Urban Poor NFHS-2 (1998-99)
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 <sup>@</sup>
Children with fever in the last 2 weeks (%)	18.5	13.3	15.2	15.7	15.6	27.0 <sup>@</sup>
Children with acute respiratory infection in the last 2 weeks (%)	7.8	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.1	35.0 <sup>@</sup>
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 <sup>@</sup>
<b>Mortality<sup>5</sup></b>						
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
<b>Environmental Conditions</b>						
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
<b>Infectious Diseases</b>						
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
<b>Educational Attainment and Schooling</b>						
School attendance 6-17 years (male) (%)	52.8	77.8	69.4	75.6	74.2	58.6
School attendance 6-17 years (female) (%)	52.9	80.9	70.4	62.4	64.2	54.0
Women with no education (%)	67.7	23.3	34.7	60.1	53.5	77.0
<b>Access to Health Service</b>						
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 <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