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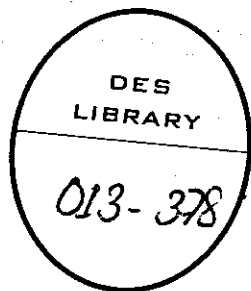
**A STUDY OF
THE CHARACTERISTICS OF IUD
ACCEPTORS IN KERALA
(1974-75 and 1975-76)**

**Population Research Centre
Directorate of Economics and Statistics,
Trivandrum**



Government of Kerala
1981

PRINTED BY THE S. G. P. AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
TRIVANDRUM, 1981



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PREFACE

Family Welfare Programme methods are gaining much importance in recent years. There are various methods of approach to this programme. Of these IUD insertions is an important method in bringing about proper spacing between births. This device was introduced in the State during 1965 as in other parts of the country. A study of the demographic characteristics of IUD adopters will be helpful for the administrators and policy makers to identify the sub-group who are in favour of the programme and who refrain from accepting the programme. This report analysis the demographic characteristics of IUD acceptors in Kerala State during the years 1974 to 1975 and 1975-76.

It is seen that the percentage of IUD adopters below the age 30 has increased from 48.63 in 1966-67 to 67.32 in 1974-75 and it was 67.29 in 1975-76. The median age of IUD acceptors has declined from 30.26 in 1966-67 to 27.41 during 1975-76. Percentage of IUD acceptors having 3 or less children living at the time of insertions has increased from 44.86 in 1966-67 to 72.77 in 1974-75 and it was 70.01 in 1975-76. This method is popular among literates than among illiterates. The percentage of eligible couples protected in the State by way of IUD insertions was 2.16 and 2.23 in 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively. The number of births averted by IUD insertions in the State was 1.89 lakhs till the year 1975-76.

The report has been prepared by Sri M. K. Bhaskaran Pillai, Assistant Director of this Directorate. He was assisted in tabulation work by the staff of the Population Research Centre. The valuable suggestions of Sri S. Sthanukrishna Iyer, Deputy Director have been helpful in the preparation of this report.

Trivandrum.
31-7-1980.

37/3282/MC.

Dr. P. A. NAIR,
Director.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1. Introduction	.. 1
2. Objective of the study	.. 1
3. Source of data and limitations	.. 1
4. Characteristics of IUD acceptors	.. 3
4.1 Age composition	.. 3
4.2 Number of living children	.. 5
4.3 Religion	.. 6
4.4 Education	.. 6
4.5 Occupation	.. 7
4.6 Income	.. 7
5. Inter-district variation in the characteristics of IUD adopters	.. 7
5.1 Age composition	.. 7
5.2 Number of living children	.. 8
5.3 Religion	.. 10
6. Impact of the programme	.. 11
6.1 No. of eligible couples protected	.. 11
6.2 Rate per 1000 population	.. 11
6.3 Cumulative performance of the programme	.. 11
6.4 Number of births averted due to IUD	.. 12
7. Summary	.. 13

APPENDIX

Tables	.. 15
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A STUDY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF INTRA UTERINE DEVICE (IUD) ACCEPTORS IN KERALA (1974-75 AND 1975-76)

Introduction

The Family Welfare Programme in India is following a cafeteria approach. Of the methods in the cafeteria, sterilisation and IUD are the most important. Sterilisation is a permanent method and it has carry over effect (till the death of one of the spouses or till eligibility regarding age and reproduction cases), where as IUD has its effect only as long as it is used. However, once inserted it will serve its purpose for a long time. IUD has an important place in bringing about proper spacing between births. This device is introduced in the State during 1965 only as in other parts of the country. A study of the demographic characteristics of IUD acceptors is useful for the policy makers to understand the type of persons who have accepted the method. The paper attempts to study the characteristics of IUD acceptors in Kerala State during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76.

2. Objective of the study

The objective of the study is to analyse the Socio-Economic and demographic characteristics of females who adopted IUD during the two years 1974-75 and 1975-76. An attempt has been made to study the variations in these characteristics such as their age composition, educational status, religion, occupation, and the number of children living in the different Districts of the State. The demographic impact of the programme has also been studied.

