

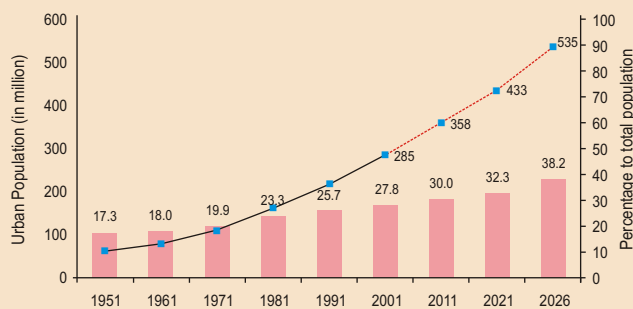


## Health of the Urban Poor in India Key Results from the National Family Health Survey, 2005 - 06

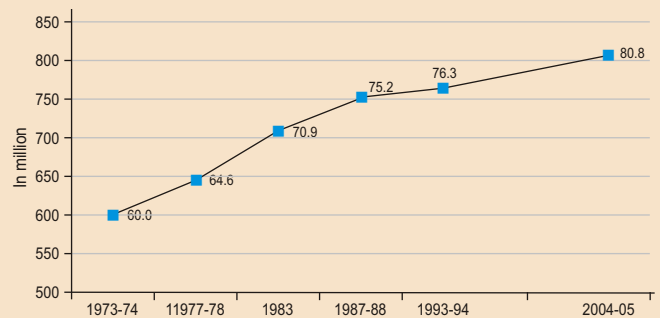
India's urban population has been increasing rapidly in recent decades along with rapid urbanization. It is estimated that 80.8 million persons in urban areas live below the poverty line. The urban poor rarely benefit from the facilities in urban areas and are as deprived as those in the rural areas. The health of the urban poor is considerably worse off than the non poor in urban area and is comparable to the rural figures.

This wall chart presents the health of the urban poor in India compared with other population groups based on an analysis of the Third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) 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.

Urbanization in India 1951 - 2026



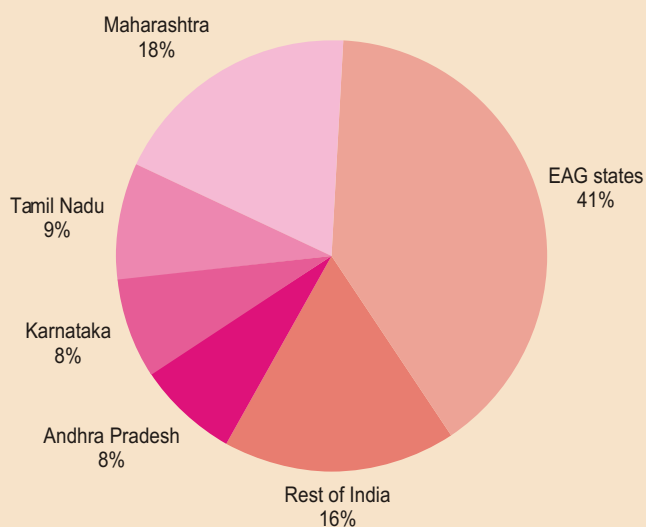
Number of Urban Poor Population in India 1973-74 to 2004-05



India has been urbanizing rapidly in recent decades. It is estimated that the urban population will nearly double to reach 534 million by 2026.

