

## Survival Pattern of Under-five Mortality in High Focus States in India

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**Abstract :** Background: Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) of a nation is widely accepted and long-standing indicators of well-being of her children. They measured the probability of dying before the age of five (expressed per 1000 live births). The U5MR is an appropriate indicator of the cumulative exposure to the risk of death during the first five years of life, and accepted global indicator of the health and socioeconomic status of a given population. It is also useful for assessing the impact of various intervention programmes aimed at improving child survival. Under-five mortality trends constitute a leading indicator of the level of child health and overall development in countries. Objectives: The first aim of our research is to study the level, trends, and Pattern of Under-five mortality using different sources of data. The second objective is to examine the survival pattern of Under-five mortality by different background characteristics. Data Source and Methodology: SRS and NFHS data have been used for observing the level and trend of Under-Five mortality rate. Kaplan Meier Estimate has been used to understand the survival Pattern of Under-five mortality. Result: We find that almost all the states made some progress by reducing U5MR in recent decades. During 1992-93 highest U5MR (per thousand live birth) was observed in Assam (142) followed by UP (141), Odisha (131), MP (130), and Bihar (127.5). While the least U5MR (per thousand live birth) was observed in Rajasthan (102). The highest U5MR (per thousand live birth) is observed in UP (78.1), followed by MP (64.9) and Chhattisgarh (63.7) which are far away from the national level (50). Among them, Uttarakhand (46.7) had least U5MR (per thousand live birth), followed by Odisha (48.6). The U5MR (per thousand live birth) of combined high focus states is 63.7 which is far away from the national level (50). We identified that the survival probability of under-five children from adolescent mothers is less in comparison to other children born by different age group of mothers. That during neonatal period usually male mortality exceeds the female mortality but this differential reversed in the post-neonatal period. As their age increases and approaching to five years, we identified that the survival probability of both sexes decreases but female's survival probability decrement is more than male as their age increases. The poorer children's survival probability is minimum. Children using improved toilet facility has more survival probability throughout the five years than who uses unimproved. The survival probability of children under five who got Full ANC is more than the survival probability of children under five who doesn't get any ANC. Conclusions: Improvement of maternal education is an urgent need to improve their health seeking behavior and thus the health of their children. Awareness on reproductive health and environmental sanitation should be strengthened.

**Keywords :** under-five mortality, survival pattern, ANC, trend

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