3. Source of data and limitations

During 1974-75 there were 117 Hospitals, 163 Primary Health Centres and 567 Dispensaries under the State Government and other Private Medical institutions, where facilities for IUD insertions were available. There were 125 Hospitals, 163 Primary Health Centres and 563 Dispensaries under the State Government in addition to other private medical institutions during 1975-76 where provision for IUD insertion was available. In most of these medical institutions IUD insertions are being done and details of females who have accepted this method are noted in registers maintained for the purpose. The data available from the medical institutions have been collected from the registers by deputing the staff of this Bureau. The collected data have been tabulated manually and analysed in the demographic research centre. The non-coverage of the data is given in the following table:

TABLE—I

Non-coverage of data during 1974-75 and 1975-76

District	Total performance (No. of IUD insertions)		No. on which data have been collected		Percentage Coverage	
	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
STATE	23607	28302	15492	22686	65.62	80.16
Trivandrum	2559	2551	1511	1600	59.05	62.72
Quilon	3635	3810	3635	3805	100.00	99.87
Alleppey	3311	5253	1985	4012	59.95	76.38
Kottayam	2313	2885	1445	1945	62.39	67.42
Idukki	717	999	580	582	82.17	58.26
Ernakulam	2163	3381	1232	2413	56.96	71.37
Trichur	1692	1883	1589	1621	93.91	86.09
Palghat	3964	2609	975	2573	24.60	98.62
Malappuram	1000	2022	1000	1865	100.00	92.24
Kozhikode	1049	1164	600	756	57.20	64.95
Cannanore	1204	1745	942	1514	78.24	86.76

It is seen from the above table that the data collected are not complete. For the present study, the available data have been analysed and presented. No attempt has been made to ascertain the details of persons about whom information is not available. Also the details available have not been verified in the field. These limitations may be borne in mind while referring to this report.

4. Characteristics of IUD acceptors

4.1 Age composition

The ultimate object of the programme is to bring down fertility which will result in the reduction of the rate of population growth. The age composition is an important factor in this regard. If more young women of low parity accept the method more births would be saved. The percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to age for the period 1966-67 to 1975-76 is given in the following table:

TABLE—II
Percentage distribution of acceptors of IUD according to age 1966-67 to 1975-76

Years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45	+ Total
1966-67	1.28	15.52	31.83	27.46	19.18	4.40	0.41	100.00
1967-68	1.68	18.04	32.33	26.47	17.70	3.43	0.35	100.00
1968-69	1.97	20.75	33.65	24.86	15.70	2.78	0.29	100.00
1969-70	2.45	22.09	31.23	25.13	15.75	3.04	0.31	100.00
1970-71	2.76	24.55	33.13	24.46	12.85	2.08	0.17	100.00
1971-72	2.72	26.54	32.43	22.76	13.05	2.09	0.41	100.00
1972-73	3.01	28.08	30.70	21.96	13.39	2.49	0.39	100.00
1973-74	3.13	28.21	32.70	20.88	12.66	2.17	0.25	100.00
1974-75	3.44	31.36	32.52	19.47	11.51	1.62	0.08	100.00
1975-76	3.25	30.64	33.40	18.39	12.00	2.10	0.22	100.00

The above table shows that the percentage of younger females who accepted IUD is gradually increasing over the years. The percentage of IUD acceptors in the State is highest in the age group 25-29 during 1974-75 and 1975-76.

The table below gives the percentage of IUD adopters who accepted the method below the age of 30.

TABLE—III

Percentage of IUD acceptors below the age of 30

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percentage of females aged below 30</i>
1966-67	48.63
1967-68	52.00
1968-69	56.37
1969-70	55.77
1970-71	60.44
1971-72	61.69
1972-73	61.79
1973-74	64.04
1974-75	67.32
1975-76	67.29

It is revealed from the above table that percentage of acceptors below the age of 30 has increased from 48.63 in 1966-67 to 67.3 in 1975-76. It can be inferred from the above table that more and more young women resort to this method and that they consider IUD insertion as an ideal method for spacing between births.

The median age of IUD acceptors for the period from 1966-67 to 1975-76 is as follows:

TABLE—IV

Median age of IUD acceptors from 1966-67 to 1975-76

<i>Year</i>	<i>Median age</i>
1966-67	30.26
1967-68	29.66
1968-69	29.15
1969-70	29.08
1970-71	28.42
1971-72	29.20
1972-73	28.08
1973-74	27.85
1974-75	27.34
1975-76	27.41

The median age of acceptors of IUD is declining from year to year. It has declined from 30.26 in 1967-68 to 27.41 in 1975-76.

4.2 No. of living children

The number of living children to the IUD acceptors at the time of IUD insertions is an important item which will have an idea about the stage when they accept the method. It gives the effectiveness of the programme as the age with low parity of acceptance could determine the number of births that can be averted due to this method. The percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to the number of children living for the years 1966-67 to 1975-76 is given in the table No. 1 appended.