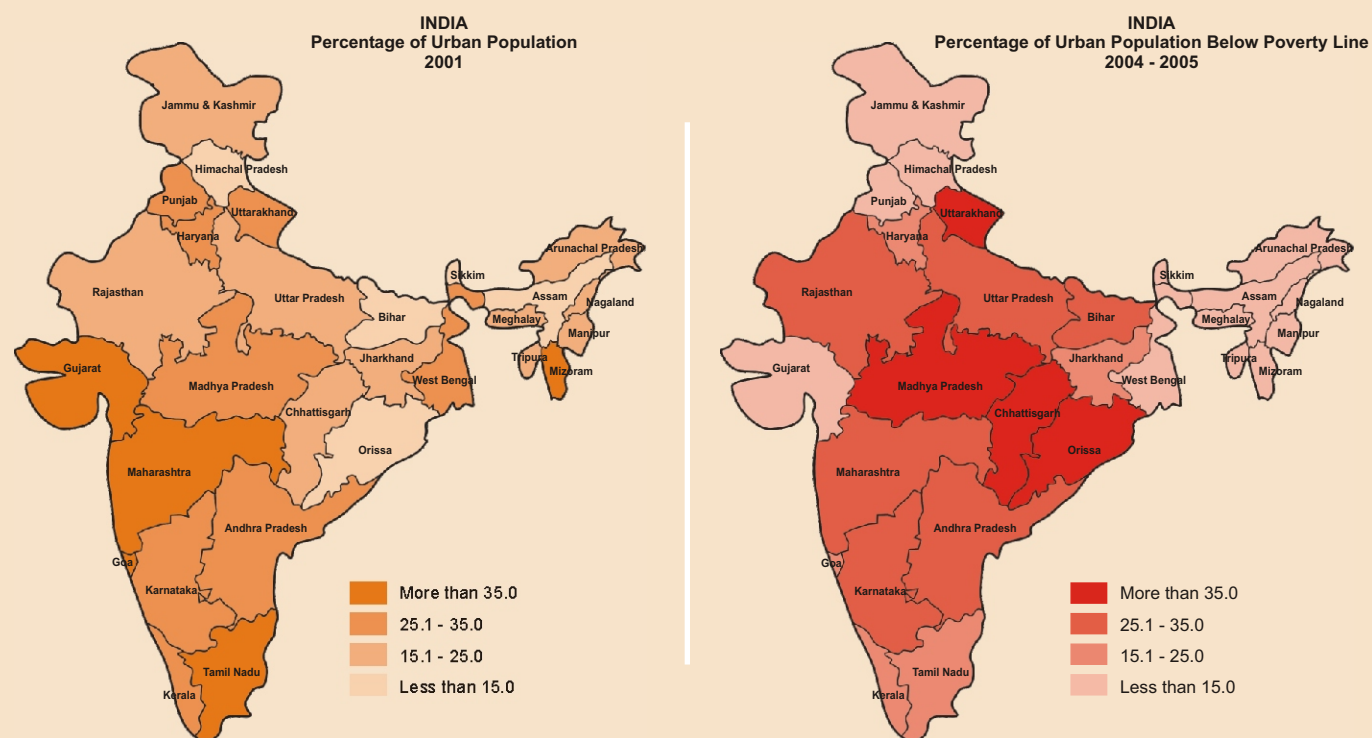
	Number of Poor Persons (in million)	Percentage of Population below Poverty Line
Urban	80.8	25.7
Rural	220.9	28.3
Total	301.7	27.5

### Share of Urban Poor

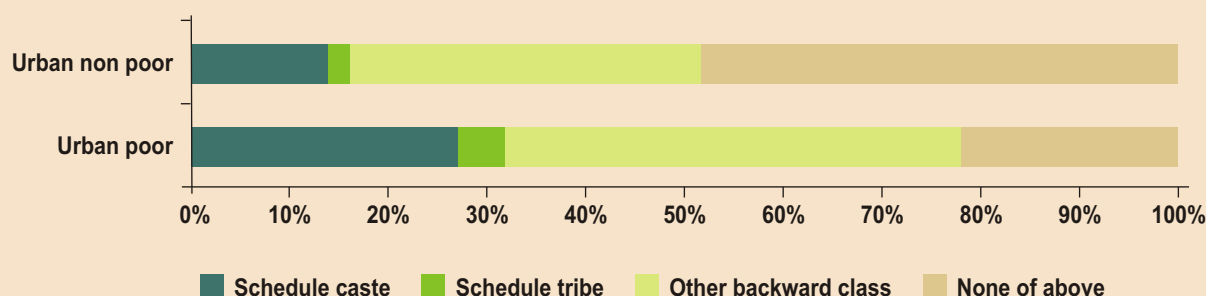


State	Number of Urban Poor Population (in million)
Maharashtra	14.6
Uttar Pradesh	11.7
Madhya Pradesh	7.4
Tamil Nadu	6.9
Karnataka	6.4
Andhra Pradesh	6.1
INDIA	80.8