The percentage of woman having 3 or less children living at the time of IUD insertion is given in the following table:

TABLE—V

Percentage of females having 3 or less children living at the time of IUD insertion

Year	No. of living children at the time of acceptance		
	One child	Two children	3 or less than 3 children
1966-67	5.03	16.74	44.86
1967-68	6.35	19.06	50.31
1968-69	7.99	24.77	60.19
1969-70	9.04	25.61	61.82
1970-71	9.73	28.32	66.57
1971-72	11.47	28.55	66.79
1972-73	13.49	29.30	68.40
1973-74	13.59	30.10	68.40
1974-75	16.60	32.05	72.77
1975-76	15.66	31.26	70.01

The above table shows that the percentage of women having one, two and 3 and less than 3 children living at the time of insertion of IUD is steadily increasing upto 1974-75 and thereafter there is slight decrease in 1975-76 when compared to 1974-75. It is clear from the above table that more and more females with less number of living children resort to this method.

4.3 Religion

The three major religious groups in the State are Hindus, Christians and Muslims. The religious composition of the IUD acceptors shows that among the major religious groups, Hindus predominate among the adopters. The following table gives the percentage distribution of IUD acceptors for the years 1966-67 to 1975-76 according to their religion.

TABLE—VI

Percentage distribution of IUD adopters according to religion

Year	Religion			Total
	Hindus	Christians	Muslims	
1966-67	73.16	22.85	3.99	100.00
1967-68	73.73	18.89	7.38	100.00
1968-69	76.29	14.84	8.87	100.00
1969-70	77.88	16.35	5.77	100.00
1970-71	78.28	13.76	7.97	100.00
1971-72	73.59	17.76	8.65	100.00
1972-73	69.52	22.36	8.12	100.00
1973-74	70.86	21.00	8.14	100.00
1974-75	72.66	19.92	7.42	100.00
1975-76	72.86	17.84	9.30	100.00

The percentage by religious composition of general population according to 1971 Census was 59.42 Hindus, 21.06 Christians and 19.52 Muslims. The proportion among the acceptors of Hindus are greater than their proportion in the general population during all the years. Among Christians the percentage of acceptors during 1974-75 and 1975-76 is seen to be lower than in 1972-73 and 1973-74. The percentage of acceptors among Muslims during 1975-76 was higher (9.3%) than that in all the previous years though it is less than half of their population proportion.

4.4 Education

The percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to their educational status during 1966-67 to 1975-76 is given in table-2 in the Appendix.

The percentage of illiterate among the acceptors was 8.92 and 9.50 in 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively. This percentage is seen to be lower than that of the previous years. Persons who are literate but below primary standard contribute the highest percentage of acceptors of IUD during 1974-75 and 1975-76. It can be inferred from the table that illiterate people are not much favourable to this method while literate but below Matric educational standard are favouring this method. The trend shows that acceptors with educational standard of Matric and above is increasing over the years.

4.5 Occupation

Table-3 in the Appendix gives the percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to their occupation for the years 1966-67 to 1975-76. It is seen from the table that the percentage of acceptors who are unskilled workers was maximum in all the years. Females having no occupation are also accepting the method and their percentage comes next in rank. The table reveals that the method has not attracted the rural people very much as the percentage of acceptors among the agricultural labourers and cultivators are comparatively less.

4.6 Income

The percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to their monthly income for the years 1966-67 to 1975-76 is given in Table-4 appended. Reliable data on income of the acceptor is hardly available. From the available data it is seen that the acceptors having an income of less than Rs. 100 per month was of the order of 69.11% and 56.84% respectively during 1974-75 and 1975-76. The percentage of acceptors having a monthly income of Rs. 200 per month is showing an increasing trend over the years.

5. Inter-district variation in the characteristics of IUD adoptors

The details regarding the inter-district variations in the characteristics of IUD acceptors during 1974-75 and 1975-76 are given in the following paragraph.

5.1 Age composition

The percentage variation in age of the acceptors of IUD among different districts of the State for the year 1974-75 to 1975-76 is given in the table number 5 appended. The distribution of IUD adoptors (in percentages) before attaining the age 30 in the different districts of the State for the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 and 1974-75 to 1975-76 are given in the following table:

TABLE—VII

Percentage distribution of IUD adoptors below the age of 30—
district-wise

District	Percentage of acceptors below the age 30 of during 1971-72 to 1972-73	Percentage of acceptors below the age of 30 during 1974-75 to 1975-76
Trivandrum	65.19	66.95
Quilon	51.77	66.27
Alleppey	62.89	68.88
Kottayam	68.44	72.57
Idukki	69.21	70.87
Ernakulam	54.12	67.63
Trichur	54.43	63.57
Palghat	69.22	61.68
Malappuram	56.57	66.03
Kozhikode	69.65	76.02
Cannanore	61.55	67.40

It is evident from the above table that the percentage of IUD adoptors of below 30 years of age is increasing over the years in all the districts except Palghat. The percentage was maximum (76.02) in Kozhikode district followed by Kottayam district (72.57) and minimum in Palghat district during 1974-75 to 1975-76. The maximum percentage of acceptors was in the age group 25 to 29 in Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Trichur, Palghat, Malappuram and Cannanore districts during 1974-75 to 1975-76 while the maximum percentage in the age group 20-24 was in Kottayam, Idukki, Ernakulam and Kozhikode districts during the year 1974-75 to 1975-76.

5.2 No. of living children

The percentage distribution of IUD adoptors according to number of living children at the time of acceptance during the years 1974-75 to 1975-76 is given in table number VI in the Appendix.

TABLE—VIII

Percentage distribution of IUD acceptors having one, two, three and less children living at the time of IUD insertions during 1971-72 to 1973-74 and 1974-75 to 1975-76
(District-wise)

District	No. of living children during 1971-72 to 1973-74			No. of living children during 1974-75 to 1975-76		
	One child	2 children	3 and less number of children	One child	2 children	3 and less number of children
Trivandrum	10.83	35.87	77.29	17.78	36.24	78.71
Quilon	15.09	30.26	69.70	15.59	35.31	74.41
Alleppey	14.19	29.15	68.31	19.24	31.60	74.59
Kottayam	16.34	30.70	69.42	20.74	33.24	74.47
Idukki	12.11	27.43	63.67	16.49	28.58	67.56
Ernakulam	15.52	33.64	72.25	18.20	32.30	71.44
Trichur	8.61	23.97	58.64	12.39	29.77	65.03
Palghat	10.39	27.94	62.71	9.73	25.43	62.29
Malappuram	10.51	20.23	52.34	12.90	25.35	62.24
Kozhikode	14.37	28.57	66.59	16.30	34.07	75.66
Cannanore	9.55	22.86	56.62	13.80	26.89	65.65

The above table shows that the females having less number of children living at the time of acceptance is increasing over the years in almost all districts in the State. The slight decrease in the percentage of acceptors with less number of living children at the time of acceptance is noticed in Ernakulam and Palghat districts during 1974-75 to 1975-76. The percentage of acceptance of IUD by females having 3 and less children living at the time of acceptance was maximum in Trivandrum district followed by Kozhikode district and minimum in Malappuram district during 1974-75 to 1975-76.

The average number of living children to acceptors of IUD in the various districts of the State during the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 and 1974-75 to 1975-76 is given in the following table:

TABLE—IX

Average number of living children to IUD acceptors during 1971-72 to 1973-74 and 1974-75 to 1975-76

<i>District</i>	<i>Average No. of living Children during 1971-72 to 1973-74</i>	<i>Average No. of living Children during 1974-75 to 1975-76</i>
Trivandrum	2.76	2.66
Quilon	2.90	2.83
Alleppey	2.97	2.73
Kottayam	2.91	2.72
Idukki	3.15	3.40
Ernakulam	2.85	2.82
Trichur	3.35	3.26
Palghat	3.14	3.23
Malappuram	3.49	3.27
Kozhikode	3.00	2.74
Cannanore	3.57	3.16

It is revealed from the above table that the average number of living children to IUD acceptors at the time of acceptance is decreasing over the years except in Idukki and Palghat districts. The average number of living children is maximum in Idukki district and minimum in Trivandrum district during 1974-75 to 1975-76.

5.3 Religious composition

The district-wise percentage distribution of acceptors according to religion for the years 1974-75 to 1975-76 is given in table number 7 in appendix. The percentage distribution of religious composition among IUD acceptors shows that percentage acceptance of Hindus are much higher than their respective proportion in the general population in all the district of the State during 1974-75 to 1975-76. The percentage of acceptors among Christians was higher than the proportion in general population only in Trivandrum, Malappuram, Kozhikode and Cannanore districts of the State during the

period. In the case of Muslims the percentage of acceptors is much less than the respective strength in the general population in all the districts of the State during this period. Thus it can be seen that among the acceptors the percentage of Hindus is higher than their strength in the general population.