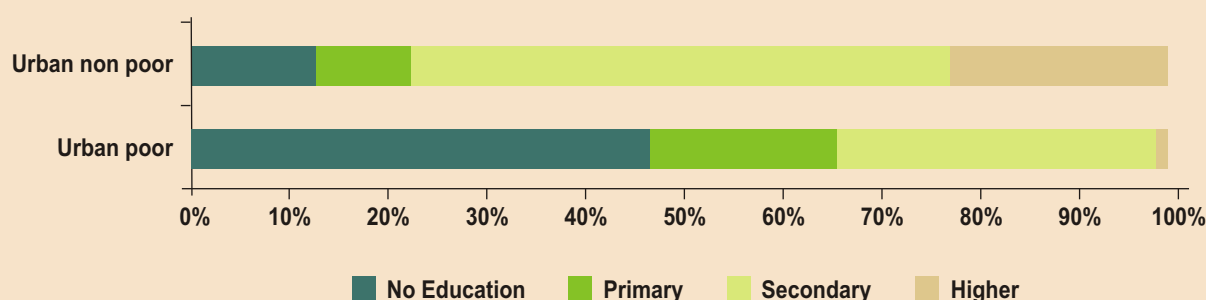
# Health of the Urban Poor in India Key Results from the National Family Health Survey, 2005 - 06



## Social Composition of Population



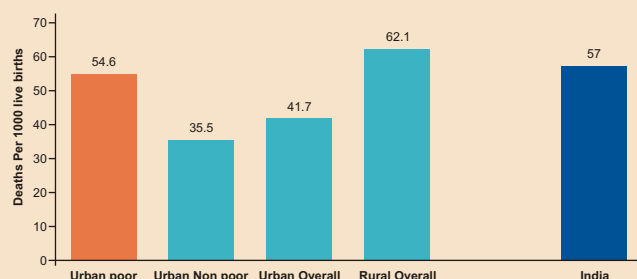
## Highest Level of Education of Women Age 15-49 years



A significantly higher proportion of urban poor women are illiterate than the urban non poor. Further, nearly one third of slum communities belong to scheduled castes and tribes.

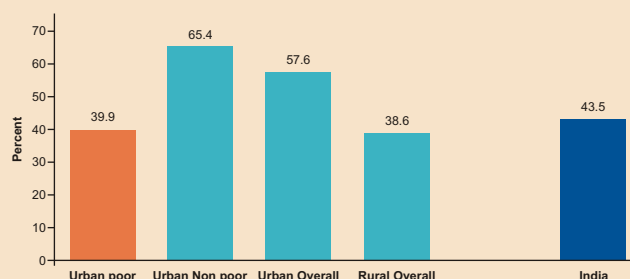
## Health of the Urban Poor in India Key Results from the National Family Health Survey, 2005 - 06

### Infant Mortality Rate



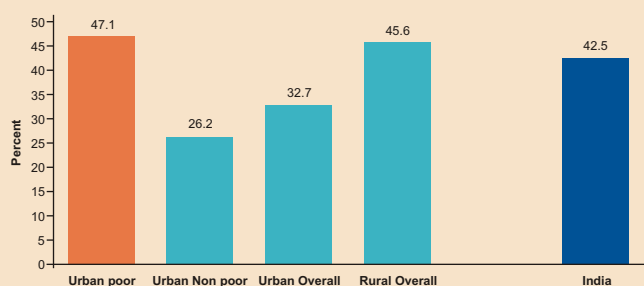
Lack of access to health care, poor behaviours, nutrition and poor environmental conditions all contribute to high infant and child mortality in slums. Nearly 100,000 babies die before reaching their fifth birthday.

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



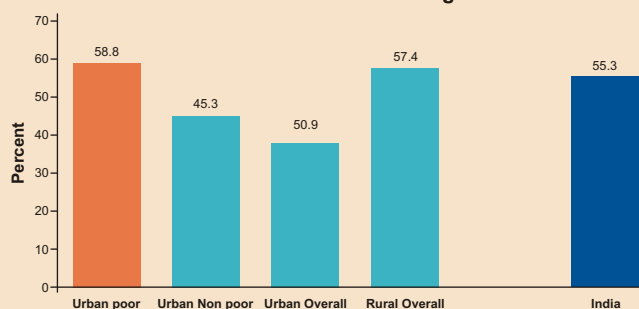
Only 40 percent of the children from urban poor households receive all the recommended vaccinations.

### Percent of Children Underweight for Age



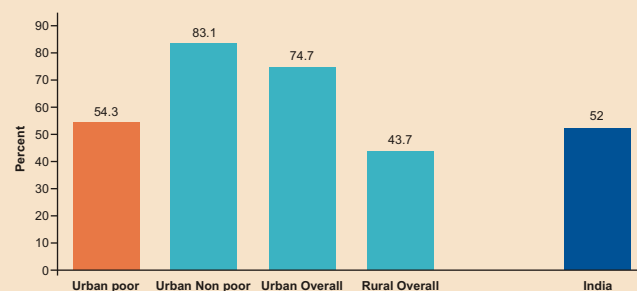
Nearly half of the urban poor children are underweight for age. This rate is worse off than even rural areas.

### Prevalence of Anemia among Women



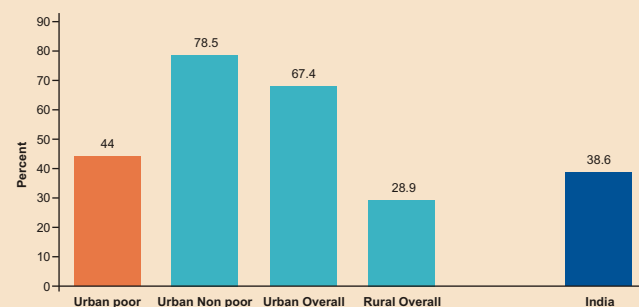
Nearly 60 percent of urban poor women aged 15 – 49 years are anaemic, increasing the likelihood of maternal and infant death, premature birth and low weight babies.

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



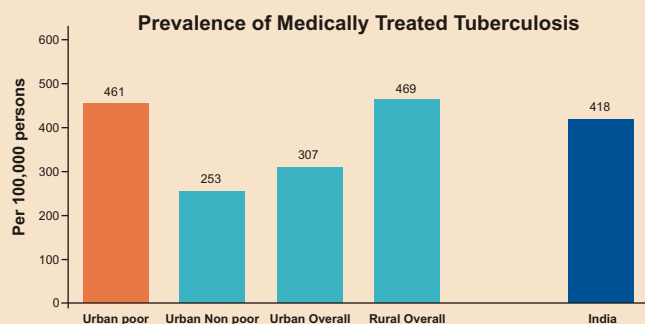
Poor availability and accessibility of health services to the urban poor is further reflected in the proportion of pregnant women receiving the recommended antenatal visits. Only about half of the urban poor mothers receive 3 or more visits.