6. Impact of the programme

The birth rate which was 38.9 during 1951 to 1961 has been reduced to 26.14 during 1978 (according to Sample Registration Scheme) mainly due to the implementation of Family Welfare Programme in the State. Though the IUD was introduced only during 1965, as a result of its introduction more couples could be protected and more births could be averted. The No. of eligible couples protected against the risk of conception, and the No. of births averted through the programme indicate the contribution of the method.

6.1 Number of eligible couples protected

The district-wise rates of IUD insertions per 1000 female population during 1967-68 to 1975-76 is given in table number 8 appended. It is seen from the table that the rate varies from district to district of the State and from year to year. At the beginning there was a good start. This trend continued upto 1970-71; thereafter there was a decline till the end of 1975-76. The maximum rate was seen in Quilon district in 1974-75 and the minimum rate was in Kozhikode district. Similarly maximum rate was in Alleppey district followed by Quilon district and minimum in Kozhikode district in 1975-76. The reasons for the decline have not been enquired into though it can be inferred that the reported side effects might have caused the decline or that people might have taken up more and more to permanent methods.

6.2 Rate per 1000 population

Table number 9 in the appendix gives the rate of IUD acceptors per 1000 eligible couples for the years 1967-68 to 1975-76. It is revealed from the above table that at the beginning there was a good start and the rate of acceptors per 1000 couples was 13.7 during 1967-68 which declined to 5.66 in 1971-72 again declined to 4.44 during 1974-75 and then a slight (6.25) increase is noticed during 1975-76.

6.3 Cumulative performance of the programme

The percentage of acceptors protected by IUD (cumulative) in different districts of the State for the years 1967-68 to 1975-76 is given in table number 10 appended. The table shows that by the end of 1974-75 and 1975-76 the percentage of eligible couples protected by IUD was 2.16 and 2.23 respectively. The percentage of couples protected was maximum in Alleppey district followed by Trivandrum district and minimum in Idukki district during 1974-75. In 1975-76 the percentage was maximum in Alleppey district followed by Kottayam district and minimum in Kozhikode district.

The method of calculation of couples protected by IUD insertions is as follows:

The number of couples protected by the programme in Kerala has been calculated till the year 1972 by Kurup¹. Subsequently Government of India have issued a note indicating a method of calculation. Accordingly the couples protected by IUD has been recalculated. Deviation in the revised calculations from the earlier calculation is that for IUD acceptors an average attrition rate of 3% has been used after accounting for mortality and non-retention. The same retention rates as used for birth averted are used. (In the earlier calculation an average attrition rate of 2.2% for mortality was used).

6.4 Number of births averted due to IUD

In order to assess the impact of the programme the number of births averted due to the implementation of the programme is to be found out. The following table gives the number of births averted during the year and the number of births that would be saved in future years (upto 1985-86).

TABLE—X

Number of IUD acceptors, Number of births averted and the Number of births that would be saved in future years (upto 85-86) by the programme

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of IUD acceptors</i>	<i>No. of birth averted by IUD</i>	<i>No. of births that would be saved in future years (upto 85-86)</i>
1965-66	34812	1494	25654
1966-67	40760	8722	30038
1967-68	37553	14567	27673
1968-69	36062	18455	26576
1969-70	37708	21382	27787
1970-71	30584	23377	22536
1971-72	18167	22679	14453
1972-73	21444	20605	17059
1973-74	21703	19837	17266
1974-75	22221	19185	17679
1975-76	28302	18851	22516
TOTAL	329316	189154	249237

¹ Kurup R.S. A note on the calculation of birth averted due to family planning programme in Kerala Paper No. 78 D.R.C. Trivandrum, 1973

The impact of the programme on birth rate is measured based on the number of couples protected and the No. of births averted which would have taken place but for the programme implemented in the State. A total No. of 3.29 lakhs of IUD insertions have been done upto the end of 1975-76. The number of births averted due to these IUD insertions is estimated as 1.89 lakhs and future effects on births saved till the end of 1985-86 is estimated as 2.49 lakhs.

The method of calculations of birth averted by IUD is as follows:—

The number of births averted due to IUD insertions in Kerala has been calculated till the year 1972 by Kurup¹ in paper No. 78 of the Demographic Research Centre, Trivandrum. Thereafter the Government of India have issued a note indicating a method of calculation. As per this note the births averted due to IUD has been recalculated. Deviations in the revised calculation from the earlier calculation are given below:

(a) Two sets of values were worked out using the average age distribution up 1970-71 and for the period 1971-72 to 1973-74. Allocations were done on the basis of the performance during the first 3 months of the year concerned. (The joint survival ratios and retention rates and effectiveness has been used as previously).

7. Summary

1. The percentage of IUD acceptors below the age 30 was of the order 67.32 and 67.29 during the years 1974, 1975 and 1975-76 respectively. The percentage of IUD adopters is reported to be highest in the age group 25-29. The percentage of younger females who accepted IUD is gradually increasing over time.

2. The Median age of IUD adopters during 1974-75 and 1975-76 was 27.34 and 27.41 respectively. It is seen that the median age of the IUD acceptors is declining from 30.26 in 1966-67 to 27.41 during 1975-76.

3. The percentage distribution of living children to IUD adopters at the time of IUD insertions shows that more females having three or less children accept the method during 1974-75 and 1975-76. The percentage of females having one, two and 3 or less children who accepted the method is steadily increasing over years upto 1974-75 and thereafter there is a slight decrease in 1975-76.

4. The percentage religious composition among the IUD adopters shows that Hindu acceptors are greater than their proportion in the general population during 1966-67 to 1975-76 in all the Districts of the State. The

percentage of acceptors among Muslims during 1975-76 was higher than that of all the previous years.

5. The percentage distribution of IUD adopters according to their educational status shows that the programme is popular among literates than among illiterates. The percentage of acceptors having matriculation and higher standard is increasing over the years.

6. The percentage of acceptors of IUD among unskilled workers was maximum in all the years.

7. Majority of the acceptors of IUD have a monthly income of less than Rs. 100.

8. The percentage of IUD adopters below 30 years of age is increasing over years in all the Districts of the State. The percentage was maximum (76.2) in Kozhikode District followed by Kottayam District (72.57) and minimum in Palghat District.

9. Females having less number of living children at the time of IUD insertions is increasing over the years in almost all Districts of the State. The percentage of acceptances of IUD having 3 or less children living was maximum in Trivandrum District followed by Kozhikode District and minimum in Malappuram District during 1974-75 to 1975-76.

10. The rate of acceptance of IUD per 1000 eligible couples was 13.7 during 1967-68 which declined to 4.4 during 1974-75 and then increased to 6.25 in 1975-76.

11. The percentage of eligible couples (cumulative) protected by IUD was 2.16 and 2.23 during 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively.

12. The number of births averted due to the implementation of IUD till 1975-76 was the order of 1.89 lakhs and the No. of births that would have saved in future years (upto 85-86) is estimated as 2.49 lakhs.

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6. A note on the calculation of births averted due to family planning programme in Kerala—Paper No. 78, D.R.C., Trivandrum.

APPENDIX

TABLES

List of Tables

No.

1. Percentage of IUD acceptors according to the No. of children living to them—1966-67 to 1975-76
2. Percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to educational status—1966-67 to 1975-76
3. Percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to Occupation 1966-67 to 1975-76
4. Percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to monthly income—1966-67 to 1975-76
5. Percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to age (district-wise) 1974-75 to 1975-76
6. Percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to No. of children living—1974-75 to 1975-76 (district-wise)
7. Percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to Religion 1974-75 to 1975-76 (district-wise)
8. District rate of IUD insertions per 1000 female population.
9. Rates of IUD acceptors per 1000 eligible couples (district-wise)
10. Percentage of couples protected by IUD (cumulative) (district-wise)



TABLE 3

Percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to Occupation 1966-67 to 1975-76

Occupation	1966-1967-		1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-1975-		1975-1976	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Agricultural labourer	0.33	5.81	7.49	3.41	8.49	4.33	15.14	2.82	5.90	3.18	9.89	6.22	4.95	3.17	2.49	4.05
Skilled worker	1.41	7.17	4.71	1.86	6.25	1.19	4.05	2.02	6.98	4.56	18.54	6.17	11.86	3.90	2.23	4.28
Unskilled worker	30.83	27.25	59.99	38.11	62.93	51.33	57.79	25.41	69.17	59.66	38.00	21.73	37.97	28.27	49.60	35.54
Cultivator	5.24	6.04	12.15	1.70	6.89	2.04	6.35	1.93	7.07	2.70	12.08	3.66	16.41	5.53	4.87	3.02
Professional work	1.31	1.59	1.78	2.63	2.81	1.55	3.11	1.20	3.22	2.82	3.99	1.67	4.27	1.78	1.75	5.10
Traders and businessmen	1.75	1.88	6.37	1.32	5.06	1.07	6.21	1.27	3.98	1.49	9.41	4.33	5.83	1.73	2.97	3.60
Clerical workers	0.50	1.15	1.46	0.32	1.50	0.57	1.53	0.48	1.38	1.21	2.53	0.93	4.58	2.21	0.57	0.75
Others	41.40	24.75	4.99	10.35	4.57	0.70	2.94	1.34	2.21	5.43	0.70	29.41	3.88	25.45	9.49	11.16
No occupation	17.23	24.33	1.06	40.30	1.50	28.22	2.88	63.53	0.09	18.95	4.86	25.88	10.25	27.96	26.03	32.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4
Percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to monthly income 1966-67 to 1975-76