### Percent of Deliveries in Health Facility

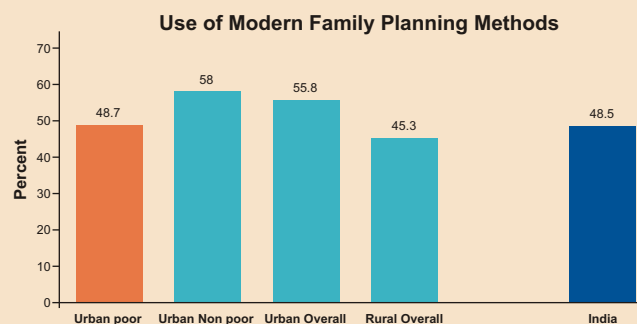


Despite proximity to world class super specialty hospitals, less than half of the slum children are born in health facilities. This contributes to the high neonatal and maternal mortality among the urban poor.

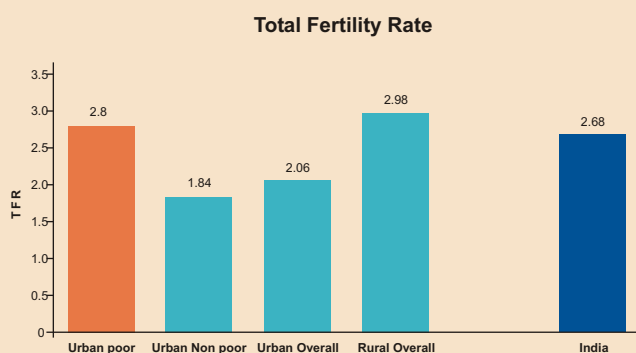
# Health of the Urban Poor in India Key Results from the National Family Health Survey, 2005 - 06



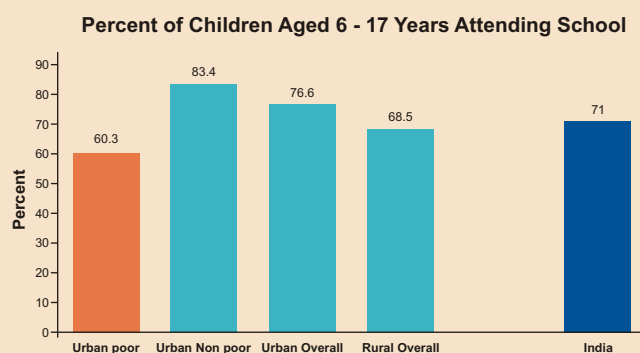
Overcrowding and poor environmental conditions in slums result in high prevalence of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases.



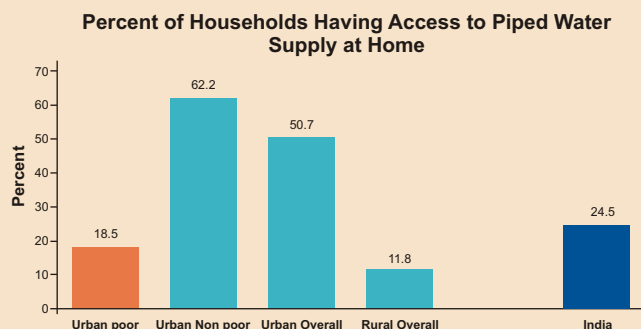
Although use of modern contraceptive methods has increased considerably in recent years, most of the couples adopt sterilization after 3 or more children.



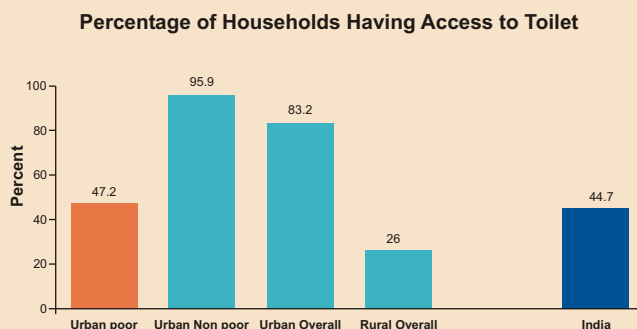
Rapid population growth in slums is not only due to in-migration but also due to large families. Despite the decrease in fertility during recent years, the total number of children born to a slum woman during her reproductive span is 2.8 which is nearly same as the rural areas.



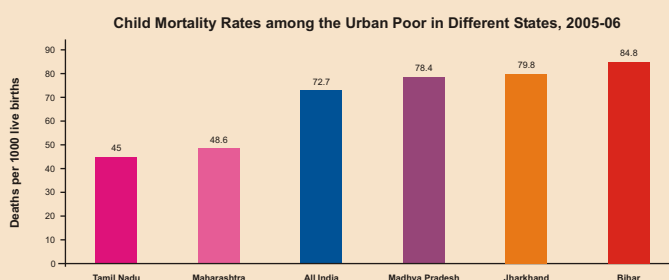
Due to lack of schooling facilities and rapid mobility among slum families, only 60 percent facilities of the slum children attend school. This is significantly lower than even rural areas.



Less than one fifth of slum households have access to piped water supply at home. Poor water and sanitation contributes to a higher prevalence of morbidity in slums.



Less than half of urban poor have access to toilets. A smaller percentage of households (16.8 percent) do not share toilets with other households.



Health of slum dwellers in less developed states are significantly worse off than the slum dwellers in other states.

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

<b>Key Indicators for Urban Poor in India from NFHS-3 and NFHS-2</b>	Urban Poor	Urban Non Poor	Overall Urban	Overall Rural	All- India	Urban Poor NFHS-2 (1998-99)
<b>Marriage and Fertility</b>						
Women age 20-24 married by age 18 (%)	51.5	21.2	28.1	52.5	44.5	63.9
Women age 20-24 who became mothers before age 18 (%)	25.9	8.3	12.3	26.3	21.7	39.0
Total fertility rate (children per woman)	2.80	1.84	2.06	2.98	2.68	3.78
Higher order births (3+ births) (%)	28.6	11.4	16.3	28.1	25.1	29.5
Birth Interval (median number of months between current and previous birth)	29.0	33.0	32.0	30.8	31.1	31.0
<b>Maternal Health</b>						
<b>Maternity care<sup>1</sup></b>						
Mothers who had at least 3 antenatal care visits (%)	54.3	83.1	74.7	43.7	52.0	49.6
Mothers who consumed IFA for 90 days or more (%)	18.5	41.8	34.8	18.8	23.1	47.0#
Mothers who received tetanus toxoid vaccines (minimum of 2) (%)	75.8	90.7	86.4	72.6	76.3	70.0
Mothers who received complete ANC <sup>2</sup> (%)	11.0	29.5	23.7	10.2	15.0	19.7
Births in health facilities (%)	44.0	78.5	67.4	28.9	38.6	43.5
Home deliveries (%)	56.0	21.5	32.6	71.1	61.4	56.5
Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel (%)	50.7	84.2	73.4	37.4	46.6	53.3
<b>Anaemia among women</b>						
Women age 15-49 with anaemia (%)	58.8	48.5	50.9	57.4	55.3	54.7
<b>Child Health &amp; Survival</b>						
<b>Child immunization and vitamin A supplementation<sup>3</sup></b>						
Children completely immunized (%)	39.9	65.4	57.6	38.6	43.5	40.3
Children receiving measles immunization (%)	52.6	80.1	71.8	54.2	58.8	35.3
Children left out from UIP (Children not receiving DPT 1) (%)	29.5	9.8	15.6	27.0	24.0	35.0
Children dropping out from UIP (DPT 1 to DPT 3) (%)	19.1	13.2	15.3	22.6	20.7	21.2
<b>Child feeding practices</b>						
Children under 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	27.3	31.5	30.3	22.4	24.5	17.7
Children age 0-5 months exclusively breastfed (%)	44.7	38.6	40.7	48.6	46.4	44.3
Children age 6-9 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breast milk (%)	56.2	66.1	63.1	54.7	56.7	52.7
<b>Nutritional status of children</b>						
Children under 3 years who are stunted (%)	25.2	33.2	39.6	50.7	48.0	52.5
Children under 3 years who are underweight (%)	49.8	26.2	32.7	45.6	42.5	48.0
<b>Anaemia among children</b>						
Children under 3 years with anaemia (%)	79.8	59.0	63.0	71.5	69.5	79.0
<b>Childhood diseases and treatment<sup>4</sup></b>						
Children who had diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks (%)	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	22.0
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS (%)	24.9	36.3	32.6	23.8	26.0	25.6
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	55.1	69.0	64.5	58.2	59.8	66.3