Monthly Income (Rs.)	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Below 50	33.08	28.74	24.29	15.80	21.45	12.85	7.47	8.75	3.84	1.43
50-99	56.06	57.12	61.83	63.97	59.91	70.34	70.00	68.59	65.27	55.41
100-149	6.57	8.77	9.79	11.22	9.89	10.77	11.86	13.14	17.15	20.72
150-199	2.46	3.06	2.12	3.91	5.57	2.16	5.05	3.43	5.12	10.13
200+	1.83	2.31	1.97	3.10	3.18	3.88	5.66	6.09	8.62	12.31
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 5
Percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to age—District-wise 1974-75 to 1975-76

Districts	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-1	Total
Trivandrum	2.84	31.76	32.35	20.70	11.16	1.19	..	100.00
Quilon	3.52	30.52	32.23	19.50	12.55	1.56	0.12	100.00
Alleppey	3.17	32.65	33.06	17.42	11.65	1.92	0.13	100.00
Kottayam	3.56	37.28	31.73	15.36	9.93	1.99	0.15	100.00
Idukki	3.56	36.43	30.88	16.82	9.80	2.34	0.17	100.00
Ernakulam	2.94	32.78	31.91	17.64	11.63	2.58	0.52	100.00
Trichur	2.18	27.06	34.33	19.10	13.52	3.37	0.44	100.00
Palghat	2.47	22.30	36.91	22.08	13.82	2.86	0.06	100.00
Malappuram	4.71	28.68	32.64	21.30	11.37	1.21	0.09	100.00
Kozhikode	5.09	37.13	33.80	15.57	7.82	0.59	..	100.00
Cannanore	3.83	29.99	33.58	18.95	12.10	1.55	..	100.00

TABLE 6

Percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to number of children living
1974-75 to 1975-76 (District-wise)

Districts	Number of children living							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	(8)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Trivandrum	17.78	36.24	24.69	11.55	5.47	4.27	100.00	
Quilon	15.59	35.31	23.51	13.66	6.51	5.42	100.00	
Alleppey	19.24	31.60	23.73	13.32	6.80	5.31	100.00	
Kottayam	20.74	33.24	20.49	13.52	6.95	5.06	100.00	
Idukki	16.49	28.58	22.49	15.93	7.22	9.29	100.00	
Ernakulam	18.20	32.30	20.94	13.90	7.37	7.29	100.00	
Trichur	12.39	29.77	22.87	15.72	9.24	10.01	100.00	
Palghat	9.73	25.43	27.13	18.55	10.19	8.97	100.00	
Malappuram	12.90	25.35	23.99	15.80	11.40	10.56	100.00	
Kozhikode	16.30	34.07	25.29	13.86	6.49	3.99	100.00	
Cannanore	13.80	26.89	24.96	16.11	9.59	8.65	100.00	

TABLE 7
Percentage distribution of IUD acceptors according to religion 1974-75 to 1975-76

District	Hindu (1971 Census)		Christian		Muslim		Total
	(2) Percentage of IUD acceptors	(3) Percentage in general population	(4) Percentage of IUD acceptors	(5) Percentage in general population	(6) Percentage of IUD acceptors	(7) Percentage in general population	
(1)							(8)
Trivandrum	77.02	70.72	18.90	17.26	4.08	12.02	100.00
Quilon	73.87	63.65	17.71	23.52	8.42	12.82	100.00
Alleppey	70.94	65.50	25.18	27.63	3.88	6.85	100.00
Kottayam	65.67	48.63	29.40	46.93	4.93	4.42	100.00
Idukki	57.06	..	36.40	..	6.54	..	100.00
Ernakulam	64.36	46.13	29.93	41.54	5.71	12.33	100.00
Trichur	74.33	61.11	17.45	25.18	8.22	13.69	100.00
Palghat	88.84	76.03	2.20	2.69	8.96	21.26	100.00
Malappuram	68.00	34.08	4.62	1.99	27.38	63.93	100.00
Kozhikode	77.36	62.13	10.84	7.15	11.80	30.63	100.00
Cannanore	79.52	66.23	12.50	9.43	7.98	24.34	100.00
Total	72.78	59.41	18.69	21.05	8.53	19.50	100.00