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

Key Indicators for Urban Poor in India from NFHS-3 and NFHS-2	Urban Poor	Urban Non Poor	Overall Urban	Overall Rural	All-India	Urban Poor NFHS-2 (1998-99)
Children with fever in the last 2 weeks (%)	15.1	13.5	14.0	15.1	14.9	29.1
Children with acute respiratory infection in the last 2 weeks (%)	6.1	4.4	5.1	6.0	5.8	20.8
Children with acute respiratory infection in the last 2 weeks taken to a health facility (%)	76.1	79.4	78.1	66.3	69.0	65.3
<b>Mortality<sup>5</sup></b>						
Neonatal Mortality	34.9	25.5	28.7	42.5	39.0	45.5
Infant Mortality	54.6	35.5	41.7	62.1	57.0	69.8
Under-5 Mortality	72.7	41.8	51.9	81.9	74.3	102.0
<b>Family Planning (Currently Married Women, age 1549)</b>						
<b>Current use</b>						
Any modern method (%)	48.7	58.0	55.8	45.3	48.5	43.0
Spacing method (%)	7.6	19.8	16.9	7.2	10.1	4.6
Permanent sterilization method rate (%)	41.1	38.2	38.9	38.1	38.3	38.4
<b>Unmet need for family planning</b>						
Total unmet need (%)	14.1	8.3	10.0	14.6	13.2	16.7
a. For spacing (%)	5.7	4.1	4.5	6.9	6.2	8.5
b. For limiting (%)	8.4	4.2	5.2	7.2	6.6	8.2
<b>Environmental Conditions</b>						
Households with access to piped water supply at home (%)	18.5	62.2	50.7	11.8	24.5	13.2
Households accessing public tap / hand pump for drinking water (%)	72.4	30.7	41.6	69.3	42.0	72.4
Household using a sanitary facility for the disposal of excreta (flush / pit toilet) (%)	47.2	95.9	83.2	26.0	44.7	40.5
Median number of household members per sleeping room	4.0	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.5	3.5
<b>Infectious Diseases</b>						
Prevalence of medically treated TB (per 100,000 persons)	461	258	307	469	418	535
Women (age 15-49) who have heard of AIDS	63.4	89.1	83.2	50.0	60.9	42.1
Prevalence of HIV among adult population (age 15-49)	0.47	0.31	0.35	0.25	0.28	na
<b>Educational Attainment and Schooling</b>						
School attendance 6-17 years (male) (%)	61.3	83.7	77.1	74.7	75.4	67.3
School attendance 6-17 years (female) (%)	59.2	83	76.1	62.9	66.4	61.4
Women age 15-49 with no education (%)	49.8	13.7	22.0	49.7	40.6	60.9
<b>Access to Health Service</b>						
Children under age six living in enumeration areas covered by an AWC (%)	53.3	49.1	50.4	91.6	81.1	na
Women who had at least one contact with a health worker in the last three months (%)	10.1	5.8	6.8	14.2	11.8	16.7\$

1. For the most recent live birth; 2. Complete ANC includes three ANC visits, two 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.

na: not available; # NFHS 2 figure is for women who received 90+ IFA; @ NFHS 2 figure is for children under three years; \$ NFHS 2 figure is for women who receive visit of a health/ family planning worker in the 12 months prior to the survey