TABLE 8
District rates of IUD insertion per 1000 female population

Districts	Rates per 1000 Female population									
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	
Trivandrum	6.54	8.42	6.56	14.25	3.28	2.69	2.76	1.27	1.32	
Quilon	4.69	4.05	4.97	9.72	4.30	2.70	2.79	2.81	3.06	
Alleppey	5.84	4.12	6.28	8.60	3.37	2.79	3.06	1.76	3.51	
Kottayam	3.75	3.02	3.75	5.77	1.63	2.95	2.50	1.77	2.35	
Idukki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.41	1.35
Ernakulam	3.73	3.49	2.94	3.57	0.67	1.85	1.27	1.05	1.96	
Trichur	3.28	2.42	2.59	4.98	0.74	1.04	1.38	1.34	1.34	
Palghat	4.15	4.38	3.73	5.52	2.19	1.47	1.86	1.08	2.79	
Malappuram	..	..	..	..	1.15	1.69	1.62	1.35	1.77
Kozhikode	1.49	0.99	0.91	1.27	0.59	0.70	0.78	0.52	0.64	
Cannanore	1.26	1.14	1.32	1.44	0.43	0.40	1.17	0.72	1.13	
State	3.74	3.48	3.54	3.10	1.68	1.95	1.93	1.37	1.93	

TABLE 9
Rate of IUD acceptors per 1000 eligible couples (District-wise)

District	Rate of IUD acceptors per 1000 eligible couples										
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76		
Trivandrum	27.5	37.8	28.2	28.9	12.0	9.8	10.0	4.12	4.27		
Quilon	20.1	17.4	21.7	19.3	10.8	10.1	10.5	9.09	9.93		
Alleppey	22.2	15.7	24.1	15.8	11.5	9.5	10.4	5.70	11.42		
Kottayam	15.1	12.4	15.6	10.6	5.8	10.6	9.0	5.75	7.62		
Idukki	..	14.4	12.4	7.3	2.7	..	5.1	4.60	4.38		
Ernakulam	15.4	8.4	9.1	8.7	2.5	7.4	4.7	3.39	6.37		
Tirichur	11.5	17.4	14.8	8.3	6.7	4.5	4.7	4.34	4.32		
Palghat	16.6	..	..	4.2	3.7	5.1	5.2	3.48	9.03
Malappuram	..	5.0	4.5	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.2	4.37	5.74		
Kozhikode	7.4	..	..	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.68	2.06
Cannanore	4.2	3.9	4.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	3.8	2.35	3.67		
State	13.7	12.8	13.1	10.4	5.6	6.6	6.3	4.44	6.25		

TABLE 10
 Percentage of couples protected by IUD (Cumulative) (District-wise)

Districts	up to	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Trivandrum		4.81	6.18	6.43	6.69	5.67	4.86	4.30	3.59	3.10
Quilon		3.20	3.53	4.10	4.33	3.89	3.54	3.38	3.21	3.10
Alleppey		3.82	3.97	4.80	4.69	4.31	4.11	3.91	3.60	3.92
Kottayam		2.52	2.73	3.16	3.05	2.64	2.57	2.30	3.07	3.21
Idukki		0.53	1.10
Ernakulam		2.29	2.63	2.71	2.71	1.88	1.93	1.68	1.83	2.13
Trichur		1.96	2.10	2.25	2.35	1.86	1.66	1.61	1.53	1.53
Palghat		2.47	2.92	3.01	3.89	3.38	2.81	2.54	2.93	2.89
Malappuram		0.39	0.62	0.93	1.15	1.11	1.37
Kozhikode		0.88	0.94	0.94	1.22	1.04	0.92	0.88	0.89	0.91
Cannanore		0.79	0.91	1.02	0.90	0.76	0.64	0.81	0.85	0.99
State		2.44	2.78	3.04	3.00	2.61	2.40	2.26	2.16	2.23

Note: Calculation on the basis of Government of India note.

1139

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